

Have you ever wondered why no one has taken the Prime Minister and the government to court for the crimes they are committing, the reason, all talking heads on television and alternative media are giving you the impression that they are not happy with the government! all these people are acting as entertainment for you, so you believe they're all on your side, if that is the case, I suggest you all read and share this document which I prepared and then ask why nobody has brought the prosecution?

## INDICTMENT: CRIMINAL AND LEGAL LIABILITY OF THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

This document consolidates all legal and criminal charges regarding the actions and inactions of a Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The summary includes misconduct, negligence, criminal liability, and ancient or less frequently applied laws. Each offence includes a plain-language description, legal foundation, maximum penalty, likely term of imprisonment, and whether it would run concurrently or consecutively with other sentences.

### 1. Misconduct in Public Office

Description: Wilful neglect or abuse of public duties resulting in harm to the public.

Legal Basis: Common law in jurisdictions like the UK and Australia

Maximum Penalty: Life imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 5 to 14 years

Sentencing Guidance: Likely concurrent with other public office-related offences

### 2. Criminal Negligence Causing Death or Bodily Harm

Description: Allowing policies that foreseeably led to the death or injury of civilians.

Legal Basis: Statutory laws including homicide or criminal negligence provisions

Maximum Penalty: Life imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 8 to 20 years

Sentencing Guidance: Possibly consecutive if multiple deaths are involved

### 3. Perverting the Course of Justice

Description: Interference with investigations, destruction of evidence, or misleading official inquiries.

Legal Basis: Common law in the UK and equivalent criminal codes

Maximum Penalty: Life imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 7 to 14 years

Sentencing Guidance: Concurrent with misconduct or conspiracy

### 4. Aiding and Abetting Criminal Offences

Description: Assisting or enabling crimes such as trafficking, rape, or other violent acts.

Legal Basis: Criminal codes under accessory or secondary party liability

Maximum Penalty: Equal to the principal offence

Most Likely Term: 10 to 25 years

Sentencing Guidance: Depends on number and nature of crimes

### 5. Fraud and Misuse of Public Funds

Description: Diverting public money to illegal purposes or concealed programs.

Legal Basis: Fraud Act 2006 or equivalent financial crime legislation

Maximum Penalty: 10 years imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 5 to 8 years

Sentencing Guidance: Likely concurrent with misconduct

### 6. Breach of National Security Laws

Description: Mishandling sensitive information or ignoring threats to national safety.

Legal Basis: Official Secrets Acts or national intelligence regulations

Maximum Penalty: 14 years imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 7 to 10 years

Sentencing Guidance: Concurrent or consecutive depending on the harm caused

### 7. Complicity in Crimes Against Humanity

Description: Government action or inaction resulting in widespread abuse or death.

Legal Basis: Rome Statute and international criminal law

Maximum Penalty: Life imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 25 years to life

Sentencing Guidance: May run consecutively with domestic charges

#### 8. Misprision of Treason

Description: Knowing about treason and failing to report or prevent it.

Legal Basis: Common law and historic treason statutes

Maximum Penalty: Life imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 10 to 20 years

Sentencing Guidance: Concurrent with conspiracy or aiding offences

#### 9. Conspiracy to Commit Offences Against the State

Description: Participation in or agreement to commit unlawful acts through government policy.

Legal Basis: Statutory and common law criminal conspiracy provisions

Maximum Penalty: Varies, up to life imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 10 to 20 years

Sentencing Guidance: Consecutive if linked to multiple crimes

#### 10. Contempt of Parliament

Description: Lying to Parliament or refusing to comply with accountability measures.

Legal Basis: Parliamentary law and privileges

Maximum Penalty: Referral to prosecution or political sanctions

Most Likely Term: Sanctions or removal from office

Sentencing Guidance: Not applicable

#### 11. Dereliction of Statutory Duty

Description: Failing to enforce or execute legal obligations imposed by legislation.

Legal Basis: Administrative and civil liability statutes

Maximum Penalty: Civil penalties or dismissal

Most Likely Term: Legal sanctions, damages, or court orders

Sentencing Guidance: N/A

#### 12. Public Nuisance or Corruption of Morals (Common Law)

Description: Acts by public officials that expose the public to danger or moral harm.

