

Please record all your interactions with the police.

DO I NEED THE POLICE'S PERMISSION TO RECORD OR PHOTOGRAPH THEM?

No. In fact, you don't require ANY member of the public's permission to record or film them in a public place. If this were the case, then Paparazzi wouldn't exist.

There is no law that says you cannot record someone in public without their permission (or a permit).

The same rules apply to everyone including security guards, traffic wardens, bailiffs, the emergency services etc. If you are in public (or in your home) you have a right to record whomever you choose.

DO I NEED TO GIVE THE POLICE A REASON WHY I AM FILMING THEM?

If a police officer approaches you and asks why you are filming, you are NOT obliged to answer them. You do not have to tell them who you are or what you are doing.

However, most officers will take this an automatic affront to their authority and possibly use it as a reason to abuse you further.

If you are asked by the police why you are filming you can give any number of reasonable replies, such as:

"I'm just exercising my right to record in public."

"It's for my own personal records"

"It's for everybody's protection"

Either way, it pays to be discreet and non-intrusive when recording anyone who might protest.



**FREEDOM
ALLIANCE**

We at The Freedom Alliance movement are asking for volunteers to take the charges for any of the Covid Violation to court. This is your right as layout in the Magna Carta, The Bill of Rights and the Convention of Human Rights. We will assist you with your court case.

Please film any interaction you have with the police, fill in the details on this pamphlet and send a copy to the email below. We will contact you with details on what to do next.

For more information please visit The Freedom Alliance website
on

www.freedom-alliance.org

Know your Rights

Protect your Rights

Exercise your Rights

If charged or reported to the Public Prosecution Service with a Covid19 regulation, they must state the exact legislation. The police must also give their name, number and station. Only give your name, address and DOB and nothing else.

Harassed by the Police - What to do

State - Am I being Charged, being issued a Fixed Penalty Notice or being reported to the Public Prosecution Service for an offence.

They must respond with a yes or no.

If No, ask them if you are free to go or if they require information about a serious arrestable offence and what is that offence. (It may not involve you. You may be just a witness to for example a robbery)

If no clear answer is given, walk away. If they do not say you are being charged or reported then do not give any details.

Continued Harassment

State—"Can I have your Name, Number and Station please?". (fill in below) It is a legal requirement for the police to comply.

Ask to see the Constables Warrant Card. (This is not a pass or identity document. It is literally a legal instrument, a warrant that they must have on their possession to exercise their powers as a Constable. It will look like a small plastic identity card but will have the term "warrant" on it. It is not to prove their identity. If they say they don't have it but prove their identity with for example a driving licence, that is totally irrelevant. Their identity is not the issue, their lawful authority under warrant is.)

If Charged

State—"I will not accept the Fixed Penalty Notice. The Covid19 regulations are a direct violation of my Rights as laid down in Common Law, and in The Convention of Human Rights. I will exercise my right to have representation before punishment and have my day in court. (The constable should have already read your Rights as contained in the Police Codes of Practice/PACE Order which emanates from Common law, as laid down in the Judges rules 1912).

Do not accept the FPN and do not sign anything. If forced to sign, then mark "signed under duress"

After Being Charge

After being charged or being told you are being reported to the Public Prosecution Service - your response should be:

State—"I believe that you have directly infringed on my rights and as such you have violated your duties as a Constable as defined in Common Law and Section 32 of the Police Act Northern Ireland 2000. I will now be issuing disciplinary proceedings against you. I will also be considering civil action against you personally, as you are acting outside the legal jurisdiction of your office. I will be issuing you a Notice of Complaint. Once received, you constable (Name) will have 14 days to provide evidence, to prove that you have the jurisdiction to violate these rights. If no evidence is received then I will be filing complaints to the PSNI Chief Constable, Police Ombudsman NI, Police Federation NI, the Policing Board NI and may file an action against you the constable for violation of these rights, do you understand?"

Constable's Name.....

Number.....

