PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

3 December 2025

Published:

Constitutional Correspondence and Evidence File on Unlawful Suppression of Criminal Investigations Under Operation Talla

Two significant documents have now been formally released for public scrutiny.

- (1) Correspondence to the Lady Chief Justice, the Secretary of State for Justice, the Attorney General, the Chair of the Public Administration and Constitutional Affairs Committee (PACAC), and the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Service.
- (2) An evidential document which underpins and supports the issues raised in the correspondence referred to above.

These documents raise and highlight systemic constitutional failings, unlawful suppression of crime

reporting and national-level interference with criminal investigations connected to the COVID-19 policing response known as Operation Talla.

1. The Constitutional Correspondence (18 November 2025)

The first publication, Constitutional Correspondence dated 18 November 2025, sets out evidence that:

Crime Reference Number 6029679/21 (relating to alleged criminal offences connected to the COVID-19 vaccine programme) was unlawfully closed without investigation.

Over 400 victim, witness, expert and whistleblower statements submitted to the Metropolitan Police were never assessed, never contacted, and never investigated.

The decision to shut the case down coincided with national guidance issued under Operation Talla, which unlawfully directed forces across the UK to reject vaccine-related crime reports.

This correspondence has been physically delivered by Special Delivery to each constitutional office-holder and no response from any of the addressees had been received within the timeframe requested.

2. The Evidence File: Supplemental Documentation

The second publication, Evidence Supplemental to Constitutional Correspondence Issued on 18 November 2025, provides supporting documentary material, including:

Internal Police Scotland disclosures confirming a blanket rejection directive (the "Speirs Directive") issued on 25 January 2022.

NPCC internal communications acknowledging "guidance not to record" certain categories of reports.

Evidence that the Metropolitan Police maintained an active evidence-collection portal for CRN 6029679/21

whilst simultaneously claiming that no investigation ever took place.

Contradictions between the Police Scotland directive and senior policing testimony provided to the UK COVID-19 Inquiry.

Together, these materials demonstrate that police forces across all four nations were directed, formally or informally, not to accept crime reports relating to the COVID-19 vaccine programme, contrary to statute, the Human Rights Act and the rule of law.

3. Key Constitutional Concerns Identified

Analysis of the evidence highlights the following issues of immediate constitutional significance:

A. Violation of the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996 in England and Wales and equivalent legislation in devolved nations, as well as breaches of core safeguarding duties and the National Crime Recording Standard.

B. Obstruction of Justice

Documented conduct appears to support prima facie evidence of:

Perverting the course of justice,

Misconduct in public office,

Nonfeasance and misfeasance in public office, and Assisting offenders.

D. Impact on Judicial Decision-Making

The Judicial Review concerning CRN 6029679/21 (Poole J, 2023) proceeded without the court being informed of:

the Operation Talla directive,

the active MPS evidence portal, or

the national suppression policy.

The ruling was therefore made on materially incomplete information.

4. A Systemic National Pattern

The combined documentation establishes the existence of a UK-wide suppression mechanism operating during and after Operation Talla:

Scotland: The Police Scotland directive explicitly instructed officers to reject vaccine-related crime reports (Speirs Directive).

England & Wales: NPCC materials confirm centralised coordination and non-recording guidance.

Northern Ireland: The same rejection pattern was reported by members of the public.

This demonstrates a coherent national practice, rather than isolated operational decisions.

5. Public and Constitutional Interest

It is stressed that:

These issues cut to the heart of the rule of law, involve potential criminal conduct by public officials, raise concerns about the independence of policing, and require urgent constitutional oversight at the highest level.

As set out in the correspondence, a joint meeting with senior office-holders was requested, although any response was absent.

6. Documents Published into the public domain

The following documents are now available to the public:

A. Constitutional Correspondence (18 November 2025)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/redacted_constitutional_co
rrespondence_sent_18112025.pdf

B. Supplemental Evidence File (1 December 2025)

https://ethicalapproach.co.uk/evidence_file_supplementa l_to_correspondence_18112025.pdf

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