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Manifesto for the
Forgotten Majority

| 2018



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The For Britain Movement
National Manifesto
2018

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Brexit

Since its foundation, the European Union has evolved in the direction of a pan-Europe superstate. Beginning as the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in the early 1950s, the direction of the EU has been towards greater and greater integration of European nation-states. The idea of a 'United States of Europe', similar in make-up to the United States of America, has been floated by political leaders in Europe for centuries, but post World War II, it began to become a reality. In the decades since the 1950s, European institutions have emerged that lend 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 European integration and treaties enacted since the inception of the ECSC have done likewise.

One of the most common criticisms of the European Union and its institutions surround a lack of democratic legitimacy. This is demonstrated most often by reference to its leadership, principally the President of the European Commission, who is unelected. The legislative process unfolds with proposals 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 and can merely make amendments to that already proposed.

Further criticisms of lack of EU democracy surround the re-running of referenda not decided in favour of greater European integration. For example, the people of Ireland voted in 2001 to reject the terms of the proposed Nice Treaty[1], but the vote was re-run with the aim of producing the 'correct' result. This is not the only time that the people of a nation-state voted against EU proposals, but the result was either effectively ignored and the same proposals produced again without vote, or the country in question was forced to hold a second referendum. The same is now occurring with regard to the Brexit vote.

On June 23rd 2016, the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union. However, the EU appears displeased with this result and at the time of writing, Remain-voting campaigners continue to call for a second referendum, ironically entitled 'The People's Vote'. Two years on from the Brexit referendum, a trade deal between the UK and EU has not been struck, despite the apparent ease at which the EU can make trade deals with other countries, most recently signing a major trade deal with Japan.[2] The EU's 'red lines' (i.e. conditions on trade) include, most controversially, free movement of people. That is, open borders between nations within the European Union. The effect of this is that that UK will not have control over its borders and who enters our country from other EU states.

While the idea of a 'United States of Europe' has been floated for many years, there is no suggestion of a US-like supreme constitution guaranteeing freedom and rights, and no similar government accountability.

For Britain believes:

- That the European Union is anti-democratic
- That the British people voted to leave and this vote must be implemented
- That Brexit must mean the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union and all of its institutions
- That the United Kingdom must have control over its borders and therefore cannot (and should not) adhere to the EU's 'red lines'
- That the restoration of the democratic European nation-state should be pursued in the best interests of all people of Europe
- That trade between the UK and EU could be arranged with relative simplicity
- The EU is currently utilising punitive measures in preventing a simple trade deal with the United Kingdom and respecting the wishes of the majority
- That the EU has shown itself to be unwilling to allow countries to leave the bloc
- That the only way that the European people can restore their democratic nation-states and therefore the will of the people, is to scrap the European Union altogether, replacing it with a Europe-wide trade deal and cooperation measures

For Britain will:

- Withdraw from the European Union without further delay
- Repeal the European Communities Act if necessary and keep/remove EU legislation from British law when and where practicable
- Ensure that there are no further payments to the European Union following withdrawal in 2019
- Ensure that full UK border control is restored in 2019^[1]_{SEP}
- Ensure that full UK control over fishing and agriculture is restored in 2019
- Retake the UK's seat at the World Trade Organisation^[1]_{SEP}
- Ensure the UK is free to trade on the UK's terms across the world
- Work with fellow Europeans to bring about the end of the European Union

Immigration

Immigration to the United Kingdom is simply too high and it must be dramatically reduced. Definitive figures are difficult to obtain, but according to Migration Watch, net migration in 2017 was 282,000.[3] This means that an extra 282,000 people lived in the UK at the end of 2017 than at the beginning. This is simply unsustainable and unprecedented in British history.

Immigration affects all aspects of our lives, and yet most politicians refuse to address this. Common sense should reveal to us that an extra 282,000 people in a single year means 282,000 extra people in need of housing, healthcare, jobs, and school places.

For Britain acknowledges 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.[4] 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, some immigration is coming from societies that are culturally and religiously fundamentally at odds with British culture and laws. 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. The native English population of Birmingham, England's second city, are due to become a minority in the coming years.[5] The political and media class describe this displacement of the native British as "diversity".

