

**The following changes are made to the version of Police & Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland)
Order 1989 (PACE) - Code G that came into effect on 31 May 2015.**

1. Click on underlined links in the table below to view relevant revised text of the Code.
2. The changes tracked in indicate deletions, and those in indicate new/revised text.

Item No.	Paragraph	Summary of changes, reason/purpose
1	<u>Commencement</u>	Commencement date to be updated.
2	<u>G1.5</u>	Paragraph amended to reflect those who can access the codes in police stations. Paragraph reformatted for consistency across the codes.
3	<u>G1.6</u>	Change to format of sentences regarding notes for guidance for consistency across the codes.
4	<u>G1.7</u>	New paragraph added to clarify that designated persons must have regard to any relevant provisions of the codes.
5	<u>G2.3, G2.9(a), G2.9(c), Note 2C and G4.1</u>	Amended pronouns for consistency across the codes.
6	<u>G2.9(c)(iv)</u>	Removal of the word 'or'.
7	<u>G3.1</u>	Removal of paragraph and replaced with a cross reference to Code C to reduce potential for errors if Code C updated and not replicated in Code G – mirrors approach in E&W.
8	<u>G3.4</u>	Remove the word 'also' as it is not required.
9	<u>G4.1</u>	Extends references to notebook to include electronic devices.
10	<u>Note 2B</u>	Correction to paragraph cross-reference.



Department of
Justice

An Roinn Dlí agus Cirt

Männystrie O tha Laa

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POLICE & CRIMINAL EVIDENCE (NORTHERN IRELAND) ORDER 1989

CODE G

Code of Practice for the statutory power of arrest by police officers

Commencement – Transitional Arrangements

This Code applies to any arrest made by a police officer after midnight on **XX**
Month 2024.

Section 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Code of Practice deals with the statutory power of police to arrest persons suspected of involvement in a criminal offence. The power of arrest must be used fairly, responsibly, with respect for people suspected of committing offences and without unlawful discrimination on the grounds of religious belief, political opinion, racial group, age, marital status, sexual orientation, gender, or disability.
- 1.2 The exercise of the power of arrest represents an obvious and significant interference with the Right to Liberty and Security under Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights set out in Part I of Schedule 1 to the Human Rights Act 1998.
- 1.3 The use of the power must be fully justified and officers exercising the power should consider if the necessary objectives can be met by other, less intrusive means. Absence of justification for exercising the power of arrest may lead to challenges should the case proceed to court. It could also lead to civil claims against police for unlawful arrest and false imprisonment. When the power of arrest is exercised it is essential that it is exercised in a non-discriminatory and proportionate manner which is compatible with the Right to Liberty under Article 5. (See [Note 1B](#)).
- 1.4 Article 26 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 (PACE NI) provides the statutory power for a constable to arrest without warrant for all offences. If the provisions of the Order and this Code are not observed, both the arrest and the conduct of any subsequent investigation may be open to question.

~~1.5 This code of practice must be readily available at all police stations for consultation by police officers and police staff, detained persons and members of the public.~~

This Code of Practice must be readily available at all police stations for consultation by:

- police officers;
- police staff;
- detained persons;
- appropriate adults;
- solicitors;
- members of the public.

~~1.6 The notes for guidance are not provisions of this code.~~

The provisions of this Code:

- include the Annexes
- do not include the Notes for Guidance, which form guidance to police officers and others about its application and interpretation.

1.7 Designated persons must have regard to any relevant provisions of the Codes of Practice.

Section 2 Elements of Arrest under Article 26 of the PACE (NI) Order 1989

2.1 A lawful arrest requires two elements:

A person's involvement or suspected involvement or attempted involvement in the commission of a criminal offence;

AND

Reasonable grounds for believing that the person's arrest is necessary.

- both elements must be satisfied, and
- it can never be necessary to arrest a person unless there are reasonable grounds to suspect them of committing an offence.

2.2 The arrested person must be informed that they have been arrested, even if this fact is obvious, and of the relevant circumstances of the arrest in relation to both elements and to inform the custody officer of these on arrival at the police station. See paragraphs [2.9](#), [3.3](#) and [Note 3](#) and Code C, paragraph 3.4.

