

Regulators and Police - The Praetorian Guard of the Executive Branch of Government

In Britain today, regulators and police forces no longer act solely as neutral guardians of the law or impartial overseers of professional conduct. Instead, they are increasingly functioning as the Praetorian Guard of the Executive - institutions which protect political interests, shield government failures and suppress those who speak uncomfortable truths. This transformation represents not mere maladministration, but an existential threat to constitutional balance and public trust.

1. Regulatory Capture

The General Medical Council (GMC) in the United Kingdom and the Irish Medical Council (IMC) in the Republic of Ireland have each demonstrated willingness to pursue doctors who voiced legitimate concerns about Covid-19 policy and vaccination

programmes. Both have drawn upon discredited figures, including Dr Graham Bottley, to support prosecutorial action. These actions reveal a chilling pattern: regulators not safeguarding standards, but punishing dissent to protect government policy.

2. Suppression of Free Speech

Doctors such as Dr Marcus de Brun in Ireland have been pursued for exercising their lawful right to question Covid-19 vaccination of children, with his opposition even reported under the UK's counter-extremism frameworks. Meanwhile in the UK, doctors including Dr Aseem Malhotra and Dr David Cartland have faced harassment, regulatory referral, and attempts to silence them. This is not medicine regulating medicine - this is the state using regulators as weapons of enforcement.

3. Policing as Enforcement Arm

Under Operation Talla, police forces were instructed not to log or investigate complaints relating to vaccine harms or wider Covid-19 policies. Disclosures confirm a nationwide directive to suppress evidence at its

source. The effect was the wholesale denial of justice: the public were stripped of lawful recourse, and serious allegations of harm were buried.

4. Durham Constabulary - A Textbook Example of Obstruction

When presented with evidence amounting to a prima facie crime, Durham Constabulary refused to investigate. Instead, the force attempted to divert and continue attempt to divert the matter to a professional regulator, despite that regulator having already confirmed it had no remit to act.

This is not simply error; it is institutionalised avoidance. By shunting criminal allegations into a regulatory cul-de-sac, Durham Constabulary demonstrate:

- A refusal to engage with the criminal threshold itself.
- A denial of their statutory duty under the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996.
- A contempt for Parliament, the courts and the public, by shielding the Executive from accountability.

This conduct is damning. It reveals that Durham Constabulary have reduced policing to a theatre of

excuses, where the appearance of process masks the deliberate suppression of justice.

5. Constitutional Collapse

When regulators and police abandon independence to instead act as protectors of the Executive, the rule of law collapses in substance if not in form. The Praetorian Guard analogy is not hyperbole - just as in Rome, a small cadre of powerful institutions now determine what may be spoken, what may be investigated and who may be punished. Britain's constitution, already uncoded and fragile, cannot withstand such sustained capture.

Conclusion

The role of regulators and police must never be to act as the guardians of government convenience. Yet today, that is precisely what is occurring. The pursuit of whistleblowers, the suppression of public complaints and the diversion of criminal allegations into dead-ends of regulation all demonstrate that Britain's institutions are no longer impartial. They are compromised - a Praetorian Guard shielding power from scrutiny. The

public must recognise this reality, for it marks not just regulatory failure, but the hollowing out of constitutional democracy itself.

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