For Britain believes:

- That immigration to the United Kingdom has been too high and too fast for some decades
- That immigration affects all areas of life and has led to much disadvantage for the native population
- That the British economy relies too greatly on foreign workers at the expense of British citizens struggling to find work
- That economic activity should not be the sole consideration on matters of immigration
- That British culture must be paramount and that immigrants/minorities should show respect to said culture and agree to integrate in to it
- That mass immigration has resulted in a fractured and divided Britain, where the native population is insulted and degraded
- That immigration must be drastically reduced in the future
- That the current UK border force is under-resourced and unfit for purpose

- That those immigrants who reside legally, abide lawfully, integrate and contribute in the UK are to be respected as welcome guests

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 if 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
- 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 United Kingdom 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
- British citizenship may be obtained after a period of 10 years' residence – those applying for British citizenship must be able to show economic self-sufficiency for that period and to 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 investigation of current illegal immigration
- Deport those found to be living in the United Kingdom 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, necessary, 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 upon the understanding that asylum 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

Human Rights Act

The Human Rights Act has been subject to political to-ing and fro-ing since it was introduced by the Labour Government in 1998. While there's little doubt that the Human Rights Act, which incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights in to UK law, has done much to solidify the concept of human rights in the UK, many would argue that it has provided assistance to those seeking to avoid justice, while doing little to protect the fundamental rights, such as freedom of speech, of ordinary British people. In a report in 2017, the Telegraph revealed that more than 40 convicted terrorists had used the Human Rights Act to successfully appeal to remain within the United Kingdom.[6]

As Home Secretary, Theresa May introduced the concept of Deport With Assurances (DWA), which meant that terrorists could only be deported if assurances were received from their country of origin that they would not be mistreated upon their return. Given that such assurances are extremely difficult to enforce, they have proven ineffective.

In a further report in 2016, the Daily Mail reported that more than 1,300 foreign criminals, including rapists, child abusers, and murderers, had used the Human Rights Act to remain in the United Kingdom.[7] Meanwhile, the HRA has been entirely ineffective in protecting fundamental rights such as freedom of speech from government intrusion (our right to free speech under the HRA did not prevent the introduction of 'hate speech' laws aimed at restricting what ordinary British citizens may say).

For Britain believes:

- The Human Rights Act is not fit for purpose
- The Human Rights Act has proven, in practice, to be a tool for criminals and terrorists and has not often provided protection for the victims of crime
- The Human Rights Act, in practice, has placed the interests of foreign criminals and terrorists over and above the safety of the British people
- That British people and their safety must take priority over the safety of convicted criminals from other countries
- That those who pose a threat to the safety and well-being of British citizens should be deported from the United Kingdom irrespective of the threat they face at home

For Britain will:

- Scrap the Human Rights Act
- Ensure that the rights and freedoms of British citizens are protected and prioritized above those of other nations

- Replace the Human Rights Act with a new Constitution of the United Kingdom
- Replace the Human Rights Act with a Public Sector Accountability Act which will allow ordinary British citizens to hold the powerful to account when they fail in their duty to protect the people of the United Kingdom from harm

UK Constitution

For Britain seeks a new UK constitution to solidify and clarify the rights and responsibilities of all British citizens.

The UK Constitution will be accompanied by a Constitutional court, which will interpret and apply the Constitution.

The UK Constitution will honour previous constitutional documents of Britain and will reflect the freedoms laid down in prior charters including the Magna Carta and Bill of Rights – the Magna Carta will be honoured in writing within the Constitution pre-amble.

The UK Constitution will guarantee the following rights and freedoms to all UK citizens. No Parliament shall legislate on any matter if this legislation has the effect, desired or otherwise, of removing or altering the following rights, whether in theory or in practice.

- The right to participate in the democratic process – either as candidate or voter – the only legal restriction placed upon speech shall be direct incitement to violence i.e. the words used clearly and objectively call for violence
- The right to express any opinion on any matter without legal sanction
- The right to express and state matters of objective truth
- Freedom to associate with any non-violent group or philosophy without fear of legal sanction from the state (or loss of livelihood except if separate and objective evidence demonstrates that said association has directly impacted a person's ability to perform his/her duties as specified in their employment contract);
- The right to a fair trial and due process
- The right to enter and leave the territory of the United Kingdom in accordance with law
- The right to privacy
- The right to work, invest, own and sell property in accordance with laws;
- The right to pursue legal redress
- The right to petition the government

- The right to conduct one's life in accordance with one's own beliefs and morals provided this does not interfere with another's right and ability to do the same

The UK Constitution places the unalienable duty on all people to obey the laws and regulations set down by an elected Parliament.

