

FREEDOM. JUSTICE. DEMOCRACY.

FOR BRITAIN NATIONAL MANIFESTO 2020





FOR
BRITAIN

**The For Britain Movement
National Manifesto 2020**

www.ForBritain.uk

Message from our Party Leader

Welcome to the For Britain conference of 2019. We've had another huge year and we will now celebrate!

For Britain is getting stronger and stronger, and our manifesto this year will reveal how much we've grown. Our members are among the bravest and most principled people in politics, and we are grateful to every one.

In 2019, we overcame obstacles, learned valuable lessons, and made an enormous impact once again.

We have a new website, with easier joining, and a host of new committee members, spokespeople, and activists.

Perhaps the most exciting development of all in 2019 was the election of our first councillors in Hartlepool and Epping Forest. Julian Leppart and Karen King are working hard and doing an incredible job – they are a credit to our party.

As we enter 2020, For Britain has so many exciting plans for bringing our new and much needed manifesto to the attention of the great British public. This will be done with or without the mainstream press or social media!

We will stand in elections, we will distribute leaflets, we will defend ourselves against the political oppression we face, and most of all, we will continue to tell the absolute and uncomfortable truth – and we will do so in the interests of Britain and its people.

Britain is ready for new politics. The Brexit shambles has convinced millions that the current occupants of the House of Commons do not deserve to be there and cannot be trusted.

For Britain will grow from the bottom up, and we will change the country from the grassroots. We will reach out to the millions who have no representation – and who have been sidelined and smeared by their own leaders.

Thank you to all of our wonderful members, supporters, donors, and friends for another momentous year.

We are more ready than ever to face the future with determination and old-fashioned British spirit.

We do it all For Britain.

Thank you

Anne Marie Waters

Leader
For Britain

<u>Contents:</u>	Page
Brexit	1
Immigration	2
Law and Order	3
NHS	6
Islam	7
Animal Welfare	8
Energy and Environment	10
Transgenderism	12
Government	14
Transport	16
Family Law	16
Welfare	17
Pensions	18
Education	19
Foreign Policy	22
Media	24
Defence	25
Housing	27
Economy	28

Brexit

Since its foundation, the European Union has evolved in the direction of a pan-European superstate. Beginning as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in the early 1950s, the direction of the EU has been towards the increasing integration of European nation-states.

In the decades since the 1950s, European institutions have emerged that lean to integration, including a European Parliament, Commission, and President.

The European Court of Justice, whose rulings are binding on all member states, has interpreted legislation in favour of greater integration, and treaties enacted since the inception of the ECSC have done likewise.

The most common criticisms of the European Union and its institutions surround its lack of democratic legitimacy. This is demonstrated most clearly by reference to its leadership, especially the President of the European Commission, who is unelected by public vote. In 2019, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) condemned the European Commission for ignoring their proposed presidential election system. Instead, EU leaders chose [Ursula von der Leyen](#) as the new President “behind closed doors”.¹

The legislative process unfolds with proposals being brought forward by the European Commission, followed by Parliamentary debate and amendment. However, many complain that the Parliament (the only directly elected institution) is ‘toothless’ and in practice powerless to stop legislation proposed by the Commission from taking effect. The EU Parliament cannot itself propose legislation; it can only make amendments to that already proposed.

Further criticisms of the lack of EU democracy surround the re-running of referenda not decided in favour of greater European integration. On June 23rd 2016, the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. Since that time, a simple trade deal between the UK and EU has still not been agreed, and MPs in the UK have attempted to scupper our departure, with or without a deal.

For Britain will:

- Withdraw from the European Union without further delay
- Ensure that the UK does not remain a member of the single market or customs union in name or in practice
- Repeal the European Communities Act if necessary and either keep EU legislation or remove it from British law, when and where practicable
- Ensure that there are no further payments to the European Union following withdrawal
- Ensure that full UK border control is restored
- Ensure that full UK control over fishing and agriculture is restored
- Retake the UK’s seat at the World Trade Organisation
- Ensure the UK is free to trade on its own terms across the world
- Work with fellow Europeans to bring about the end of the European Union

¹ <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/european-commission-president-ursula-von-der-leyen-juncker-eu-parliament-a8987841.html>

- Divert foreign aid to assist in the stabilisation of the UK economy for the first two years following departure
- Ensure that there is no 'hard border' in Ireland

Immigration

Immigration to the United Kingdom is simply too high and must be dramatically reduced. According to the Office for National Statistics² 273,000 additional people lived in the UK in the year ending June 2018. It reports that during that year, 625,000 people moved to the UK, while 351,000 left.

Immigration affects all aspects of our lives, and yet most politicians refuse to address this. Common sense should reveal to us that an extra 273,000 people in a single year means 273,000 extra people in need of housing and a corresponding increase in the need for healthcare, jobs, and school places.

Whilst we acknowledge and appreciate the many hardworking legal immigrants in Britain, and their contribution to our country, For Britain recognises that the British economy has become too reliant on foreign workers, and that this has had a major impact on the employment prospects of Britons. For example, it was reported in 2014 that 80,000 students per year struggle to find nursing places in the NHS, despite it hiring thousands from abroad each year.³ For Britain believes we must prioritise investment in training, and access to employment for young British citizens, in the best interests of British society tomorrow and the British economy today.

Furthermore, much immigration comes from societies that are fundamentally at odds, culturally and in terms of religion, with British culture and law. This has led to a fracturing of British society and vastly increased social division. For example, it was revealed in 2017 that a staggering 50,000 people living in the city of Birmingham are unable to speak English.⁴ The native English population of Birmingham, England's second city, are due to become a minority in the coming years. The political and media class describe this displacement of the native British as "diversity".

For Britain will:

- Freeze immigration to the UK for a period of 5 years (this will not affect travel for business or leisure and temporary work visas may be issued during this time in the interests of the economy)
- Ensure that the need for foreign workers is reduced in the near future by investing in effective training for young Britons

² <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/november2018>

³ <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2878312/80-000-UK-students-told-t-train-nurse-Thousands-t-courses-despite-four-five-new-NHS-workers-foreign.html>

⁴ <https://www.thesun.co.uk/news/6636258/white-brits-to-be-minority-in-birmingham-with-50000-locals-unable-to-speak-english-and-residents-from-almost-every-country-in-uks-super-diverse-second-city/>

- Introduce a points-based migration system at the end of these 5 years based upon need and in the interests of British citizens – those seeking to live in the UK will be of good character and economically self-sufficient, will respect British culture and make an effort to integrate, will obey UK laws and agree to adhere to the democratic order. Those who will not integrate, or who will not respect British laws and norms, will not be permitted to live in the UK and will not be granted British citizenship
- Make British citizenship obtainable after a period of 10 years' residence. Those applying for British citizenship must be able to show economic self-sufficiency for that period and be of good character, have no criminal record, and have no involvement with seditious or violent ideologies. Those who have expressed refusal to integrate in to the wider culture of Britain will be refused citizenship and will face deportation
- Make clear and legislate on the basis that all British citizens are equal
- Use the resources currently employed in facilitating inward migration to investigate current illegal immigration
- Deport those found to be living in the UK unlawfully (exceptions may be made on humanitarian grounds)
- Ensure that appeals against deportation are at private, and not public, expense and are conducted from the appellant's home country
- Ensure that asylum is rare, of proven necessity, and temporary. Britain is a compassionate country willing to help those in need, but any asylum must be based upon immediate threat (poverty does not constitute grounds for asylum) and the understanding that it is temporary
- Reassess current asylum seekers in the UK and deport those involved in violent crime
- Triple the size of the UK border force to ensure that immigration laws are applied

Law and Order

The UK faces many problems, none greater than the breakdown of law and order and the Orwellian politicisation of policing. Britain is a divided society where some people, by virtue of their racial or religious characteristics, are effectively permitted to live outside the law – the democratic concept of one law for all has been dismantled. This is largely due to senior police staff adhering to sinister extreme-left values espoused by secretive groups such as Common Purpose, and to the racist proposals put forward following the murder of Stephen Lawrence in London; the MacPherson inquiry forced police to treat people differently depending upon their race. We must reverse this.

