

Publication of the Act on the Activities of the Police

Hereby is published the Act on the Activities of the [Danish National] Police, cf. Consolidated Act no. 956 of 20 August 2015, with the changes ensuing from section 2 in Act no. 1722 of 27 December 2016, section 1 in Act no. 671 of 8 June 2017, Act no. 131 of 27 February 2018, section 1 in Act no. 708 of 8 June 2018, section 2 in Act no. 1543 of 18 December 2018 and Act no. 83 of 30 January 2019.

Part 1

The purpose and the activities of the police

Section 1. The police must act for society's safety, security, peace and order. The police must further this purpose by means of preventive, assisting and enforcing activities.

Part 2

The duties of the police

Section 2. The police are tasked with

- 1) preventing criminal offences, disturbance of the public peace and order, as well as peril to individual or public security,
- 2) averting risk of disturbance of the public peace and order, as well as peril to individual or public security,
- 3) terminating criminal activity, and investigating and prosecuting criminal offences,
- 4) rendering assistance to the citizens in other hazardous situations
- 5) carrying out assignments of control and inspection under present law,
- 6) rendering assistance to other authorities under present law, and
- 7) carrying out other assignments under present law or that otherwise connect naturally to the activities of the police.

Section 2a. The police perform cross information analytics on the basis of the information handled by the police, wherever needed in order to undertake the duties of the police cf. section 2.

Paragraph 2. The police may gather and handle information from open sources, wherever needed in order to to undertake the duties of the police cf. section 2.

Paragraph 3. The Minister of Justice lays down more specific rules regarding the police' handling of information, including that which takes place under paragraphs 1 and 2. Comprised herein, the Minister of Justice lays down rules regarding the purpose to which the information may be handled, and when the information must be deleted; as well as the technical and organizational measures to be taken during the handling of information.

Chapter 3

The interventions by the police

General provision

Section 3. Apart from the instances where intervention is warranted by other legislation, the police may only intervene against the citizens under the provisions in this chapter. Imprisonment under this Act must be limited to instances in which less intervening means are found in-sufficient to avert danger. In this Act, imprisonment is understood in accordance with Denmark's international obligations.

Order and security

Section 4. It is the police' duty to prevent risk of disturbance of the public order, as well as peril to individual or public security

Paragraph 2. To the extent needed in order to prevent a hazard as mentioned in paragraph 1, the police may clear and bar areas, and establish access control to areas.

Section 5. It is the police' duty to avert risk of disturbance of the public order, as well as peril to individual or public security.

Paragraph 2. For the purpose of averting the hazard as mentioned in paragraph 1, the police may intervene against that or those individuals causing the hazard, including

- 1) issuing orders,
- 2) strip-searching and examining clothes and other objects, including vehicles, in the possession of the individual concerned, when said person is presumed to be in possession of objects meant to disturb the public order, or meant to pose a peril to individual or public security, and
- 3) divest individuals of objects.

Paragraph 3. If less intervening means cf. paragraph 2 are not found to be enough to avert the hazard, the police may –if needed–cf. paragraph 3 detain that or those individuals that cause the hazard. The detention must be as brief and considerate as possible, and may –if possible– not be extended more than 6 hours.

Paragraph 4. The police may enter a place not open to the public without a court order, when needed in order to avert hazard as mentioned in section 1.

Section 6. On places with a prohibition –according to Act on Knives and Bladed Weapons etc. section 1– on possessing or carrying knives etc., the police may strip-search and examine clothes and other objects, including vehicles, for the purpose of controlling whether someone possesses or carries weapons, cf. paragraph 2.

Paragraph 2. Inspection and examination as mentioned in paragraph 1 may occur, if there is a reason to do so for the purpose of preventing that someone undertakes criminal actions that pose a threat to the life and health or welfare of human beings.

Paragraph 3. Decision to inspect and examine under paragraph 1 is made by the District Commissioner or whomever is empowered by the commissioner. The decision must be in writing and contain a justification, as well as a specification of the place and the time in which the decision applies.

Section 6a. For a determined length of time in a geographically demarcated area, the police may designate a zone of increased sanctions in which the Criminal Code section 81C applies.

Paragraph 2. Designation of a zone of increased sanctions under paragraph 1 may occur, if an extraordinary crime situation in said area is apt to a considerable degree to create a feeling of insecurity for individuals living or frequenting the area, and the designation of a zone of increased sanctions is deemed to be an apt instrument to restore the feeling of security in the area.