The UK Constitution confirms that all citizens of the UK are equal in the eyes of the law and all are entitled to the above rights.

The rights laid down above will apply to non-British citizens who reside in the UK unless they are convicted of a violent crime, or preach hatred of Britain, its people or its culture, or preach sedition. Such persons may have these rights revoked and be deported from the United Kingdom.

Government

For Britain believes that the way our country is run must change. We recognise that the vote to leave the European Union has presented an opportunity for a fresh start for Britain, and for us to replace our political order with people who put British interests first. For decades, the government of the United Kingdom has drifted back and forth between two major parties; Labour and the Conservatives. It is true to say that in the recent three decades or so, both parties have been wedded to mass immigration, political correctness, and the European Union. An establishment media makes it difficult for small parties to challenge the big two, but a further obstacle is in how we vote – the 'first past the post' system that elects Members of Parliament enormously favours the status quo.

The 'first past the post' system means that the person who gains the most votes in each individual constituency is elected. This means that the number of seats held does not always reflect, percentage-wise, the feelings of the public. Proportional representation, by contrast, means that the percentage of support for a party within the electorate is reflected in Parliament.

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.[8] In some areas, such as Tower Hamlets in London, voter fraud has been overlooked by authorities, and has been described by former Communities Minister Eric Pickles as "astonishing".

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 scrutinisation of legislation and in holding Government to account, it is arguably too large, 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.[9]

For Britain believes:

- That the 'first past the post' system is not fit for democratic purpose and does not reflect the support of the electorate
- First past the post has led to complacency among the big parties who take their voters for granted
- That first past the post has created disillusion among the electorate and encouraged tactical voting
- The House of Lords is too large, too expensive and in need of urgent reform
- That voter fraud is a serious issue and must be dealt with through tough reforms
- That postal voting is open to vast abuse and must be subject to tighter controls

For Britain will:

- Abandon the first past the post electoral system for the UK Parliament in Westminster, as well as local councils, in favour of proportional representation
- Reform the House of Lords and ensure it is smaller and less expensive
- Introduce an appointments criteria for the House of Lords and ensure that those appointed are able to show achievement and contribution to business, politics, charity or other relevant areas
- Ensure that only British citizens may vote in a general election and that those who vote in any election must 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
- Restrict postal voting to the disabled and those outside of the United Kingdom at the time of the election

Local Government

Local government is the driving force of the towns and cities that people live in, and as such, has the power to influence major aspects of people's every day lives. For Britain is concerned about waste in local government, as well as prioritising value for money. We believe that councillors should face more frequent elections and that unelected council officials should be held to higher levels of scrutiny. This applies also to policing, NHS, and other major public sector bodies. Far too frequently, police chiefs, local government or NHS executives fail in their basic duty and are not easily accountable to the public.

Furthermore, local government far too often fails in its duty to protect vulnerable children, or others, due to misplaced 'political correctness'. FGM and other cruel practices towards children carry on with impunity despite the obligation on local government to protect all children within their locality.

For Britain believes:

- The local government spending must be reigned in and councils obliged to prioritise vital services; taxes should not be increased in order to fund waste
- That local people are too often disadvantaged in the allocation of social housing
- That local people should have a say in what infrastructure is constructed in their area and local referenda should be held if significant change is to take place, such as refugee intake or a major construction
- That young people are often failed in the education system as a result of poor school provision by local councils
- That accountability among both elected and unelected council officials is insufficient and in need of improvement
- That local government should promote and protect British culture in public life

For Britain will:

- Introduce referenda in local areas so that people may vote upon any major construction or other major change in their locality
- Introduce a Public Sector Accountability Act to enable local people to petition the Constitutional Court (see UK Constitution above) for review of the employment of senior local government executives – this must be inexpensive and user-friendly
- That councils should act in full accordance with the law and provide equal protection to all children and other vulnerable people and that all cultural considerations be abandoned – all must be held to account by a single law
- 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 prioritized in the allocation of social and affordable housing
- Keep council tax as low as possible; either not to be increased or to be reduced via the targeting of waste
- Ensure that all Councils (except for Parish/Town Councils) have elections every year for 25% of the Councillors, ensuring that councillors are more regularly held to account

