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**Law No. (18) of 2014 promulgating Reform and Rehabilitation Institution**

We, Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Having reviewed the Constitution;

And the Prison Law of 1964;

Penal Code promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1976, as amended;

Public Security Forces Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (3) of 1982, as amended;

Civil Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No. (19) of 2001;

And the Criminal Procedures Law promulgated by Legislative Decree No.(46) of 2002, as amended;

The Council of Representatives and the Shura Council have approved the following law which we have ratified and enacted:

**Article One**

The attached Law regarding the Reform and Rehabilitation Institution shall come into effect.

**Article Two**

The Prison Law of 1964 is repealed.

**Article Three**

The Minister of Interior shall issue the necessary Regulations and Decisions, provided that the issuance of the regulations takes place within a period not exceeding six months from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**Article Four**

The Prime Minister and the ministers - each within his jurisdiction- shall implement this Law, and it shall come into force from the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**King of the Kingdom of Bahrain**

**Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa**

Issued at Riffa Palace:

On: 5 Ramadan 1435 A.H.

Corresponding to: 3 July 2014

**Reform and Rehabilitation Institution Law**

**Part One**

**Punitive treatment**

**Chapter One**

**Definitions and General Provisions**

**Article (1)**

In applying the provisions of this Law, the following words and expressions shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context requires otherwise:

**Ministry:** Minister of Interior.

**Minister:** Minister of the Interior.

**Institution:** is the entity that undertakes the administration of Reform and Rehabilitation, which has independent Centres in which Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees, whether men or women, are placed, as the case may be.

**Centre:** The location designated for the placement of the Inmates and Pre-trial Detainee.

**Investigation Authorities:** The Competent Authority to investigate and initiate Criminal lawsuit in accordance with law.

**Inmate**: A convicted person sentenced to a penalty depriving him of liberty.

**Pre-trial Detainee:** Anyone against whom a pre-trial detention order has been issued and no judgement has been issued against him.

Inmates Classification: Dividing Inmates into groups and categories according to criteria of age, type of crime, frequency of commission, criminal severity, Penalty durations, and other bases that facilitate their classification to implement correctional programs and to achieve the goals of reform and rehabilitation and what is required by the public interest.

**Individualization of Punitive Treatment:** Classification of Inmates according to scientific standards in the field of reform and rehabilitation.

**Gradual Treatment:** Treatment of the Inmates according to the evolution of his behaviour through the reform and rehabilitation program.

**Social Rehabilitation:** The institution prepares the Inmate for his reintegration into society to ensure that he does not return to criminal behaviour after his release.

**Physical Coercion:** Detainment of the convicted person who refrains from paying the sums adjudged in terms of fines, what shall be returned, compensations and expenses.

**Preventive Means:** A set of precautionary measures aimed at maintaining security and order within the institution and preventing the escape of the Inmate in cases of external transfer from the centre to any other party or facing any rebellion, disobedience or agitation.

**Isolation:** Placing the Inmates individually in one of the designated areas within the Centre.

**Visit:** Reception of the Inmates or Pre-trial Detainee of his Relatives up to the second degree, or those authorized by the Institution’s administration.

**Article (2)**

Reform and Rehabilitation Centres and Pre-Trial Detention Centres shall be established and their locations determined by a decision issued by the Minister.

**Chapter Two**

**Individualization of Punitive Treatment:**

**Article (3)**

The Institution includes Reform and Rehabilitation Centres for men and others for women, and Pre-Trial Detention Centres for men and others for women. Places in Reform and Rehabilitation Centres are allocated for those sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and those executed by Physical Coercion, in accordance with rules and procedures specified by the implementing regulation.

**Article (4)**

Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees are classified into grades according to their age, type of crime, degree of gravity, frequency of commission, duration of the sentence or pre-trial detention order issued against them, and other bases that facilitate their evaluation, and the implementing regulation determine the degrees of classification of Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees, the rules to be followed in the treatment of each degree, and other foundations that facilitate their evaluation.