A. 'Involvement in the commission of an offence'

2.3 A constable may arrest without warrant in relation to any offence (see [Notes 1](#) and [1A](#)) anyone:

- who is about to commit an offence or is in the act of committing an offence;
- whom the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting is about to commit an offence or to be committing an offence;
- whom the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect of being guilty of an offence which ~~he or she has~~ **they have** reasonable grounds for suspecting has been committed;
- anyone who is guilty of an offence which has been committed or anyone whom the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting to be guilty of that offence.

2.3A There must be some reasonable, objective grounds for the suspicion, based on known facts and information which are relevant to the likelihood the offence has been committed and the person liable to arrest committed it. (See [Notes 2](#) and [2A](#).)

B. Necessity criteria

2.4 The power of arrest is only exercisable if the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that it is necessary to arrest the person. The statutory criteria for what

may constitute necessity are set out in [paragraph 2.9](#). It remains an operational decision at the discretion of the arresting officer as to:

- which one or more of the necessity criteria (if any) applies to the individual;
- if any of the criteria do apply, whether to arrest, report for summons, grant street bail, issue a fixed penalty notice or take any other action that is open to the officer.

2.5 In applying the criteria, the arresting officer has to be satisfied that at least one of the reasons supporting the need for arrest is satisfied.

2.6 Extending the power of arrest to all offences provides a constable with the ability to use that power to deal with any situation. However, applying the necessity criteria requires the constable to examine and justify the reason or reasons why a person needs to be arrested or (as the case may be) further arrested, for an offence for the custody officer to decide whether to authorise their detention for that offence. (See [Note 2C.](#))

2.7 The criteria in [paragraph 2.9](#) below are set out in Article 26 PACE NI. However, the circumstances that may satisfy those criteria remain a matter for the operational discretion of individual officers. Some examples are given to illustrate what those circumstances might be and what officers might consider when deciding whether to arrest is necessary.

2.8 In considering the individual circumstances, the constable must take into account the situation of the victim, the nature of the offence, the circumstances of the suspect and the needs of the investigative process.

2.9 When it is practicable to tell a person why their arrest is necessary (as required by paragraphs [2.2](#), [3.3](#) and [Note 3](#)), the constable should outline the facts, information and other circumstances which provide the grounds for believing that their arrest is necessary and which the officer considers satisfy one or more of the statutory criteria in sub-paragraphs (a) to (f), namely:

- (a) to enable the name of the person in question to be ascertained (in the case where the constable does not know, and cannot readily ascertain, the person's name, or has reasonable grounds for doubting whether a name given by the person as **his** **their** name is **his** **their** real name). An officer might decide that a person's name cannot be readily ascertained if they fail or refuse to give it when asked, particularly after being warned that failure or refusal is likely to make their arrest necessary (see [Note 2D](#)). Grounds to doubt a name given may arise if the person appears reluctant or hesitant when asked to give their name or to verify the name they have given.

Where mobile fingerprinting is available and the suspect's name cannot be ascertained or is doubted, the officer should consider using the power under Article 61(6A) of PACE NI (see Code D paragraph 4.3(e)) to take and check the fingerprints of a suspect as this may avoid the need to arrest solely to enable their name to be ascertained.

(b) correspondingly as regards the person's address:

An officer might decide that a person's address cannot be readily ascertained if they fail or refuse to give it when asked, particularly after being warned that such a failure or refusal is likely to make their arrest necessary. (See [Note 2D](#).) Grounds to doubt an address given may arise if the person appears reluctant or hesitant when asked to give their address or is unable to provide verifiable details of the locality they claim to live in.

When considering dealing with the matter by way of summons as an alternative to arrest, an address would be satisfactory if the person will be at it for a sufficiently long period for it to be possible to serve them with a summons; or, that some other person at that address specified by the person will accept service of the summons on their behalf. When considering issuing a penalty notice, the address should be one where the person will be in the event of enforcement action if the person does not pay the penalty or is convicted and fined after a court hearing;

(c) to prevent the person in question:

(i) causing physical injury to themselves or any other person;

This might apply where the suspect has already used or threatened violence against others and it is thought likely that they may assault others if they are not arrested. (See [Note 2D](#)).