- Conduct council elections using the proportional representation voting system to ensure a greater range of representation
- Protect green spaces by incentivising construction on brown field sites only
- Place an obligation on local government to publicly celebrate British culture
- Ensure that English (or Welsh or Gaelic as appropriate) is the only language spoken in the conduct of local government affairs

Welfare

For Britain supports the welfare state but understands that this should provide a safety-net for those who cannot work, or who have fallen on hard times, and is not 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, making a positive impact on society as a whole.

In 2017, the UK government spent £264 billion on welfare.[10] This amounts to 35% of government spending and includes a bill of £44 bn in disability benefit and £46 billion in income support. In May 2017, the Department for Work and Pensions reported that 20 million people in Britain were in receipt of government benefits, and one third of these were of working age.[11]

While the numbers on benefits (either working or of working age) are too high and must be reduced, a further strain on welfare spending results from mass migration. For example, it was reported in 2018 that migrants from Eastern Europe had claimed more than £4bn in welfare benefits, and that those from Eastern Europe often receive more in benefits than the average UK citizen, while paying less tax.[12]

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

For Britain is also concerned about recent changes to pension provision for women. The state pension age for women had been 60, but this is to be raised to 66 by 2020. Many women argue that they were not given sufficient notice of these changes in order to alter their pension plans and as such are asking for transitional arrangements to be made.

For Britain believes:

- That the welfare state should protect those who cannot work, or who temporarily need financial help, but should not provide an alternative to work and self-sufficiency

- That financial self-sufficiency is positive both for individuals and society as a whole
- That a culture of self-sufficiency should be actively promoted
- That welfare benefits are too often paid to those who are new to the UK and have not contributed to the welfare pot
- That those of working age on long-term unemployment should be re-entered in to the work-force through incentive schemes involving local business
- That those who want to work should be actively helped to do so
- That those with disabilities such as Asperger's syndrome or autism, and who are seeking work, should be provided with assistance
- That those affected by retirement age changes have been subject to disadvantage due solely to their age

For Britain will:

- 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 promoted to young people
- Incentivise employers to provide work experience or apprenticeship schemes to those on long-term unemployment
- Incentivise employers to provide work experience or apprenticeship schemes to those with mental disabilities who are actively seeking and perfectly capable of working
- Introduce transitional help for those whose pension age has been extended without sufficient warning
- Facilitate a full public inquiry in to government spending on in-work benefits and what can be done to reduce this bill in the future

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 extremely hard to provide this service, and acknowledge the high standard of care provided 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 Theresa May suggesting in 2018 that taxes may increase to continue the funding of the health service.[13] 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 over-priced goods.[14]

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.[15]

For Britain is aware that privatization 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.[16]

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.[17]

Finally, it is widely believed that the NHS is too “top heavy” in regards 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.[18]

For Britain believes:

- That there are too many questions surrounding the finances of the NHS and that these must be publicly answered
- That the NHS must remain free at the point of need for British citizens or those who have worked and lived legally within the United Kingdom for a minimum period of 5 years
- That those ineligible for NHS treatment must hold a valid health insurance policy before entering the United Kingdom and must hold this policy for the first 5 years of their residence here
- That management in the NHS is unnecessarily costly and inefficient
- That politicians should not be able to profit from NHS contracts

- That throwing money at the NHS, as all other political parties are committed to doing, will not solve the problems of the health service but merely place a further burden on the British taxpayer and for little to no reward
- That health tourism is unjust and places an unfair burden on the British taxpayer
- That mental health should be given greater priority

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' above)
- End health tourism; all visitors and migrants to 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 amount of NHS funding is targeted to 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