**Article (5)**

The rules contained in this law shall be applied to Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees, as the case may be, without any discrimination between them on grounds of gender, origin, language, religion or creed.

**Chapter Three**

**Administration of the Reform and Rehabilitation Institution**

**Article (6)**

The institution shall have a responsible director followed by and subject to his supervision heads of the centres. all of them are responsible for implementing laws and regulations related to the institution.  Each of the centres shall have a head, with the rank of officer, who shall be assisted by a sufficient number of officers, non-commissioned officers, guards, and civilians including doctors, social workers, psychologists, professionals, crafts teachers, and others, and shall be subject to his supervision, provided that the aforementioned are women in relation to women’s centres as much as possible.

In all cases, women shall assume the duties of service and guarding female Inmates .

**Article (7)**

The institution administration shall immediately inform the Public Prosecution and the competent authority of the death, suicide, injury or escape of any Inmates and Pre-trial Detainee, as well as in cases of rebellion, disobedience, collective agitation and hunger strike, and of every serious crime or misdemeanor, whether committed by or against the Inmate or Pre-trial Detainee.

**Article (8)**

The institution's employees, including officers, non-commissioned officers, and guards, shall have the capacity of Judicial Investigation Officers in the areas of their jurisdiction.

**Article (9)**

The institution's social workers undertake the necessary studies and use appropriate scientific methods to implement reform and rehabilitation programs, find appropriate solutions to problems of a social nature for Inmates , and work on communication between Inmates and their families.

**Article (10)**

The implementing regulation specify the records that are kept in each of the institutions and centres, and indicate the rules for registration therein.

**Part Two**

**The Internal Regulations of the Institution**

**Chapter One**

**Placing Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees**

**Article (11)**

No person may be placed in the centre except on the basis of a written order issued by the legally competent authority and within the period specified in the order.

No person may be detained except in the centres established in accordance with this law.

**Article (12)**

When the Inmate and Pre-trial Detainee is placed in the centre, the judgement or order issued for his imprisonment shall be recorded in the register prepared for this purpose after the signature of the competent centre officer or his representative to receive it, in accordance with the procedures specified by the implementing regulation.

**Article (13)**

Each Inmate shall have his own file containing his placing order, fingerprints, and data related to proving his identity. When the Inmate is transferred from one centre to another, his file is sent with him.

**Article (14)**

Every Inmates shall be searched before placing him in the centre, and the belongings, things of value or money in his possession shall be seized, provided that his deposits are left in the centre's treasury after documenting them to be handed over to him upon his release, unless he wishes to hand them over to a specific person, in which case it is handed over to him.

**Article (15)**

Upon placing the Inmates and Pre-trial Detainee or transferring him from one centre to another, he is enabled to contact his family to notify them of his whereabouts. The foreign Inmates is also enabled to contact his country’s embassy or his diplomatic or consular representative, as determined by the implementing regulation.

**Article (16)**

The centre administration shall provide the Inmates and Pre-trial Detainee, immediately after his placement in, with sufficient information about the institution’s system, verbally or in writing, his rights and duties and rules of treatment for Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees shall be recited to him.

**Article (17)**

The Inmate and Pre-trial Detainee shall undergo a medical examination after his placement in the centre by the centre’s physician to establish his health, physical, mental and psychological condition, and the extent of his ability to perform work.

**Chapter Two**

**Inmates Employment**

**Article (18)**

Work in the centre is compulsory for all Inmates whose health condition does not prevent them from doing so, and in accordance as much as possible with the craft or occupation they are proficient in. The implementing regulation shall specify the types and nature of work that Inmates do, the maximum daily working hours, the amount of wages and the conditions for their entitlement, with the exception of those in Pre-trial Detainment.

The administration may, taking into account the provisions stipulated in the previous paragraph, employ the Inmates and train them vocationally in entities outside the centre in coordination with the relevant authorities, in accordance with the controls specified by the implementing regulation.

The provisions of civil liability shall apply in the case of work injuries and occupational diseases.

