



National MANIFESTO

LIVING DOCUMENT
REVISION 1

UK Independence Party

Introduction

THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS NOW LEFT THE EUROPEAN UNION.

UKIP laid the foundations of Brexit from 1993 onwards, with its foot-soldiers campaigning on the ground, leafleting, holding street-stalls, and engaging directly with the public. We were the voice of the voiceless, ignored by the globalist Establishment.

By 2013, UKIP's growing electoral threat forced David Cameron against his will to promise a referendum on whether the UK should remain in the EU or leave. UKIP was also crucial to securing a majority vote to leave in the 2016 Referendum.

UKIP's success was achieved in the face of the united opposition, derision, insults, condescension and lies of the Establishment elite in politics, Big Business, the media, the quangocracy and globalists world-wide. Wat Tyler's Peasants' Revolt failed in 1381 but ours won in 2016. Nothing like UKIP's successful insurgency had ever been seen in British politics before."

Now Brexit is largely achieved but there are many major issues in domestic politics where the Establishment parties remain united in opposition to the opinions and interests of ordinary people. UKIP must continue its role of speaking up for those whom the Establishment ignores.

First and foremost, we need a Full Brexit, in which we recover our sovereign independence in all parts of the UK and in our seas as well as on land. The EU has learned nothing from its defeat in 2016. It has positioned itself as an unrelenting enemy of the UK, using the Withdrawal Agreement as a punishment weapon to 'décourager les autres' (i.e., other EU members tempted to follow our example). There is no chance of any reasonable deal with Brussels. The Withdrawal Agreement must be scrapped.

Our domestic agenda is of vital importance to the future. We are proud to have developed a commonsense manifesto, which combines our founding libertarian principles with populism and authentic conservatism; in particular, we stand for free speech, free markets, financial responsibility and traditional British values.

UKIP is the only party that will achieve net zero migration per annum and protect the countryside from rampant 'development'.

We will work to uphold freedom of expression and end the suffocating culture of political correctness and the effects of the cancel culture on our free speech while supporting a vibrant low-tax economy where businesses can thrive and take advantage of the great opportunities now open to our nation since leaving the EU.

In the next general election, we will give the public a choice to vote for a party that will restore common sense politics to the UK.



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SECTION 1 - UK & GOVERNANCE

1.1 The United Kingdom

UKIP will protect & save The Union.

Northern Ireland

The Northern Ireland Protocol is an abomination.

The UK entered the European Union as one single entity but left it with a customs border down the Irish Sea that leaves Northern Ireland in the European Union's single market and hence subject to laws emanating from the EU and enforced by the European Court of Justice. This contravenes the Good Friday (Belfast) Agreement that guaranteed no change in the constitutional position of Northern Ireland without the express consent of its people.

By imposing a customs barrier between Great Britain and Northern Ireland the Protocol is damaging trade between each and hence it is also harming both economies. Article 16 of the Protocol enables the British government to unilaterally suspend the Protocol's operation where it is causing economic, societal, or environmental difficulties.

The UK should trigger Article 16 as a means of scrapping the Protocol to reinstate the position of Northern Ireland as a sovereign part of the United Kingdom.

If the EU declines to negotiate then the UK should unilaterally withdraw from the Northern Ireland Protocol so as to do away with the border presently in the Irish Sea.

- UKIP will trigger Article 16 of the Withdrawal Agreement to encourage the EU to negotiate over problems arising from the implementation of the Northern Ireland Protocol. In the event of intransigence by the EU, which is likely, UKIP will withdraw unilaterally from the Protocol.

Devolution

The ever-increasing devolution of powers to the devolved administrations is a one-way ratchet to the ultimate break-up of the UK. This could happen due to at least three sources of instability.

First, the devolved nations could continue to push for greater autonomy and ultimately for independence as they grow used to being able to exercise power with subsidies from England, for which they are not properly accountable.

Second, English-taxpayer subsidies to the devolved nations are enormous - in Wales they amount to over 20% of Wales's entire national income. Devolution creates pressure within England for reduced subsidies, which are seen as an unfair attempt to buy-off nationalism, even though they embolden it.

Third, a general election could result in a UK Government formed with a minority of seats in England and dependent upon MPs from Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland to make up its Commons majority. In this scenario it is hard to see an Opposition party with a majority of English seats, or the voters of England (85% of the UK population), accepting the legitimacy of a UK Government.

Informing these instabilities is the fact that English resentment grows at better public services being provided in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland due to the bills being sent to London for the English taxpayer to pay. A good example is NHS prescription charges, free in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland but not in England. Devolution also creates added layers of politicians and weakens accountability, as the devolved assembly can always seek to blame the UK.

This issue is dormant whilst the UK Government has a large overall Commons majority and an even larger majority in England. However, UKIP believes the constitutional issue cannot be shirked and that the half-way house of devolution is fundamentally unstable.

- UKIP will stop Welsh and Scottish MPs from voting on English laws so that there is comparability with Welsh and Scottish MPs who pass devolved laws without the votes of English MPs.

- UKIP will stop the devolution of power to the Welsh and Scottish parliaments with the objective of winding them up with the intended approval of the electorates in the UK and devolved nations.

Sovereignty

Parliamentary sovereignty has been diluted by (a) the UK's membership of the European Union and its Charter of Fundamental Rights together with (b) the UK's adherence to the European Convention on Human Rights. The final arbiter of the law on the former is the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg (ECJ) and on the latter, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg (ECHR).

Whilst an EU member, the UK Parliament had no power to over-rule or amend the ECJ's decision and this gross infringement of British sovereignty was central to our successful Brexit campaign. But Britain remains a member of the Council of Europe which oversees and enforces the European Convention on Human Rights, a legally binding treaty with a remit that is far broader than was ever exercised by the EU. Judgements from the ECHR, particularly over the last twenty years, have had a profound impact in constraining social, economic, and political policy in the UK. This is intolerable in a modern democracy where the people rather than a foreign court, must be sovereign. For example, the ECHR required the UK to give the vote to some convicted prisoners, despite longstanding domestic legislation against it and public opinion that remained firmly opposed to it.

In recent years judges in Strasbourg have given binding legal rulings on abortion, asylum, criminal sentencing, deportation, extradition, homosexuality, immigration, marriage, military discipline, policing, pollution, prison discipline, social security, suicide, transgenderism, and much else besides. These political and moral issues must be taken by politicians responsible to the UK electorate, not by unaccountable judges appointed by international bodies.

Supreme Court

The Blair government's Human Rights Act 1998 weakened British democracy by making the European Convention on Human Rights an overarching British law to which all other laws should defer. An explosion of human rights cases over the last two decades has had a profound effect on British law and has empowered the British judiciary to apply Strasbourg inspired norms as judicial restraint has yielded to judicial activism. UK judges have become used to acting as quasi-politicians, political overlords of the democratic process.

The most damaging example of judicial overreach occurred in 2019 when the anti-Brexit campaigner, Gina Miller, persuaded the Supreme Courts that the Prime Minister's decision to prorogue Parliament was unlawful. Never before had judges, with or without spider brooches ruled that a quintessentially political issue, proroguing Parliament, could be quashed by the law.

Instead of answering to the people for an exercise of political power the Prime Minister had to answer to Lady Hale and her ten judicial colleagues in the Supreme Court.

This judicial activism trumped centuries of judicial restraint during which judges had deferred to politicians on matters of 'high policy' because they respected Parliament's supremacy and the government's democratic mandate. The judgement was delivered by the then Court President, Baroness Hale, a notoriously 'woke' left-wing ex-academic who relished her moment of power by wearing a noticeable spider brooch lauded by The Guardian as emblematic of 'the web she had spun to trap an unruly government'.

In recent years, the judiciary has become too powerful and too political, they have tended to reflect the values and norms of a global Brexit-loathing elite.

- UKIP opposes this trend and will reverse it. Parliamentary sovereignty will be restored by withdrawing from the European Convention on Human Rights and by repealing the Human Rights Act.
- UKIP will withdraw from other international treaties, such as the Refugee Convention, and repeal other statutes, such as the Equality Act, which all require the judiciary to meddle in domestic policy by applying overarching principles. This action will enable domestic law and policy to be made by the British parliament and government and the judiciary will be confined to interpreting and applying the law, rather than making it.
- UKIP will ensure that judges are appointed based on legal merit and their ability to reflect, as Lord Denning used to put it, the views of the man on the Clapham omnibus, namely the views of the democratic majority.

- UKIP will enact a UK Bill of Rights, justiciable in the Courts but capable of amendment by legislation should Parliament disagree with a Supreme Court judgement.
- Judicial independence is fundamental to our constitution, but the corollary is that judges respect the supremacy of Parliament and do not indulge in political grandstanding. The Brexit process provided several instances of this unacceptable conduct, with the fair assumption that the judges were overwhelmingly Remainers threatening the reputation of the judiciary for political impartiality.
- UKIP will support Parliamentary confirmation hearings for justices of the Supreme Court, where their political and social attitudes can be openly examined.

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Government policy is often influenced and steered by NGOs, which receive government funding and campaign for unrepresentative, left-wing, woke and globalist causes. This is undemocratic.

- UKIP will defund NGOs that campaign for unrepresentative left-wing, woke, and globalist causes.
- UKIP will review charity law and will remove the recently added notions of 'human rights' and 'equality and diversity' - which have become ciphers for left-wing politics - from being charitable purposes.

House of Lords

The House of Lords is now an affront to democracy. It was previously full of rich landowners and titled families who had an interest in maintaining the best of British culture and heritage, but its membership now reflects views that are woke, left-wing and anti-democratic, a problem that was highlighted following the Brexit referendum when the people voted to leave the European Union.

- UKIP will hold a referendum on the House of Lords with options to abolish it or replace it with a much smaller second chamber elected by proportional representation.

1.2 Local Government

Efficient, accountable, and cost-effective services.

Local government is arguably as important as national government because delivery of most day-to-day services that residents rely upon is by their local authority rather than by Westminster. It is therefore vital that local government throughout the UK is both efficient and accountable to the people it serves.

The prime focus of local government should be on the smooth running of local services such as planning, housing, education, local refuse and recycling, parks, leisure facilities, transport, libraries and keeping local people safe. These services must run effectively and efficiently before councillors even think about spending money on vanity projects.

Decentralisation

The most effective way to deliver local government services is by fully devolving responsibility to unitary local authorities.

- UKIP supports the establishment of unitary authorities in England where there is local demand.

Council Tax & Business Rates

Keeping Council Tax low is only possible by cutting excessive allowances for councillors, executive pay and bonuses, keeping advertising and promotion budgets to a minimum, building partnerships with neighbouring councils to reduce costs, and abolishing non-essential jobs as well as red tape. Businesses have premises and staff and regulations to meet and with business rates as well they cannot compete with on-line traders. Some high street stores provide services that cannot be obtained on-line but must run at a profit.

- UKIP will act to cut allowances, pay, and bonuses for Councillors and Council staff, and have non-essential booklets and magazines and newspaper from councils stopped. Non-essential jobs must be abolished and unnecessary administration ended.
- UKIP will abolish all business rates because they are now a major cause of the loss of high street shops and industrial estate businesses.

Recycling Rubbish & Waste

Many councils have begun to look at recycling, rubbish, and waste collections just once every three weeks to cut costs.

- UKIP will ensure a minimum frequency for all recycling and waste collections of once a fortnight.

Tip Taxes

Many councils are imposing additional charges at recycling centres for disposal of domestic waste from household alterations, DIY, and large items. This leads to an increase in fly tipping, especially in rural areas. Residents pay for local recycling, rubbish, and waste services through council tax.

- UKIP aims to make all domestic (non-commercial) waste services free at the point of delivery. There should be no additional taxes or payments for householders at point of delivery in recycling centres.

Local Democracy

Many local issues are decided by a limited number of Councillors representing a major party and only sometimes conducted with a local consultation which often allows local councils to bulldoze through contentious local proposals such as out-of-town supermarkets, incinerators, major housing developments or construction of vanity projects.

- UKIP will ensure binding local referenda decide these issues.

Cabinet System

Many councils have reverted to Cabinet Style management of council policy excluding the main opposition and minor party Councillors from the process. This places far too much power in the hands of too few people.