Foreign Affairs

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. However, we recognise that many international bodies often present evidence of bias, particularly against the Western world, and are guilty of gross hypocrisy and corruption. For example, the United Nations, by its own rules, is obliged to uphold basic human rights and promote these around the world. Despite this, the United Nations has allowed countries like Saudi Arabia to be elected to its human rights council. Saudi Arabia does not permit religious or political freedoms, it imposes the death penalty for blasphemy and apostasy, and Saudi women are treated by law as perpetual minors who endure an existence of enslavement. Even so, the United Nations has defended its presence on a human rights council dedicated to equality and freedom.[19] While defending brutal theocracies such as Saudi Arabia, the United Nations routinely and disproportionately targets Israel for criticism, as well as the United States; both liberal democracies that ensure equal rights for all before the law and fundamental freedoms. In 2016, then UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon admitted and criticised the organisation's bias against Israel.[20]

The UN has also shown evidence of significant bias against US President Donald Trump and has condemned Mr Trump for his plans to exclude migration from specific countries,[21] while remaining silent on the 16 countries (all Muslim majority) that bar Israeli passport holders from entering their territory.

The UK spends around £14 bn per year on foreign aid. The top recipients of foreign aid include Pakistan, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Syria.[22] Many of these countries are embroiled in war, corruption, and religious extremism, and while aid continues to be paid in, rarely is any discernable improvement noted.

While Britons struggle to make ends meet, British money is being pumped in to Islamic states that torture and murder their own people. Pakistan for example imposes death for blasphemy and routinely executes its own citizens. Furthermore, the brutal Islamic state of Saudi Arabia continues to use British weapons in its war on neighbouring Yemen.[23]

For Britain is concerned about the plight of white farmers in South Africa. Our party recognises that anti-white rhetoric, violence, and oppression have been normalised and expanded in recent years at all levels of society. This includes anti-white hatred increasingly legitimised in the United Kingdom. For Britain will recognise the race-hatred and human rights crime committed against white South Africans and believes they should be offered assistance.

For Britain also regrets the currently strained relationship between the United Kingdom and the United States and is committed to restoring the 'special relationship' between the two countries. For Britain will stand with the United States and reaffirm our commitment to the values upon which it was built.

For Britain believes:

- That the United Nations is not fit for purpose as a defender of global civil rights
- That the United Nations is biased against Western nations and Israel
- That the United Nations is facilitating Islamic extremism and jihadism around the world through sanitisation and the provision of a global platform
- That foreign aid is being used to prop up the enemies of Western civilisation and brutal theocratic states
- That foreign aid does little to benefit the lives of ordinary people in recipient countries
- That Israel has an inalienable right to exist and to defend its territory and people from attack
- That British arms sales to Saudi Arabia are helping to strengthen that brutal country's tyranny around the world

- That white farmers in South Africa are subject to race-based abuse and an attack on their human rights by a racist government
- That the UK's relationship with the United States is historic, valuable, and ought to be re-affirmed

For Britain will:

- End foreign aid. No further funds should be provided to nations such as Pakistan or Nigeria as this is ineffective and immoral; the UK is a compassionate country which takes its obligations seriously and as such, will continue to provide assistance at times of emergency
- Defend the state of Israel, its right to exist, and its right to self-defence
- Recognise Jerusalem as the capital city of Israel
- Stand with Israel against the United Nations and other biased bodies
- Recognise and confront the anti-Western bias of the United Nations and demand this be brought to an end
- Recognise and confront the hypocritical positions of the United Nations and condemn the presence of brutal human rights abusing states on human rights boards, or in the United Nations itself
- Oppose the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) at the United Nations, and expose and condemn their sharia law advocacy
- Expose Saudi Arabia's promotion of terrorism and Islamic extremism around the world and work towards either ending arms sales, or refusing to allow any business relationship to prevent the UK criticising Saudi Arabia and its record on rights abuses at home and abroad
- Offer all assistance, including asylum, to white farmers fleeing racist hate and oppression in South Africa
- Stand with the United States and reaffirm our commitment to its European values and freedoms

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.

At present, Britain's defence capabilities are not up to par. As is the case with much of the public sector, our defence forces are over-manned at the top, and under-manned at the bottom. The UK's current capacity is a mere 78,000 soldiers, the lowest level since the Napoleonic wars. Furthermore, waste and mismanagement, particularly regarding procurement, are rife.

The UK's soldiers, sailors and air force have been consistently let down by the British government. Often supplied with substandard equipment and sent to war with little pay, they are abandoned by the state upon their return.