**Article (19)**

The Inmate is exempted from work if he reaches sixty years of age, unless he does not wish to do so and his ability to work is proven by a report from the centre's physician.

**Article (20)**

Inmates may not be employed on Fridays, holidays, and official holidays, or non-Muslims may be employed on their official religious holidays, except in cases of necessity that the centre administration estimates.

**Article (21)**

The Inmate may hand over some of his remuneration to whomever of his family members he wants, or use it to buy his personal items in the centre. The centre administration may keep half of the work remuneration to hand it over to the Inmate upon his release. If the Inmate dies, his heirs will be given the remuneration due to him. If he has no heirs and did not bequeath it. The remuneration shall be deposited in an account designated for the incentive rewards for the Inmates .

**Article (22)**

It is not permissible to collect the financial obligations owed by the Inmates to individuals or the government from the work remuneration, and the centre administration may deduct the value of what the Inmate has caused in damages to the institution property from this remuneration.

**Chapter Three**

**Education and Religious Practice**

**Article (23)**

The Ministry of Education, in coordination with the Ministry, shall undertake the education and vocational training of Inmates and lay down scientific and vocational study curricula. The implementing regulation shall determine the rules and procedures for studying and taking examinations.

**Article (24)**

A library for Inmates shall be established in each centre containing books and publications that are permitted to be circulated in the institution, some newspapers and magazines that aim to educate and discipline the Inmates. They are also entitled to obtain books, newspapers and magazines that are not available in the library at their expense, in accordance with what is decided by the implementing regulation.

**Article (25)**

The centre administration shall enable the Inmates to benefit from media and the various learning resources, and shall set special programs for seminars, educational lectures and other entertainment programs in accordance with what is organized by the implementing regulation of this law.

**Article (26)**

The centre administration shall grant the Inmates a financial or in-kind reward if he is able, during his placement in the centre, to memorize the Holy Qur’an or parts of it, or if he presents research or distinguished artistic work, masters a specific craft, or obtains one of the general, university or higher degrees. The implementing regulation shall specify the value and type of reward and the controls for granting it.

**Article (27)**

The centre administration shall ensure respect for the feelings of the Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees by giving them the right to perform their religious rites on time, without prejudice to the security and order of the centre.

**Chapter Four**

**Health and Social Care**

**Article (28)**

The institution provides free health care to Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees, in coordination with the Ministry of Health. The implementing regulation shall specify the provisions regulating this.

**Article (29)**

A medical clinic shall be established in every centre, run by a physician, and shall be concerned with taking the necessary measures to ensure the preservation of the health of Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees, the health of their food and places of accommodation, and protection from disease.

**Article (30)**

The centre physician shall conduct periodic medical examinations on Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees and dispense the necessary treatment for them. He may decide to transfer Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees to public or private hospitals if necessary, based on the report of the health centre physician to the Public Security.

The Minister, in coordination with the Minister of Health, shall issue the provisions regulating this.

**Article (31)**

The Centre's physician shall submit a medical report to the centre administration about the inmate's health condition if the execution of the penalty poses a threat to his life, and the institution administration shall address the execution judge regarding him. The centre administration shall also exempt the Inmates from work if his health condition so requires, based on a report from the centre's physician.

**Article (32)**

A pregnant Inmate shall receive special medical treatment in terms of care, type of food, and tasks assigned to her.

**Article (33)**

The birth certificate of a child who is born in the centre shall not indicate that he was born in it, and the child remains with his mother in the centre whether he was born there or outside before placing her in until he reaches the age of two years - and the institution has the right to allow him to stay for three years if it deems it to be an interest - and if he reaches it or if his mother does not want him to stay with her during that period, he is handed over to whoever has the right to custody of him, legitimately or legally. If the child does not have a guardian, he is placed in one of the childcare institutions and the mother is notified of where he is placed. The implementing regulation shall specify the procedures for seeing him.

**Article (34)**

If it is established from the Centre's physician report that the Inmate or Pre-trial Detainee is infected with a contagious disease, the centre administration shall isolate him or transfer him to another place until he recovers. The medical authorities and the competent authorities shall also be notified of this before his release.