For Britain maintains that effective policing is vital for any society to flourish; it should be a top priority for government. We also recognise that policing in Britain has been decimated in terms of police numbers under both the coalition and Conservative governments – a staggering 20,000 police officers have been lost since 2009. Police stations continue to close across the country and despite dwindling resources, police priorities are routed towards silencing dissent rather than punishing crime. For example, while London descends into unprecedented levels of violent crime under Labour's Mayor' Sadiq Khan, the Metropolitan police have dedicated more than 900 officers to investigating so-called 'hate crime'.

Equality before the law is a fundamental facet of the British justice system. The concept of hate crime undermines this principle and gives special status to certain groups. It allows the creation of a "crime" where no substantive crime has been committed. For Britain rejects this

and demands that we are all treated equally. For Britain would abolish the concept of hate crime, whilst maintaining certain protections for juveniles.

Magistrates' courts deal with 97% of cases in England and Wales. Prior to 2005 they were managed by committees in an entirely independent system, in which local communities undertook responsibility for the application of the law within their district. In 2005, these committees were abolished – and the courts fell under the management of a government agency (now called the HM Courts & Tribunal Service). Local justice areas have been merged and courthouses closed, and court clerks have become civil servants, subject to direct political pressure from government.

Whilst prison is expensive and undoubtedly has a detrimental effect on the lives of those that are incarcerated, reluctance to use prison when appropriate places the public at risk, weakens the law's deterrent effect, and diminishes the effectiveness of all non-custodial sentences.

In a free society, any person should have the freedom to wear whatever clothing they choose for the purposes that clothing is normally worn: comfort, decency, utility or style. However, face coverings – whether worn to comply with conservative religious mores or to conceal the wearer's identity – are detrimental to social cohesion and the public good.

For centuries, judicial review has been the principal way in which public bodies, including the government, are held to account by the public. In the complex modern world, where power often resides in centralised bureaucracies, the right to review administrative decisions has become more important to the individual citizen – yet the government has attempted to restrict the class of people who can seek judicial review and increased the costs (and potential awards following an unsuccessful claim). This is a dishonourable attempt on the part of government to avoid scrutiny and accountability by ordinary people.

Finally, sex crime is an alarming problem in UK society and one for which people seek justice and criminal punishment. However, a social change must also take place. The sexualisation of children, for example, is a growing concern among parents, and there is evidence to suggest that even police have disregarded the notion of 'statutory rape' (i.e. sex with minors) and held that young girls involved in 'grooming gangs' were willing participants, despite their age. For Britain believes a dramatic change in attitude must take place with regard to sexuality, particularly involving young people, and this must begin with the law.

For Britain will:

- Raise the age of sexual consent to 18
- Remove the police from political control. For Britain recognises that the police need to be accountable to the local populace, and as such will introduce a Public Sector Accountability Act to allow people to hold senior police officers accountable for failure to perform their basic duty
- Reform Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary from being a puppet of the government to impartial judge of police service professionalism

- Prevent further merging of police forces and give consideration to restoring smaller police forces rooted in local communities or specific activities, whilst retaining the National Crime Agency
- Reverse the outsourcing of policing roles such as control room, custody facilities and the forensic science service
- Increase police numbers to at least to 2010 levels, improve pay and restore the status of the office of constable
- Remove Magistrates' Courts from the management of the HMCTS and re-establish local, independent Magistrates' Court committees, responsible for their own staff, who are no longer to be subject to a civil servant management framework
- Place any discounting of a guilty plea at the discretion of the prosecutor to offer or withhold this by reference to the strength of evidence, views of the witnesses, and public interest
- Abolish suspended sentences – if a judge considers that a case is serious enough to warrant a custodial sentence, release should only be granted on compassionate grounds or following substantial efforts at reform such as the completion of training and education courses
- Abolish all distinct racially or religiously aggravated offences, inciting hatred based upon religion, and all statutory aggravating factors based upon the victim's personal characteristics
- Ban face coverings in public (this will exclude special festivals or events, such as Halloween, during which face coverings could be expected to be worn)
- Ensure that no arbitration ruling, or any party's expectations based upon cultural norms, upon their entering into a relationship, are enforced by British courts if it amounts to direct or indirect discrimination as defined in the Equality Act 2010
- Ensure that in determining any party's rights following the ending of a relationship, no regard shall be paid to cultural or religious expectations that are inconsistent with the principle of equality as defined in the Equality Act 2010
- Ensure it is made a criminal offence for any person to participate in a religious trial in relation to marital status or the upbringing of children that purports to supersede UK law
- Ensure the prosecution of all criminal offences including bigamy, female genital mutilation, sexual abuse of minors and domestic violence shall be enforced without excuse or mitigation based upon religion or culture.
- Create a new criminal offence of wearing a facial covering in public or other specified places, subject to the wearer being able to demonstrate a good reason, which shall exclude compliance with a religious obligation or cultural norm
- Establish a special criminal court to try terrorism cases. This court will be more inquisitorial in nature than the UK's traditional adversarial criminal courts system, and prioritise ascertaining the facts and protecting the public over traditional procedural shields for the defence
- Abolish any degree requirement and prevent direct entry at senior level. The police service is being destroyed by political correctness and the degree requirement will put all recruits in the hands of Marxist lecturers. You do not need a degree to do a bobby's job! It also means police officers start their careers in debt, like other graduates. It is not a good idea for policemen to be in debt; in fact it was a disciplinary offence at one time because it makes them vulnerable to manipulation.
- Ensure the police are using a meritocratic recruitment and promotion system which is blind to race and gender and which does not chase targets. Some forces currently

have ethnic or gender targets which results in some unsuitable people being recruited and promoted.

NHS

For Britain supports the National Health Service and the principles on which it was built. We believe that healthcare should be available to all British citizens and those legitimately entitled.

For Britain is aware that prior to the introduction of the National Health Service, the poorest in society could expect ill-health, lower employment prospects, and crippling worry about the prospect of illness. We will prevent any attempt at a return to this society.

For Britain acknowledges the vast numbers of NHS staff who work tirelessly to provide this service, and we acknowledge the high standard of care delivered by the NHS and the numerous lives it saves and enhances each and every year.

However, government spending on the NHS continues to rise, with Prime Minister Boris Johnson promising an extra £1.8bn in 2019.⁵ Waste is a common area of criticism in the NHS and one report in 2017 revealed that the NHS wastes around £7.6 bn per year on “management consultants”, and the procurement of overpriced goods.⁶

The NHS also spends an estimated £2bn per year on “health tourism” (i.e. people coming to the UK solely to utilise the healthcare system).⁷

For Britain is aware that privatisation has soared in the NHS in recent years. In 2017, one report claimed that as many as 70% of clinical contracts in England had been won by private companies, with major firms like Virgin winning contracts worth £1bn.⁸

In addition, serious questions have been raised about links between Members of Parliament and major drug companies and whether politicians may be profiting from the private ‘sale’ of NHS assets. In 2014, a report revealed links and connections between politicians and healthcare giants. Unite, the union, claimed that 24 MPs and peers who backed health reforms that allowed further privatisation of the NHS were linked to private healthcare companies.⁹

5 <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/aug/03/boris-johnson-promises-one-point-eight-billion-pounds-for-nhs>

6 <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-4377250/How-NHS-wastes-7-6bn-year.html>

7 <https://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/849324/nhs-health-tourism-2bn-year-Dr-Meirion-Thomas>

8 <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/health/nhs-privatisation-contracts-virgin-care-richard-branson-jeremy-hunt-a8134386.html>

9 <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2014/oct/03/healthcare-companies-links-tories-nhs-contracts>

Finally, it is widely believed that the NHS is “top heavy” with regard to non-medical management and admin, while nurses are underpaid and overworked. In 2018, it was reported that 33,000 nurses leave the health service every year,¹⁰ with nursing levels still “putting lives at risk” in 2019.¹¹

For Britain will:

- Audit the NHS; the British public deserves to know where NHS money is being spent and who is profiting from it
- End the privatisation of the NHS and introduce reversals where possible
- Incentivise NHS senior management to target waste
- Subject hospital chief executives to public scrutiny via a Public Sector Accountability Act (see ‘Government’)
- End health tourism; all visitors and migrants entering Britain will have valid health insurance
- Ensure that only those who have lived and worked in the UK for a minimum of 5 years are entitled to NHS care (except emergency care)
- Bar Members of Parliament from profiting from NHS contracts
- Ensure that a sufficient proportion of NHS funding is directed at the provision of services for those suffering from mental health conditions
- Scrap car-parking charges
- Penalise patients who fail to attend outpatient appointments without valid excuse

Islam

Since the 1950s, migration from the Islamic world to the UK has grown and grown and it currently shows no signs of abating. While immigration *per se*, if too high, can produce immense challenges in any society, immigration from societies with opposing cultural and religious values can be irreparably damaging.