For Britain believes:

- That the UK's armed forces deserve far greater respect for their sacrifices in the interest of their country
- That the UK's armed forces have been badly let down by governments
- That UK troops should fight only in the interests of the UK or a NATO commitment
- That returning UK troops should be respected and prioritised in the provision of healthcare, jobs and housing
- That spending on defence is too low and the UK is currently insufficiently capable of defending itself and its people

For Britain will:

- Raise defence spending to 3% of GDP
- 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 via NATO commitments
- Conduct an audit of the armed forces to investigate mis-spending and top-heavy management
- Take all personnel on operational duty overseas out of Income Tax
- Create a dedicated Minister for Veterans to head a Veterans Administration, co-ordinating all services
- Create a dedicated military hospital. Britain is the only major country in Europe without one
- Ensure enough hostels for homeless veterans are available to take all ex-forces personnel off the streets
- Guarantee a job offer in the police, prison service or border force to all who have a suitable service record. For Britain will triple Border Force funding

- Properly support the Army Reserve while recognising they are not a replacement for regular Army units. Restore funding for cadet forces
- Create a community service scheme which is compulsory for all young people not in employment, education or training, including an option for military service
- Ensure the legal system can no longer pursue veterans for alleged crimes committed decades ago. Immunity from prosecution in Northern Ireland, having been given to one side, should be given to all, particularly those who were there to uphold UK law.

Law and Order

The UK faces many problems in 2018, none greater than the breakdown of law and order and the Orwellian politicisation of policing. Britain is a divided society where 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 adherence 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 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.[24] 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 in to unprecedented violent crime under Labour's Sadiq Khan, the Metropolitan police has dedicated more than 900 officers to so-called 'hate crime'. [25]

Police accountability is a major issue as senior officers are rarely held to account for serious failings in policing. For example, following the exposure of police failures to protect children from rape-gangs in Rotherham in 2014, no senior police have yet been punished for these failings. Investigations are ongoing but one must ask why this has taken so long, despite clear evidence of police failure.[26]

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.

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 forming 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 became managed by a government agency (now HM Courts & Tribunal Service). Local justice areas have been merged, courthouses closed, and court clerks have become civil servants, subject to direct political pressure from government.

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 wearers 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 decision 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.

For Britain believes:

- That all who reside in the United Kingdom are required to obey the laws of the United Kingdom
- That Britain has a proud history in developing the rule of law and a legal system renowned and copied all over the world
- That police and prosecution services should be accountable to the public
- That the UK justice system should defend those people who wish to live in a society characterised by liberty, tolerance, peace and security
- In a sentencing regime that passes sentences that fit the crimes they are imposed for and which are sufficiently robust to deter the commission of further offences
- That policing should be a top government priority and thus sufficiently resourced
- The concept of hate crime undermines the principle of one law for all and gives special status to certain groups
- That traditional mechanisms for administering law are not designed to cope with terrorism and are particularly ill-suited to Jihadi terrorism
- That the burqa constitutes a security threat as well as a threat to social cohesion and majority cultural norms

For Britain will:

- Remove the police from political control by policing and crime commissioners, mayors and devolved assemblies. 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 (see Government above)
- Reform Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary from a puppet of the government to impartial judge of the professionalism of the police service
- 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
- Encourage police to prevent crime through beat policing and removing politically motivated restrictions on stop and search
- 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 civil servant management framework
- Place any discount for 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 merit custody but elects not to impose an immediate custodial sentence, they should pass a non-custodial sentence and explain that decision
- Encourage a greater emphasis during periods of incarceration on improving activities for prisoners. Prisoners should have restricted rights to mere entertainment, or negative influences, but be encouraged to develop their reflective abilities through courses and self learning
- End all automatic early release of prisoners – early release is to be only 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
- Amend section 10 of the Equality Act 2000, which defines 'religion or belief', to remove from statutory protection; religious or other beliefs that are themselves inconsistent with the principle of equality set out elsewhere in the Act

- Ensure that no arbitration ruling, or any party's expectations based upon cultural norms, upon their entering into a relationship, will be 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 had to cultural or religious expectations that are inconsistent with the principle of equality as defined in the Equality Act 2010
- It shall be 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
- For Britain will 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