**Article (35)**

The Inmates and the Pre-trial Detainee shall have the right to practice free exercise daily during a suitable period of time, and in the open air. The centre administration shall provide the places, supplies and equipment necessary for these activities.

**Chapter Five**

**Visits and External Contact**

**Article (36)**

The Inmate has the right to receive his family once in the first week of his placement in the centre; after that, he is allowed to visit twice a month, and the director of the institution or his representative may grant the Inmate an exceptional visit in cases that require that, and the implementing regulation shall specify visitationprocedures.

**Article (37)**

A Pre-trial Detainee is allowed a visit once a week, and he is denied visits if an order is issued by the Public Prosecution in the interest of the investigation.

**Article (38)**

The centre administration may search the visitors of the Inmates upon entry or exit or while they are there, and take Legal Procedures against them in case of finding items the possession or acquisition of which constitutes a crime punishable by law.

**Article (39)**

The centre administration may prevent the visitor from entering if he refuses to abide by the rules regulating the visit, or does not comply with the inspection, or if he is seized with any belongings that violate the regulations of the institution. It may cancel the visit if the Inmate or visitor violates the applicable rules of visit stipulated in the implementing regulation of this law.

**Article (40)**

The centre administration may postpone the visit of the Inmate for a period not exceeding two renewable visits for any reason related to the security of the centre or public health, and as determined by the implementing regulation.

**Article (41)**

The Inmate or his relatives up to the second degree may request an exceptional visit if there is a reason for that, and the Head of the centre has the right to assess the circumstances of each case.

The Director of the Institution may, after the approval of the Minister or his Representative, authorize the Inmate to go out to visit his family in the event of the death of one of his relatives up to the second degree, or in any other case estimated by the institution administration.

In all cases, the implementing regulation shall determine the procedures of visit, the conditions for its entitlement and its duration.

**Article (42)**

The Director of the Institution, after the approval of the Minister or his Representative, may grant the Inmate of good conduct and behaviour who has spent half of the sentence period, which exceeds one year, a visit outside the centre to his family up to the second degree once every six months, provided that this does not pose a threat to public security, and the implementing regulation shall specify the visit procedures, and its duration.

A disciplinary punishment shall be given to the Inmate if he does not appear at the centre on the specified date after spending the leave without an acceptable excuse. Anyone who is late or fails to come to the centre shall be considered a fugitive, and Legal Procedures shall be taken against him.

**Article (43)**

The Inmates has the right of lawful meeting in privacy with his wife, and he has the right to complete his marriage procedures, all in accordance with the procedures and controls specified by the implementing regulation.

**Article (44)**

The Inmate is allowed to correspond with his relatives and receive the messages he receives in accordance with the procedures and controls specified by the implementing regulation.

**Article (45)**

The Inmate has the right to make phone calls, and he has the right, when necessary, to receive phone calls. The centre administration has the right to monitor all phone calls in accordance with the procedures and controls specified by the implementing regulation.

**Article (46)**

The centre administration may allow the foreign Inmate to contact the embassy or consulate of his country by phone or in writing, or to meet with any official therein, in accordance with the procedures and controls specified by the implementing regulation.

**Chapter Six**

**Procedural Rights of Inmates**

**Article (47)**

The Inmate has the right to resort to the competent judicial authorities, and to submit complaints and requests to the Director of the Institution or his Representative, the implementing regulation shall specify the procedures for this situation.

**Article (48)**

The attorney who represents the Inmate or Pre-trial Detainee in criminal or civil cases to which he is a party is permitted to meet with him in connection with these cases, in accordance with the procedures and controls specified by the implementing regulation.

**Article (49)**

The centre administration shall enable the Inmate to take procedures to appeal the judgements issued against him without any interference from it in that procedure. It shall also coordinate with the Public Prosecution regarding notification of the dates of court sessions well in advance of their convening and notification of judgements on the date of their issuance, in the manner specified by the implementing regulation.