- UKIP opposes the 'cabinet' system of local governance and advocates a return to a committee system, which brings more openness and transparency, thus facilitating cross-party collaborative working.

Statutory Duties

There are many statutory duties placed on local government which consume most of the available Council Tax & Business Rate revenue that can be raised within the government's cap on increases in these taxes.

- UKIP will carry out a review of the countless statutory duties placed on local government, to assess possible ways to reduce the cost burden on councils and taxpayers.

Social Care Costs

The excessive burden of social care costs borne by local authorities are unaffordable after other statutory duties have been paid for.

- UKIP will make a recommendation in Section 7 of this manifesto **Taxation & Spending** to modify Council Tax. All adults in residence must pay towards the cost of Social Care.

Spending Control

Council procurement cards, which operate like credit cards, encourage over-spending and waste. Staff should stick within agreed budgets.

- UKIP will review the use of Council Procurement cards and maybe introduce restrictions on use and limits of spending.

Party Whip

The community is "boss" and our councillors should be free to use their own judgement and to serve the wishes of those who elected them.

- UKIP will not apply the whip to its councillors and will give its elected councillors freedom to vote how they choose.

Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs)

Since their introduction in 2014, they have been abused by local authorities to curtail lawful protest and criminalise speech.

- UKIP will repeal PSPOs such as the Ealing PSPO, which outlaws' silent prayer.

1.3 Civil Service Reform

The Civil Service must change.

The UK Civil Service wields immense power. In the main, it is institutionally committed to maintaining the status quo at all costs. It resisted holding a referendum to leave the EU, failed to plan for a “leave” outcome and dragged its feet even when the British public voted to leave. It has proved itself hopelessly ineffective at defending the UK borders during the crisis in the English Channel during 2020/21. The Civil Service has acted as a clandestine arm of the globalist establishment, staffed largely by left wing, metropolitan, elitist graduates and it has stood in the way of democratic choice. Too often, the unelected, British Civil Service has opposed, frustrated, or defeated policy changes proposed by the democratically elected UK government. It has also stood in the way of well-intentioned government manifesto commitments, which never saw the light of day because the Civil Service has effectively smothered them with red tape.

The Civil Service dominates the elected UK government. It has negotiated ever-higher salaries, bonuses (and exit payments) for its senior mandarins, some of whom earn more than the elected UK Prime Minister. The Civil Service serves an important function in the background detail and foundation on which government policy is created. This should be beneficial to good legislation. Unfortunately, the Civil Service, as currently constituted, is a huge drain on the public purse and long overdue for change.

- UKIP will reform the UK Civil Service to improve its efficiency, effectiveness, professionalism, staffing, representation, and legitimacy, with a view to achieving improved democratic accountability.
- UKIP will launch a plan aimed at broadening Civil Service recruitment to ensure that 25% of staff include a significantly larger number of candidates with direct experience of the wider world and business. These should represent every region of the UK. These candidates should be recruited from those who have lived and worked outside the M25 metropolitan bubble. They must be willing to work anywhere within the UK.
- UKIP will ensure that unless justified no Civil Servant or Public Servant earns more than the UK Prime Minister. We will also impose a cap on all Civil Service exit payments.
- UKIP will ensure that all Civil Servants must hold UK citizenship. We would insist that all future Civil Service recruitment recognises that fact and not recruit any person holding foreign nationality including dual nationality (which is a conflict of loyalties).
- UKIP will establish a Civil Service inspection regime, independent of the Civil Service Commission and the government, to carry out regular and transparent scrutiny of Civil Service staffing, operation, and financing. All inspection reports would be made public, without exception.

1.4 Voting Reform

All votes matter.

UKIP supports Make Votes Matter (www.makevotesmatter.org.uk), which is a cross-party campaign for Proportional Representation (PR) in the House of Commons. It is time to replace First Past the Post with a system of PR, so seats match votes and all votes count equally.

- UKIP will abolish the Electoral Commission and scrap the legislation relating to it and its functions – restoring the system that operated under the Representation of the Peoples Act (simple guidance would be provided, as before, by the Home Office).
- UKIP will support the production of Photo ID at polling stations to vote.
- UKIP will end postal voting fraud by restricting postal votes to those with a valid reason for needing one. We will reinstate the system that operated prior to the Labour government’s changes.
- UKIP will insist that Students must be registered to vote at their parental home rather than in the constituency where they are temporarily resident for educational purposes. If it is impractical to return home to vote, they should be allowed a postal vote.
- UKIP will insist that any MP or local councillor who changes their party affiliation from that of their election must resign their seat and stand for re-election.
- UKIP will insist that Prisoners will not be given the vote. Those who have lost their right to liberty by committing an imprisonable crime should lose their ability to vote.

SECTION 2 - SECURITY

2.1 Immigration

Our plan for net zero migration.

Labour and Tory governments have swamped Britain with mass immigration since 1997. Under New Labour net immigration ran at an average of 260,000 per year and under Tory Governments since 2010 it has run at an average of 250,000 per year. Due to these high levels of immigration, which are unprecedented in Britain, the UK's population growth has been rapid: from 58.3 million in 1997 to 66.8 million in 2019, an increase of 8.5 million in 22 years, an average annual growth of 386,000. High birth rates within some immigrant communities have added to the rate of population growth.

Mass immigration is undesirable for two reasons: it has caused cultural division and undue population growth. Decades of multiculturalism (a policy that eschews integration), rebranded as 'diversity', mean that many immigrants have not assimilated to British culture and now live-in parallel communities. After investigating the problem, Dame Louise Casey observed in 2018 how 'we were sleepwalking into an increasingly segregated country'. To give just one example, a study found that half of British Pakistanis married back in Pakistan. Recent problems at Batley Grammar School, Yorkshire – where a teacher feared for his life and was forced into hiding for a lesson on blasphemy – highlight how a failure by some to adopt British values is dividing society.

Migrant labour has also enabled employers and governments to marginalise British workers by cheapening labour and by failing to train the indigenous population for the skills it needs. Moreover, Britain is a densely populated country with 717 people per square mile – as compared to Australia (8), Canada (10), Sweden (57), America (88), France (305) and Germany (603) – and the British people do not want to see further house building and development to accommodate further population increases.

To address these problems UKIP's immigration policy addresses four objectives:

- Sovereignty
- Numbers
- Assimilation
- Accountability

Given the public importance of immigration, an issue which mainstream parties will not discuss, UKIP will call for a national referendum on the net zero migration policy set out below. The referendum will give the public the option to vote 'yes' or 'no' for a net zero migration policy as outlined in a draft Act of Parliament.

For a fuller explanation of the immigration issue and the reasons for these policies see the document Immigration: 'the case for zero net migration 2021' on our website www.ukip.org

Sovereignty

Britain must withdraw from the international instruments that make borders porous and immigration control impossible. Although it is the hallmark of a sovereign state that it can control its entrants, this power has in recent decades been ceded to globalists, lawyers, and people-smugglers. UKIP will:

- Withdraw from the UN's Refugee Convention 1951, which makes borders porous to all migrants, including economic migrants, who claim asylum. This convention, which was originally intended to resettle displaced Europeans after the War, and which was then adapted as an instrument of Cold War policy is no longer fit for purpose. It is now a fraud on the weak-willed Western world. Decisions on whether to grant asylum should be taken by the British parliament on an ad hoc basis rather than based on international law.
- Withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights and repeal the Human Rights Act 1998, as these provisions elevate the rights of individuals (particularly migrants and foreign criminals) over the interests of the community and nation. They make it impossible for the nation to control and police its borders.
- Withdraw from the Global Migration Compact, which when it was approved by the UN in 2018, was rejected by five countries that recognised the importance of national borders: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, and the USA (under Trump).

Numbers

To reduce net migration to zero per annum on the grounds that the need to reduce immigration should determine policy, rather than, as at present, allowing the wishes of migrants to determine policy. After decades of mass immigration, zero net migration is necessary to enable the twin problems of segregation and population growth to be addressed.

- Legislate for an overall net migration cap (and for other quotas necessary to ensure that the overall objective of zero net migration is not exceeded) with an Act of Parliament. This will ensure that the number-driven policy has public support and can withstand legal challenges from the migrant support industry. (The objective of zero net migration does not cover British citizens who are free to come and go).
- Impose strict quotas in respect of each visa category with strict time limits on each visa to ensure that the net migration target is not exceeded in any one year. This will force immigration officers and the Home Secretary to exercise their discretion to ensure that only the most deserving are granted visas in any particular year.
- Limit visas generally to those:
 - With a genuine desire to perform the visa purpose.
 - Who will enhance British society.
- Limit work or study visas to ensure that:
 - Each migrant has private health insurance (unless covered by a reciprocal medical treatment agreement).
 - Each migrant is fluent in spoken English.
 - No school, college, workplace, or community has too many migrants at any one time and in particular the percentage of migrants at any one institution or on any course should never exceed 20% of the total, save for English Language Courses and comparable justifiable exceptions.
 - China and other countries cannot use immigration to exert power and influence over any institution or community.
- Limit work visas to people who will fill skilled positions that could not have been filled with more training or other reasonable measures by governments and employers. This is an onerous test that few applicants will be able to satisfy to force the government and employers to invest in the British workforce.

- Limit family visas to an annual quota and stop all visas that impede assimilation. For example, British citizens will be expected to marry from within the British population if they wish to live in Britain. This is necessary to stop the phenomenon of 'a first generation in every generation'. Incest laws will be amended to outlaw marriage and sex between cousins, as is already the case in many parts of the world.
- End all avenues for additional migration - such as exist for refugees and those from Hong Kong - unless this migration can happen without exceeding the overall net migration cap.
- End overstaying with a hostile environment towards illegal immigration which would include regular checks on communities, institutions, and workplaces to remove illegal immigrants. The hostile environment would be proportionate to the extent of the problem and some estimates put the number of illegal migrants in Britain at over one million.
- Detain and deport illegal migrants and asylum seekers. Where possible these migrants should be detained in reception centres away from the British mainland, a policy adopted by Australia and currently being considered by the Danish.

Assimilation

Home Secretary Roy Jenkins ushered in a state-backed policy of multiculturalism with a speech in 1966 in which he rejected the 'melting pot' notion of assimilating migrants to a British identity in favour of 'cultural diversity'. More than fifty years later the divisive consequences of this policy are obvious, and it is necessary to reform British law and policy to make assimilation the key objective of race relations. To put it colloquially, the unifying notion of a melting pot must triumph over the divisive notion of the salad bowl. UKIP will:

- Repeal the Equality Act 2010 which empowers those of minority races, cultures, and religions to trump traditions and cultures built on liberal democratic norms and Judaeo-Christian traditions.
- Deny migrants the right to claim social housing or benefits until they have been a tax-paying resident in the UK for five continuous years.
- Deny citizenship to migrants until they have worked in the UK for ten continuous years and have fully assimilated into the country with fluent spoken and written English.
- Review citizenship law (including the availability of dual citizenship) so that it is only available to those who see Britain as their home, are fully assimilated and have fluent spoken and written English.

Accountability

Immigration is too big and too important an issue to be covered by the Home Office, which should focus on law and order and other issues that affect British citizens. Accordingly, UKIP will create, as a cabinet member, the post of Minister for Migration Control to ensure that the overall net migration quota is not exceeded and to generally oversee the above policies.

2.2 Police, Criminal Justice, Punishment & Prisons

One law for all.

The homicide rate (murder and manslaughter) in England and Wales has significantly increased between 2012 and 2020 (from 9.3 per million to 11.7).ⁱ Homicide in England and Wales: year ending March 2020, ONS

High crime rates blight all our communities, but the problem is worsened by the political correctness that glosses over the fact that the homicide rate in the three years to 2020 was approximately five times higher for those of black ethnicity than for those of white ethnicity.ⁱⁱ Met Police statistics

Violent crime generally has been on the rise and in London, for example, the number of violent crimes against the person has increased from 123,000 in 2013 to 228,000 in 2021 – a staggering increase of 85% in eight years.ⁱⁱⁱ Homicide in England and Wales: year ending March 2020, ONS

In recent years protests organised by Extinction Rebellion and others have caused widespread harm to businesses and people, who have been failed by the criminal justice system. Human rights laws have been central to the problem because they empower the judiciary to scrutinise operational matters and take the protesters' side. The law must be clear and enforceable so that the police can readily enforce it without being faulted by courts, as happened in 2019 when a court ruling resulted in protesters being in line for a million pound pay out.