Education

A society's children are a society's future. What Britain's children learn today is the foundation of the Britain of tomorrow. For Britain believes that education in the UK at present is in a state of emergency. Instead of being educated, taught the skills to pursue a career, and taught how to be responsible, self-sufficient, respectful and law-abiding adults, children are subject to enormous political and social propaganda which is shaping British society and sending it in a perilous direction. Left-wing propaganda dominates teachers' unions and as such, left-wing propaganda is being taught as fact – such as propaganda surrounding Islam or transgenderism. For example, when some parents objected to their children visiting mosques in Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire's Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education issued guidance blaming this on "Islamophobia".[27] Furthermore, transgender advocacy groups are receiving government funds to attend schools and teach children (without evidence) that there are several 'genders' and that a child who does not fit sex stereotypes is 'trapped in the wrong body'. In one instance, children as young as two were taught about "gender diversity" in a nursery.[28] In another, children of four years old were encouraged to inform on anyone calling transgender pupils by the 'wrong' pronoun".[29]

For a society to succeed, its people must have respect for that society. In schools, left-wing indoctrination in to ideas of multiculturalism and the demonisation of Britain are widespread. 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 in which it refused to teach British values to children, denouncing this as "cultural supremacism".[30]

Instead, the union insisted upon promoting "policies that welcome migrants and refugees into Britain".[31]

Reading, writing, mathematical and learning abilities are the building blocks to 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 times tables, and 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 were designed and equipped to make a great education available to all, regardless of background, and this system gave mobility to children from poorer backgrounds especially. To meet the current demand for these types of schools we must concentrate on opening a minimum of 1 per town, and more where funds are available, to ensure every child who will benefit has a place available.

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 believes:

- That schools provide the building blocks of the society of today and tomorrow
- That children should be taught how to be productive self-sufficient respectful adults
- That different children will pursue different career paths and should be encouraged to do so
- That children are individuals and should be treated as such
- That schools are places of learning and thinking, not propaganda
- That children should not be taught about sex or sexuality at school until age-appropriate (at least until they've reached secondary school)
- That grammar schools provide opportunity for working class children to excel
- That university is not the appropriate route for some young people and many are currently graduating with pointless degrees and mountains of debt
- In ending the sexualisation of children by ensuring that sex education is for older secondary school pupils only

For Britain will:

- End the funding of transgender advocacy groups and hold a public inquiry in to their teachings in schools

- Allow parents to exclude their children from mosque visits, or to object to mosque visits
- Ensure that if schools teach religion, they teach the truth about that religion, not propaganda
- Ensure that respect for British culture is taught to children in schools, and ensure that children feel part of a cohesive and united Britain that is respectful of its history and teaches children of great British achievements in the world
- End the employment of teachers who refuse to teach the value of British culture (the National Union of Teachers may not refuse to teach the curriculum without consequence)
- 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 'pointless degree' culture by providing funding for the study of STEM subjects (with the aim of ending tuition fees altogether)
- Ensure that universities allow a variety of viewpoints to be debated and employ teaching staff from a variety of backgrounds and views

Energy

Energy is obviously vital for the functioning of any society. Our ability to fuel our own engine, without dependency, is therefore essential. For Britain is concerned about fuel dependency on other nations, and believes we must take steps to reduce this as much as possible.

A government commissioned report in 2017 revealed that people are paying too much for energy due to excessive green taxes.[32] According to the Telegraph, "A series of "spectacularly bad" decisions by ministers have "unnecessarily burdened" households and businesses with higher green energy subsidies than necessary". Energy bills are so high that a million Britons find themselves forced to choose between "eating and heating", and a third said in 2017 that they would not heat their houses as they would like to during the winter, because of fear of excessive bills.[33]

For Britain believes:

- That the British public should not be punished with green taxes of little or no discernible benefit
- That Britain must become as self-sufficient as possible in terms of energy
- That energy-dependency on states such as Russia or Saudi Arabia is detrimental to our interests

For Britain will:

- End all green taxes and subsidies
- Promote energy self-sufficiency and introduce policies to reduce dependency with the aim of ending this altogether
- Invest in thorium and fusion research
- Conduct research into fracking and ensure that any benefits are weighed against costs and the preservation and protection of the British countryside
- Develop nuclear power stations on brownfield sites
- Invest in new scientific research and development in energy production and alternative forms of energy

Animal Welfare

For Britain cares deeply about all life within its territory, 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 to 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.[34] 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 a religious exemption.