**Part Three**

**Preventive Means**

**Chapter One**

**Isolation and Search**

**Article (50)**

The Inmate or the Pre-trial Detainee may not be isolated except for health reasons estimated by the centre's physician, or if an order to that effect is issued by the competent judicial authority or as a disciplinary sanction.

**Article (51)**

The centre administration conducts a strip search of Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees, their whereabouts, upon their exit and return to the centre and at any time, in accordance with reasons of security and order. The searching procedure shall respect human dignity of the Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees in a manner that does not offend modesty, and that the search of a female is conducted by a female.

The centre administration may take Legal Procedures if the search results in the seizure of items its acquisition or possession constitutes a crime punishable by law or in violation of the institution's regulations and systems.

**Chapter Two**

**Disciplinary Penalties**

**Article (52)**

The centre administration shall achieve discipline and a sense of responsibility, and the implementing regulation shall determine the forms of violations for which disciplinary penalties are decided and the degree of their gravity, provided that the penalty is appropriate to the health conditions of the Inmate and the Pre-trial Detainee. The Inmate or the Pre-trial Detainee may not be punished for an act not stipulated in the implementing regulation.

**Article (53)**

Any Inmate or Pre-trial Detainee who violates the provisions of the laws, regulations, or systems in force in the institution shall be subject to a disciplinary punishment. This procedure does not prevent the initiation of a Criminal lawsuit for acts that constitute crimes punishable by Law.

The Inmate and the Pre-trial Detainee may take Legal Procedures to complain about the disciplinary penalties imposed on him by the administration of the institution, and he is enabled to appeal the criminal Judgements issued against him by various means of appeal, provided that the implementing regulation specify a definite period for deciding on the subject of the complaint.

**Article (54)**

No disciplinary penalty may be imposed on the Inmate or the Pre-trial Detainee except after interrogating him in writing or hearing his statements and enabling him to express his defence. An officer of the centre shall undertake the investigation with him.

**Article (55)**

The Disciplinary Committee shall be established in each centre by a decision of the Minister, directed by the Head of the centre, with the membership of the officer in charge of the Inmates and a legal member. The implementing regulation shall determine the procedures of the committee’s work.

**Article (56)**

The disciplinary penalties imposed on the Inmates are:

1) Warning.

2) warning in the presence of guards or Inmates .

3) Written warning.

**4)** Denial of some or all of the benefits granted to him.

**5)** Denial of entertainment programs or sports activities.

**6)**Denial of outdoor walks for a period not exceeding seven days.

**7)** Denial of the prescribed financial reward for him for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

**8)** Classification to the strictest degree, in accordance with the controls and rules specified by the implementing regulation.

**9)** Denial of telephone call for a period not exceeding two times, in accordance with the controls and rules specified by the implementing regulation.

**10)** Denial of visitation for a period not exceeding two visits, in accordance with the controls and rules specified by the implementing regulation.

**11)**Denial of reducing the period or not being nominated for conditional release after the expiry of three quarters of the sentenced period.

12) Solitary confinement for a period not exceeding seven days.

The centre administration may take the appropriate penalty for the violations committed by the Pre-trial Detainees, in accordance with the controls and rules specified by the implementing regulation.

**Article (57)**

The Disciplinary Committee is responsible for imposing the disciplinary penalties stipulated in Article (56) of this law. The Head of the centre or his representative may impose the disciplinary penalties stipulated in clauses (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) in Article (56) of this law.

**Article (58)**

The Head of the centre or his Representative shall take the necessary precautionary measures against the Inmates pending presentation to the Disciplinary Committee.

**Article (59)**

Force may not be used in dealing with Inmates and Pre-trial Detainees except in cases of necessity to prevent acts of violence, escape attempts, overcoming resistance, or non-execution of orders.

**Article (60)**

It is not permissible to use the iron shackle on the Inmates or Pre-trial Detainees inside the centre for a period exceeding one week, this is in the following cases:

**1)**If rebellion, agitation, disobedience, severe aggression or riots occurred.

**2)** If the Inmate attempts or plans to escape, or if there is a fear of him and this fear has reasonable grounds, and until it ends.