Police Station

Your Name.....

Your contact number or email address

Small Print

You will be challenging their jurisdiction to violate **Your Rights**. This must be proven first before a trial can commence. You will have to send template forms by registered post and may have to attend court. Please hand this form filled in to one of the organisers or for more information please visit The Freedom Alliance website on

www.freedom-alliance.org

You will receive via email or post a form Notice of Complaint. Please fill it in and send by registered post to the address supplied. Then wait for 14 days for a response. If no evidence is forthcoming then we will send you letters of complaint to all agencies involved. You will also have the option to file for a civil actions against the named police officer. Thank you for your help and support.

Handy Information about the police

If you are stopped by the police, you are only required to give your details if the Constable has reasonable grounds to suspect an offence has been committed and they have reasonable grounds to believe you may be guilty of that offence with that offence or you have information about a serious arrestable offence. (Theft, assault, criminal damage, rape etc.) A police officer like anyone else can speak to you but you don't have to speak to them unless the above criteria are there. Tell them you are not interested in general conversation and to go away.

A Constables authority is in executing his duty. In the Republic of Ireland this is contained in their oath under the constitution. In British law it actually predates Common Law but was enshrined by Common Law. It is also contained within Section 32 Police Northern Ireland Act 2000. It is very simple. To protect life and property, to keep the peace and prevent the commission of these offences. THAT IS ALL

Police are not there to uphold statute laws. Statute laws either set sentences for offences, clarify issues around offences, for example, what constitutes property and gives powers for Constables to use. These powers are a restriction to carry out their duty, not an instruction to use them simply because they are written there. On every occasion the Constable must justify

1. Am I using my powers to carry out my duty to protect life, property or to keep the peace?
2. Dose what I am investigating constitute an offence to protect life, property or to keep the peace?
3. Have I been given power in Common or Statute Law to take the actions I am taking?
4. Is it necessary, proportionate and reasonable in the circumstances to use those powers to achieve that end? In that, they must assess and balance the need for their actions to protect an inalienable right against the restrictions that their actions place on your inalienable rights.

Note it is the individual Constable at the time who must assess this and justify their actions. Carrying out orders from someone else is not lawful authority. POLICE ARE SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED FROM MERELY CARRYING OUT POLITICAL DIRECTIONS OF ANY GOVERNMENT. That would be a police state. Constables are individually responsible in law, they are not soldiers. The laws they are using must directly relate to their core duty as a Constable.

THIS IS A CORE PRINCIPLE IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF ALL LAW BY CONSTABLES. IT IS IMPORTANT THEREFORE TO UNDERSTAND THAT. Some of the important laws that restrict Constables powers are contained in the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 and the Police Codes of Practice emanating from that.

That means you are entitled to be made aware of your rights if a Constable suspects you may be involved in committing an offence. That includes the crime which the police are investigating, the reasonable grounds the Constable has to believe a crime has been committed, the reasonable grounds the Constable has to believe you were involved in that crime, the lawful authority they are acting under (for example the Theft Act, Misuse of Drugs Act, Road Traffic Act etc.), if stopping you in a vehicle which lawful power are they using. (They for example cannot stop you under Road Traffic legislation but deal with you for alleged offences under different legislation. Drugs, Covid etc) Your right to remain silent (Concerning the offence), your right to legal representation (Yes, that includes at the road side) and your right to a trial. i.e. you do not have to accept a fixed penalty notice. You can demand the police prove a case in court. If arrested your right to have someone of your choice informed of your arrest. They must also at the start tell you their name, station and number. Note: While most of these powers require the Constable to have reasonable suspicion, they are required to give you your rights if they merely suspect you have committed a crime. (much lower standard)

Note Covid Regulations do not meet the standards as established at Nuremberg to restrict your rights and have not been passed as required by a democratically elected body. It is not lawfully possible in international law to delegate such powers to lesser elected officials or to unelected officials/civil servants such as the Chief Medical Officer.