Since 2010 our internal national security has been weakened again and again. It is UKIP's intention to draw a line under the cuts suffered by our police, prison and criminal justice services and provide them with adequate resources.

Our prison service is in disarray and close to meltdown. It is under-funded, under-resourced, privatised to make profits for private companies, and in some instances, the prisoners have too much control. Around 11% of the prison population are foreign nationals – over 9,000.

For many years the police have been under resourced, too many criminals have escaped justice and the prison system has failed to ensure that the punishment fits the crime. UKIP will reverse this trend with the following policies intended to make our communities safer places to live.

Police

The police should be adequately funded and paid. The priority of HM Government should be the protection of its own citizens.

- UKIP will increase police numbers in England and Wales by at least 10,000 (on top of the Government pledge of recruiting 20,000), to reflect rising population, rising crime, and cuts to the service of over 23,000 officers by the Government since 2010.
- UKIP will end the culture of politically correct policing. The UK is policed by the consent of the people and UKIP will ensure that remains so.
- UKIP will make sure that Police forces prioritise and investigate real crimes against the person and property. Ordinary people should not be pursued and harassed by the police for telling jokes or for expressing what are perceived to be politically incorrect opinions.
- UKIP will scrap Police and Crime Commissioner posts along with their expensive offices (many have deputies, chief executives, chief finance officers and a host of other highly paid officials) and return oversight of police services in England and Wales to boards made up with locally elected councillors.
- UKIP will reduce the numbers of territorial constabularies from 43 in England and Wales which will cut down duplication of costs and improve operational efficiency. This will not be a "top-down" process, but an expert, police-led approach, with the aim of producing structures more relevant to policing 21st century Britain.
- UKIP will keep police training in-house at Police Training Colleges. Recruiting will be from across the social spectrum. There is no need for policing to become a degree entry profession; indeed, it is detrimental.

- UKIP will reverse the decision taken in 2013 when David Cameron’s Coalition Government introduced direct entry to the senior ranks of policing, thus ending 180 years of tradition, which holds that all recruits to the police start their careers as constables.

Criminal Justice

The Crown Prosecution Service has consistently shown itself to be unfit for purpose.

- UKIP will return prosecutorial powers to police forces and their prosecution lawyers.
- UKIP will enforce the law of the land without exceptions for the accommodations of illegal foreign cultural practices.
- UKIP will uphold the principles of “innocent until proven guilty” and that judgment in criminal cases must be based on objective evidence and not subjective feelings.
- UKIP will repeal all hate speech laws which undermine these fundamental principles and are designed to criminalise comments based on whether a complainant feels offended.

Sentencing

Currently, most prisoners usually serve only half their sentence in prison and the rest on licence under probation. For violent offenders, prison sentences should mean what they say, with a maximum of 10% of their sentence served on licence for good behaviour subject to the discretion of prison governors and independent review.

The Sentencing Act 2020 requires courts to have regard to five principles when sentencing adults (punishment, crime reduction, rehabilitation, public protection, and reparation). The last four principles are difficult to apply and are often manipulated by offenders seeking to distract the court from the objective of punishment.

- UKIP will require sentences to be governed by one principle only: the need to punish the offender for what he has done so that the punishment fits the crime.

UKIP supports the proposals for 20-year minimum sentence for those who kill police officers and other emergency workers, whilst on duty. We would ensure that sentencing protocols introduced for attacks on police officers and other emergency workers are strictly adhered to. We rely on our emergency workers to run towards trouble to protect the rest of us.

Prisons

Our internal national security has been weakened again and again. It is UKIP’s intention to draw a line under the cuts suffered by our police, prison and criminal justice services and provide them with adequate resources.

- UKIP will make it a priority to re-establish prison capacity. We will not risk allowing sentencing or parole hearings to be influenced by a lack of prison spaces.
- UKIP will make sure the prison service is adequately funded, and prison officers adequately paid.
- UKIP opposes the privatisation of the prison system and will reverse the process. All prisoners should be in the custody of officers of the Crown answerable to Ministers and not private companies.
- UKIP would seek to deport foreign criminals, and where possible to have agreements with foreign states whereby their citizens can serve their sentences in their own countries. Such criminals would have a lifetime ban on re-entry to the UK.
- UKIP will make sure the prison system is not a breeding ground for the propagation of criminality and spread of radical Islam, and gangs hold sway in many prisons.
- UKIP supports the separation of prisoners who propagate criminality and become prison gang leaders or are found to be radicalising other inmates.

2.3 Defence

Defence is paramount but limited in scope.

As of 2021 these are numbers for Full-Time personnel in service and training, rounded down to the nearest 1000

– British Army	82K
– Royal Navy	27K
– Royal Air Force	33K
– Royal Marines	6K

UKIP will make defence of the realm, its territory, airspace and waters, its people, and its vital interests the first duty of government.

- UKIP will not get involved in international conflicts unless they are clearly shown to be in the national interest or are required under treaty obligations or the international laws governing the protection of civilians.
- UKIP is concerned by the growing authoritarian nature of government and the possibility that the armed forces, like the police, will be used against the citizens of this country contrary to national sovereignty. This must never happen.

Armed Forces

The Armed Forces are an instrument and a demonstration of our national sovereignty; to hand control of defence and security to another body, especially an unelected body like the EU Commission, fatally damages that sovereignty.

- UKIP opposes any involvement in EU collective defence and security arrangements, including Permanent Structures Cooperation (PESCO), the European Defence Fund (EDF), the European Defence Agency (EDA), the Capability Development Mechanism (CDM), the Coordinated Annual Review of Defence (CARD) and the Common Security and Defence Plan (CSDP).
- UKIP will ensure that defence governance remains firmly under the control of human judgement and will never become autonomous.

The Deterrence to New and Old Threats

Deterrence is the best form of defence. But it must address all forms of threat whether they be: nuclear; conventional; cyber; or a hybrid form that often connects terrorism with corruption and organised crime. Deterrence is also necessary to maintain the rules of international conduct against those who seek to undermine them.

- UKIP will maintain our current independent nuclear deterrent and its successor, with at least five submarines. The technology of hyper-sonic, Mach-8 nuclear missiles and other novel methods of attack will be adopted so that our deterrent does not become strategically irrelevant or not credible to our enemies.
- UKIP welcomes the 2020 announcement of increased defence spending, especially in its commitment to the Tempest future combat air programme, the construction of new logistic ships, the eight Type-26 and five Type-31 frigates.
- UKIP also welcomes the emphasis on artificial intelligence and cyber warfare.
- UKIP will cancel and decommission the UK Space Command which is unaffordable and diverts resources from where they are really needed.
- UKIP will appoint a new Director of National Intelligence within the MOD with control over funds and the power to coordinate properly the activities of all intelligence-gathering, security, and counter-intelligence agencies.
- UKIP will protect our vital national assets, such as telecommunications and energy generation. These assets will never be allowed to fall under the control of foreign companies or powers.

Building up our Defence Capability

There are many gaps in the UK's defence capability such as in: anti-submarine warfare; low, medium, and high-level air defence; amphibious capability; armour and anti-armour. As a result, the army is not equipped for high intensity warfighting. Britain's Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force have been so reduced in size that they could not take the field against any serious opposition. Hardware and virtual capabilities, however important, cannot replace people on the ground in many areas, not least in securing a population faced by a low-tech insurgency or terrorist campaign, or from a Russian-style hybrid campaign.

- To ensure that we can protect our nation, our overseas territories, and our vital interests UKIP will conduct a full strategic foreign policy, intelligence, defence, and security review to consider future defence requirements and the size and shape of expansion of our armed forces and intelligence services to meet the threats from Russia, North Korea, Iran, China, Afghanistan, and Islamic non-state extremist actors, both in the real world and in the digital realm.
- This review will further look at the restructuring of the MOD to ensure that it acts as a department of state and a strategic level headquarters. This will include returning control of decision-making to qualified military professionals, acting under political control. This restructuring will ensure the correct division of responsibilities between the MOD, the Permanent Joint Headquarters [PJHQ] and service commands.
- The review will also consider the ownership of assets between the services to ensure coherence of command and control, and best value for money.
- A new Minister, established on a temporary basis, will head this review.

Controlling our Territorial Waters

Given the threat to our territorial waters, our oilfields, and our fisheries; and to return illegal migrants to the coasts of continental Europe.

- UKIP will provide a fleet of forty in-shore vessels to the Navy to police these issues.

Collective Defence and Security and NATO

The USA has defence and security capabilities that other nations do not have. The UK's defence and security is also enhanced by cooperation with our friends and allies.

- UKIP will ensure that the UK continues to share its defence and security capabilities with other nations such as through NATO, the transatlantic special relationship, and the Five-Eyes (USA, UK, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand) agreement on intelligence sharing. Our strong historical links with India, other Commonwealth countries in Asia and Africa, in the Arab world and with Israel will be energetically pursued.
- Because NATO as currently organised is highly inefficient and over-provided with command-and-control structures, at the expense of hard power, UKIP will join with partners to reduce these inefficiencies.
- UKIP will expect all NATO members to honour their commitment to contribute a minimum of 2% GDP to defence; discussions would be initiated to align spending to specific capability gaps.

Defence Procurement and Sales

Defence procurement has been failing for years, is wasting resources, and not delivering what is needed in a timely manner.

- The defence review will institute a root-and-branch change in the way equipment is procured to ensure best value for money.
- UKIP will ensure that UK manufacturers or manufacturers based in the UK will always get first call on providing our armed forces equipment, so that facilities and expertise can be retained and developed to the benefit of our economy.
- UKIP will ensure that new military contracts for equipment, training, projects, and development are ended to nations that have low standards in human rights, or which export Islamist and Marxist or other totalitarian ideology around the world.

Forces Recruitment, Training, and Management

Over many years the recruitment and training of armed service personnel has been neglected and their management has disrespected their professionalism.

- Because armed forces careers centres should not have been outsourced UKIP will return control of recruiting to the military.
- UKIP will also end whole fleet management of fighting vehicles.
- UKIP will end pay-as-you-dine; and return the management of ranges and training areas to service commands all with proper funding levels.
- Recognising the importance of reserve forces, UKIP will return the reserve forces to their 2000 footprint in terms of their basing and visibility. Reserve forces can only be increased and maintained by making them local and easy to join. All Reserve units will be paired with regular counter partners.

SECTION 3 - INFRASTRUCTURE

3.1 ENERGY

Energy security is as vital as securing our borders.

Gas & Electricity

Gas presently supplies around 750GWh of energy in the winter months for heating homes alone. It is simply impractical to replace this readily available supply with say hydrogen that will need an equivalent amount of energy to produce it.

The 20 million cars on the road each working day produce around 750GWh of energy and there is no way even a fraction of this number could be switched to electric. The total generation of the national grid is 45GW and demand varies from 20GW in the early hours of a summer day and up to the full 45GW in the winter. Most evenings spring to autumn there is 5-10GW available to charge between 0.7-1.3 million electric cars. 19 million people will have to give up driving.

Human Emissions of CO₂ year 2020

China, USA, & India together produce half the world emissions of CO₂, but the population of India is huge compared with its emissions. The following table shows what is commonly now called carbon footprint in the right-hand column in the form of percentage CO₂ per million people.

Country	%	Population	CO ₂ /M-Pop
SAUDI ARABIA	2	3M	0.67
SOUTH KOREA	2	5M	0.4
POLAND	2	38M	0.058
CANADA	2	38M	0.053
USA	15	333M	0.045
AUSTRALIA	1	26M	0.038
RUSSIA	5	146M	0.034
GERMANY	2	84M	0.026
JAPAN	3	126M	0.024
IRAN	2	85M	0.024
CHINA	28	1445M	0.019
SOUTH AFRICA	1	60M	0.017
ITALY	1	60M	0.017
FRANCE	1	65M	0.015
UK	1	68M	0.015
TURKEY	1	85M	0.012
REST OF WORLD	24	3533M	0.008
INDIA	7	1396M	0.005

This table shows that India is at the bottom of the league and 24 of the world's poorest countries together have a footprint about one and a half times higher. Then there is Turkey and then the UK languishing well below the other major economies.