**3)**Attempting to harm oneself, others, or the property of others.

**4)** Any other necessary cases that lead to a breach of security and order inside or outside the centre.

**Article (61)**

Weapons may not be used against Inmates except in the following cases:

**1)** Repelling any attack or resistance accompanied by the use of force if it is not possible to repel it by other means.

**2)** Eliminate the rebellion of the Inmates if they were armed with lethal tools and refused to throw them after an order was issued to them to do so.

**3)** Preventing the escape of Inmates if they cannot be prevented by other means.

**Article (62)**

Weapons may not be used in the cases provided for in Article (61) of this law except after an order is issued by the Minister or his Representative. It is required that the use of weapons be necessary and proportionate to the imminent danger, and that this is the means to avert it after verifying that he is using it in order to disable the person against whom the weapon is directed from attacking, resisting, or fleeing, provided that a shot is fired in space to warn whenever possible, and then shooting without killing.

**Part Four**

**Judicial Supervision and Penalties Execution**

**Chapter One**

**Judicial Inspection of the Institution**

**Article (63)**

The President of the Court of Cassation, the Public Prosecutor, the President of the Supreme Court of Appeal, the President of the Supreme Criminal Court, the President of the High Civil Court, the execution judge, and the deputy public prosecutors, each within his jurisdiction, may visit and inspect reform and rehabilitation centres, review their records, ensure that no one is imprisoned illegally, and receive complaints. grievances from any Inmates or Pre-trial Detainee, and hearing his complaint. Ensure that all orders of the Public Prosecution, the investigating judge, and judicial rulings are implemented in the manner indicated therein.

**Chapter Two**

**Execution of the death penalty**

**Article (64):**

The person sentenced to death shall be placed in a separate place in the centre so that he is not allowed to mix with other Inmates , and he shall be thoroughly searched before being placed.

**Article (65)**

Relatives of the convicted person to death may meet him on the day preceding the date set for execution away from the place of execution, and a religious man shall be enabled to meet the convicted person if his religion requires him to confess or perform other religious duties before death, unless this is not possible, and facilitate the necessary procedures for writing his will, if requested, and the death penalty may not be carried out on religious holidays related to the religion of the convicted person.

**Article (66)**

If the woman sentenced to death is pregnant, the Execution of the Judgement shall be suspended until two years after giving birth.

**Article (67)**

The death penalty is executed inside the centre or in another place based on a written order from the Public Prosecutor to the Director of the Institution, which includes a statement of the final death sentence and the approval of the King.

**Article (68)**

Execution of the death sentence shall be carried out in the presence of the Execution Judge, a member of the Public Prosecution, the Director of the Institution, the Head of the centre or their Representative, the centre's doctor or any other doctor delegated by the Public Prosecution, and the preacher of the centre. Only those mentioned may attend the execution except with a special permission from the Public Prosecutor. The defence lawyer of the convict shall always be permitted to attend if he so requests, and the execution judge shall read the verdict of the death sentence and the charge for which he is sentenced, in the place of execution so that the others present can hear, and if the convicted person wishes to make any statement, the execution judge shall write a record of that.

**Article (69)**

Upon completion of the execution, the Penalty execution judge shall write a report of that, in which he shall record the doctor’s testimony of death and the time it occurred. The attending member of the Public Prosecution shall also write a record of the procedures that have taken place.

**Article (70)**

The body of the convicted person to death shall be delivered after the execution of the judgement to his relatives or his representative. In the absence of his relatives or his representative or their refusal to receive the body, the body shall be buried at the expense of the state, and the burial shall take place without ceremonies. As for foreigners, the embassy or consulate shall be notified of the execution of the death sentence and the body is sent to the embassy or consulate to take measures to transfer it to the country of the convicted person, if requested.