Paragraph 3. A decision as mentioned in paragraph 1 is made by the District Commissioner or whomever is empowered hereto by the commissioner. The decision must be published and contain a justification, as well as a specification of the geographically demarcated area and time frame in which the decision applies.

Public assemblies and riots

Section 7. The police have the duty to protect the citizens' freedom of assembly.

Paragraph 2. The police have the right to be present at public assemblies. Public assemblies must be notified to the police to the extent that ensue from the rules under section 23 in this Act.

Paragraph 3. The police may order an assembly to be held in a different place than intended, or lay down other conditions for the holding of the assembly, when there is reasonable fear of risk of considerable disturbance of the public order, including considerable disturbance of traffick, or peril to individual or public security.

Paragraph 4. The police may prohibit assemblies out in the open, when a danger to the public peace may ensue from them.

Paragraph 5. If an assembly out in the open endangers the public peace, then the police may give orders that the assembly be dissolved.

Paragraph 6. In case of non-compliance with a prohibition under paragraph 4 or an order under paragraph 5, the crowd is considered dissolved, and the police may then intervene as in the case of riots.

Section 8. At public assemblies out in the open, the police may intervene against participants in the assembly that cause risk of considerable disturbance of the public order or endanger individual or public security.

Paragraph 2. At other public assemblies than those mentioned in paragraph 1, the police may –upon request from the head of the assembly– intervene against participants in the assembly that cause a risk of disturbance of the order. Without request from the head of the assembly, the police may intervene against participants in the assembly that cause risk of serious disturbance of the order or endangers security.

Paragraph 3. For the purpose of averting hazards as mentioned in paragraph 1 and 2, the police may intervene against that or those individuals that cause the hazard. Included in this, the police may

- 1) issue orders
- 2) strip-search and examine clothes and other objects, including vehicles, in the possession of said person, when the individual concerned is presumed to be in possession of objects meant to disturb the public peace or order, or to cause peril to individual or public security, as well as
- 3) divest individuals of objects.

Paragraph 4. If less intervening means cf. paragraph 3 are found insufficient to avert the danger, the police may –if necessary– detain cf. paragraph 3 that or those individuals that cause the hazard. The detention must be as brief and considerate as possible, and may –if possible– not be extended more than 12 hours.

Paragraph 5. The police may enter without a court order in a place not open to the public, when it is required in order to avert hazard as mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Section 9. It is the police' duty to avert riots that imply a risk of disturbance of the public peace and order, or a peril to individual or public security.

Paragraph 2. For the purpose of averting hazard as mentioned in paragraph 1, the police may intervene against that or those individuals that cause the hazard. Included in this, the police may:

- 1) issue orders
- 2) strip-search and examine clothes and other objects, including vehicles, in the possession of said person, when the individual concerned is presumed to be in possession of objects meant to disturb the public peace or order, or to cause peril to individual or public security, as well as

- 3) divest individuals of objects.

Paragraph 3. If less intervening means cf. paragraph 2 are found insufficient to avert the hazard, the police may –if necessary– detain cf. section 3 that or those individuals causing the hazard. The detention must be as brief and considerate as possible, and may –if possible– not be extended more than 12 hours.

Paragraph 4. The police may enter in a place not open to the public without a court order, when needed in order to avert hazard as mentioned in paragraph 1.

Paragraph 5. The police may disperse a riot, after thrice requesting in vain in the name of the King and the Law that the persons present disperse. If the police is attacked, then a riot may be dispersed without prior request of the persons present dispersing. The police may use force to disperse a riot.

Weak and exposed groups

Section 10. The police must take care of a person that is unable to take care of themselves, due to illness, injury or otherwise helpless state, and is found in conditions that pose a risk to said person or to others, or to the public order or security. If there is suspicion that the person is in need of immediate medical assistance, then the person must be examined by a doctor straight away.

Paragraph 2. The police may strip-search the sick or helpless person, examine clothes and other objects, including vehicles, in said person's possession, and the police may procure access without a court order to a place that is not openly accessible, for the purpose of

- 1) assessing the person's condition and the existing peril to the person,
- 2) averting the hazard to the person or to others, or to the public order or security, or
- 3) establish the person's identity.

Paragraph 3. For the purpose of averting the danger to the sick or helpless person or to others, or to the public order or security, the police may carry out other interventions against the person, including issuing orders and divesting the person of objects.