For Britain understands that mass immigration from Muslim societies has introduced Islamic norms and values to Britain, and we understand that those values are, for the most part, incompatible with our own.

Islamic cultural and religious values are very different to those of the Western world, or indeed many of the world’s cultures. While Western democracy is built upon the concept of free speech and the right to criticise authority, including religious authority, Islam does not recognise this right. In fact, in several Islamic countries, criticism of Islam is punished with the death penalty, often using incredibly gruesome methods.

A second major incompatibility between Western society and Islamic society involves the status and treatment of women and girls. While in most of the world’s societies, men and women enjoy equal rights, in Islamic societies, women and girls are treated as property. Child marriage, honour violence, domestic violence, rape and degradation of females are rife across the Islamic world and sharia law permits many of these abuses. Criticism of this can amount to criticism of Islam and therefore blasphemy – thereby carrying the death penalty.

¹⁰ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-42653542>

¹¹ <https://www.southampton.ac.uk/news/2019/04/francis-inquiry-study.page>

While For Britain recognises that individual Muslims are human beings who should be judged on their own merits like everyone else, we also recognise that mass immigration from the Muslim world brings Islam and sharia along with it.

Free speech and the safety and freedom of women and girls have dramatically reduced both in Britain and across the West as a result of the import of Islamic norms. Currently, Britain and the West is home to countless polygamous families, child marriages, and other practices entirely incompatible with our laws. This is because Muslims often live according to the rules of sharia and reject Western values; thus a parallel system has emerged with Muslims living under one law and everyone else under another.

For Britain also recognises that female genital mutilation (FGM) is sanctioned in Islamic scripture and carried out almost exclusively by Muslims.

For Britain will:

- End the use of sharia tribunals and alter arbitration and charity laws to outlaw these
- Ensure that Islamic marriages are registered with the state, in line with those of other religions
- Ban the burqa as a security threat
- Ban madrassas and inspect and regulate Islamic schools
- Investigate mosques and close those found guilty of inciting violence (non-British imams will be deported)
- Close all mosques found to be involved with child marriage
- Deport non-British members of 'grooming gangs' and apply heavy penalties of at least 20 years imprisonment for others
- Disallow people in polygamous or child marriages from living in the United Kingdom
- Ban halal and home slaughter of animals; those found to be 'sacrificing' animals at home during religious festivals should be arrested and non-British citizens deported
- Support ex-Muslims and ensure that people are free to leave Islam without penalty; those who threaten ex-Muslims (apostates) should be prosecuted and deported if appropriate
- Change laws on FGM to remove the evidential burden from children (i.e. children should not have to testify: their mutilated genitals provide the required proof), and ensure that those convicted are severely punished with long-term imprisonment and/or deportation
- Prosecute and/or deport those found guilty of threatening violence against critics of Islam
- Ensure that police and government facilitate freedom of speech and the right to criticise Islam
- Hold a public inquiry into Islamic doctrine – including the Koran and hadiths – and the fundamentals of sharia law, and fully inform the British public as to its values

Animal Welfare

For Britain cares deeply about all life within its country, and we believe that as an animal-loving nation, we have fallen foul in recent years and have allowed unnecessary and grotesque cruelty to be committed against animal life.

For Britain is very concerned, for example, about the proliferation of religious un-stunned slaughter of farm animals, in contravention of all animal protection laws. Halal slaughter (i.e. unstunned slaughter in accordance with Islamic ritual), is now served routinely in British schools, hospitals, government buildings, and sporting venues. Kosher meat, from animals slaughtered in accordance with Jewish tradition, also involves cutting the throat of a conscious animal. British law requires animals to be stunned to unconsciousness prior to slaughter but allows for religious exemption.

Halal certification is now commonplace and is often applied to non-meat products. Certification that a product is permissible to Muslims is obtained by major companies from various Islamic advocacy groups on payment of a fee/tax, and we have little insight in to how that money is used.

For Britain believes that all unnecessary suffering of animals should be legally prevented. We understand the natural order of things, and that, of course, animals prey on each other in nature. However unnecessary entrapment, pain, or suffering caused by humans should be brought to an end and respect for animals promoted.

For Britain also understands that meat is a staple of the British diet and that farming is the backbone of food production. We seek to reform farming, working with British farmers towards a re-prioritisation of organic and natural farming methods and an end to factory farming.

Experimentation on animals, which is often entirely unnecessary, should also be severely restricted and only permitted when it can be shown that animal suffering will be minimised and that the experimentation is needed for tightly regulated medical reasons. Animals should not be subjected to experiments for the purposes of commercial gain or the production of cosmetics or household products.

For Britain will:

- End all unstunned slaughter without exception
- Hold a public inquiry into the certification of halal products
- Reform the dairy industry so that cattle can roam freely as much as possible and have access to their calves
- Actively protect greenfield sites/the greenbelt and promote protection of wildlife
- Incentivise free range egg production so that the caging of hens is phased out in the near future
- End testing on animals for cosmetics or other commercial non-medical products
- Ban the live export of animals from the UK
- Ban the production of veal
- Support current proposals to end the import of fur products to the United Kingdom
- Introduce strict criminal penalties (including deportation for non-British citizens) for those found guilty of the above or other severe abuses of animals
- Ban those found guilty of animal cruelty, abuse, or neglect from animal ownership for life
- Ban the use of animals in circuses or other forms of 'entertainment' during which the animal is subjected to pain or suffering
- Fully investigate badger culling with the aim of bringing it to an end

Energy and the Environment

For Britain aims to develop environmental policy and legislation based on robust, scientific, evidence-based information. It will aim to safeguard the quality of Britain's land, air, and water for the health, use, and enjoyment of Britons for generations to come, by balancing the best conservation and restoration practices. We want a clean environment: clean air, a clean countryside, clean roads, and clean oceans. That is the basis of our vision for energy and the environment.

Climate change is one of the biggest issues of our time, at least according to the mainstream media. The primary issue is the extent to which human activity, in burning coal, oil and gas for example, is contributing to climate change and whether this is taking us towards imminent disaster. According to world governments, the United Nations, and much of the world's press, we have only a matter of years to turn this around – or face extinction.¹²

The climate of the planet changes; and that has always been the case. The extent to which humans influence this and what this means for our future, is, however, up for debate – if debate were allowed. In reality, it is not. The academic website The Conversation¹³ for example, has banned articles from anyone sceptical of the mainstream climate change narrative.

The United Kingdom is spending billions of pounds at home and abroad on the fight against climate change. Our government has imposed taxes and countless regulations, claiming this will lower greenhouse gases. It is subsidising inefficient and costly green technology, and restricts the crucial development of our petroleum resources. We must stop sending money to developing countries to help them reduce their emissions, as they only increase their energy consumption in response. We must also abolish subsidies for green technologies while encouraging private investors to develop profitable and efficient alternatives.