(ii) suffering physical injury ;

This might apply where the suspect's behaviour and actions are believed likely to provoke, or have provoked, others to want to assault the suspect unless the suspect is arrested for their own protection. (See [Note 2D](#)).

(iii) causing loss or damage to property;

This might apply where the suspect is a known persistent offender with a history of serial offending against property (theft and criminal damage) and it is thought likely that they may continue offending if they are not arrested.

(iv) committing an offence against public decency (only applies where members of the public going about their normal business cannot reasonably be expected to avoid the person in question).

This might apply when an offence against public decency is being committed in a place to which the public have access and is likely to be repeated in that or some other public place at a time when the public are likely to encounter the suspect. (See [Note 2D.](#))

(v) causing an unlawful obstruction of the highway;

This might apply to any offence where its commission causes an unlawful obstruction which it is believed may continue or be repeated if the person is not arrested, particularly if the person has been warned that they are causing an obstruction. (See [Note 2D.](#))

(d) to protect a child or other vulnerable person from the person in question. This might apply when the health (physical or mental) or welfare of a child or vulnerable person is likely to be harmed or is at risk of being harmed, if the person is not arrested in cases where it is not practicable and appropriate to make alternative arrangements to prevent the suspect from having any harmful or potentially harmful contact with the child or vulnerable person.

(e) to allow the prompt and effective investigation of the offence or of the conduct of the person in question. (See [Note 2E.](#))

This may arise when it is thought likely that unless the person is arrested and then either taken into custody to a police station or granted 'street bail' to attend the station later (see [Note 2J](#)), further action considered necessary to properly investigate their involvement in the offence would be frustrated, unreasonably delayed or otherwise hindered and therefore be impracticable. Examples of such actions include:

(i) interviewing the suspect on occasions when the person's voluntary attendance is not considered to be a practicable alternative to arrest, because for example:

- it is thought unlikely that the person would attend the police station voluntarily to be interviewed;
- it is necessary to interview the suspect about the outcome of other investigative action for which their arrest is necessary, see (ii) to (v) below;
- arrest would enable the special warning to be given in accordance with Code C paragraphs 10.10 and 10.11 when the suspect is found:
 - in possession of incriminating objects, or at a place where such objects are found;
 - at or near the scene of the crime at or about the time it was committed.

- the person has made false statements and/or presented false evidence;
- it is thought likely that the person:
 - may steal or destroy evidence;
 - may collude or make contact with, co-suspects or conspirators;
 - may intimidate or threaten or make contact with, witnesses.

(See [Notes 2F](#) and [2G](#)).

- (ii) when considering arrest in connection with the investigation of an indictable offence (see [Note 6](#)), there is a need:
- to enter and search without a search warrant any premises occupied or controlled by the arrested person or where the person was when arrested or immediately before arrest;
 - to prevent the arrested person from having contact with others;
 - to detain the arrested person for more than 24 hours before charge.
- (iii) when considering arrest in connection with any recordable offence and it is necessary to secure or preserve evidence of that offence by taking fingerprints, footwear impressions or samples from the suspect for evidential comparison or matching with other material relating to that offence, for example, from the crime scene. (See [Note 2H](#).)
- (iv) when considering arrest in connection with any offence and it is necessary to search, examine or photograph the person to obtain evidence. (See [Note 2H](#).)
- (f) to prevent any prosecution for the offence from being hindered by the disappearance of the person in question.

This may arise when it is thought that:

- if the person is not arrested they are unlikely to attend court if they are prosecuted;
- the address given is not a satisfactory address for service of a summons to appear at court because the person will not be at it for a sufficiently long period for the summons to be served and no other person at that specified address will accept service on their behalf.