Paragraph 4. If less intervening measures cf. paragraphs 2 and 3 are found insufficient to avert the peril to the sick or helpless person or to others, or to the public order or security, then the sick and helpless person may be detained if needed cf. section 3, for the purpose of home transport, medical examination or handing the person over to others who may in an adequate manner take care of that person. The detention must be as brief and considerate as possible.

Section 11. The police must take care of a person that is unable to take care of themselves, due to the consumption of alcohol or other intoxicating or narcotizing substances, and is found in conditions that pose a risk to said person or to others, or to the public order or security. If there is suspicion that the person is sick or has brought serious injury upon themselves, then the person must be examined by a doctor straight away.

Paragraph 2. The police may strip-search the person, examine clothes and other objects, including vehicles, in said person's possession, and the police may procure access without a court order to a place that is not openly accessible, for the purpose of

- 1) assessing the person's condition and the existing peril to the person,
- 2) averting the hazard to the person or to others, or to the public order or security, or
- 3) establishing the person's identity.

Paragraph 3. For the purpose of averting the danger to the intoxicated person or to others, or to the public order or security, the police may carry out other interventions against the intoxicated person,

including issuing orders and divesting the person of intoxicating or narcotizing substances or other objects.

Paragraph 4. If less intervening measures cf. paragraphs 2 and 3 are found insufficient to avert the peril to the intoxicated person or to others, or to the public order or security, then the intoxicated person may be detained if needed cf. section 3, for the purpose of home transport, handing the person over to others who may in an adequate manner take care of the person, bringing the person to a hospital, to an institution for the homeless or the like, or to a holding cell. The detention must be as brief and considerate as possible.

Paragraph 5. The Minister of Justice lays down more specific provisions regarding placement in a holding cell, including medical examination and surveillance of the placed person.

Section 12. A child under the age of 12 found in the conditions mentioned in section 11 may not be placed in a holding cell.

Article 2. A child under the age of 15 found in the conditions mentioned in section 11 may only be placed in a holding cell if other form of placement is reckless in terms of security, due to the behaviour of the child. If a decision is made to place a child under 15 in a holding cell, then the child must be examined by a doctor as soon as possible. The placement in a holding cell must be as brief and considerate as possible and may not be prolonged more than 4 hours, unless it is not possible within that time frame to hand over the child to others that can take care of the child in an adequate manner.

Article 3. If the police has detained an intoxicated child under the age of 15, notification must be made as soon as possible to the parent holding custody, to the social services or to others that may take care of the child in an adequate manner.

Article 4. If a child at 15, 16 or 17 years of age is placed in a holding cell, the police must contact the child's home with a view to notify of the placement in a holding cell.

Section 13. If a child in other cases than those mentioned in the sections 10 and 11 is found under conditions that pose a risk to the child's security or health, the police must take care of the child. If there is suspicion that the child is sick or has brought serious injury upon itself, then the child must be examined by a doctor straight away.

Paragraph 2. The police may strip-search a child, examine clothes and other objects, including vehicles, in the child's possession, and the police may procure access without a court order to a place that is not openly accessible, for the purpose of

- 1) assessing the peril to the child,
- 2) averting the peril to the child, or
- 3) establishing the child's identity.

Paragraph 3. For the purpose of averting the peril to the child, the police may carry out interventions against the child, including the issuing of orders and divesting the child of objects.

Paragraph 4. If less intervening means as mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 are found insufficient to avert the peril to the child, then the child may if necessary be detained cf. section 3, for the purpose of handing the child over to the custodial parent, to the social services or to others who are able to take care of the child in an adequate manner. The detention must be as brief and considerate as possible and may –if possible– not be extended more than 6 hours.

Part 4

The police' use of forcible means

General provisions

Section 14. The provisions in this part apply to the police' use of forcible means both in and outside the criminal procedure.

Section 15. The police may employ force

- 1) for the purpose of preventing and averting risk of disturbance of the public peace and order, as well as peril to individual or public security
- 2) for the purpose of controlling whether someone is in possession of or carrying weapons,
- 3) for the purpose of terminating criminal activities, or in connection with inquiries and prosecution of criminal offences,
- 4) in the course of assisting other authorities,
- 5) within the scope of control and inspection tasks, as well as
- 6) for the purpose of determining whether a child or an intoxicated, sick or helpless individual is in danger.

Section 16. The police' employment of force must be indispensable and adequate, and may only take place with means and to an extent in reasonable proportion to the interest that they aim to protect. The determination of the propriety must involve the assessment of the risk of third parties getting hurt.

