

# 6029679/21

*Covid-19 'Vaccine' Investigation*

*March 2022*

This is a proposal for continuing to move forward with crime reference number 6029679/21 utilising elements of the law, stated cases, policy and procedures, to force The Police across the UK to do their job, especially The Metropolitan Police.

Proposing that this document is made public and sent to The Metropolitan Police and all UK Police forces.

Due to their document sizes, the Worboys Supreme Court judgement, the Shipman independent inquiry, Pfizer and AstraZeneca docs do not need to be printed, the links below can be opened and used as and when.

No man or woman, regardless of social or financial status, title, any business; public or private, any corporation; public or private are above the law.

# **CRIME and SUSPICION of CRIME: Everyone's duty to report, and The Police duty to investigate**

**Regarding crime reference number 6029679/21.**

*March 2022*

“Significant, damning and irrefutable evidence has been submitted to The Metropolitan Police under crime reference number 6029679/21, and many other UK Police Forces, proving multiple serious criminal offences have and continue to be committed. **Those responsible and making the decisions not to investigate these crimes are knowingly perverting the course of justice and must be arrested**”.

Please consider the following:

## **1. London taxi driver John Worboys case.**

<https://www.supremecourt.uk/cases/docs/uksc-2015-0166-judgment.pdf>

Two victims were awarded compensation against the Metropolitan Police because The Police failed to investigate serious crimes as reported.

The victims reported being sexually assaulted by Worboys and were ignored, there were major investigative and institutional failings by the MPS.

Despite appeals by the MPS the decision was upheld by The Supreme Court in 2018, that the MPS failed in their public duty and the victim's human rights were violated.

Therefore, multiple victims have reported serious crimes, harm, injury and death as a result of the COVID restrictions and the vaccines and The Metropolitan Police have refused to investigate.

They and all other U.K. police forces are now in clear breach of their public duty by not investigating and our human rights have also been ignored and violated according to law.

The Worboys stated case supports assertions put to the Police regarding CRN 6029679/21.

## 2 Harold Shipman case

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/273227/5854.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/273227/5854.pdf)

Independent Public Inquiry into Dr. Harold Shipman, carried out by Dame Janet Smith, dated July 2003 and presented to UK Parliament.

Pages 533 + 534, section 19.126:

**“In my view, there should be a statutory duty on any qualified or responsible person to report to the Coroner Service any concern relating to the cause or circumstances of a death of which s/he becomes aware in the course of his/her duties. In the class of 'qualified' persons, I include doctors, nurses, midwives, and paramedics. In the class of 'responsible' persons, I include hospital and hospice managers, registrars, care homeowners and managers, police officers, firefighters, funeral directors, embalmers and mortuary technicians. The duty upon such a person should be to report to a coroner or coroner's investigator, as soon as practicable, any information relating to a death believed by that person to be true and which, if true, might amount to evidence of crime, malpractice, or neglect”.**

Section 19.128:

**“At present, all citizens are under a common law duty to report to the police or coroner any information likely to lead to an inquest. The existence of this duty is not well known, although everyone knows that they should report suspicions of crime to the police.** I recommend that the Coroner Service should seek to educate the public about the functions of the Service and, at the same time, **encourage members of the public to report any concerns about a death”.**

So, every victim should report crimes to the Police and suspicion of crime must also be reported to the Police.

Any death deemed to be as a result of crime, malpractice or neglect must be reported by the “responsible persons” as listed above to the Coroners’ office.

Any person whose relative has died and the Covid-19 vaccine is suspected should report this to the police and the police should report it to the Coroner.

Any person whose relative has died in a hospital setting due to malpractice should report this to the police and the police should report it to the Coroner. Or the family can bypass the police and report it direct to the Coroner.

Any person who has died in a care home, having been placed on a Do Not Resuscitate (DNR) order, having tested positive for Covid-19 using the fraudulent not-fit-for-purpose PCR test, had food and water withheld and inappropriately given the drug **Midazolam**, would in my opinion, constitute malpractice and neglect.

These deaths should be reported to The Coroners' office and if crime is suspected, and/or to The Police, who in turn have a duty to report it to The Coroners' office.

### 3 Pfizer adverse events document

<https://phmpt.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/5.3.6-postmarketing-experience.pdf>

A recently leaked Pfizer document: "CUMULATIVE ANALYSIS OF POST-AUTHORIZATION ADVERSE EVENT REPORTS" evidences a significant number of adverse events as a result of injection of a Pfizer/BioNTech COVID-19 BNT162b2 'vaccine' product. There are nine pages within Pfizer's report which detail extremely serious harms, injuries, and deaths their vaccines are causing worldwide.

This is a document Pfizer were trying to keep from being released to the public for seventy-five years.

