

"YOU MUST TAKE REASONABLE CARE
TO AVOID ACTS OR OMISSIONS,
WHICH YOU CAN REASONABLY FORESEE,
WOULD BE LIKELY TO INJURE YOUR NEIGHBOUR "

This reasonable standard of care,
as outlined in the "Duty of Care" above,
is applied to all persons in the UK
including the Government, the Bankers, Police Officers
and the Legal System itself...

The failure to uphold the 'Duty of Care' is either:

(1) NEGLIGENT

which is doing something likely to injure your neighbour in circumstances when you would not reasonably be expected to know that the thing you are doing is likely to injure your neighbour, (this is not a criminal offence, one may only be liable for damages in a civil court),

or

(2) RECKLESS

which is doing something you KNOW is likely to injure your neighbour and yet doing it anyway (which IS a criminal offence where one may be arrested, and fined or imprisoned and be liable for damages),

or

(3) INTENTIONAL

which is to intend by your act or omission to injure your neighbour (this is the most serious type of criminal offence which is generally punished with the full weight of the criminal law).

Not only is the Duty of Care arguably a Divine Principle of Law, it is also used in legal practice today to create precedent or new law. If you can show that your behaviour is "reasonable, prudent and well-intentioned" in the circumstances which you find yourself in, then you are not generally guilty of any crime even if you have broken a particular statute or statutes.

For instance, there are times when it may be seen as "reasonable, prudent and well-intentioned" to disregard a particular law "in order to serve a greater interest." Therefore we may argue that the Duty of Care is both the most fundamental and underlying principle of British law and also that it will over-ride any previous precedents or statutes in certain circumstances.

Indeed we may argue that the Duty of Care is the Law!