Paragraph 2. Force must be employed as carefully as the circumstances allow for, and in a manner so that any injuries are limited to a minimum.

Special provisions concerning certain forcible means

Section 17. Firearms may only be used for the purpose of

- 1) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on an individual,
- 2) averting other imminent danger to individuals' life or risk of serious bodily harm,
- 3) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on essential institutions, businesses or plants,
- 4) ensuring the apprehension of individuals that have –or are suspected with reasonable grounds of having– launched or carried out a dangerous assault on a human being, unless there is deemed to be no risk that the individual commit such an assault anewed,
- 5) ensuring the apprehension of individuals that have –or are suspected with reasonable grounds of having– launched or carried out a dangerous assault on essential institutions, businesses or plants,
- 6) ensuring the apprehension of individuals that have –or are suspected with reasonable grounds of having– committed serious crimes against the independence and security of the State, against the State's Constitution or the supreme authorities of the State.

Paragraph 2. Before the police fire shots that involve risk of bodily harm, it must if possible, first by shouts of warning and subsequently by warning shot(s), be made known to the individuals concerned that the police intend to shoot in case of non-compliance with the order given by the police. Furthermore, it must –if possible– be ensured that it is possible for the individuals concerned to comply with the order.

Paragraph 3. If there is an obvious risk that others may be hit, shooting may only take place as a last resort.

Paragraph 4. A police officer under direct command may only employ firearms upon order from a superior, except in the situations mentioned in paragraph 1, no. 1 or no. 2.

Paragraph 5. If the firing of shot(s) by the police has caused harm to an individual, then said person must immediately be examined by a doctor.

Section 18. Baton may only be used for the purpose of

- 1) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on an individual,
- 2) averting other imminent peril to individuals' life and health,
- 3) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on essential institutions, businesses or plants,
- 4) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on property,
- 5) ensuring the implementation of police actions met with active resistance, or
- 6) ensuring the implementation of police actions met with passive resistance, in the event that the police action is deemed urgent and less intervening use of force is deemed obviously unsuitable.

Paragraph 2. Before baton is used for the purpose of clearing streets, buildings etc. of a large amount of individuals, it must be made known to the individuals concerned, wherever possible, that the police intend to use baton in case of non-compliance with the police order. It must be ensured, wherever possible, that it is possible for the individuals concerned to comply with the order.

Paragraph 3. If the police' use of baton against an individual has caused harm, then said person must immediately be examined by a doctor, unless it is deemed obviously unobjectionable to refrain from medical examination.

Section 19. Dogs may only be used for the purpose of

- 1) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on an individual,
- 2) averting other imminent peril to individuals' life or health,
- 3) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on essential institutions, businesses or plants,
- 4) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on property,
- 5) ensuring apprehension of individuals,
- 6) ensuring the implementation of police actions met with active resistance, or
- 7) ensuring the implementation of police actions met with passive resistance, in the event that the police action is deemed urgent and less intervening use of force is deemed obviously unsuitable.

Paragraph 2. Before dog is utilized, it must be made known to the individuals concerned, wherever possible, that the police intend to use dog in case of non-compliance with the police order. It must be ensured, wherever possible, that it is possible for the individuals concerned to comply with the order.

Paragraph 3. If the police' use of dog against an individual has caused harm, then said person must immediately be examined by a doctor, unless it is deemed obviously unobjectionable to refrain from medical examination.

Section 20. Gas may only be used for the purpose of

- 1) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on an individual,
- 2) averting other imminent peril to individuals' life or health,
- 3) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on essential institutions, businesses or plants,
- 4) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on property,
- 5) ensuring the implementation of police actions met with active or passive resistance.

Paragraph 2. Before using gas against an individual, it must –if possible– be made known to the individual concerned that the police intend to use gas in case of non-compliance with the police order. Furthermore,

it must –as far as possible– be ensured that it is possible for the individual concerned to comply with the order.

Paragraph 3. If the police' use of gas against an individual has caused inconveniences that are deemed to require medical assistance, then said person must immediately be examined by a doctor.

Section 20a. Pepper spray may only be used for the purpose of

- 1) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on an individual,
- 2) averting other imminent peril to individuals' life and health,
- 3) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on essential institutions, businesses or plants,
- 4) averting a launched or imminent dangerous assault on property,
- 5) ensuring the implementation of police actions met with active resistance, or
- 6) ensuring the implementation of police actions met with passive resistance, in the event that the police action is deemed urgent and less intervening use of force is deemed obviously unsuitable.