Section 3 Information to be given on Arrest

A. Cautions - when a caution must be given (taken from Code C section 10)

3.1 Code C paragraphs 10.1 and 10.2 set out the requirement for a person whom there are grounds to suspect of an offence (see [Note 2](#)) to be cautioned before being questioned or further questioned about an offence. A person whom there are grounds to suspect of an offence (see [Note 2](#)) must be cautioned before any questions about an offence, or further questions if the answers provide the grounds for suspicion, are put to them if either the suspect's answers or silence, (i.e. failure or refusal to answer or answer satisfactorily) may be given in evidence to a court in a prosecution. A person need not be cautioned if questions are for other necessary purposes, e.g.:

- (a) solely to establish their identity or ownership of any vehicle;
- (b) to obtain information in accordance with any relevant statutory requirement;
- (c) in furtherance of the proper and effective conduct of a search, e.g. to determine the need to search in the exercise of powers of stop and search or to seek co-operation while carrying out a search;
- (d) to seek verification of a written record as in Code C paragraph 11.13;
- (e) when examining a person in accordance with the Terrorism Act 2000, Schedule 7 and the Code of Practice for Examining Officers issued under that Act, Schedule 14, paragraph 6.

3.2 Whenever a person not under arrest is initially cautioned, or reminded they are under caution, that person must at the same time be told they are not under arrest and are free to leave if they want to.

3.3 A person who is arrested, or further arrested, must be informed at the time, if practicable, or if not, as soon as practicable thereafter, that they are under arrest and the grounds and reasons for their arrest. See [paragraph 2.2](#) and [Note 3](#).

3.4 A person who is arrested, or further arrested, must **also** be cautioned unless:

- (a) it is impracticable to do so by reason of their condition or behaviour at the time;
- (b) they have already been cautioned immediately prior to arrest as in [paragraph 3.1](#).

B. Terms of the caution (taken from Code C section 10)

- 3.5 The caution, which must be given on arrest, should be in the following terms: “You do not have to say anything, but I must caution you that if you do not mention when questioned something which you later rely on in court, it may harm your defence. If you do say anything it may be given in evidence.” (See [Note 4.](#))
- 3.6 Minor deviations from the words of any caution given in accordance with this Code do not constitute a breach of this Code, provided the sense of the relevant caution is preserved. (See [Note 5.](#))
- 3.7 Not used.

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Section 4 Records of Arrest

A. General

4.1 The arresting officer is required to record in **his** **their** official notebook or by other methods used for recording information:

- the nature and circumstances of the offence leading to the arrest;
- the reason or reasons why arrest was necessary;
- the giving of the caution; and
- anything said by the person at the time of arrest.

References to the officer's official notebook shall include any official report book or electronic device issued to police officers or other police staff that enables a record required to be made by any provision of this Code be made and dealt with in accordance with that provision. References in this Code to written records, forms and signatures include electronic records and forms and electronic confirmation that identifies the person making the record or completing the form. The Chief Constable must be satisfied as to the integrity and security of the devices, records and forms to which this paragraph applies and that the use of those devices, records and forms satisfies relevant data protection legislation.

4.2 Such a record should be made at the time of the arrest unless it is impracticable to do so. If not made at that time, the record should then be completed as soon as possible thereafter.

4.3 On arrival at the police station, or after being first arrested at the police station, the arrested person must be brought before the custody officer as soon as practicable and a custody record must be opened in accordance with section 2 of Code C. The information given by the arresting officer on the circumstances and reason or reasons for arrest shall be recorded as part of the custody record. Alternatively, a copy of the record made by the officer in accordance with [paragraph 4.1](#) above shall be attached as part of the custody record. See [paragraph 2.2](#) and Code C paragraphs 3.4 and 10.3.

4.4 The custody record will serve as a record of the arrest. Copies of the custody record will be provided in accordance with paragraphs 2.4 and 2.4A of Code C and access for inspection of the original record in accordance with paragraph 2.5 of Code C.

B. Interviews and arrests

- 4.5 Records of interview, significant statements or silences will be treated in the same way as set out in sections 10 and 11 of Code C, in Code E (audio recording of interviews) and in Code F (visual recording with sound of interviews).