The UK should also invest in nature conservation and restoration to protect our indigenous wild spaces, species, and ecosystems, while also providing for our agricultural needs. The expansion of green belts must continue to safeguard the countryside for enjoyment, sport,

¹² Many renowned scientists continue to challenge the theory of man-made global warming; there is no scientific consensus on the theory that CO₂ produced by human activity is causing dangerous global warming today or will in the future or that the world is facing environmental catastrophes unless these emissions are drastically reduced. Climate change alarmism is based on flawed models that have consistently failed at correctly predicting the future. None of the cataclysmic predictions that have been made about the climate since the 1970s have come true: there has been no new ice age, no steady warming in direct relation with increases in CO₂ levels, no disappearance of polar ice caps, no exceptional rise in ocean levels, no abnormal increase in catastrophic weather events, and no widespread crop failure and famine. In fact, CO₂ is beneficial for agriculture and there has recently been a measurable “greening” of the world in part thanks to higher levels. Despite what global warming propaganda claims, CO₂ is not a pollutant. It is an essential ingredient for life on Earth and needed for plant growth. Given the uncertainties over the scientific basis of global warming, and the certainties about the huge costs of measures designed to fight it, there is no compelling reason to jeopardise our prosperity with more government interventions.

¹³ <https://www.theaustralian.com.au/science/academic-website-the-conversation-bans-climate-change-sceptics-locks-dissenter-accounts/news-story/0190784f1019fc4ba5d962a0cc562c45>

and recreation. We should reduce waste by introducing bottle depots and a deposit program to encourage people to return their used bottles in exchange for a refund. Recycling programmes must be reviewed to ensure that what is marked for recycling does not end up in landfill. As countries like China no longer accept waste from western countries we need to invest in processes and technologies to deal with existing and future waste, while reducing the amount going forward.

Despite the emergence of alternative sources of energy, global demand for oil, natural gas, and petroleum products is increasing and these will remain the foundational energy sources in Britain for decades to come.¹⁴ The United Kingdom produces approximately 1 million barrels per day of petroleum liquids and significant volumes of natural gas, providing over 300 billion GBP in tax revenue and the creation of highly-skilled jobs for Britons. Tax and royalty revenue from this resource is vital for the government and economy; therefore, while Britain maximises its income from the North Sea, we must also invest in technological innovations in petroleum production, rather than deny the industry's existence and economic importance.

In furthering energy security through foreign sources, Canada, the United States, and Australia should be recognised as having a proven track record of highly ethical, environmental, and safe standards, as well as good human rights standards in their petroleum energy industries. Brexit will afford Britain the opportunity to invest in relationships with these countries and to encourage new trade, while ending imports from countries that do not meet these high standards, including Russia, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. Canada, in particular, has the third-largest oil reserves in the world, with the highest global standards, and is well placed to answer this demand.

Since 2008, the United Kingdom's energy policy has focused on reducing CO2 emissions rather than security of supply or cost. Energy poverty is an issue across Britain, resulting in upwards of 3,000 deaths¹⁵ during some winters.

Nuclear power is clean, efficient, and renewable. For the carbon-concerned, nuclear is clean and a way of reducing the UK's carbon footprint on a large scale. Furthermore, new reactors would create tens of thousands of jobs across the United Kingdom. We must support a thorough assessment process for new reactor designs and their siting. Through privatised power generation and a liberalised electricity market, Britain must encourage major capital investment in nuclear energy.

As the government phases out coal-fired generation through to 2025, builds new natural gas-fired plants, and places much greater reliance on nuclear power and offshore wind, we must invest in workers from the coal industry by providing them with education and training for careers in petroleum, nuclear, and offshore wind.¹⁶

¹⁴ In 2017, 44 percent of the United Kingdom's natural gas was from domestic production, primarily in the North Sea and 47 percent came from European pipelines, 36 percent of which was sourced in Russia. The remaining 9 percent was imported in liquefied form on tankers, mainly from Qatar.

¹⁵ <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/cold-weather-uk-winter-deaths-europe-polar-vortex-a8224276.html>

Additionally, the HS2 (high speed rail) project must be stopped and the money invested in improvements to existing train and bus networks.

For Britain will:

- Invest in Britain's petroleum industry, particularly the significant reserves in the North Sea, for a consistent and reliable domestic energy source
- Open new energy supply markets to import petroleum products
- Invest in nuclear energy and a new funding model, upgrade energy and transportation infrastructure, and invest in improved energy efficiency¹⁶
- Withdraw from the Paris Accord and abandon unrealistic greenhouse gas emission reduction targets, while prioritising the implementation of practical solutions to make Britain's air, water, and land cleaner
- Encourage citizens and businesses to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste
- Invest in small farms while discouraging agribusiness
- Incentivise the reduction of plastic in food packaging
- Prohibit universities from barring open discussion about climate change (see Education)
- End all green taxes and subsidies
- Work with the motor, aerospace and process industries to develop cleaner methods of transportation and factory processing
- Work to remove the highest polluting vehicles from our roads
- Investigate fracking as a potential clean and efficient energy supply

Transgenderism

The 'trans' issue is increasingly prominent in British public debate. It is a provocative topic and one in which freedom of speech has been severely curtailed.

The most contentious aspects of the debate can be summarised as follows.

Self-Identification

Under the Gender Recognition Act 2004, those who wish to live as the opposite sex (transsexuals) are granted a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) provided they can show that they have lived as the opposite sex for a minimum period of 2 years and intend to do so for the remainder of their lives. A GRC allows a person to legally change their sex on their birth certificate and other documents. It also provides for life-long confidentiality for the affected person. Some countries, however, now allow for self-identification. This means that a person merely has to state that they 'are' the opposite sex to be allowed access to services intended for their newly adopted sex. This has resulted in biological males being

¹⁶ Currently, the United Kingdom has fifteen reactors generating approximately 21 percent of its electricity but almost half of this capacity is to be retired by 2025. There are around 450 nuclear reactors operating in 30 countries around the world; 15 countries are currently building a further 60 reactors. The combined output of the existing reactors accounts for over 11 percent of global electricity production, in contrast with total global output from wind which, to the nearest decimal point, is zero.

granted access to women's dressing rooms, bathrooms, hospital wards, prisons and other spaces intended to be private places for women.

Freedom of speech

Those who do not accept that a person may legitimately change sex are currently unable to state this publicly for fear of censorship or punishment. Police routinely arrest, or threaten to arrest, those thought to be guilty of "misgendering" (i.e. referring to a transsexual by the pronouns of their biological sex) or "deadnaming" (referring to a transsexual by their previous name). Others are "deplatformed" or fear losing their jobs if they express their genuinely held views on this matter.

Schools

Transactivism groups, which often encourage harmful gender stereotypes (as well as inventing "new" genders), are currently free to propagate these ideas in schools – and with government funding.

Sports

Male-to-female transsexuals are currently able to compete in women's sports, with the enormous unfair advantage of greater physical size and strength. On several occasions, women and girls have lost the chance of victory because they are forced to compete against biological males.

For Britain believes that we must go back to the drawing board regarding the transgender issue, as current legislation is vague, arguably contradictory and leaves several vital questions unanswered. Therefore, we propose a new piece of legislation to replace all that has gone before. The Gender Recognition Act will be null and void, and the Equality Act updated (where relevant) to reflect the new proposed legislation. The Gender Act will protect the rights of genuine transsexuals to live their lives as they see fit, whilst prioritising the safety and rights of biological females where clashes occur.

For Britain will:

- Continue to grant Gender Recognition Certificates to those who prove their commitment to changing their sex by having undergone (or begun the process of undergoing) full gender reassignment surgery. Automatic lifelong confidentiality will come to an end and confidentiality may be breached in certain circumstances.
- End self-identification. Access to women-only spaces, or laws intended for the protection of biological females, will not be permitted for self-identifying male-to-female transsexuals.
- Restore free speech. People will not be arrested, threatened with arrest, lose their job, or have their right to express an opinion on transgenderism restricted or prohibited in any way.
- Prevent transactivism campaigners accessing schools.
- Prevent the administration of 'puberty blockers' (or any hormones or medication intended to alter or interfere with the natural progression of bodily development) to those under the age of 21 (this will be a criminal offence).