On reading it you can understand why. It is irrefutable evidence that Pfizer's Covid-19 vaccine products are dangerous and must be withdrawn immediately.

## 4 AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine analysis document

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1058376/COVID-19\\_vaccine\\_AstraZeneca\\_analysis\\_print\\_23022022.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1058376/COVID-19_vaccine_AstraZeneca_analysis_print_23022022.pdf)

131 pages of death and injury reports due to the AstraZeneca Covid-19 'vaccine'.

863,696, eight hundred and sixty-three thousand, six hundred and ninety-six reported adverse reactions.

1235, one thousand two hundred and thirty-five deaths as reported.

Adverse reactions and death on the US's VAERS and the UK's Yellow Card reporting schemes are widely known to be under-reported and documented only between 1-10% of actual adverse reactions and deaths.

Therefore, assuming a best-case scenario at 10%, that's more than eight million adverse reactions and more than twelve thousand deaths. The worst-case scenario figures at 1% do not bear thinking about.

It must be borne in mind these are figures just for AstraZeneca. The other three manufacturer's Covid-19 vaccine deaths and adverse reactions are not included in this particular report.

This is even more irrefutable evidence that Covid-19 'vaccines' are dangerous and must be stopped immediately.

**It must also be pointed out that if a medical procedure or product significantly damages one's natural immune system, then virtually any disease may develop or reappear, and rapidly in many cases.**

## 5 Crime assessment principles, via FOI ref 01.FOI.19.002182



**METROPOLITAN  
POLICE**

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### Freedom of Information Request Reference No: 01.FOI.19.002182

I note you seek access to the following information:

1. A copy of your crime screening policy or other document relating to decisions made as to whether to investigate a reported crime or "screen it out".
2. If not included in the document in Para. 1, state whether you have a monetary value threshold when investigating crime – e.g. do you not investigate theft or criminal damage below a certain value.
3. If you do have a monetary value threshold, which offences does it apply to?

### DECISION

I have today decided to disclose the located information to you in full.

Please find below information pursuant to your request above.

**Q1 - A copy of your crime screening policy or other document relating to decisions made as to whether to investigate a reported crime or "screen it out".**

**Q2 - If not included in the document in Para. 1, state whether you have a monetary value threshold when investigating crime – e.g. do you not investigate theft or criminal damage below a certain value.**

### General Investigation Policy

#### Crime assessment principles

##### Introduction

1.1 Our mission is to keep London safe for everyone. To achieve this we will:

- Focus on what matters to Londoners
- Mobilise partners and the public
- Achieve the best outcomes in the pursuit of justice and in the support of victims.

In terms of investigating crime we will work from the basis that all crime reported to us will be investigated. This investigation commences at the first point of contact with the public, whether face to face on the street or police station or increasingly over the telephone or on-line. It is therefore vital that information is recorded accurately and that staff employ 'professional curiosity' to identify viable lines of enquiry in order to

## 2.2 Public Interest

The 'public interest' test allows the police to look at the following factors:

If the crime:

- (i) is so serious (despite not being on the mandatory crime list)
- (ii) displays a level of harm caused to the victim,
- (iii) has an adverse impact on the community,
- (iv) has the potential for causing reputational harm to the MPS
- (v) has the potential to harm to sources of information or national security.

The investigator must discuss and agree an investigative plan with a supervisor as to why the crime should be investigated further. This discussion (with a supervisor) and the full justification must be recorded on the CRIS report detailing why the crime should be investigated further.

## 2.3 Risk to the Public

The risk to the public is any factors, which demonstrate that there is an ongoing and tangible risk of serious harm to any member of the public should the crime not be investigated further. As per the Public Interest test, the investigator must discuss and agree with a supervisor an investigative plan. Furthermore, this discussion and the full justification must be recorded on the CRIS report as to why the crime should be investigated further.

## 2.4 Professional Judgement on Solvability

Any factors that present additional solvability opportunities not detailed within the principles above. Again, the discussion regarding the investigative plan, the justification as to why the crime should be investigated further must be recorded on the CRIS details page.

Examples of additional solvability opportunity:

The police may have an offence (robbery, burglary) reported to them where a victim's bank card was taken and no CCTV was available at that scene. However, later usage of the bank card which may have been caught on CCTV footage, even though disconnected from the original offence, provides a viable lead for further investigation.

Similarly, stolen property from a crime scene may turn up within a second hand re-seller stock. Again, dependent on the quality of CCTV and records kept by the re-seller, this may provide a viable lead for further investigation.

This is **The Metropolitan Police's own Crime Investigation Policy** provided under a Freedom of Information Request.