Notes for Guidance

- 1 *For the purposes of this Code, 'offence' means any statutory or common law offence for which a person may be tried by a court and punished if convicted.*
- 1A *This Code does not apply to powers of arrest conferred on constables under any arrest warrant or to the powers of constables to arrest without warrant other than under Article 26 of PACE NI for an offence. These other powers to arrest without warrant do not depend on the arrested person committing any specific offence and include:*
- *PACE NI, Article 47A, arrest of person who fails to answer police bail to attend a police station;*
 - *Immigration Act 1971, Schedule 2 to arrest a person liable to examination to determine their right to remain in the UK;*
 - *Mental Health (Northern Ireland) Order 1986, Article 130 to remove person suffering from mental disorder to place of safety for assessment;*
 - *Prison Act 1953, section 38, arrest to return person unlawfully at large to the prison etc. where they are liable to be detained;*
 - *Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995, section 17D arrest of driver following the outcome of a preliminary roadside test requirement to enable the driver to be required to provide an evidential sample;*
 - *Common law power to stop or prevent a Breach of the Peace – after arrest a person aged 18 or over may be brought before a court to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace – not criminal proceedings.*
- 1B *Juveniles should not be arrested at their place of education unless this is unavoidable. When a juvenile is arrested at their place of education, the principal or their nominee must be informed. (From Code C, Note 11D).*
- 2 *Facts and information relevant to a person's suspected involvement in an offence should not be confined to those which tend to indicate the person has committed or attempted to commit the offence. Before making a decision to arrest, a constable should take account of any facts and information that are available, including claims of innocence made by the person, that might dispel the suspicion.*

- 2A Particular examples of facts and information which might point to a person's innocence and may tend to dispel suspicion include those which relate to the statutory defence provided by the Criminal Law (Northern Ireland) Act 1967, section 3(1) which allows the use of reasonable force in the prevention of crime or making an arrest and the common law of self-defence. This may be relevant when a person appears, or claims, to have been acting reasonably in defence of themselves or others or to prevent their property or the property of others from being stolen, destroyed or damaged, particularly if the offence alleged is based on the use of unlawful force, e.g. a criminal assault.
- 2B If a constable who is dealing with an allegation of crime and considering the need to arrest becomes an investigator for the purposes of the Code of Practice under the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996, the officer should, in accordance with paragraph 3.5 3.4 of that Code, "pursue all reasonable lines of inquiry, whether these point towards or away from the suspect. What is reasonable in each case will depend on the particular circumstances."
- 2C For a constable to have reasonable grounds for believing it necessary to arrest, ~~he or she is~~ *they are* not required to be satisfied that there is no viable alternative to arrest. However, it does mean that in all cases, the officer should consider that arrest is the practical, sensible and proportionate option in all the circumstances at the time the decision is made. This applies equally to a person in police detention after being arrested for an offence who is suspected of involvement in a further offence and the necessity to arrest them for that further offence is being considered.
- 2D Although a warning is not expressly required, officers should if practicable, consider whether a warning which points out their offending behaviour, and explains why, if they do not stop, the resulting consequences may make their arrest necessary. Such a warning might:
- if heeded, avoid the need to arrest, or
 - if it is ignored, support the need to arrest and also help prove the mental element of certain offences, for example, the person's intent or awareness, or help to rebut a defence that they were acting reasonably.

A person who is warned that they may be liable to arrest if their real name and address cannot be ascertained, should be given a reasonable opportunity to establish their real name and address before deciding that either or both are unknown and cannot be readily ascertained or that there are reasonable grounds to doubt that a name and address they have given is their real name and address. They should be told why their name is not known and cannot be readily ascertained and (as the case may be) of the grounds for doubting that a name and address they have given is their real name and address, including, for example, the reason why a particular document the person has produced to verify their real name and/or address, is not sufficient.

2E *The meaning of "prompt" should be considered on a case by case basis taking account of all the circumstances. It indicates that the progress of the investigation should not be delayed to the extent that it would adversely affect the effectiveness of the investigation. The arresting officer also has discretion to release the arrested person on 'street bail' as an alternative to taking the person directly to the station. (See [Note 2J.](#))*

2F *An officer who believes that it is necessary to interview the person suspected of committing the offence must then consider whether their arrest is necessary in order to carry out the interview. The officer is not required to actively question the suspect to determine whether they will attend a police station voluntarily to be interviewed but they must consider whether the suspect's voluntary attendance is a practicable alternative for carrying out the interview. If it is, then arrest would not be necessary. Conversely, an officer who considers this option but is not satisfied that it is a practicable alternative, may have reasonable grounds for deciding that the arrest is necessary at the outset 'on the street'. Without such considerations, the officer would not be able to establish that arrest was necessary in order to interview. Circumstances which suggest that a person's arrest 'on the street' would not be necessary to interview them might be where the officer:*