Legal Basis: Ancient common law, still present in some jurisdictions

Maximum Penalty: Up to life imprisonment in theory

Most Likely Term: Symbolic, rarely applied

Sentencing Guidance: Would likely be concurrent if applied

#### 13. Treason (Historic Statutes Still in Force)

Description: Betraying the state through collusion, enabling invasion, or harming sovereignty.

Legal Basis: Treason Act 1351 (UK) or equivalents in common law countries

Maximum Penalty: Life imprisonment

Most Likely Term: 25 years to life

Sentencing Guidance: May be consecutive with war-related or state security charges

#### Conclusion

The legal and criminal consequences of the Prime Minister and Cabinet's actions, as outlined above, span both modern and ancient legal doctrines. Together, these charges create a multi-layered and compelling indictment for abuse of power, neglect of duty, and harm to the public. Each offence has clear legal grounding and could result in imprisonment, removal from office, or international prosecution depending on the evidence presented.

# INDICTMENT: FAILURE OF A PRIME MINISTER TO PROTECT THE NATION UNDER DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

## I. OVERVIEW

This document sets out a reasoned legal case that a sitting Prime Minister, in failing to prevent the unlawful and dangerous entry of individuals who later committed serious crimes including murder, rape, and violence against citizens may have breached both domestic constitutional duties and violated applicable legal standards. Citing "international law" as justification for such inaction is not a lawful defence where domestic law and public safety are compromised.

## II. GROUNDS FOR LEGAL LIABILITY

### 1. Breach of Constitutional and Statutory Duty

Legal Principle: The Prime Minister is bound by oath and constitutional mandate to protect the territorial integrity of the nation and the lives of its citizens.

In failing to enforce lawful immigration controls, border protections, and public safety obligations, the Prime Minister breaches the implicit and explicit duties of high office. This conduct constitutes a failure to act where there is a positive legal duty to act amounting to misfeasance or nonfeasance in public office.

Relevant Law (example from UK):

Misconduct in Public Office (common law offence): "A public officer who wilfully neglects to perform their duty and thereby causes a risk of serious harm to the public interest may be criminally liable." *R v Dytham* [1979]

### 2. Criminal Recklessness and Gross Negligence

Legal Principle: Where a public official's recklessness foreseeably endangers life, legal culpability arises not from what was intended, but from what was knowingly allowed to happen.

Allowing unchecked entry of individuals with insufficient vetting, or known criminal records, where resulting crimes were predictable, may meet the legal threshold for criminal negligence. The failure to act in the face of known threats is not protected conduct under law.

Threshold Standard:

The test for criminal negligence is whether the conduct represents a "gross deviation from the standard of care a reasonable person would observe" in that role. *R v Adomako* [1995] 1 AC 171

### 3. Abuse or Dereliction of Office

Legal Principle: Public office is a position of trust. Breach of that trust, when it causes serious harm to the nation, is a form of constitutional delinquency.

By enabling or refusing to halt a flow of unlawful migration in violation of sovereign laws and border protocols, the Prime Minister acts *ultra vires* beyond lawful powers. Where this failure results in widespread criminal harm to citizens, including children, it may warrant civil and criminal prosecution, or constitutional removal from office.

Relevant Remedy:

- Impeachment (or vote of no confidence) where applicable.
- Judicial review for unlawful or irrational executive action.
- Criminal prosecution under misconduct or gross negligence standards.

### 4. Misuse of International Law

Legal Clarification: International law does not override domestic duties to prevent harm.

The Prime Minister's claim that international treaties or conventions prevent border enforcement is legally unsound. No treaty compels a state to accept individuals who pose a danger to national security or public safety.

Legal Position (UNHCR Guidance, 2018):

"The principle of non-refoulement does not mean that individuals cannot be subject to lawful removal if found to pose a serious risk to public order or national security."

Therefore, reliance on international law to justify deliberate inaction in the face of rape and murder is a gross misinterpretation and misapplication of legal obligations.

### III. CONCLUSION: JUSTICIABLE FAILURES OF GOVERNANCE

The Prime Minister's failure to:  
Secure the nation's borders,  
Prevent foreseeable violent crime,  
Act in the best interests of the people,  
Accurately apply international legal standards,

constitutes a serious breach of the law. This conduct, taken in totality, may justify:  
Criminal charges for misconduct in public office,  
Civil liability for damages incurred by victims,  
Constitutional removal through parliamentary or legal means.

The law provides no immunity to those who endanger the public from positions of power. Public office is a duty of protection not an excuse for abandonment.