According to the International Energy Agency, by 2022 humans will be back to pre-2020 energy growth levels at a rate of 5% a year of which 45% will be derived from burning coal. This equates to 1% increase in CO₂ emissions every 160 days making the UK policy to be NET ZERO by 2050 futile.

The UK unilaterally pursuing NET ZERO will severely damage the domestic and industrial sectors and will drive our heavy industries abroad, just exporting CO₂ emissions, a process that is already occurring.

UK Pursuit of NET ZERO will destroy our way of life and our economy and the World CO₂ emissions will continue to rise anyway.

CO₂ percentages by country derived from www.investopedia.com

Populations by country from www.worldpopulationreview.com

CO₂ per million people calculated by A.J. Nailer BA

For energy security we need to use existing UK resources of primary fuels such as gas, and coal. There is no sensible reason for us not to use these primary fuels while China and India continue to do so. We also need nuclear, and solar - especially on buildings.

No amount of wind turbines and solar farms will obviate the need for a continuous supply of energy from fossil fuels and nuclear reactors.

Also, it is unreasonable to give up petrol fuelled motorcars and replace them with expensive electric vehicles for which there will never be enough electricity for everyone to own and use one and only have a 5-year battery life span.

UKIP Policies will within 10 years provide total energy security for the UK with a continuous rated generation of 50GW when it is windy or still or when the Sun shines or is cloud covered. This will be a combination of coal, natural & shale gas, and nuclear-powered electricity-generating stations.

Climate Treaties

- UKIP will reject NET ZERO by removing the UK from the terms of all Climate Treaties especially the Paris Climate Agreement COP-2016 under which carbon emissions as certificates for each tonne of CO₂ are traded between high and low emitting countries and producers.

Coal

- UKIP will repeal the Climate Change Act 2008 that required carbon capture and storage when burning coal. This will facilitate the reintroduction of coal mining and coal fired power stations as Carbon Capture is not practical or financially viable and is unnecessary.

Decarbonisation

- UKIP will also repeal the Energy Act 2013, which started setting targets for decarbonisation.

CO₂ reduction deadlines

- UKIP will also repeal the Renewable Energy Directive 2018, which set a target of 32% reduction of CO₂ by 2030 and Net Zero by 2050.

Smart Meters

- UKIP will repeal the Smart Meters Act of May 2018, which set an initial target of replacing traditional meters by 2020. These do not work reliably, often stop showing the display in the household after switching supplier and would enable the national grid to shut off supply to the user.

Environmental Levies

- UKIP will remove the index linked Environment Levy of 20% charged by all the large energy utilities and added to electricity bills. UKIP will remove carbon tax & environmental levy from all energy bills.

Continuing with Gas

- UKIP will ensure that all new homes continue to be connected to the gas network after 2023. It also opposes the replacement of efficient, reliable, and cheap gas boilers with noisy inefficient and expensive external heat pumps.

Coal Mining

- UKIP will permit the reopening of coal mines and the creation of new ones bringing life and jobs and money back to the towns of Wales and Northeast England. Coal as well as being a primary fuel is also used for the creation of plastic and can be processed into both gas and oil, increasing our energy independence.

Coal for Power Stations

- UKIP will oversee the conversion of the Drax Power Station from burning uneconomic imported wood pellets back to burning coal and will re-commission the 6 by 0.6GW turbines to give a continuous output of 3.6GW. Other smaller stations will also be built or re-commissioned to add a further 6.4GW to continuous generation.

Fracking for Gas

- UKIP will grant licences to increase substantially the hydraulic fracturing of shale rocks to make us self-sufficient for gas within 10 years to fill the gap caused by the removal of the ageing nuclear stations from service.

Mini Nuclear Stations

- UKIP will institute a program of building up to 16 new mini nuclear stations recently proposed by Rolls Royce and capable of producing continuous 0.44GW day and night at a building cost of £2b each. That is 7.0GW of continuous generation with a lifespan of 60 years to complement the 3.2GW of generation from Hinkley Point C station bringing the nuclear contribution to 10GW within the next 10 years.

Subsidies for Renewables

- UKIP will remove subsidies for wind and solar farms. Land suitable for agriculture or grazing should be returned to farming. Wind farms will no longer receive payments when shut down during periods of high wind.

Solar for Homes

- UKIP will encourage builders to give buyers the option of a solar array before the tiles are fitted to the new house. The systems should include battery back up to improve self-sufficiency by about 20%. The system would be at the buyer's expense but might be part government subsidised.

Thorium Nuclear Reactors

- UKIP will sponsor the development of small nuclear stations running on thorium salt, which is a cheap, plentiful, and safe material. This has potential for export to countries as an alternative to uranium reactors that can and would be used for the creation of weapons grade uranium.

3.2 Housing

According to the ONS, in the year to March 2020, 715,000 people arrived in the UK to stay for at least one year.

The UK does not have a housing problem so much as a demand problem, with demand largely being fuelled by uncontrolled mass immigration. Immigration must be rigorously controlled to stabilise housing demand. UKIP will end large scale immigration for whatever reason without which our housing problems cannot be solved.

National Planning Policy

UKIP opposes the government's intention to replace the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which imposes building quotas on local authorities with a system of zoning designed to impose new building on communities by removing any pretence of autonomy from local authorities. Local planning authorities have been elected and must have the final say on all developments subject to full consultation with residents who may be directly or indirectly affected by building projects.

- UKIP will prevent central government from dictating the contents of local development plans.
- UKIP will prevent local planning decisions being overridden by central government.

Planning Permissions

The building industry is already sitting on permissions for a million new dwellings, so planning is not causing the logjam. To obtain planning permissions, outline plans will have already been developed and accepted. Many building firms employ architects who have produced standard product designs; in addition, they also make extensive use of sub-contractors for building industry trades.

- UKIP will encourage the building of modular housing which is inexpensive to build and highly energy efficient.
- UKIP believes in supporting local planners in defending our historic places from insensitive development.

Housing Development

The housing density in many large urban areas is low by international standards with many people living on massive estates with few services and with the need to commute for both work and leisure. To relieve pressure for new build on farmland, the use of brownfield sites and those with poorly developed and decrepit buildings should be prioritised to create higher buildings, albeit with optimal standards of construction including those for heat insulation, sound insulation, and fire prevention all of which should also apply to all new builds everywhere. The change in retail patterns because of home-shopping should release many existing buildings for conversion to flats or offices or for light industrial use.

- UKIP will mandate higher density housing in urban areas subject to redevelopment.
- UKIP will mandate that urban green spaces are protected from development.
- UKIP will make grants for site clearance where prior industrial use would necessitate clean-up costs in addition to those for site clearance.

Holding Land

- UKIP will ensure that Central and Local government holdings of marginal land which is not being utilised should be identified and if there is no proper reason for the holding, the land should be released for development.

Social Housing Waiting Lists

- UKIP will terminate the queue jumping of social housing waiting lists by recent arrivals and others over those who have spent years on those lists.

Help to Buy

Help to Buy raises house and rental prices. UKIP does not consider ever increasing house prices as beneficial; on the contrary, they are making housing less affordable.

- UKIP will end Help to Buy.

Constraints

Banks should be constrained from using fractional reserve lending to finance ever increasing lending multiples of salaries thereby driving up housing costs further and creating the potential for substantial repossessions were interest rates to rise against variable interest rate mortgages.

- UKIP will control the salary multiples by which banks and building societies can make housing loans.

Houses of multiple occupation

Universities should be encouraged to build student accommodation on campus to protect local dwellings from being converted into HMOs to the detriment of the availability of local housing stock for permanent occupation and of local amenities.

- UKIP will empower local authorities to block the conversion of private housing into HMOs.

3.3 TRANSPORT

Bringing sanity back to the movement of people and goods.

Roads:

UKIP will fight back against the war being waged on motorists across the UK by individual Local Authorities.

Traffic Movement

- UKIP will return to general use all Bus & Cycle lanes, which are largely unused and cause tailbacks in remaining lanes. We will also remove Low Traffic Zones and streets reduced to dead ends with bollards and planters. All these things just cause longer journey times while roads we are paying for become unusable.

Punitive Charges

- UKIP will stop all forms of congestion charges, clean air charge zones, punitive car park and many curb-side parking fees. Vehicle owners already pay heavily for Road Tax and Fuel Duty while cyclists are freely given lanes of their own and pay nothing.

Fuel Price and Duty

- UKIP will ensure that petrol and diesel fuel duty including VAT is capped to 50% of the price at the pump. 99-octane Petrol price to be priced the same as diesel. We are against the introduction of ethanol in petrol as it is being produced from crops grown in areas endangering declining species. It is also being grown in Africa just as revenue for the governments whilst their populations are starving.

Speed Limits

- UKIP will restore default national speed limits throughout the UK. UKIP would support lower speed limits only in crowded neighbourhoods, or, where there are genuine safety issues. Let's get vehicles moving again.

Motorways

- UKIP will reinstate hard shoulders on motorways and stop the use as extra lanes on Smart motorways, they are just death traps and must be reinstated as breakdown safety lanes. A broken-down vehicle represents a serious hazard and they do cause accidents resulting in pileups and numerous victims.

Diesel & Petrol Vehicles

- UKIP will ban the use of diesel cars after 2035 but repeal the ban on the purchase of petrol cars indefinitely. Diesel powered cars produce nitrogen oxides & dioxides and carbon particulates that cause poor air quality. Buses for use in town and city centres should use hybrid technology to reduce pollution but only if not exorbitantly expensive.

Electric Vehicles

- UKIP will end tax exemptions and free electricity for electric vehicles. Electric Car Batteries cost £7,000 and have a life of just 5 years, if you are lucky. With a limited battery life, electric vehicles will not have a worthwhile second-hand value. Electric car batteries use lithium-ion technology, which is potentially dangerous and car fires in electric vehicles is already more frequent per 100,000 vehicles than for petrol and diesel vehicles.

Park & Ride Schemes

- UKIP will support existing park and ride schemes and encourage many more to be built.

Rail:

HS2

- UKIP will cancel HS2 whatever its state of construction. There is no way when it is finished that it will ever run at a profit nor pay back any of its investment so its existence will continue to be a drain on the Treasury, and make competing tracks run at a greater loss.

Old Branch Lines

- UKIP will support the reopening of old branch lines maybe transformed into Metros or tramways where this can alleviate overloading on city roads and there is no possibility of improving the road network.

Air Travel:

Additional Runways

- UKIP will oppose a third runway at Heathrow, which has already reached capacity for access roads and parking facilities. Following the pandemic, the airlines have not yet returned to capacity and might stay below previous levels for years to come.

If passenger numbers return to pre Covid levels and more runways are required:

- UKIP proposes these to be added to other smaller airports that have commuting capacity by roads already in existence or easily added. Flight capacity should only be increased if this is not going to produce unacceptable levels of noise to residents in the flight paths.

New Transport Technologies:

E- bicycles

- UKIP will encourage the use of E-bicycles as there is no problem with them continuing to use roads and cycle ways because they are visible to motorists and with due care by both cyclists and motorists the dangers can be minimised.

E- scooters

- UKIP will ban the use of E-Scooters on roads used by cars because they are not easily seen, and it is doubtful their drivers will take due caution to avoid collisions. E-Scooters should have multiple scooter ranks from which they can be rented and with a rebate on return of the scooter to any rank.

In Pedestrianised Streets in Town & City Centres

- UKIP will encourage Local Authorities to provide e-scooter and skateboard lanes in the middle of the road to avoid collisions with pedestrians.

The Hyperloop

- UKIP will encourage privately funded trials of any new technology such as Hyperloop that might in the future contribute to the movement of people or goods.

SECTION 4 - THE NHS

The NHS is in crisis.

The state of the NHS

The NHS is in crisis, not just from a lack of adequate funding but because of the inefficient use of funds and ever-increasing demand from an ageing population and foreign nationals. The NHS is a national health service not an international health service. It is open to widespread abuse by non-UK citizens. Open borders have had a major impact on existing NHS resources.

UKIP are concerned that health outcomes in the UK are worse than amongst our neighbouring countries.

