

Citizens Arrest Rights.

The Police Arrest Procedure

If you're arrested the police must:

- identify themselves as the police
- tell you that you're being arrested
- tell you what crime they think you've committed
- explain why it's necessary to arrest you
- explain to you that you're not free to leave

You may state that you do not recognise their authority or jurisdiction.

This is a Constitutional matter to be heard in a Constitutional Court.

Laws made in Parliament by a crime cartel for the benefit of their own friends, associates & other crime cartels puts them in breach of Historic Parliamentary Laws & Common Laws which protect the English Population.

Passing Laws for; Covid Vaccination, Lockdown, Track & Trace, Identity Health Passport & 5G Radiation Grid installation are a breach of;

Health & Safety violations, racial discrimination, hate speech violations, Data Protection, Genocide, illegal drug trafficking, breach of Nuremburg Code, Crimes Against Humanity, Apartheid discrimination violations, European Council Directives, Human Rights legislation & The Declaration of Rights 1688.

Passing Laws in the UK Parliament for personal power & gain is an act of Treason against The British Crown & Country.

Civil Servants assisting criminals to carry out the crime of Treason is in itself a crime liable to life imprisonment or the death penalty.

Assisting a local authority or secret society who are involved in Paedophilia is a breach of International Military Law which will be tried in a secret military court & incurs the death penalty.

Citizens Arrest.

United Kingdom England and Wales

A citizen's arrest can be lawfully carried out on any person under section 24A of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 for an indictable offence, including either way offences. A few examples of indictable and either way offences are theft, criminal damage, burglary, assault occasioning actual bodily harm, possession of an offensive weapon in a public place, possession of a controlled substance, etc.

It is thus permissible for any person to arrest without warrant:

- anyone who is in the act of committing an offence, or whom the arrestor has reasonable grounds for suspecting to be in the act of committing an offence, or
- where an offence has been committed, anyone who is guilty of that offence or whom the arrestor has reasonable grounds for suspecting to be guilty of it

However, both of following two conditions must also be satisfied:

- it appears to the person making the arrest that it is not reasonably practicable for a police constable to make the arrest instead, and
- the arrestor has reasonable grounds for believing that the arrest is *necessary* to prevent one or more of the following:
 - the person causing physical injury to themselves or others,
 - the person suffering physical injury,
 - the person causing loss of or damage to property, or
 - the person absconding before a constable can assume responsibility for them

Where an arrest is made *after* an offence has been committed, the person who makes the arrest must actually *know*, not simply *suspect* that an offence has actually been committed. If it later turns out that an offence had not been committed, such an arrest would be unlawful.