- Prohibit medical and surgical intervention, for the purpose of changing sex, to anyone under the age of 21.
- Prevent male-to-female transsexuals from participating in sporting events intended for biological females. Transsexuals will of course be free to organise their own separate sporting contests.
- Prevent male-to-female transsexuals from having permission to work in women's shelters, women's dressing rooms, Girl Guides, or any other space intended to be reserved for biological females. Male-to-female transsexuals may be imprisoned with biological females only if their male genitalia have been removed and they are deemed not to present a threat to biological females. Male-to-female transsexuals should not, however, be placed in danger themselves (i.e. in a male prison); therefore, it is proposed that such prisoners be classified as vulnerable and afforded full protection.

Government

The way the UK is governed must change. The behaviour of MPs following the Brexit referendum result has revealed to the public a widespread disregard in Parliament for the voice of the British people. Furthermore, insidious laws on 'hate' have led to the strangulation of free speech and a population frightened to express an honest opinion for fear of risking job loss or arrest.

For Britain believes in the fundamental democratic rights of all British people. We therefore seek the implementation of a UK Constitution designed to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens from the whim of Parliamentarians. Members of Parliament, both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, should not have the ability to remove, or infringe upon, the fundamental rights of the British people.

The Human Rights Act, ostensibly intended to protect our rights, is not fit for purpose and has instead become a protector of foreign criminals and terrorists who ought to be removed from the United Kingdom.

British citizens currently have no practicable means to hold to account those in, such as senior police, the NHS, the CPS, or local government executives. For Britain believes this must be changed and power must be delivered back to the hands of the people.

For Britain believes in our union. We believe in the United Kingdom and we believe that our union must be celebrated in popular culture. We support and encourage the unity of the peoples and cultures of the British Isles.

For Britain further believes that the 'first past the post' system, used to elect members of the House of Commons, is past its sell-by date and not fit for purpose. A two-party state is not a healthy democracy.

Electoral fraud is a major and unnecessary flaw in the democratic process. The Electoral Commission admitted in 2017 that there were 'troubling' reports of up to 1,000 instances of double-voting (i.e. the same person voting twice) in that year's general election. In some areas, such as Tower Hamlets in London, voter fraud has been overlooked by authorities – a

situation described by former Communities Minister Eric Pickles as “astonishing”.¹⁷ In 2019, questions were raised surrounding the legitimacy of the result in a Parliamentary by-election in the city of Peterborough. Such incidents must not continue and the British people must be able to have faith in the electoral process.

A further element of the British political order that needs urgent reform is the House of Lords. Whilst it serves a primary purpose in the scrutiny of legislation and the holding of government to account, it is arguably too large and too expensive, and its membership too wide. The estimated cost of each member of the approximately 900 strong House of Lords is £83,000 per year.

Local government is the driving force of the towns and cities that people live in; and as such, it has the power to influence major aspects of every day life. For Britain is concerned about waste in local government, as well as value for money. This applies also to policing, the NHS, the CPS, and other major public sector bodies. Far too frequently, police chiefs, local government officials, and NHS executives fail in their basic duty and are not easily accountable to the public.

For Britain will:

- Scrap the Human Rights Act and replace it with a UK Constitution¹⁸ and a Public Sector Accountability Act to enable citizens to hold public sector leaders to account
- Abandon the “first past the post” electoral system
- Reform the House of Lords and introduce appointments criteria to ensure that those appointed are able to show achievement and contribution to business, politics, charity or other relevant areas
- Ensure that only British citizens can vote in a general election and that those who vote in any election produce valid identity
- Ensure all steps are taken to prevent double-voting; any electoral fraud should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law
- End postal voting for all except those who are out of the UK at the time of the election and those clearly unable to attend a polling station on the account of disability
- Raise the voting age to 21
- Introduce referenda in local areas so that people can vote upon any major construction or other major change in their locality
- Keep council tax as low as possible; either this should not be increased or it should be reduced via the targeting of waste
- Prioritise public spending to ensure that all children can attend a school rated at least ‘good’ by Ofsted; For Britain will set this target and follow through
- Ensure that local people are prioritised in the allocation of social and affordable housing
- Install CCTV in polling stations, focused primarily on counts, and allow candidates (or candidate representatives) to observe the transport of ballot boxes from polling stations to their destination for count

¹⁷ <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/politics/eric-pickles-investigation-electoral-fraud-tower-hamlets-a7187326.html>

¹⁸ Appendix One

- Perform physical checks on houses where a high number of people are registered to vote – and prosecute offenders
- Introduce public holidays to celebrate all nations across the UK (i.e. the whole of the UK will enjoy a public holiday on St George's Day, St Andrew's Day, St. David's Day, and St Patrick's Day).

Transport

For Britain believes it is time to give motorists a break. Motorists are ever more burdened and owning a car is becoming ever more expensive – parking prohibitively so. Public transport is often completely inefficient and overcrowded.

Public transport must be improved, particularly across the nation and between cities. All efforts must be made to improve services and keep commuter costs down. In 2018, rail bosses received a 6% pay rise while commuters were hit with a 3% increase in fares.¹⁹

Britain's taxi service must also undergo radical improvement, with safety and the ability of drivers to make a decent living at the forefront as priorities.

For Britain will:

- Increase the speed limit on motorways (M roads only) to 80 mph
- Impose speeding punishments only if a driver exceeds the speed limit by 5 mph or more
- End HS2 and invest in railways
- Provide for 2 hours free parking in town centres
- Ensure all taxi drivers have been legally resident in the UK, with an address on the electoral roll, for at least 24 months
- Ensure all taxi drivers hold a licence from the UK or Republic of Ireland, obtained by taking the full driving test in the UK or ROI
- Ring-fence road tax for use in the improvement of roads only
- Charge foreign vehicles for use on British roads
- Ensure all taxi drivers satisfy a comprehensive DRB safety check (formerly a CRB check) going back a minimum of 10 years
- Ensure all taxi drivers must be able to speak English and pass a national standardised spoken and written English test
- Ensure that licencing fraud, or any fraud committed by drivers in the establishment of a taxi service, is punishable with a prison sentence and/or deportation for non-British citizens

Family law

Family law – the area of law that deals with divorce and child custody – is in urgent need of reform.

¹⁹ <https://www.mirror.co.uk/news/uk-news/fatcat-rail-bosses-enjoy-bumper-13670423>

If parents cannot agree regarding child custody issues (or other matters involving children) between themselves, these decisions are made by the courts following divorce/separation. At present, the Children Act demands that the interests of the child must always be paramount in any decision regarding his/her living arrangements, or other matters. The 'Welfare Checklist' has been developed by the courts to determine the factors they will use when deciding upon the future of a child. Case law has also developed the concept that it is (partly) in a child's best interests to continue living with their 'primary carer'. This is very often deemed to be the child's mother and, as such, inadvertently places mothers at something of an unfair advantage. Furthermore, fathers often have little recourse (without great expense) if a mother unilaterally decides to prevent their access to their children.

According to one For Britain member who has been denied access to his children, "Court orders for access to the children are often given in the father's favour but when the mother refuses to honour it, there is no option but to return to court and start proceedings all over again".

The law currently states that parents do not have a right to see their children – rather, that children have a right to see their parents.

For Britain believes that children have a right to see their parents, but also that parents have a right to see their children – one that should not be dependent upon the whim of the other parent. This right should only be revoked if a parent has been abusive (to the child or the other parent), engaged in serious criminal activity, or if their right to access was deemed to place the child or other parent in danger. For Britain also believes in shared parenting.