- UKIP will require a commission to be set to investigate and draw comparisons with France and Germany to understand the reasons why the UK is falling behind in the health outcome stakes.
- UKIP is firmly committed to the NHS as a service 'free at the point of delivery', and we would not consider privatisation. However, unlike the Labour Party and some other socialist style parties, UKIP is not ideologically opposed as to the use of some private enterprise either within it or to complement it where this can improve cost effectiveness or efficiency.
- UKIP will end 'health tourism' by foreign nationals.
- UKIP will ensure that any new arrivals, migrants, or visitors into the UK have private health insurance. Visitors to the UK must have private health insurance as part of the visa process unless specific reciprocal agreements are in place.

There will be the need to administer emergency treatment to illegal immigrants and genuine asylum seekers.

- UKIP will ensure that all such cases and the detailed cost for treatment be invoiced to the government of the country of origin of the patient. These outstanding costs for treatment must be recorded and chased for settlement.
- Such record keeping will add evidence to establishing the true cost of illegal immigration.

The NHS has huge waiting lists for radiography, hip/knee replacements, cataract surgery, heart, cancer treatments etc. There are many hospitals (especially during the pandemic) that are half empty, some have empty wings that have never been used. Lack of funds to employ staff or no qualified staff to employ?

The Royal College of Nursing reveal there are 40,000 nursing vacancies in health care settings in England. In October 2020 'The Kings Fund Report' revealed that NHS hospitals, mental health services and providers have a shortage of 84,000 full time equivalent staff (FTE) a shortage of 2,500 FTE GPs and with current projections of current trend suggesting this could increase to 7,000 within the next five years. Unlike most university courses, medicine and dentistry have tightly restricted numbers, determined by Government. This year it has been temporarily adjusted.

- UKIP will completely remove the cap on medical school places.
- UKIP will prioritise UK resident nationals for enrolment to medical schools.
- UKIP will encourage the recruitment of hospital doctors and GPs by waiving repayment of tuition fees while they work as medical health professionals in the NHS. This excludes administrators.
- UKIP will prioritise training our own NHS workers, rather than relying on recruiting medical staff from abroad or paying extortionate agency costs.
- UKIP will embark on a massive advertising campaign to recruit new staff.
- UKIP will open high street recruitment offices.
- UKIP will encourage careers in the NHS by NHS recruitment visits to Secondary Schools.

- UKIP will act to get retired medical professionals (such as doctors, nurses, anaesthetists, technicians, ambulance drivers) back into the workforce.
- UKIP will require all medical professionals (including returning retired professionals) to keep their professional skills up to date but would scrap bureaucratic continuing professional development procedures within the NHS which are nothing more than a box-ticking exercise.
- UKIP will reform the politically unaccountable General Medical Council which regulates doctors in the United Kingdom and bring this body under a far greater level of ministerial influence and control.

Outsourcing of NHS work to Private Hospitals

The private sector does not employ its own doctors in the main; they are NHS workers doing sessions in the private sector to earn more money and enable patients to queue jump.

To remove the current lack of confidence that the NHS can provide a comprehensive and responsible service we must use the expertise of the clinical staff that work in private health care. The main objective is to get waiting times down.

- UKIP would strengthen the ability of the NHS commissioners to make use of private sector capacity and expertise.

Sky high pay for Back-Room Bosses

The pay statistics show that there are now more than 2,000 managers within the NHS who are being paid six-figure salaries. Administrators are too costly for their qualifications, and we have too many admin staff who are not very productive.

- UKIP will identify and remove all expendable administration functions and staff.
- UKIP will support the thought that most senior nurses manage staff on wards.
- UKIP will not allow NHS managers, especially at failing hospitals to continue to rake in the cash. Administrators must be held accountable for poor performance and accept cuts to their salary if it can be proved they have been negligent.
- UKIP believe that senior doctors should be able to take the administrator to task for failures affecting patient safety or their ability to perform their work effectively.
- UKIP want local 'cottage hospitals' reinstated and permanently staffed to avoid stressful miles of travel by patients and their visitors.

'It is no wonder the NHS constantly needs more money when they are wasting taxpayers' money on a 'diversity tsar'. The NHS's diversity tsar is paid an annual salary of £230,000. She is paid more than the chief executive.

According to the Express she gets paid more than the PM too. [iv https://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/1493931/Prerana-Issar-nhs-diversity-head-salary](https://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/1493931/Prerana-Issar-nhs-diversity-head-salary)

The Private Finance Initiative (PFI)

This scandal (introduced by the Tories and expanded by Labour), is still draining much-needed funds out of our NHS.

- UKIP oppose Private Finance Initiatives.

Hygiene and General Patient care in and out of Hospitals

Why are filthy hospitals getting Excellent rating from the Care Quality Commission (CQC)?

- UKIP will ensure that surprise visits and inspections are made on a regular basis.
- UKIP will bring auxiliary nurses back to the wards to assist with patient personal care.

- UKIP will bring cleaning, laundry and catering back in-house for ALL hospitals. This ownership provides an incentive to perform well.
- UKIP would be proactive in Public Health Campaigns to encourage people to take responsibility for better care of their health.
- UKIP will abolish prescription charges for residents across the UK. The annual cost of approx. £750 million can be more than offset by the ending of health tourism.
- UKIP will scrap hospital car parking charges wherever possible.

GP Practices

It is agreed that GPs should be properly paid but they must do the job. At the height of the pandemic GPs refused to see patients and they closed their surgeries; some had not reopened more than 18 months later. Many still only offer telephone consultations or skype calls.

Failure of GPs to see patients in a timely fashion means A & E departments being overloaded. Doctors should see patients and request admissions where necessary. Patients should not be forced to admit themselves via A & E. GPs not seeing patients has also led to both misdiagnosis and failure to spot signs of serious illness.

- UKIP will ensure that GPs give their patients a choice between face to face, phone or skype consultations.
- UKIP will stop the long-time lapses between tests and results and feedback.

Doctors are rewarded to prescribe particular drugs and perform particular treatments. Doctors should be expected to apply their clinical judgement as to what is best for their patients in return for their capitation fee. There is a suspicion that drug companies are pitching directly to the DHSS.

- UKIP will ensure there are better controls on conflicts of interest as some doctors will change what they prescribe if given a financial incentive to do so.

Many doctors decided to go part time because of the taxation on their prospective pensions. In the March 2020 Budget, the Government announced increases in the income thresholds for the tapered Annual Allowance. Most but not all doctors are now removed from the effect of the taper relief. Doctors are still subject to a potential 25% tax on the proportion of their pension savings in excess of the Lifetime Allowance before their pensions can be paid.

- UKIP will insist on further reform and flexibility in pension scheme rules so that we do not lose valuable professionals before their retirement age.

Dentists

Originally the NHS intended to provide dentistry treatment to the whole of the UK population, free at the time of need. Since 1951 ever increasing charges have been applied and the treatments available under the NHS are diminishing.

The dreadful amount of administration, red tape and quotas make dentistry not viable. Dentists have left the system. Many small independent dentists work for privately consolidated groups.

Finding an NHS dentist has become virtually impossible.

- UKIP will work with dentists to find an incentive to bring them back to the NHS.
- UKIP will review the list of NHS authorised treatments.
- UKIP will ensure that dentists receive adequate remuneration for NHS treatments.
- UKIP will make dental treatment affordable for all.

Covid 19 Vaccinations and Passports

In a free society the individual must have bodily autonomy, such as the right to refuse vaccination. Neither should the government penalise individuals for exercising their right to say 'no'. UKIP opposes laws that require people routinely to 'show their papers' concerning health or vaccine status.

- UKIP supports reasonable measures to control the spread of infection, but such measures should be proportionate and should not coerce people into compromising their bodily autonomy.
- UKIP believes that private businesses should not be free to decline entry or access to goods or services arising from Covid vaccine status.

SECTION 5 - EDUCATION

All children should be taught grammar and spelling.

Education is so dumbed down that it mostly fails to inspire, challenge or train. All children should be taught grammar and spelling; to read poetry and printed books; facts and dates; British history as a celebration of events and great people who explain our past and inspire our future; manners and respect for their teachers. Sixteen-year-olds should be expected to work or learn a skill or a trade unless they have the inclination and ability to progress to a rigorous programme of further or higher education.

School Curriculum

The school curriculum must enable students to fulfil their potential, whether of hand, heart, or brain, rather than, as at present, being geared towards developing only the academically most able. A report by the Education Select Committee noted, some have been neglected more than others as, 'white working-class pupils have been let down by decades of neglect in the English education system' (2021).

- UKIP will reorient the school curriculum around subjects and lessons that will enable students to leave school with the ability to think for themselves and to have a sound understanding of English, maths, science, and British history.
- UKIP will encourage the teaching of foreign languages in primary schools and a broader range of languages such as Russian and Mandarin at secondary level.
- UKIP will encourage competition in schools, particularly in sport, to reverse the practice of recent years which has viewed competition as inherently bad.

Primary Schooling

The pattern for learning is established in primary schools and children have been badly affected by the unnecessary closure of schools during the Covid pandemic. Schools are sometimes set up without adequate access to local playing fields and some schools have sold or built on them.

- UKIP will require primary schools to focus on developing literacy and numeracy and to develop intellectual skills.
- UKIP will require primary schools to have adequate and easy to access playing fields so that school children can readily engage in and enjoy competitive sport.

Secondary Schooling

The most recent Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) tests show that educational standards of 15 years olds in the UK lag behind top performers like Canada, China, and Estonia. The tests, run by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, cover three disciplines and with the UK coming 14th in reading, 14th in science and 18th in maths, standards must improve so that our brightest children can become the inventors, engineers, scientists, and technicians that this country needs. We are falling behind, particularly in manufacturing, engineering, and digital expertise.

Grammar schools, which select on academic ability at the age of 11, are a proven path to social mobility for working class children and an excellent way of raising academic standards. Their demise since the 1970s shows how Conservative and Labour governments have put a misplaced ideology before proven success.

- UKIP will repeal the prohibition on the creation of selective schools that was imposed by New Labour in the School Standards and Frameworks Act 1998.
- UKIP will allow high-performing comprehensives to become selective grammar schools.
- Comprehensives that do not become grammar schools will be supported to provide school children with the education and skills that they and society need.

Further Education

Although further education offers a springboard for adults who wish to improve their education, training, and skills after leaving school this is a neglected educational sector. It is also a sector that can play a key role in enabling local people to provide the skills that their local economy needs.

- UKIP will protect the future further education budget in real terms.
- UKIP will promote a local approach for the integration of skills with economic growth strategies, adapted to the needs of each individual community across the country.

Higher Education

New Labour's commitment, continued by Conservative governments, to see 50% of under 30s going to higher education has meant that too many go to university and too few embark on apprenticeships and other forms of training.

- UKIP will end the target of 50% of young people going to higher education.
- UKIP will encourage students to choose courses and careers that will help to fill the current skills gap, to benefit the UK and to give young people the best career opportunities.
- UKIP will reduce tuition fees for UK domiciled undergraduates taking degrees in subjects vital to our national life - science, technology, engineering, maths, and medicine (STEM) - on condition that the graduates remain in the UK and continue working in their relevant fields during the loan repayment period.
- UKIP will reduce public funding for courses that either have low entrance requirements (unless they are STEM subjects) or which afford limited job prospects.
- UKIP will support part-time provision of courses to widen access to higher education and to help up-skill the British workforce.

Exams

School and university grades have been devalued over many years by a combination of grade inflation and a preference for assessments over traditional exams. The problem has intensified during the Covid pandemic where teacher assessments have replaced exams.

- UKIP believes that traditional exams are usually the fairest and best way of assessing academic standards and it will encourage exam boards to adopt this method as the norm.
- To overcome grade inflation and make a particular grade meaningful UKIP will require each grade to be limited to a fixed percentage of entrants that will not vary from year to year. This will enable students and employers to know the value of their grade, regardless of when it was taken.

Political Correctness Must Stop

Education has become a key battleground in the culture war with many institutions being controlled by the woke. A report from the National Education Union said there is an 'urgent' need to 'decolonise' every subject and every stage of the school curriculum. And many debates on university campuses have seen speakers, particularly from the centre-right, banned from speaking. Many conservative academics are too afraid to express conservative views.

