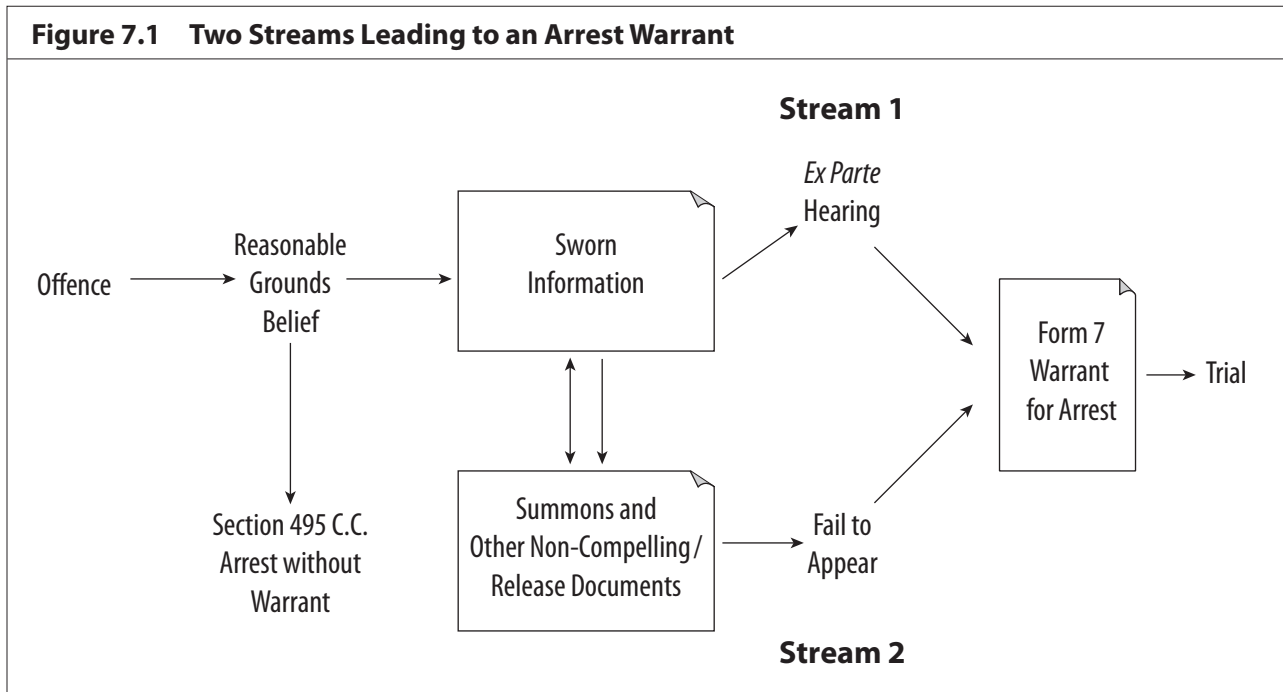


2. There is only one type of *Criminal Code* arrest warrant: “Form 7—Warrant for Arrest.”<sup>1</sup> There are two streams leading to it:
  - a. arrest warrant in the first instance,<sup>2</sup> and
  - b. bench warrant.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 7.1 illustrates the two streams to Form 7 (an arrest warrant). Stream 1 applies to an arrest warrant in the first instance. Stream 2 applies to a bench warrant.



3. An *arrest warrant in the first instance* is issued for an offender who has committed an indictable, dual procedure, or summary conviction offence. A *bench warrant* is issued for a person who fails to appear in court.
4. An *arrest warrant in the first instance* is not automatically issued or granted to police on request. An application and a hearing are compulsory. Without them, it is impossible to get a warrant. These requirements apply to warrants for both adult and young offenders.
5. No arrest warrant in the first instance can be issued until an *Information is laid*—in other words, until the offender is charged. If no Information is laid, no arrest warrant in the first instance can be issued.
6. An arrest warrant in the first instance may be issued for any classification of offence—that is, for summary conviction, dual procedure, or indictable offences.
7. The following is the important concept—an arrest warrant in the first instance communicates to police officers throughout the country the existence of reasonable grounds for arresting someone. When the police choose to arrest without a warrant, a limited number of officers know that the offender is “wanted.” For practical purposes, “wanted” means that