Paragraph 2. Before using pepper spray against an individual, it must –if possible– be made known to the individual concerned that the police intend to use pepper spray in case of non-compliance with the police order. Furthermore, it must –as far as possible– be ensured that it is possible for the individual concerned to comply with the order.

Paragraph 3. If the police' use of pepper spray against an individual has caused inconveniences that are deemed to require medical assistance, then said person must immediately be examined by a doctor.

Section 21. The Minister of Justice lays down more specific rules regarding the police' use of firearms, baton, dog, gas and pepper spray.

Paragraph 2. The Minister of Justice may in other respects lay down more specific rules regarding the police' use of force.

Part 5

The police' self-help actions

Section 22. The police may let measures be carried out when

- 1) the responsible individual has failed to comply with an order issued under this Act or rules issued under the pursuance of the Act, and this has been made known to the responsible individual that non-compliance with the order may have this consequence, or
- 2) immediate intervention is needed in order to protect individual or public security or to avoid considerable disturbances of the public order.

Paragraph 2. The responsible individual is obliged to cover the police' expenses related to measures carried out under paragraph 1. There is a right to statutory debt collection of these expenses.

Part 6

Empowerment provisions

Section 23. The Minister of Justice lays down rules on the securing of the public order and protection of individual and public security, prevention of hazard or nuisance to the traffick, to animals in a public place, public facilities, house numbers and postings, businesses on roads, public attractions, scavenging etc.

Paragraph 2. The provisions laid down under paragraph 1 may include rules that the District Commissioner may issue temporary orders or prohibitions for the purpose of preventing peril to the public order or to individual or public security. The provisions laid down pursuant to paragraph 1 may further include rules that the commissioner may –in certain special and specified situations– issue a zone prohibition that encompasses a municipality, for the purpose of preventing peril to the public order or to individual or public security.¹¹

Paragraph 3. In rules laid down under paragraph 1 and 2 it may be laid down that breaking the rules or breach of or non-compliance with an order or a prohibition issued under such rules carries a fine or imprisonment up to 1 year and 6 months. In connection with this it may be laid down that the sentencing shows considerable consideration of the securing of the public order and the protection of individual and public security. It may further be laid down that by breaches committed by companies etc. (legal entities), the company etc. may have the criminal liability imposed upon it under the rules in the Criminal Code's Part 5.

Section 24. The Minister of Justice may in any of the country's police district lay down a police regulation, if special local conditions call for it.

Paragraph 2. Proposals to a police regulation is prepared by the District Commissioner upon deliberation with the affected municipality or municipalities.

Paragraph 3. A police regulation may include provisions regarding the securing of the public order, provisions regarding the protection of individual and public security, as well as provisions regarding the issuing of temporary prohibitions or orders.

Paragraph 4. In a police regulation it may be laid down that breach of the provisions in the regulation, or breach of or non-compliance with orders or prohibitions issued under the regulation, carries a fine. It may further be laid down that by breaches committed by companies etc. (legal entities), the company etc. may have the criminal liability imposed under the rules in the Criminal Code's Part 5.

Paragraph 5. Police regulations are published in [the Danish law gazette] Lovtidende.

Part 6a

The National Defence's assistance to the police

Section 24a. The police may request and receive assistance from the National Defence in connection with the solving of the following tasks included in this Act:

- 1) Traffick regulation, measures of control and barring and similar tasks related to large events, accidents, catastrophes of nature etc.
- 2) Control and inspection tasks that under current law is situated with the police.
- 3) Search for objects or persons.
- 4) Tasks of evacuation, warning, observation, barring, guarding and patrolling etc. for the purpose of preventing or averting serious crime and other incidents that may imply peril to the human beings' lives or health, or serious harm to essential institutions, companies or facilities.
- 5) Protection of persons, rescuing of hostages, the operative anti-terror preparedness and other special action tasks.
- 6) Other tasks whose solution is closely connected to the activity that the National Defence otherwise carries out, or in which the National Defence has special competences or commands specially apt equipment.

Paragraph 2. The request for assistance under paragraph 1 may solely be made, if the police' own ressources are insufficient or less apt than the National Defence's ressources are for the solution of the task in question.

Section 24b. The National Defence's assistance to the police under section 24a is lead by the police and in accordance with the rules applying to the police' handling of the tasks in question. The National Defence's permanent technical, operative and security provisions apply otherwise, to the extent that these do not conflict with the police' corresponding provisions.