The government has also promoted woke teaching by requiring schools to teach about lesbian and gay sex and transgender issues. And it has disrespected parental rights by allowing schoolchildren to be vaccinated without parental consent.

- UKIP will repeal the Equality Act provisions that make race, sex, sexuality, and gender protected characteristics as part of a drive to stop the left-wing indoctrination of young minds.
- UKIP will not allow schools to undermine parental rights.

Teachers' Conditions

Teachers are bogged down in paperwork and in performing bureaucratic exercises which detract from teaching time.

- UKIP will decrease the paperwork teachers deal with, such as unduly elaborate individual lesson plans, excessive data collection, overly prescriptive internal assessment, and dialogue-based marking schemes.
- UKIP will radically overhaul teacher training courses and refocus the training of educators to use successful traditional teaching methods that focus on facts and excellence.

Special Needs Support

Too many British schoolchildren struggle with learning disorders that are diagnosed too late. Others do not receive the special support they need.

- UKIP will introduce special educational needs modules in all teacher training courses and make it easier for teaching staff to access specialists who can assess special needs.
- UKIP will tackle the unacceptable waiting times for diagnostic assessment.
- UKIP will reverse the policy of closing schools for special needs children because some children with special needs need to be in special schools. There must be no stigma attached to these schools.

SECTION 6 - FOOD FARMING AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

6.1 Food Farming and the Countryside

British farming urgently needs re-invigorating.

Common Agricultural Policy

Before we joined the EEC which evolved into the EU, we produced three quarters of our own food with additional temperate food produce originating mainly from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. However, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) was designed to subsidise inefficient French food production on farms of a size consequent on Code Napoleon inheritance law.

We joined a Customs Union designed to promote internal free trade and lock out external competitors. The internal market was supported by guaranteed prices for produce in which small farms and those with unpropitious terrain were supported with additional payments. This led to substantial overproduction resulting in solid food mountains and liquid food lakes. When storage capacity had been exhausted, the food was dumped at clearance prices on world markets.

To mitigate overproduction, the EU firstly reduced intervention prices and finally introduced quotas to throttle back on production, which miraculously failed to affect French agriculture. However, our farmers found themselves constrained in what they could produce with few exceptions. The set-aside scheme was introduced to reduce crop areas under production, originally by 15%, and for making the countryside a pretty place. The CAP is the most expensive component of the Common Market, and we were the second highest contributor to it.

Mainly, because of our membership of the CAP, the proportion of our food which is home-produced has declined to nearer 40%. Furthermore, the deprecation of our agricultural industry has led to the closures of agricultural colleges, fewer young people entering the agricultural industry and a consequent ageing of the active farming community. However, now that we have left the EU, agriculture faces new challenges, save the planet stupidity (Net Zero), free trade deals with low-cost food producers as well as subsidised produce from a free trade deal with the EU.

Brexit, Covid 19 and poor government has left many areas of our country in a state of flux and confusion, none more so than our rural communities who are urged to produce high quality food at knock down prices, install green energy producing installations and crops all the while competing for land with the developers who, enabled by Government, would build houses on every piece of green space they can find.

UKIP policy is designed to re-invigorate British farming after its years in the doldrums of the CAP by giving our farmers the freedom and incentives to produce as much of our food as they can. Food security and self-sufficiency is of primary importance to avert future shocks in prices and supply.

The Department of Environment, Food, & Rural Affairs should focus more on food self-sufficiency than on the environment and land management.

Agriculture

- UKIP will appoint a government minister with specific responsibility for farming and food production.
- UKIP will treat agriculture the same as a STEM subject with free tuition to practitioners. UKIP will ensure an expansion of both graduate and non-graduate training through agricultural colleges and farm apprenticeships. The agricultural colleges must teach farming skills through farm placements as well as farm management.
- UKIP will reward farmers for producing wholesome food not for owning land or for land management.
- UKIP will compensate farmers directly through support payments related to production to face competition from external producers using lower standards or lower costs of production. Such support using intervention pricing would be capped at £100,000 and set at a level such that the smaller family farms were fairly rewarded for their contributions to our food security. There will also be compensation payments when bad weather severely damages the harvest.

- UKIP will ensure that all farmland is brought into food production and will not be misused by hosting electricity generating equipment or re-wilding to save the planet.
- UKIP will ensure that farmers are given a free hand in the management of their land and are not subject to continual interference by the government with schemes such as the Sustainable Farming Incentive.
- UKIP supports the establishment of Food Enterprise Zones to create added value businesses to promote primary food production.
- UKIP will strengthen the powers of the Grocery Code Adjudicator to ensure that farmers receive a fair price for their produce.
- UKIP will subsidise the costs of artificial fertiliser to compensate farmers for the excessive energy costs in its manufacture.
- UKIP will permit farmers to spread sludge dredged from rivers onto adjacent land for soil enrichment.
- UKIP will ensure that farmers and landowners are assisted by local drainage boards to manage rivers flowing through their lands to prevent flooding.
- UKIP will prevent local authorities selling off Council owned farms. and ensure that all such farms are let to aspiring farmers on a Farm Business Tenancy of not less the 15 years duration.
- UKIP supports the use of leguminous cover crops and to encourage 3 or 4 field crop rotation including grazing to naturally sustain the health of the soil and maintain nitrogen levels.
- UKIP will re-examine the use of neonicotinoid insecticides which were banned by the EU and make an informed decision regarding the reintroduction of their use.
- UKIP supports the use of biodigesters they get rid of waste more efficiently than landfill, produce green energy and the residue is good fertiliser.
- UKIP will ensure that all food in the UK is correctly labelled as to its method of production, country of origin and method of slaughter.

Mechanical Equipment Safety

- UKIP will work to improve farm safety in the use of mechanical equipment particularly Power Take Off units attached to tractors.
- UKIP will increase the penalties for stealing farm equipment.

Rustling

- UKIP will increase police presence in rural areas as well as call for partnerships between police, communities and other authorities.
- UKIP will encourage the use of Tec Tracer paints; they are a forensically coded sheep paint that prevents the theft of livestock and provides irrefutable evidence of ownership. The forensic codes are near impossible to remove but can easily be recovered and read by police.
- UKIP will legislate to ban the use of ear tags which get caught up in hedgerows etc. and cause damage to ears. Ear tags can be removed by rustlers. We will replace ear tags with microchips in the same way as for dogs or horses.

UKIP Countryside Policies

- UKIP will ensure that copies of the Countryside Code in booklet or leaflet form are widely available at Tourist Information Centres and main public access points to farmland.
- UKIP will make it a criminal offence to allow a pet dog off its leash in an area where livestock are grazed.
- UKIP opposes the sale of green belt, farmland, publicly owned woodland, and that owned by the National Trust for housing.

- UKIP supports the planting of broadleaf trees by the Forestry Commission in preference to closely planted conifers.
- UKIP will abolish the Environment Agency as an overarching authority and replace it with Local Land Trusts with responsibilities for the management of farming, waterways, and publicly owned woodlands.

6.2 Animal Welfare

We British have always been animal lovers.

Due to lax enforcement, the general population is unknowingly consuming meat from animals that were not pre-stunned before slaughter. This is now commonplace in schools, restaurants, work canteens etc. The consumer has a right to know and decline purchasing food products on ethical grounds.

- UKIP opposes non-stun slaughter and will therefore remove religious exemption allowing it, thereby ensuring that any infraction could be prosecuted under existing legislation against animal cruelty and UKIP will ensure that this law is rigorously enforced.
- UKIP will permit the importation of non-stunned meat products (frozen or refrigerated), into the UK, to meet the needs of specific religions, subject to strict labelling requirements which must include country of origin and method of slaughter.
- UKIP will end the practice of exporting live animals for slaughter.
- UKIP will promote the highest standards of animal husbandry and will ban the use of battery production for example:
 - We will end the practice of keeping egg-laying hens in ‘enriched cages’ which are a euphemism for slightly bigger battery cages.
 - We will end the practice of factory farming where farm animals are confined for their whole lives.
- UKIP will reinstate the general licence to allow farmers to control vermin as necessary.
- UKIP will review and revise the protected animals list removing those which are now established in sustainable numbers and add those which require protection.

As well as crop damage hot air balloons also have the potential to cause stress to livestock.

- UKIP will engage with the British Balloon Society to establish an all-encompassing register of land where the flying and landing of Hot Air Balloons is prohibited.
- UKIP will prohibit the sale and use of Chinese Lanterns nationwide. When Chinese lanterns land in rural areas they can cause fires or be eaten by livestock causing suffering and fatalities.

6.3 ENVIRONMENT

Weather patterns are changing.

Human effect on the Weather

Weather patterns do change with the changing coastlines and particularly with land use by humans for crops. The crops draw water from the soil and by irrigation from rivers and lakes and change the albedo locally due to the green leaf energy absorption of chlorophyll.

Respiration of water from the leaves of the plants distributes and increases the humidity above the crop area. This has a direct impact on the rainfall in the area and downwind of the crops. There has always been evolving weather patterns and always will be.

We have to accept that putting more land to use for growing food and a rising level of CO₂ to stimulate growth is desirable to feed humanity but will change weather patterns. What we must not do is destroy habitats of endangered species in order to grow ethanol as a cash crop to replace petrol and diesel.

- UKIP will legislate to stop the use of ethanol in petrol and the introduction and use of biodiesel.

Rain and Rivers

Over 2000 years ago the Roman Empire dominated Europe and even came to Britain in AD43. Everywhere they went the engineers-built viaducts to channel water to dry places and widened and dredged rivers and waterways for use in moving men and materials by boat. Also, they drained marshlands and water-meadows.

All was fine all over Europe with rivers coping with even the occasional exceptionally high rain events. Then in 2000 the EU brought out the Waterways Directive that declared that dredging rivers and waterways damage the river-bed ecology and must be stopped.

To further make this happen the spoil was classified as hazardous waste that could not be spread over adjacent land as had been done for thousands of years. Now it had to be disposed of in special hazardous waste areas at high cost.

Within 10 years nature had started to significantly silt up rivers and in winter they burst their banks causing destruction to homes built on water-meadows and flooding villages where the volume of water could no longer pass safely under bridges. This destroyed people's homes and possessions and made houses uninsurable and worthless. Nature was reclaiming the water-meadows.

Then a couple of years ago the Somerset Levels were severely flooded, the first time since the King's Sedgemoor Drain was built in 1791-95. So, in came the dredgers and huge pumps and pipes were installed to remove the unseasonably high-water levels.

Now in 2021 unusually high rainfalls in Europe have flooded huge regions of southern Germany. Nothing like this has happened for centuries and it isn't Climate Change, it is silted up rivers.

- UKIP will repeal the Waterways Directive 2000 and its successor Waterways Directive 2017 and return to using traditional British methods of watercourse management and using the spoil to enrich the land.

Landscapes & Seascapes

Once not so long ago there were protests by environmental campaigners every time a bypass or new road project was planned, or work started. They said the concrete and tarmac despoiled the landscape and we mustn't cover the land with concrete.

Now those same environmentalists champion wind turbines that each need a foundation of reinforced concrete weighing 1000 tons. They despoil both landscape and seascape and are just several orders of magnitude more annoying than a well-manicured road with cars moving along it at high speed where previously other roads carrying those vehicles were slowly moving car parks.

It is hardly surprising that many farms are now turning over land for use by solar farms where they are guaranteed a renewable subsidy greater than the money to be earned growing crops or keeping livestock. How are we ever to become as self-sufficient as possible from our available farmland if it is not used for food?

- UKIP will prevent further wind farms being built on land or offshore and have them removed from near motorways and A roads where they are an unsightly and a dangerous distraction.

Rubbish & Recycling

An article in the Telegraph by Joe Shute on 18 May 2021 revealed that in 2020 the UK exported 688,000 tons of waste, with 209,642 going to Turkey, 65,000 going to Malaysia, and 38,000 tons going to Poland. The remaining 375,358 tons went elsewhere in the World but probably somewhere in Asia.

The problem of household and business waste should be dealt with in the UK, and not be exported worldwide, except to countries that can recycle it properly.

Household refuse is now carefully sorted by residents into black landfill, green recyclable, and brown food waste bins and presumed to be appropriately disposed of by local councils. The truth is that despite the worthy efforts of the residents, many councils continue to send well over 60% of it to landfill. Outrageous!