For Britain will:

- Introduce the legal assumption of shared parenting
- Introduce grandparent rights
- Introduce a Bill of Rights and Responsibilities for parents – this would impose legal penalties upon parents who maliciously refuse access to the other parent, as well as oblige both parents to provide support to children, including emotional, financial, and educational support
- Conduct a public inquiry into current injustices in the family law system with a view to a complete overhaul in favour of equal parenting rights

Welfare

For Britain supports the existence of a welfare state. However, it understands that this should provide a safety-net for those who cannot work or who have fallen on hard times, and that it should not be a method of avoiding work or settling in to a life of inactivity. We believe that welfare-dependency has extremely negative effects both on the individual and on society as a whole, and that self-sufficiency provides a sense of well-being and pride, generating a positive impact on society as a whole.

Furthermore, we believe that those who are elderly or infirm, or otherwise unable to work, should be better taken care of than is currently the case.

The government currently spends more on welfare than education, defence, or policing.²⁰ Around 1.8 million households (of working age) receive around 80% of their income from benefits. We believe this is symptomatic of an economy that simply isn't working. House prices are too high and wages too low, added to which, a growing population is putting extra strain on all areas of life, including welfare.

Furthermore, the welfare system is overly complicated and costly; common sense measures can be implemented to reduce this.

For Britain is aware that those with mental disabilities, such as autism or Asperger syndrome, often find it difficult to find work, despite research by the National Autistic Society that found most people with the condition actively seek employment.

For Britain will:

- Introduce a single, simplified benefits system to reduce overall running costs
- Introduce an initiative with the private sector involving provision made to provide private companies with grants, zero national insurance payments, and other tax relief to employ benefits claimants on the minimum wage. The government would provide a subsidised wage, in line with the living wage based on the cost of living in the local area. This would give the private sector a very lucrative incentive to employ benefits claimants
- Phase out these grants and subsidies over time as the employee receives more employment rights and becomes more skilled and valued within the private company.
- Ensure that welfare benefits are paid only to British citizens or those who have lived legally and worked (paid taxes) in the United Kingdom for a minimum period of 5 years
- Ensure that self-sufficiency is encouraged in young people
- Incentivise employers to provide work experience or apprenticeship schemes to those with mental disabilities who are actively seeking employment and perfectly capable of working
- Limit child benefit to two children only

Pensions

For Britain understands that our country's pensioners are the people who have built and maintained our country and that they deserve a retirement that is comfortable, dignified, and reflective of their contribution to our nation's wealth and status. Pensions are not a benefit but a right, and the UK is lagging behind the rest of Europe in this regard.

We are deeply concerned about changes to pension provision for women. The state pension age for women used to be 60, but has risen in recent years and is to be raised to 66 by 2020, and 67 by 2028. Many women argue that they were not given sufficient notice of these changes to alter their pension plans and as such are asking for transitional arrangements to

²⁰ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-47623277>

be made. Campaigners challenged the government in the courts in this regard, but lost the challenge.²¹

For Britain seeks major state pension reform that is fair to both men and women, and which provides for a higher standard of living – in line with pension rates in other European countries.

For Britain will:

- Equalise the retirement age for men and women at 63
- Raise state pensions in line with other European countries
- Prevent means-testing of pensions unless the combined amount (of state plus private pension) is above £30,000
- Re-evaluate tax bands for retirees

Education

Children are a society's future. What Britain's children learn today is the foundation of the Britain of tomorrow. For Britain believes that currently education in the UK is in a state of emergency. Instead of being educated, being taught the skills needed to pursue a career and how to be responsible, self-sufficient, respectful and law-abiding adults, children are subject to enormous political and social propaganda. This is shaping British society and sending it in a dramatically different direction. Left-wing propaganda dominates teachers' unions and as such, propaganda – such as that surrounding Islam or transgenderism – is taught as fact.

For a society to succeed, its people must have respect for that society. In schools, left-wing indoctrination into ideas of multiculturalism and the demonisation of Britain are the norm. This means that British children are growing up with a negative view of British society and its freedoms – and indeed of Western liberal democracy itself. In 2016, the National Union of Teachers, Britain's largest teaching union, passed a motion at its annual conference announcing refusal to teach British values to children, denouncing this as "cultural supremacism".²² Instead, the union insisted upon promoting "policies that welcome migrants and refugees into Britain".

Reading, writing, mathematics and learning skills are the building blocks of a working life. For Britain salutes the reintroduction of phonics to the classroom, and we will make this the model for both language and numeric literacy. We will emphasise focus on mental arithmetic skills and learning the times tables, and will introduce children to other languages from year 1 of primary school, when their minds are most open to these skills.

The 'old' system of grammar, secondary modern and technical schools was designed and equipped to make a great education available to all, regardless of background, giving mobility particularly to children from poorer backgrounds. To meet the current demand for these types of schools, we must concentrate on opening a minimum of one grammar school

²¹ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-49917315>

²² <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/03/28/teaching-children-fundamental-british-values-is-act-of-cultural/>

per town and more where funds are available, to ensure every child who will benefit has the opportunity to take an available place.

In a bid to ensure that as many people as possible attend university, quota systems adopted by both Labour and Conservatives have meant that students are graduating with pointless degrees and mountains of debt, when another career direction may have been more appropriate.

For Britain will:

- Introduce a new national curriculum to be followed by all schools – state, public, private, and religious – to outline minimum teaching requirements. Beyond the curriculum, schools will be free to make additions (provided they do not conflict with the curriculum) and to decide upon teaching style.

The curriculum will include the following:

History – History should be taught to children as it happened, not with political spin. Children will be taught the true horrors of totalitarian regimes such as Communism and Nazism. They will also be taught the positive contributions that Great Britain has made to the world, as well as its industrial and political history.

Politics – Children will learn how British politics works. They will learn the machinations of Parliament, the party system, local councils, and the impact of the media. Schools will defend the democratic process as superior to totalitarian regimes, and pupils will learn the value of freedom of speech, open debate, and individual liberty.

Sciences – Children will be taught factual and unbiased science. They will learn and practise scientific enquiry and open debate, as well as the principles of science (e.g. that true science attempts to disprove its own findings). All aspects of science, fact, and opinion, will be explored, and this will be carried out without political bias.

Mathematics – As well as being taught complex mathematics, simple mathematics, which is crucial, will also be taught. Children will learn how to add, subtract, multiply, do fractions, and so on without use of computers or calculators.

Languages – Children will be introduced to languages at an early age (i.e. early primary school). European languages, as well as those from far afield, will be included. Schools will decide upon which languages to teach in light of available resources.

English – Children will learn the richness and beauty of the English language. They will read English classics and books by great British authors such as Dickens, Shakespeare, the Bronte sisters, and more recent authors such as George Orwell. They will learn the English language and how to write and speak correctly. All schools will teach lessons in English only (the only exceptions being Welsh or Gaelic).

Practical living – Children must be taught the practicalities of life. They will be taught

cooking and healthy eating, household budgeting, and about banking (mortgages etc.), finances, taxes, and obedience to the law.

Non-academic subjects – Academia is not the only route for children to take, and non-academic teaching must be given high priority. Not all children will be suited to academia, nor desire academic careers. Therefore, skills such as car maintenance, plumbing, and other non-academic options must be on offer for those with aptitude for them.

Sex and sexuality – Children over the age of 12 will be taught about sexual reproduction and its consequences in terms of disease and unwanted pregnancy. Religious schools will be free to teach sexual morals in accordance with their own tradition, but they must also teach that homosexuality and sex outside of marriage are legal that and homosexuals (and transsexuals) enjoy equal rights under the law. This does not interfere with their religious right to condemn homosexuality/transsexuality as sinful, but it does require children to be taught about the society they live in and that their religious tradition does not necessarily match the law of the land in a secular nation. Teaching on abstinence, as well as contraception, will be included, in the 'list of options' for human sexuality, allowing children to better understand sexual morals and adult responsibility in this regard.

Universities

Like schools, universities in Britain are carrying the heavy weight of political correctness and left-wing bias. As an example, many universities disallow open debate and bar non left-wing speakers from holding events. Those critical of immigration, Islam, censorship, or transgenderism, are routinely “no-platformed” in British universities.