Paragraph 2. In connection with assistance to the police, selected personnel from the National Defence may be granted powers that are the police' under this Act's Parts 3 to 5, and the Administration of Justice Act Parts 69, 72, 73, 74 and 75. The empowerment occurs upon specific decision by the Commissioner of the National Police or the head of [the Danish intelligence service] *Politiets Efterretningstjeneste*, and upon approval from the Minister of Defence or the person empowered hereto by the minister.

Section 24c. The Minister of Justice may –after negotiation with the Minister of Defence– lay down more specific rules regarding the police' requests for assistance from the National Defence, for the police' responsibility for the task solving, for the police' management of the assisting defence personnel and bestowal of powers under section 24 b, paragraph 2, including obligatory training etc.

Section 24d. The police may otherwise receive assistance from the National Defence in the attention to police tasks at sea and in the air in connection to the National Defence's other attention to tasks.

Paragraph 2. The Minister of Justice may after negotiation with the Minister of Defence– lay down more specific rules regarding the National Defence's attention to police tasks at sea and in the air under paragraph 1.

Section 24e. The Minister of Justice may –after negotiation with the Minister of Defence– lay down more specific rules regarding the National Defence's access to take measures to establish temporary military areas for the purpose of preventing and averting peril to Danish and foreign military staff and material outside the permanent military areas in this country.

Part 7

Provisions regarding commencement etc.

Section 25. This Act comes into force on 1 August 2004.

Section 26. Act of 11 February 1863 regarding Reorganization of Copenhagen Police etc. and Act no. 21 of 4 February 1871 containing Provisions on the Police outside Copenhagen are abolished.

Paragraph 2. The police regulations issued under the Acts mentioned in paragraph 1 stays in force untill 1 July 2005.

Section 27. In the act on administration of justice, cf. consolidated statute no. 815 of 20 September 2003 that changed most recently by section 2 in Act no. 352 of 19 May 2004, *section 108* is abolished.

Section 28. This Act does not apply to the Faroe Islands and Greenland, however it may by royal decree be put into force in those provinces with the derogations that the special Faroese or Greenland conditions dictate.

Act no. 538 of 8 June 2006 (Reform of the Police and the Courts)²¹ contains, amongst other things, the following provision on commencement:

Section 105

Paragraph 1. The Act comes into force on 1 January 2007, but see paragraphs 2 to 22 and section 106.

Paragraphs 2 to 22. (To be left out)

Act no. 1107 of 1 December 2009 (Reinforced Action Against Considerable Disturbance of the Public Order etc.)³¹ contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 3

The Act comes into force on 3 December 2009.

The Act no. 249 of 30 March 2011 (Aggravation of the Fine for Breach of the Order on Order etc.)⁴¹ contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 3

The Act comes into force on 1 May 2011.

The Act no. 733 of 25 June 2014 (Initiatives Against Biker and Gang Crime etc.)⁵¹ contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 6

The Act comes into force on 1 July 2014.

The Act no. 1722 of 27 December 2016 (Initiatives Against Cannabis Trafficking etc. and the Police' Use of Pepper Spray)⁶¹ contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 3

The Act comes into Force on 1 January 2017.

The Act no. 671 of 8 June 2017 (the Police' Use of Data-Based Analytical Tools and Access to Information on Flight Passengers)⁷¹ contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 3

The Minister of Justice lays down the time of commencement for the Act. The Minister may lay down that different parts of the Act comes into force at different moments.⁸¹

The Act no. 131 of 27 February 2018 (Extended Empowerment to Lay Down Rules on Zone Prohibition)⁹¹ contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 2

Paragraph 1. The Act comes into force on 1 March 2018.

Paragraph 2. Section 23, paragraph 2, 2nd point in Act on the Police' Activities as drawn up by this Act's section 1 is abolished on 1 March 2021.

The Act no. 708 of 8 June 2018 (the National Defence's Assistance to the Police and Extension of the Police Complaint System etc.)¹⁰¹ contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 5

Paragraph 1. The Act comes into force on 1 July 2018, but see paragraph 2.

Paragraph 2 to 3. (To be left out)

The Act no. 1543 of 18 December 2018 (Increased Sanctions Zone and Increased Sanctions for Senior Staff's Misconduct in Public Service or Office)^{[11](#)} contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 3

The Act comes into force on 1 January 2019.

The Act no. 83 of 30 January 2019 (Detention)^{[12](#)} contains the following provision on commencement:

Section 2

The Act comes into force the day after its publication in the law gazette .^{[13](#)}