- *is satisfied as to their identity and address and that they will attend the police station voluntarily to be interviewed, either immediately or by arrangement at a future date and time; and*
- *is not aware of any other circumstances which indicate that voluntary attendance would not be a practicable alternative. See [paragraph 2.9\(e\)\(i\) to \(v\).](#)*

When making arrangements for the person's voluntary attendance, the officer should tell the person:

- *that to properly investigate their suspected involvement in the offence they must be interviewed under caution at the police station, but in the circumstances their arrest for this purpose will not be necessary if they attend the police station voluntarily to be interviewed;*
- *that if they attend voluntarily, they will be entitled to free legal advice before, and to have a solicitor present at, the interview;*
- *that the date and time of the interview will take account of their circumstances and the needs of the investigation; and*
- *that if they do not agree to attend voluntarily at a time which meets the needs of the investigation, or having so agreed, fail to attend, or having attended, fail to remain for the interview to be completed, their arrest will be necessary to enable them to be interviewed.*

2G *When the person attends the police station voluntarily for interview by arrangement as in [Note 2F](#) above, their arrest on arrival at the station prior to interview would only be justified if:*

- *new information coming to light after the arrangements were made indicates that from that time, voluntary attendance ceased to be a practicable alternative and the person's arrest became necessary; and*
- *it was not reasonably practicable for the person to be arrested before they attended the station.*

If a person who attends the police station voluntarily to be interviewed decides to leave before the interview is complete, the police would at that point be entitled to consider whether their arrest was necessary to carry out the interview. The possibility that the person might decide to leave during the interview is therefore not a valid reason for arresting them before the interview has commenced. See Code C paragraph 3.16.

2H *The necessity criteria do not permit arrest solely to enable the routine taking, checking (speculative searching) and retention of fingerprints, samples, footwear impressions and photographs when there are no prior grounds to believe that checking and comparing the fingerprints etc. or taking a photograph would provide relevant evidence of the person's involvement in the offence concerned or would help to ascertain or verify their real identity.*

2I *Not used.*

2J *Having determined that the necessity criteria have been met and having made the arrest, the officer can then consider the use of street bail on the basis of the effective and efficient progress of the investigation of the offence in question. It gives the officer discretion to compel the person to attend a police station at a date/time that best suits the overall needs of the particular investigation. Its use is not confined to dealing with child care issues or allowing officers to attend to more urgent operational duties and granting street bail does not retrospectively negate the need to arrest.*

3 *An arrested person must be given sufficient information to enable them to understand they have been deprived of their liberty and the reason they have been arrested, as soon as practicable after arrest, e.g. when a person is arrested on suspicion of committing an offence they must be informed of the suspected offence's nature, when and where it was committed. The suspect must also be informed of the reason or reasons why arrest is considered necessary. Vague or technical language should be avoided. Failure to inform a person of the reason for their arrest at the first practicable opportunity may render the arrest and subsequent detention unlawful, unless there are reasons why this is not possible at the time e.g. when a person is intoxicated or under the influence of drugs, violent, injured or in a distressed or agitated state. When explaining why one or more of the arrest criteria apply, it is not*

necessary to disclose any specific details that might undermine or otherwise adversely affect any investigative processes. An example might be the conduct of a formal interview when prior disclosure of such details might give the suspect an opportunity to fabricate an innocent explanation or to otherwise conceal lies from the interviewer.

- 4 Nothing in this Code requires a caution to be given or repeated when informing a person not under arrest they may be prosecuted for an offence. However, a court will not be able to draw any inferences under the Criminal Evidence (Northern Ireland) Order 1988, Article 3, if the person was not cautioned.*
- 5 If it appears a person does not understand the caution, the people giving it should explain it in their own words.*
- 6 Certain powers available to an officer as the result of an arrest – for example, entry and search of premises, detention without charge beyond 24 hours, holding a person incommunicado and delaying access to legal advice, only apply in respect of indictable offences and are subject to the specific requirements on authorisation as set out in the 1989 Order and relevant PACE NI Code of Practice.*

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