Halal certification is becoming more and more 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 understand that animals will prey on each other naturally as a matter of course, but unnecessary entrapment, pain, or suffering 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, and aim towards a re-prioritisation of organic and natural farming, rather than factory farming.

Experimentation on animals, 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 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 believes:

- That the unnecessary suffering of animals should be brought to an end
- That animals are sentient beings and are entirely capable of feeling pain, fear, joy, and attachment to their young and each other
- That religious slaughter is entirely unacceptable and rejected by the majority of British people
- That the certification of halal products raises vital questions surrounding the use of funds by companies providing this certification
- That animal testing for cosmetic or household products is both immoral and unnecessary
- That animals should be able to live in accordance with their nature as much as possible e.g. animals should roam freely as much as possible and have access to their young as much as possible
- That green land should be protected as much as possible and wildlife allowed to flourish in its natural environment
- That live exports of animals are cruel and unnecessary
- That factory farming for the dairy industry requires reform with animal welfare at the forefront of these reforms
- That the production of veal is unacceptably cruel and entirely unnecessary
- That dog-fighting, while criminalised in the 1800s, has now returned to Britain as a result of mass immigration
- That those guilty of abuse of animals should be criminally punished

For Britain will:

- End all unstunned slaughter without exception; religious slaughter will become a criminal offence
- Hold a public inquiry in to the certification of halal products
- Reform the dairy industry so that cattle may roam freely as much as possible and have access to their calves
- Actively protect green land and allow wildlife to live freely as much as possible

- 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
- 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

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 housing is currently insufficiently provided in the United Kingdom and that it has become effectively unaffordable in many parts of our country, especially so 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 believes:

- That the current housing market is not fit for purpose
- That overpopulation has led to an increase in demand not matched by supply
- That British people should be prioritized in the provision of social housing

- That homeless armed forces veterans are a national scandal and deep immoral failing of government
- That the British countryside must be protected from over-development
- That housing has become unaffordable in several major British cities

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 upon brown sites first
- Incentivise local government and allow 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 so disadvantaged that this would amount to the prioritisation of asylum seekers over and above 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 first 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 proven 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, resulting in increased taxes and therefore increased burden on private citizens rather than on public bodies where it belongs. 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, due to current economic mismanagement, will be saddled with debts that are simply unpayable.

For Britain believes:

- That the national debt must be brought under control
- That a low waste, low tax economy is the only proven model to promote growth and create wealth
- That a free market is both a democratic principle and the only proven model to promote growth and create wealth
- That public sector waste is both immoral and has an enormous and detrimental impact on Britain's economy
- That the current tax system is overly complex and burdensome
- That taxes are too high and should be reduced
- That small independent companies should receive tax breaks as incentives to help grow local economies
- That local government can and should take steps to help local independent business and should do so

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% above the personal allowance
- 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 business 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

Islam

Since the 1950s, migration from the Islamic world to the UK has grown and grown; 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 understand 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, entirely incompatible with our own.

Islamic cultural and religious values are very different to those of the Western world, or indeed many more 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 deemed to be 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 – carrying the death penalty.

While For Britain recognises that individual Muslims are human beings who should be judged on their own merit as anyone else, we also recognise that mass immigration from the Muslim world brings Islam-sharia along with it. Both free speech and the safety and freedom of women and girls has 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 believes:

- That Islamic culture is incompatible with British and Western culture
- That mass immigration from Islamic societies has made Britain less safe and less free
- That Islamic culture is violent and oppressive and this violence and oppression stems from the religion itself
- That free speech is the cornerstone of democracy and must be defended
- That our right to criticise religion has been severely compromised as a result of Muslim immigration
- That the safety, rights, and freedoms of women and girls have been sacrificed to placate and facilitate Islam
- That everyone who lives in Britain should be subject to a single law, equally applied and with no exceptions; this applies to all areas of life including marriage and family law matters

For Britain will:

- Criminalise the use of sharia tribunals and alter arbitration and charity laws to outlaw these
- Ensure that Islamic marriages are registered with the state similar to 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 engaging in 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 provides 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 in to Islamic doctrine – including the Koran and hadiths – and the fundamentals of sharia law, and fully inform the British public as to its values

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