There are multiple, **clearly evidenced breaches** and **catastrophic failures** of The Police's own policy, especially and in particular when dealing with crime reference number 6029679/21.

Subsequent reports made so far by hundreds of Covid-19 vaccine victims who have provided statements, thousands of victims who have made contact by email and by telephone. None of these victims have been afforded the 'crime investigation policy' protocols as clearly laid out by The Metropolitan Police.

**Sections 1.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.2 and 3.3 have all been blatantly ignored by The Metropolitan Police especially and particularly in relation to crime reference number 6029679/21.**

## 6 Home Office crime recording standards

### Vision and Purpose Statements for Crime Recording

**Vision:** That all police forces in England and Wales have the best crime recording system in the world: one that is consistently applied; delivers accurate statistics that are trusted by the public and puts the needs of victims at its core.

**Purpose Statements:** Crime is recorded by the police and others to:

- ensure that victims of crime receive the service they expect and deserve;
- prioritise effective investigation of crime in keeping with national standards and the College of Policing's Code of Ethics;
- inform the public of the scale, scope and risk of crime in their local communities;
- allow PCCs, Forces and local partners to build intelligence on crime and criminal behaviour necessary for an efficient and effective response;
- enable Government, PCCs, Forces and their partners to understand the extent of demands made on them and the associated costs of service delivery; and
- inform the development of Government policy to reduce crime and to establish whether those policies are effective.

The importance of these objectives, and in particular the need for the public and victims of crime to have confidence in the police response when they report a crime, makes it imperative that crimes are recorded consistently and accurately.



**Victim must be told when a decision is taken not to record a crime:** Where a report of a crime is made to police and the individual dealing decides not to record it as such then they must make an auditable record of that decision and inform the reporting person why they will not be recording a crime.

#### **Whether to Record**

**An incident will be recorded as a crime (notifiable offence) for 'victim related' offences if, on the balance of probability:**

- (A) the circumstances of the victims report amount to a crime as defined by law (the police will determine this, based on their knowledge of the law and counting rules); and**
- (B) there is no credible evidence to the contrary immediately available.**

**A belief by the victim (or a person reasonably assumed to be acting on behalf of the victim, that a crime has occurred is usually sufficient to justify its recording.**

**For offences 'against the state' the points to prove "to evidence the offence must clearly be made out before a crime is recorded,**

Any reference to a crime elsewhere in Section A ('Whether and When to Record') means a recorded crime or notifiable offence, as defined by the Home Office and detailed in HOOCR. Notifiable offences do not cover all criminal offences, as most summary offences are not notifiable.

The police will determine whether the circumstances as reported amount to a crime defined by law, based on their knowledge of the law and the counting rules.

#### **Clarification**

Where the police believe there is clear evidence or significant grounds to show that a crime against an identifiable victim has been committed, and that it is either necessary or appropriate to record that crime, (to enable effective investigation, the apprehension of offender(s) or that it is otherwise in the public interest to do so), a force must record even where the victim has declined to confirm or cannot be found taking the potential risks to, or apparent vulnerability of, the victim into consideration.

The circumstances of the crime do not need to be deemed 'exceptional' for this criterion to be applied.

The Home Office crime recording standards confirm the protocols for The Police to record crime. Dated April 2021 (see the 3 screenshots above).

I would urge every relative of those deceased, as a result of, or on suspicion of, being caused by Covid-19 vaccines to make a report to the Police and The Coroner.

Additionally, for every victim to go to The Police and report their suspicions of crimes being committed against them as a result of a Covid-19 vaccine injection and the harm and injury being caused.

## 7 The Offence of Perverting the Course of Justice

Any man or woman, police constable of any rank, public official, member of parliament or civil servant that deliberately prevents natural justice from taking place, are committing a criminal offence, namely **Perverting the Course of Justice**.

The offence of Perverting the Course of Justice is committed when an accused:

- does an act or series of acts;
- which has or have a tendency to pervert; and
- which is or are intended to pervert;
- the course of public justice.

The offence is contrary to common law and triable only on indictment. It carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment and/or a fine. The course of justice must be in existence at the time of the act(s). The course of justice starts when:

- an event has occurred, from which it can reasonably be expected that an investigation will follow; or
- investigations which could/might bring proceedings have actually started; or
- proceedings have started or are about to start.

Significant, damning, and irrefutable evidence has been submitted to The Metropolitan Police under crime reference number 6029679/21, and many other UK Police Forces, proving multiple serious criminal offences have and continue to be committed.

Those responsible and making the decisions not to investigate these crimes are knowingly perverting the course of justice and must be arrested.

No man or woman, regardless of social or financial status, title, any business public or private, any corporation public or private are above the law.

We are all equal in the eyes of the law and no one should be afforded favouritism or given special treatments.