Teaching is very often left-wing, as well as one-sidedly anti-British, anti-American, anti-capitalist, and anti-Israel.

For Britain will:

- Legally oblige universities to hire teachers of all political backgrounds – we will ensure genuine diversity of thought within British teaching institutions
- Institute a University Bias Board to which students may complain if an event of their choosing (or speakers they have invited) are disallowed for political reasons
- Expel students who threaten to disrupt events with intimidation or violence, based solely on the presence of a particular speaker (and bring criminal charges if appropriate), if found guilty of such intimidation by the University Bias Board
- End university quotas

Further points

For Britain will:

- Scrutinise the National Union of Teachers and place obligations upon them to teach the national curriculum as required, those who refuse will be fired
- End the funding of transgender advocacy groups and hold a public inquiry in to their teaching in schools

- Aim to build one grammar school in every town in the UK
- Oblige local government to prioritise the provision of decent schools in their area
- End the 'pointless degree' culture by providing funding for the study of STEM subjects (with the aim of ending tuition fees altogether)

Foreign Policy

For Britain has a forward looking and positive foreign policy. As we move away from the constraints of EU membership, we will ensure that we can once again trade and act independently as a free nation. This determination to represent true democracy and the will of the electorate is at the heart of our beliefs and drives a pragmatic and realistic global strategy. Part of that is accountability to British citizens and their interests.

The United Kingdom is already a powerful global economy. For Britain observes that we have relied too heavily in the past on the financial sector. Although banking and finance are a large and important part of the UK economy, we believe that the UK should restore its manufacturing base, much of which has been off-shored.

There is no reason why we should not have a transport, steel, energy and ship-building industry, as well as a textiles and domestic electrical goods manufacturing capability within the UK. We are a nation of around 65 million people, all of whom need clothes and food and most of whom require electrical and mechanical goods. For Britain will strive to ensure that as many goods as possible are produced in the UK. Once we re-establish a strong manufacturing base this will in turn lead to more exports and trade internationally. Put simply, we need to make and sell things, not only globally but internally.

For Britain accepts that security is often achieved through global cooperation. For Britain will never go to war nor deploy defence assets unless it is beyond doubt that such actions are in the interests of the UK or in line with our NATO obligations.

We will cooperate with international law and intelligence agencies inasmuch as this serves the security interests of the UK and its citizens.

Foreign criminals will be deported. Furthermore, anyone engaged in terrorism who is not a British citizen will be deported, with the costs involved levied against the individual and their country of origin.

For Britain believes that the UN in its current form is a globalist political lobbying group. We will hold a review of the terms of our membership, with the possibility of leaving the UN if it does not reform its current political agenda. We will not tolerate international bodies dictating to the UK, when they think it reasonable to appoint Saudi Arabia to lead on women's human rights. We are not so foolish as to tolerate such hypocrisies, nor are we going to allow or follow legislation that does not derive from British democratic processes.

For Britain will not allow foreign powers, businesses or organisations to build or operate places of worship or engage in religious or political gatherings on British soil that are deemed against the interests of democracy and the accepted norms of a free society. Furthermore, those places already built will be reviewed and any found to be proselytising against the interests of the UK and its accepted freedoms and democracy will be closed down. Such proselytising amounts to encouraging the overthrow of British democracy.

For Britain will review the laws regarding treason and prosecute those guilty of wilful collaboration with a foreign power to the detriment of the UK and its interests. Be in no doubt those who have done so in recent history will be held to account and face the full weight of the law. This will include an examination of the role civil servants have played in the offshoring of British legislative, trade and security interests, in particular during the Brexit process.

All use of tax-payers' money to fund foreign aid will stop immediately (except in the case of emergencies). We will carry out a review of the use of foreign aid over the past decade and in particular the actions of the Department for International Development and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The UK's relationship with its friends and neighbours is vital to our well-being and we respect and value our international relationships and obligations.

For Britain will re-affirm the UK's warm relationship with the United States and the values upon which it was built.

For Britain will recognise Israel's right to self-defence, and the reality that Hamas (and others) are driven to wage war against Israel on the basis of religious and anti-Semitic hatred. We will recognise Jerusalem as the Israeli capital.

For Britain recognises the plight of white farmers in South Africa and that they are subjected to racist discrimination and abuse. We believe such people should be offered asylum in Britain.

For Britain will carry out an immediate review of UK diplomatic missions overseas. We will replace any diplomatic staff who we suspect of, or find to have been, working against British interests, and these individuals will be prosecuted if found to have wilfully acted against the interests of the UK. This includes those who have wilfully funded Hamas, Palestinian terrorist organisations including the PLA, or African dictatorships or their associates. It will also include those who have directed cash to vanity projects with no real value to the UK or its interests.

British Embassies will return to their core job of protecting and serving British citizens and businesses overseas and, in particular, offering consular and trade support. Bizarrely, this is a role the Foreign Office has outsourced, with catastrophic consequences. In addition, foreign staff employed in missions overseas will be considerably reduced in number where practical. The Ponzi-like practice of employing legions of locally sourced staff in jobs or functions UK staff could do with less manpower and more efficiency will stop.

UK foreign policy over the past decade has been naive at best and wilfully destructive at worst. This incompetence, although leading to many knighthoods, has not led to a safer UK – nor has it led to more trade or influence globally. We have subserviently doffed our caps and followed the EU and UN through disaster after disaster. This has included the off-shoring of thousands of UK industries and jobs, as well as involvement in foreign wars that has led, in part, to the immigration crisis we see now. Our understanding of the Middle East and Africa has been almost 180 degrees wrong. We have followed warped aspirational goals of how

we would like the world to be, rather than a pragmatic understanding of the global reality.

For Britain will practise a realistic and effective foreign policy that serves the interests of the United Kingdom and its citizens. We will have a fully accountable foreign and Commonwealth service and review and prosecute those who have in the past, or seek now, to harm our country, its peoples and its traditions.

We will manufacture goods and trade with the world in a global market place free of restraints or interference from those not of UK citizenship. We will follow a forward-looking and dynamic foreign policy for Britain.

For Britain will:

- Not go to war nor deploy defence assets at the behest of a foreign power unless it is beyond doubt that such actions are in the interests of the UK or an obligation to our NATO partners
- Cooperate with international law and intelligence agencies inasmuch as this serves the security interests of the UK and its citizens
- Deport foreign criminals
- Disallow foreign powers, businesses or organisations from building or operating places of worship or engaging in religious or political gatherings, upon British soil, that are against the interests of democracy and the accepted norms of a free society
- End foreign aid except in emergencies
- Carry out an immediate review of UK diplomatic missions overseas.
- Return British embassies to their core job of protecting and serving British citizens and businesses overseas; in particular regarding consular and trade support

Media

Ever since US President Donald Trump declared mainstream broadcasters were peddling “fake news”, the world has become far more aware of the power of the media, and its ability to manipulate public opinion for political ends.

It’s now uncontroversial to note that the mainstream media across the Western world demonstrates a stark and regular bias in favour of open borders, multiculturalism, and “woke” social ideas, whilst standing against nationalism and patriotism.

It is also uncontroversial to note that many in politics who speak critically of open borders, multiculturalism, Islamisation, man-made climate change, or transgenderism can expect to have their arguments ignored by the media – or for those critics to be declared “far right”, “fascist”, “racist” or an otherwise hateful bigot, with no right of reply and with no objective justification provided for the application of the affixed label.

This must end.

The wider public most often does not have the time to do intricate research in to political issues or read the true arguments of a political candidate. Most people are busy raising their children and paying their mortgages; as such, they find their information from glancing

through the mainstream media. Media giants understand this and manipulate headlines, and indeed language itself, to persuade the average voter that some politicians are 'good', while others are 'bad' and can thus be ignored or written off altogether as immoral or as 'cranks'. The effect this has on democracy should be obvious. People are voting not based upon the true position of a political candidate, but on media spin and outright untruths.