**Chapter Three**

**Execution of custodial penalties**

**Article (71)**

Judgement issued for custodial penalties shall be executed by virtue of an order issued by the Public Prosecution. The day on which execution begins shall be calculated from the sentence adjudicated, taking into account the deduction of the period of pre-trial detention and the period of arrest from the period adjudicated in accordance with the Criminal Procedures Law.

**Article (72)**

a) The Public Prosecution or those concerned may request the execution judge to postpone the sentence if the woman sentenced to a custodial penalty is pregnant in the sixth month until she gives birth and forty days have passed since the delivery.

b) The Public Prosecution or those concerned may request the execution judge to postpone the execution of the penalty if the person sentenced to a custodial penalty suffers from a disease that is a threat in itself or a threat to his life because of the execution.

**Chapter Four**

**Imprisoned by Physical Coercion**

**Article (73)**

The provisions stipulated in the Criminal Procedures Law shall apply to the implementation of physical coercion.

**Article (74)**

Physical coercion is carried out by an order issued by the execution judge based on a request of the Public Prosecution. The execution shall take place after the convicted person has served all the periods of the custodial penalties.

**Article (75)**

Execution by physical coercion may not be imposed on a convicted person to a suspended sentence of imprisonment.

**Article (76)**

convicted persons under physical coercion shall be placed in a space designated for them within the Correction and Rehabilitation Centre.

**Chapter Five**

**Inmates with Mental Illnesses**

**Article (77)**

If the Inmate suffers from any mental illness during execution, the centre administration shall refer it to the execution judge to order his placement under observation in a Treatment hospital designated for that purpose for a period or periods totalling not more than forty-five days, and a report shall be submitted to him during the specified period on the inmate’s condition from the Director of the Treatment Hospital.

If it is proven that the Inmate suffers from a mental illness, the execution judge issues an order to stop the execution of the sentence imposed and to place him in a specialized mental hospital, and the time he spends in the hospital is deducted from the sentence period. If it is found that he does not suffer from any mental illness, he shall issue a decision to return him to the centre and continue the execution of the sentence.

**Article (78)**

If the Inmate recovers after being placed in the Treatment hospital, the execution judge shall be notified to issue a decision to cancel the order issued to stop the execution of the penalty and return him to the centre for continued execution. The period he spent in the treatment hospital shall be deducted from the sentence period.

**Chapter Six**

**Release of Inmates**

**Article (79)**

The Inmate shall be immediately released on the day of the expiration of the sentence, and the Pre-trial Detainee shall be released based on a written order from the Public Prosecution or the authority issuing the detention order, unless he is imprisoned for another reason.

**Article (80)**

Prior to his release, the Inmates shall be given the necessary certificates that prove his professional specialization, and he shall be provided, in case of necessity, with suitable civilian clothes if he is not able to obtain them, in accordance with what is decided by the implementing regulations.

**Article (81)**

Conditional release shall be by order of the execution judge at the request of the Director of the Institution. The provisions stipulated in the Criminal Procedures Law shall be followed in the procedures of conditional release.

**Part Five**

**General Provisions**

**Article (82)**

If the penalties imposed on the Inmates are varied, they shall be implemented as follows:

**1)** Imprisonment.

**2)** Detention.

**Article (83)**

If a dispute or obstacles arise during the execution of penalties against Inmates , the matter is referred to the Penalty execution judge, who in turn issues the necessary decision.

**Article (84)**

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty stipulated in any other law, a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five hundred dinars, or either of these two penalties, shall be imposed on whoever:

a) Brought or attempted to enter into the centre in any way whatsoever things that are contrary to laws and regulations governing the institution.

b) Gave a forbidden thing to the Inmate or the Pre-trial Detainee during his transfer from one place to the other. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding two thousand dinars, or by one of these two penalties, if the crime is committed by one of the centre's employees or those assigned to guard the Inmate or the Pre-trial Detainee.

c) Gave a forbidden thing to the Inmate while he was being transported from one place to another. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding two thousand dinars, or by one of these two penalties, if the crime is committed by one of the centre's employees or those assigned to guard the Inmates .