COMMON LAW (1)

You have a lawful, legal, moral, ethical and constitutional **DUTY to uphold the Rule of Law**.

FIRST DO NO HARM

"First Do No Harm" - "Primum Non Nocere" - a fundamental duty of medical ethics and law.

For the State, the Government and Government actors, public authorities, NHS Trusts and other state actors such as Schools and Universities as well as private corporations and an individual, the primary common law duty is to —

"First Do No Harm" - Primum Non Nocere".

It is a fundamental principle of medical ethics and a maxim of common law, domestic and international laws and God's laws that binds you.

"Do No Harm" means that you must not <u>act</u> to cause harm, nor must you <u>omit to act</u> to prevent harm from happening.

Omitting to act to prevent harm is as culpable as acting to cause harm.

From Black's law dictionary: "What is OMISSION?: Failure to complete a duty or task, usually as a result of apathy, complacency or neglect."

https://thelawdictionary.org/omission/#:~:text=Failure%20to%20complete%20a%20duty,of %20apathy%2C%20complacency%20or%20neglect.

COMMON LAW (2)

FREEDOM and EQUALITY

It is a fundamental principle of the Rule of Law that -

Human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. We are each and every one of us Sovereign human beings with inalienable, fundamental, natural Human Civil, Spiritual and other Rights and Liberties which **cannot be derogated from.** (see below).

We are each Equal under the Rule of Law and No One is above the Law.

A core principle of the Rule of Law is equality -

We are all equal in the eyes of God and are equal under God's laws. We are all equal under the Rule of Law and no one is above the law.

, including the Crown -

"Rex Debet Esse Sub Lege, Quia Lex Facit Regem" - "The king should be subject to the law for the law makes the king."

https://www.duhaime.org/Legal-Dictionary/Term/RexDebetEsseSubLegeQuiaLexFacitRegem

COMMON LAW (3)

DUTY OF CARE - "loco parentis"

The common law **duty of care**, applies especially to teachers and schools and others in positions of care, and is a duty to look after the health and safety of its children as if it were the parent "**loco parentis**".

https://legal-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/in+loco+parentis; and

Duty to ascertain whether the Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions and Pharmaceutical Interventions are safe and do not cause more harm than good

You have a duty of care, as well as a lawful, moral and ethical duty in your public and private capacity and in your current position and as a source of authority to ascertain whether the Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions ("NPIs") - such as social distancing, isolation, quarantining and "locking down" of living men women and children - , and the Pharmaceutical Interventions ("PIs") - such as the use of face masks, COVID-19 testing, hand sanitising and the use of the so-called "COVID-19 vaccines" - that you are employing to manage the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus on your school premises are causing more harm than good to the individuals concerned - (see also Health & Safety laws cited below); and

You have a legal **duty of care** to understand the experimental nature of the NPIs and the PIs including the experimental use of face masks , the experimental COVID-19 tests, and the experimental novel emergency use temporary licensed so-called COVID-19 vaccines for children and others in your school. You have a legal **duty of care** to acknowledge the lack of long-term safety data and/or fertility data and/or health risks including disability and death associated with these medical interventions.

COMMON LAW (4)

INFORMED CONSENT

Duty to inform the individual of the experimental nature and of the material risks of the NPIs and PIs being used

Furthermore, you have a duty of care to inform each living man and woman and child of the experimental nature of these NPIs and PIs and of the material risks attributed to these measures

COMMON LAW (5)

MEASURES ARE NECESSARY, PROPORTIONATE, RATIONAL AND SAFE

Duty to ensure measures are Necessary, Proportionate, Rational, Safe, the least restrictive measures, the least dangerous measures, and based on sound scientific evidence and on the Rule of Law, including, inter alia, Health & Safety Laws

***Take note that "safe" is defined by Black's Law Dictionary as "the amount of exposure that will cause no harm or no damage after exposure."

https://thelawdictionary.org/safe/

Actors, such as you, who are acting in your capacity, and who are authorising and/or administering experimental so called COVID-19 vaccines, the experimental use of face masks, the experimental use of testing and the experimental use of social distancing, quarantining and locking down of healthy individuals are exposing men, women and children, populations and patients to serious, unnecessary and avoidable risks. The available evidence and science indicate that the experimental so-called COVID-19 vaccines and other experimental measures listed are not necessary, are not proportionate, are not rational, are not based on sound scientific evidence, are not the least restrictive measures and are not safe. As such, these NPIs and PIs do not meet the standard required of "safe" measures. (see below for Health & Safety laws relating to the legal statutory duty to ensure that such measures are safe).

COMMON LAW (6)

JUSTIFIABLE

COVID-19 vaccines and other experimental measures listed cannot be justified in almost every workplace or school in the UK. While there are numerous reasons for this, the main ones are, inter alia:

- (a) **LACK OF INFORMED CONSENT**: the legal, lawful, moral and ethical requirement for **freely given and informed consent** for medical procedures.
- (b) **COERCION**: denying an unvaccinated person the ability to work or go to school/college/university on health and safety grounds, whether at the initiation of an employer, school or part of a public health order amounts to **prima facie breach of the human rights laws** such as an individual's right not to be discriminated against, as well as a prima facie breach of an individual's right to work or to gain an education
- (c) NOT INDIVIDUALISED: the requirements to comply with the disability discrimination laws, both domestic, European and International as many individuals with disabilities cannot comply with these NPIs and PIs without exacerbating their pre-existing disability.