In a free society, and in the interests of democracy and free speech, the press should not be 'controlled'. However, journalists should be required to justify labels they attach to political candidates. For example, if a newspaper labels a candidate a "fascist", they should be legally required to explain the accepted definition of fascism and explain why and how the affected candidate meets that definition. Furthermore, and particularly during an election period, all candidates should be granted a right of reply by the newspaper or television programme.

For Britain will:

- Reform defamation laws so that those affected may take legal action if a lie is told about them in the media. This cannot be prohibitively expensive, as it is now
- Ensure that candidates in an election are given the right of reply by the newspaper/TV news programme – and that this right of reply must be of similar length and placed in a similar section of the newspaper/TV programme as the initial piece to which the candidate is responding
- Require newspapers/TV programmes to fully explain the meaning of political labels such as "fascist" and explain how and why the candidate in question meets the definition of this label
- Resist and oppose all attempts to shut down independent blogging, sharing, or exchange of information online. The internet has provided unprecedented liberty to individuals and this must not be tampered with
- Resist and oppose all attempts by social media to practise political bias

Defence

One of the primary roles of government is to defend its people and territory from harm. To do so, a country must have a military defence capability that is fit for purpose, well-funded, and which places the safety and support of military personnel at its heart. For Britain thanks the members of our armed forces who have agreed to put their lives on the line in defence of our country and way of life.

For Britain demands that the current running-down and disempowerment of our forces be reversed. Our forces must be suitably equipped, manned, trained and organised to defeat threat from any intrusive or inimical source. We also want our forces to be trained to meet threats from new sources using modern weapons that go beyond the physical.

For Britain wishes to see our forces enjoy renewed confidence and high morale. We believe they are the best in the world. Restoring morale would involve increased and wise expenditure on equipment, ships, aircraft and weapons. We will never forget the human needs of our forces, during and after their service. We will ensure that respect is paid to our defenders.

Within a year of the Brexit vote, Theresa May and her ministers had signed up to several EU Council agreements transferring military powers to the European Union. The agreements remain in place regardless of what happens with Brexit. An 'EU Army', despite denials from politicians, is on the cards, and the UK must not have any part of it. Commentators, including Veterans for Britain, opine that this EU army will present a direct threat to NATO and drive a wedge between Europe and the United States. This indeed is its intention.

For Britain will

- Raise defence spending to 3% of GDP
- Withdraw from all agreements signed by Theresa May's government that commit the UK to being a part of a combined EU military force
- Ensure that the appropriate supply and equipment needs of our forces are met, and with materials of the highest quality
- Ensure that British manufacturing and technical industries take precedence whenever a procurement contract for any sort of supply is offered
- Encourage the introduction of new electronically-controlled weapons, including robotic tanks and drones for battlefield surveillance and domination
- Ensure that the latest fire-arms developments be available to our forces, from new armour-penetrating, explosive and chemical ammunition to the most suitable delivery 'platforms' such as bull-pup rifles. New body armour, helmets and masks will be developed and manufactured in Britain
- Actively promote new developments in strategy and tactics and increase the training and readiness levels of our military
- Demand that waste at all levels, top-heavy management and the use of inappropriate civil subcontractors be abolished
- End the deliberate and malicious left-wing attack on forces morale and confidence; soldiers who risked their lives during service should not be charged with alleged 'crimes' dating from decades ago. This we will stop forthwith. Those responsible for this, and their questionable motives, will be uncovered and examined
- Root out any covert influence which such insidious organisations as 'Common Purpose' may have obtained, or tried to obtain, over military decision-makers at all levels
- Give priority to veterans in housing, jobs, life-adjustment training, mental and physical health care, and any other needs. New pre-retirement endeavours will be made in partnership with future employers
- Support and encourage all organisations dedicated to helping our ex-service retirees. We will help to create, support and maintain new personal help networks as the need arises
- Encourage the regular celebration of British victories centered on our ubiquitous War Memorials in villages, towns and cities across our land and led by local veterans
- Ensure that our service people are permitted to take their own safety precautions (including carrying their own weapons); For Britain is determined that such outrageous murders as that of Lee Rigby must never happen again. Instant, swift and preferably final retribution must be the fate of any violent attackers
- Train service people in domestic exercises against enemies within as well as without, their detection and surveillance, and prevention of enemy action against civil targets

- Ensure that UK troops do not take part in war unless it is in the interests of the British people and our way of life, or if obliged to do so through our NATO commitments
- Take all personnel on operational duty overseas out of Income Tax
- Create a dedicated Minister for Veterans to head a Veterans Administration, to co-ordinate all services
- Create a dedicated military hospital. Britain is the only major country in Europe without one
- Ensure sufficient hostels for homeless veterans are available to take all ex-forces personnel off the streets

Housing

The provision of housing is one of the core responsibilities of any government. Whether this is through the provision of social housing for those on low income, or via incentivising the construction of private or affordable housing, a decent place to live is a key priority for all people. For Britain recognises that currently there is insufficient provision of housing in the United Kingdom and that it has become effectively unaffordable in many parts of our country, especially in large cities.

For Britain understands that demand for housing out-strips supply and that this has contributed immeasurably to increasing house prices and growing homelessness. We understand that it is both a moral and political failing to allow this situation to continue and to offer a home to people from faraway lands while ignoring the plight of homeless Britons.

The great British countryside has been detrimentally affected by the over-population of this land. Waste and inefficiency at local government level often contributes to this and local people are denied a say as to the future of their towns and villages in terms of construction.

For Britain will:

- Freeze immigration and bring demand for housing under control
- Legislate so that local people are prioritised in the provision of social housing
- Allow local people to vote in referenda regarding the construction of major developments (either housing or commercial) in their area
- Ensure that the British countryside is protected from over-development by obliging local government to build on brownfield sites first
- Incentivise local government with greater financial freedom to facilitate the funding of local housing construction
- Allow local government to refuse asylum seekers in their area if they can show that local people are disadvantaged by this to such an extent that it would amount to the prioritisation of asylum seekers over British people
- Ensure that areas in which housing construction is to take place have the capacity to provide the required infrastructure for expansion
- Incentivise local government to investigate compulsory purchase orders that will allow for an end to waste; empty buildings left unused for years, especially if owned by local government, should be considered for use prior to any new development

Economy

The economy is the driving force of any country. For a nation to thrive it must have a strong economy that is fit for purpose. For Britain believes in a low tax, low waste, economy as this has been shown to be the best model for growth and financial freedom.

Waste is an enormous issue across the public sector, and this waste is hitting our economy. This results in increased taxes and therefore increased burden on private citizens rather than on public bodies, where the burden should fall. An over-complicated tax system also slows the country down and is unnecessarily expensive and cumbersome.

Britain's national debt is currently around 88% of GDP and grows at a rate of thousands of pounds per second. Despite this, governments continue to borrow and economies rest upon debt levels incomprehensible to most people. Britain's future generations, will be saddled with debts that are simply unpayable because of current economic mismanagement.

For Britain will:

- Give incentives to public sector management to end waste and save billions of pounds for the economy
- Leave the EU and return to WTO rules until a trade deal is agreed
- End foreign aid except in emergencies and close the Department for International Development
- Cancel HS2
- Limit child benefit to two children per mother
- Ensure that the welfare state and NHS is available only to those who have contributed to the economy for a period of 5 years
- Replace Income Tax and National Insurance with a flat rate of 25% for wages above the personal allowance limit
- Remove those on minimum wage from Income Tax and National Insurance and harmonise the minimum wage and personal allowance
- Scrap all climate change taxes
- Scrap the TV licence
- Separate investment and retail banking
- Set up a People's Bank to help facilitate access to banking services and allow access to affordable interest rates
- Abolish inheritance tax
- Help small businesses by reducing business rates by 50% on properties under £50,000 rateable value
- Reduce stamp duty land tax by 1%
- Reduce the national debt as a priority

Your voice and vote matter
now more than ever in
determining Britain's future.

Join, vote, and stand
For Britain.

www.ForBritain.uk



— FOR —
BRITAIN

www.ForBritain.uk