- **Less Landfill Goal.** UKIP will put pressure on local authorities to increase recycling rates and incineration capacity to justify the efforts of residents in maximising the amount of waste that is recycled thereby reducing landfill or shipping waste overseas. A new goal for UKIP 'Zero Landfill'.

Items such as cloth, clothing, shoes, wood, and garden waste can be taken to a neighbourhood recycling centre, but many councils are now charging for disposal of soil, broken bricks, and sub soil, and even wood from DIY work. People feel they have already paid for refuse disposal and as a result there is then a great problem with fly-tipping on private land or council land where it costs unnecessary money to clear it up. Complete short-sightedness.

- **Recycling Centre Charges** UKIP will demand that local councils stop charging for all forms of non-commercial domestic waste.

Plastic Waste

Of course, one of the highest profile waste products is plastic. Unfortunately, it is made of seven distinct polymers, some recyclable and some not.

Recyclable:

Type 1 Polyethylene Terephthalate (PETE)

Type 2 High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)

Type 4 Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE)

Type 5 Polypropylene (PP)

Non-recyclable:

Type 3 Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)

Type 6 Polystyrene (PS)

Type 7 Miscellaneous

- UKIP opposes the use of large moulded expanded polystyrene product packaging that is bulky and cannot be recycled. We will put pressure on manufacturers to switch to recyclable pulped and moulded cardboard packaging. Small, expanded polystyrene package filler should be re-used or returned to UK distributors for resale to businesses.
- UKIP will put pressure on all businesses to use recyclable plastic wrappings, or biodegradable plastic, or paper instead of non-recyclable plastic.

Low Density Polyethylene(LDPE) used for frozen and non-frozen food bags, bread bags, shopping bags, and magazine wrappings make up just under 1/5th of all UK plastic waste and likely the greatest part of all domestic waste. It can be recycled but most local authorities have no provision for it. Some supermarkets already provide collection points for these bags.

- UKIP will put pressure on local authorities to provide recycling centres for LDPE waste and either sort it from other waste after collection or provide separate waste bins for householders.

According to Wikipedia, under the heading Plastic Waste it states that 8 million tons of plastic enters the World's oceans every year and it estimates that over 8.3 billion tons is already strewn across ocean floors.

A fantasy by marine ecologists from the University of Southampton is that even plastic bags getting into the ocean are broken down and consumed by the smallest plankton thereby entering the food chain.

The truth is that micro-plastics in the rivers, estuaries, seas, and oceans come directly from washing and discarding clothes made of polyester & cotton where it already exists in micro-strands. The vast economy of female fashions being washed and discarded is the single greatest source of micro-plastics in the world marine environment.

- UKIP will apply import tariffs on polyester thread and clothes containing polyester micro fibres and will campaign for more use of wool, cotton, and silk, which are more absorbent and biodegradable.

*For more information on the World Environment, Weather and Climate please see [Appendix One](#).

6.4 Fishing

Reclaim our waters.

Before our accession to the Treaty of Rome, containing no protocol relating to marine resources, realising that the four applicant countries (UK, Ireland, Norway and Denmark with Greenland) contained the world's richest marine resources, the original EEC six spawned a plot to enable them to pillage our coastal fishing grounds as their price for membership: hence the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) came into being, overriding our three, six and twelve nautical mile territorial limits and that of our two hundred nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone agreed at the UN in 1982.

Under the CFP, the EU Commission had sole competence to allocate fishing quotas by species to whomever they wanted on whatever basis they decided.

DEFRA is not represented by a Minister with exclusive responsibility for fishing although its remit extends to protecting non-native species from predation and safeguarding oceans with which we do not have a seaboard. Marine Fishing and Coastal Communities must be represented by a Minister in the House of Commons with exclusive responsibility. That such a Minister would only be responsible for England is an absurdity that would be removed under UKIP policy.

During the five-year transition period (to nothing) which has been agreed with the EU over mutual access to our respective Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) UKIP would ensure that by the end of that period we would have the capacity to exploit all maritime resources within our EEZ.

As a result of overfishing in our waters leading to declining fishing stocks and further reductions in our quotas after the accessions of Spain and Portugal, the EU promulgated a scheme whereby British fisherman would be bribed to sell their quotas and scrap their fishing craft while at the same time Spaniards were being given grants to acquire a fishing fleet: a once important thriving industry went into decline and with it the coastal communities that supported it.

Having left the EU on the 31st January 2020, we find we have left the CFP in name only; under the deal 'negotiated' by the craven Johnson administration, the British fishing fleet has inequitable access to EU coastal resources compared to the EU access to ours, within six nautical miles of the shore.

We are subject to annual negotiations for the right to harvest our fish for five years at the end of which there is no agreement at all. This is no basis on which to rebuild our fishing industry to the level pertaining prior to our accession to the Treaty of Rome.

Meanwhile every other coastal state in whose waters we traditionally fished (Faroe Is, Norway, Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland) has pursued its EEZ entitlement. Only by negotiation can we fish in their waters.

Wind turbines and their associated cabling disturb the seabed, are a hazard to fishing boats and should be removed from our EEZ. We do not wish to become the 'Saudi Arabia of Wind' as we have easily harvested coal under our feet. In particular, the Dogger Bank is a rich fishing ground of which the UK has the lion's share and must be left to our fishermen.

The UK has 773,676 square kilometres of sea in its EEZ but only three offshore patrol vessels to protect our fisheries as well as our borders from invasion. Protecting our fisheries from foreign predation is a useful task; assisting illegal immigration is not.

Conservation should be focused on protecting fishing grounds from overfishing therefore being able to temporarily and rapidly close areas to fishing where juvenile fish are abundant. Such areas are not static.

- UKIP will appoint a Minister in the House of Commons with exclusive responsibility for fishing.
- UKIP will ensure that by the end of the five-year transition period which has been agreed with the EU we will have the capacity to exploit all maritime resources within our EEZ.
- Qualified British fishermen will be given government grants to acquire the vessels and tackle they need to harvest our marine resources.

- Fishermen will not be given quotas for specific species but allocated to specific fishing grounds; discarding would be at the discretion of the vessel's crew.
- Foreign trawlers will have no right to fish in our waters or acquire the right by negotiation with our fishermen.
- UKIP will ensure focus on fisheries protection and detecting illegal fishing and its methods.
- UKIP will abolish Highly Protected Marine Areas which interfere with the livelihoods of coastal communities.
- UKIP will abolish the Marine Management Organisation. Our EEZ contains fishing grounds not a wildlife park.
- UKIP will focus on conservation of our fishing grounds including the seabed.
- UKIP will ban bottom trawling which is destructive of the marine ecosystem in areas such as the Dogger Bank.

SECTION 7 – THE ECONOMY

7.1 Taxation and Spending

Balancing the books.

A Person can only spend more than they earn for a short period in the expectation of a surplus income in the long term to pay off the debt or an overdraft.

Businesses need cash flow and profits to survive, or else they will go bust. If a business is unprofitable, or lacks cash flow, it can often borrow money for a short time as long as the business is viable and if it has a chance of eventually returning to a profit and generating the necessary cash flow to survive. **Businesses are wealth creators.** Public Services do not make a profit and even though their generally well-paid staff pay Tax and National Insurance (NI), that is only like giving money to the EU and they give some back. **Public Services are wealth consumers.**

One ongoing issue facing the UK is the annual deficit, which is the amount the government annually spends on public services more than it receives in revenue and running at £49b in the year to April 2019.

Personal Tax

Personal Tax Allowance is presently £12,570. Tax on earnings is charged at:

- £12,571 - £50,270 at 20%
- £50,271 - £150,000 at 40%
- £150,001 and above at 45%

The Personal Tax Allowance is removed on a sliding scale in the range £100,001 to £125,140 splitting the 40% band and charged at a whopping 50%, see the Appendix.

- UKIP will raise the Personal Tax Allowance to £20,000 and change the three tier tax rates to a single flat rate of 27%.
- UKIP will use the flat tax system to reduce the present 11,000 pages of tax law to less than 550 pages.

Employed NI Contributions

National Insurance allowance is presently £9,569 for Employed people and rates applying from 6 April 2022 will be as follows:

- £9,569 - £50,270 at 13.25%
- £50,271 and above at 2%
- UKIP will charge £3.85 a week (£200 a year) NI Contribution for employed earnings £5,000 - £20,000 and a single rate of 15% above that income.

Employer's NI Contributions

- Employer's NI contribution for each employee with effect from 6 April 2022 will be 15.25%. and UKIP has no recommendation to change at the present time.

Self - employed NI Contributions

National Insurance allowance on profits for Self-Employed people is presently £6,515 and rates applying from 6 April 2022 will be as follows:

- £6,515 - £9,568 at £3.05 a week
- £9,569 - £50,270 class 4 at 10.25%
- £50,271 and above at 2%

Self-employed pay less because they don't get sick leave.

- UKIP will charge £3.85 a week (£200 a year) NI Contribution for self-employed profits £5,000 - £20,000 and a single rate of 12% above that income.

The combination of the 27% flat tax together with the much higher rate of personal allowance and the single NI rates for employed and self-employed people will reduce deductions for earners on £15,000 by more than £1000, and for those on £20,000 by over £2,500 a year.

There will be a net reduction in revenue demand for all earning levels except for those self-employed on £50,000 who will be asked to pay an additional £111.

NHS Funding

The NHS typically consumed 14 to 15% of Gross National Income (GNI) until 2002, then Gordon Brown as Chancellor ramped it up to 18.5% by 2004 and held it steady there until 2008. He then became Prime Minister and Alistair Darling took over as Chancellor and ramped it up to 22.8% of GNI in 2010, when driven from office.

The Conservatives in government since 2010, have, by fiscal prudence, shaved NHS spending back to around 20% of GNI. Despite the media and public demand for more to be spent on it and now demand for similar expenditure on mental health as well, it cannot be allowed to eat further into the rest of departmental budgets.

The UKIP new rates of NI contributions with no upper threshold limit will raise the income to greater than 20% of GNI, allowing these contributions to fully fund the NHS at £10b more than in 2021 and have surplus to spend on social care.

- UKIP will change NI to National Health Insurance (NHI) to fund the NHS separately from other public expenditure, at a level of 20% of GNI.

Public Spending

We are committed to reducing unnecessary expenditure generated by climate change, government admin, overseas aid, loan interests, and miscellaneous.

*Please see data table in [Appendix Two](#).

Climate Change

The government has no mandate from the electorate to spend an ever-increasing amount of GNI on trying to mitigate Climate Change, with no hope of achieving it. It is borrowing money for the installation of a vast number of new offshore wind farms as well as paying subsidies from the Public Expenditure budget even when the turbines are shut down and not generating.

The government plans to switch the present Climate Levy of 20% on household electricity over to gas and wants to raise petrol and diesel fuel duty, but the country does not have even a fraction of electricity needed to switch more than 3% of daily car usage to electric.

The UK has 1% of world population and emits 1% of global emissions of CO₂. As the World returns to normal function post Covid the rate of increase of energy generation will return to 5% per annum of which 45% will be fuelled by coal. This means an increase of CO₂ emissions of 2.25% per year, or 1% every 162 days.

Why then should we try drive our people into fuel poverty and destroy our economy by pursuing a nonsensical policy of Net Zero by 2050?

- UKIP will cut the Climate Levy from household fuel bills thereby reducing them by 1/5th and will scrap the £19b of public expenditure on Climate Change and remove subsidies from renewable power sources.
- UKIP will continue to pay feed-in tariff at a rate not exceeding half of the average consumer cost of electricity and will not pay subsidy to wind or solar farms during periods of non-generation.

Overseas Aid

Overseas Aid was calculated as 0.7% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but in 2021 it was reduced to 0.5% of GDP, to howls of protest from Labour and the Left. The government also has no mandate from the electorate to send taxpayer's money overseas as aid to countries, some of which have higher GDP than us. With GNI being 40% of GDP this equates to 1.25% of revenue.

- UKIP will completely cut Overseas Aid until such time as we might again run an annual surplus then we might re-introduce it in line with contributions being made by other countries.

If Overseas Aid is re-introduced, it will be on a percentage of GNI and not as a percentage of GDP and with no contributions to countries with economies greater than one fifth of ours.

- UKIP in government will match all public donations, including donations in the millions of pounds by the Red Cross, the Freemasons, and other relief charities to supply emergency shelter and food and aid to other countries for disaster relief.

(Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is total product and service sales in the UK. Gross National Income (GNI) is total revenue from Income Tax, NI contributions, indirect Taxes such as VAT, Alcohol duty, Petrol duty etc.).

Admin & Other Miscellaneous

Even with excessive manpower and modern computers there is too much spending on Government Administration. There is also a growing amount of what is now termed here as Other Miscellaneous, and which previously was designated as Administrative Adjustments back in 2010. It is both complex and ill-defined on the UK Public Spending website and is believed to be payments to various government departments for consultants, NGOs, and QUANGOs.

- UKIP will undertake an analysis of administrative and miscellaneous expenditure presently totalling more than £120b a year, which is 1/6th of total expenditure and about two and a half times the annual deficit.

HS2 Rail Line

The government also has no mandate from the electorate for the HS2 project, which was part of the EU pan European high-speed train network. It is estimated that if it continues to be built it will cost more than £100b and will have absolutely no hope of ever paying back the investment.

- UKIP will cancel HS2 and use £2b a year of its £10b+ funding to do urgent upgrades on our motorways.

Tax Year (Fiscal Year)

Our fiscal year was originally in line with the Julian Calendar with the start of the year on Lady Day 25th March. When we changed to the Gregorian Calendar this corresponded to 6th April, so they just removed 12 days from that year.

According to Wikipedia, 35 Countries of the World start the fiscal year on 1st January or 1st July. 7 countries start on 1 April and there are 4 totally out of sequence countries, Egypt on 8th July, Iran on 21st March, Nepal on 16th July and UK on 6th April.

This means the UK government must create an additional set of accounts for its entry in the financial reports of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in line with the calendar year.

Private Companies, the Self Employed, and retired people liable for tax, pay in two instalments, 31st January, and 31st July. Most also make a payment in advance for the first half of next year's tax based on half the previous year.

- UKIP will change the fiscal year to align with the calendar year. Tax returns will be made either by 31st December or by 30th June. Half-year payments in advance will be on the same dates so revenue is close to being correct for the year. No more tax years such as 2021/2022 and alignment with 35 other major economies of the World.

Council Tax

Keeping Council Tax low is only possible by cutting excessive allowances for councillors, executive pay and bonuses, keeping advertising and promotion budgets to a minimum, building partnerships with neighbouring councils to reduce costs, and abolishing non-essential jobs as well as red tape.

- UKIP will act to cut allowances, pay, and bonuses for Councillors and Council staff, and abolish non-essential administrative jobs, booklets, magazines, and newspapers.

Far too many people living within a local authority contribute nothing to its financial budget. Presently Council tax assumes a home has two people in residence and applies a 50% charge to the property and 25% to each of the two people. For a single person in residence there is a 25% reduction in Council Tax.

- UKIP will keep the Council Tax the same for a house and two residents but will add a Social Care precept of 5% for additional residents over the age of 18 years as correlated from DHSS, HMRC, and the Electoral Register.

This will overcome the present situation where many people live without contributing to local authority revenue but expect and even demand all the services provided by the authority. This is necessary to overcome the dire shortage of income necessary to pay towards social care.

Business Rates

Businesses have premises and staff and regulations to meet and with business rates as well they cannot compete with on-line traders. Some high street stores provide services that cannot be obtained on-line but must run at a profit.

- UKIP will abolish all business rates because they are now a major cause of the loss of high street shops and industrial estate businesses.

Stamp Duty Land Tax

Stamp Duty is presently charged at 0% for 1st time buyers on properties up to £300k and 5% for the price above that. For subsequent moves it is charged at 0% up to £250k value, then 5% above that to £925k, then 10% above that to £1.5M, and above that at 12%.

- UKIP will remove stamp duty on primary residences costing up to £500k. For primary residences above £500k, 2%.

Inheritance Tax

The present Inheritance Tax has a personal allowance of £325,000 per person or £650,000 per couple. A home under £350,000 can be passed to children or grandchildren free of tax.

- UKIP will raise the Inheritance Tax allowance to £500,000 per person or on assets per couple to £1,000,000. A home can be passed to children or Grandchildren free of tax up to a threshold of £500,000. Inheritance Tax will be 40% above these allowances.

Brownfield Sites

Within many of our cities are sites that have derelict buildings and contaminated land with oils and chemicals, which lie unused while pressure is ongoing to build estates on green field sites out of town. This is madness when the brown-field sites are often in desirable locations.

- A UKIP government will purchase brown-field industrial sites, remove building materials and iron and steel structures, and sell these on for scrap, then decontaminate and level the site, and offer it for sale for redevelopment subject to the planning consent of the local authority.

TV Licence

The BBC has become increasingly infested with left leaning management and presenters and has descended into a propaganda station for Climate activism and woke history denying and politically correct dogma of the Westminster bubble. If the BBC wishes to survive it will have to become a subscription service.

- UKIP will scrap the TV Licence and remove funding from the BBC.

*For more data on the Tax and National Insurance please see [Appendix Two](#).

7.2 DIGITAL ECONOMY AND TECHNOLOGY

Keeping up with change.

UKIP strongly welcomes the advances made possible by digital technology. These have contributed to innovation, new business methods, significant increases in efficiency, advances in trade and industry and improved consumer choice.

- UKIP aims to create many thousands more jobs in the IT industry and to develop UK based manufacturing capabilities for computer hardware and software.
- UKIP aims to make the UK the leading nation in which to start and grow a digital business. We see expansion of UK national digital capabilities as vital to the UK becoming a leader in developing new technologies and high skilled jobs.

The World-Wide-Web

An open internet is essential to encourage individualism. It must function as a free market of ideas, goods, and services, with minimal interference and unproductive regulation.

- UKIP intends to close the digital divide! UKIP aims to connect the whole UK with ultra-high-speed broadband to get the most out of digital technology. UKIP aims to get affordable, ultra-high-speed internet to everyone in the UK, including rural and remote areas, not just London and big cities.
- UKIP will use 5G wireless technology and satellite broadband as alternatives where physical fibre connectivity is not viable. However, UKIP will conduct an extensive professional scientific investigation into potential health risks from 5G radiation and proceed with development only if we put these concerns to rest.
- UKIP aims to expand free access to WI-FI in public facilities (e.g., libraries, council and government offices, NHS facilities, shopping centres and car parks), especially in villages and remote areas outside our large towns and cities.

Gig Economy

UKIP welcomes the growth of the gig economy made possible by on-line platforms. (See “Employment and Enterprise”).

Social Media

UKIP strongly endorses social media as a huge driver of personal expression and a means to expand political participation for people who have had no voice in the past.

- UKIP aims to prevent social media providers restricting free expression or suspending people for “wrong-think”. This is a form of censorship, and we will direct such action (only if warranted) to be authorised exclusively by relevant lawful governmental authorities.
- UKIP opposes any ban on end-to-end encryption. We will make secure communications an inviolable right.

The Cashless Society

The use of digital payments is making it more and more difficult to use cash. There is strong public demand for bank branches to remain open to service cash transactions.

- UKIP rejects the ‘cashless society’ UKIP will protect the use of cash and cheques. UKIP will ensure continuing service provision by big UK banks and building societies at local level. UKIP gives our full support to the continuing use of cash.

Computer Manufacturing and the Risks

The UK is too dependent on foreign producers of IT products and services. This is an entrenched problem, and it will be difficult to reverse quickly.

- UKIP aims to reduce the UK's dependence on and increase our national influence over foreign IT manufacturers. UKIP will give preference to (and give support to) UK owned and controlled software and technology manufacturers. This will reduce the risk of foreign instigated security threats, improve the employment prospects of UK nationals, and encourage the development of the UK technology sector.
- UKIP will encourage UK government and public services to use computer software manufactured by UK owned and controlled manufacturers, where possible. UKIP will implement a system of central sourcing and strong, regular security checks to reduce the risk of "backdoor" access to government data by countries such as China.

National Digital Communications Infrastructure and the Risks

There is a serious risk of foreign involvement in our communications infrastructure.

- UKIP will not allow foreign ownership of UK telecommunications infrastructure (particularly 5G).
- UKIP's aims to bring the entire 5G network slowly but surely under UK control.
- UKIP will entirely prevent Huawei from being a 5G supplier. UKIP will strictly control all other foreign participation in the "core" 5G network. UKIP accepts that action to mitigate security risks may delay the introduction of desirable new 5G technology, but we believe mitigating the risks must take priority.

Growing IT and Digital Skills

IT now affects every area of our lives and the need for computer skills has never been greater.

- UKIP will grow and improve the teaching of digital and IT related subjects in schools and colleges to enhance the UK national base of technical skills and competence.
- UKIP aims to keep the UK at the forefront of cyber security and cloud-based technology. We will create a network of Cyber Training Academies to allow small businesses and individuals to 'learn digital skills'.
- UKIP will encourage elderly people to learn IT skills to help them to keep in touch with the outside world and reduce loneliness and isolation in retirement.

Fighting Digital Crime

Digital crime is a major threat, and takes many forms such as hacking, denial of service attacks, fraud, impersonation, or planting malicious software.

- UKIP aims to make the UK the global leader in modern crime fighting and detecting digital terrorist and cyber-attacks, using UK based technology skills.
- UKIP advocates investment in reforming police investigative techniques and skills to keep ahead of cyber attackers and terrorists using encrypted communications, and countering online cyber-crime (including child abuse, radicalisation, and fraud).

Data Protection

Protection of private, commercial, and official data is essential in the digital era, and UKIP supports sensible measures to achieve that.

- UKIP will protect personal information, but we will repeal the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR). This is an abomination of EU inspired bureaucracy and red tape. UKIP will introduce new legislation, (an updated version of the UK's Data Protection Act), to simplify and improve access to information and uphold the right to privacy.

7.3 UK FINANCIAL MARKETS

Low tax, free market economy.

Principles

UKIP believes in a low tax, free-market economy, open markets, freedom of contract and free competition.

- UKIP will never restrict the free movement of capital except in times of national emergency. Free markets are vital to our national prosperity and produce the best economic results.
- UKIP will limit State regulation to the minimum, and, where appropriate, keep it light-touch and predictable.
- UKIP is committed to maintaining a strong and competitive UK financial services industry. This is vital component of the UK national economy.
- UKIP opposes the subsidised supply of financial services. Free markets provide the freedom to take advantage of opportunities, but they should also mean that big banks and financial institutions take responsibility for the financial consequences of their own potential failure.

UK Control

UKIP believes the UK financial sector should not fall under any form of foreign control.

- UKIP will not permit any foreign government to control any part of the UK banking or financial services sector.
- UKIP will ensure that executive, management, and staff vacancies in the UK financial services sector go primarily to full UK passport holders, (unless the employer is able to prove no suitably qualified UK resident can offer the required skills).

Money Laundering

Financial crime works against the interests of honest, law-abiding citizens but assists illegal immigrants, bogus asylum seekers, criminals, terrorists, modern slavery, and child abusers.

- UKIP will clampdown hard on potential money laundering activities.

Protecting Confidentiality

Everyone expects their banks to keep their affairs private. However, Acts of Parliament have gradually whittled the common law duty of care and right to banking confidentiality.

- UKIP will restore the absolute right to banking confidentiality by repealing all such limitations to common law rights imposed by Parliament.

Out of The EU and Into the World

Brexit was good for UK financial services and bad for the EU contrary to the scare stories of the establishment. According to the Office of National Statistics for the first quarter of 2021 compared with the same period in 2019, UK balance of trade in financial services with the EU had increased by £0.08bn (a third) but the EU's share of world financial services reduced by 10.4%. v <https://www.export.org.uk/news/578937/Financial-services-exports-to-the-EU-rise-defying-doomsayer-predictions.htm>

At the time of going to press, the EU has refused to offer a deal with the UK on financial services beyond its standard arrangements for "third countries". This means UK financial firms now need approval from Brussels to do business with the European Union (EU)/ European Economic Area (EEA), Similarly, EU/EEA financial firms now require permission from London to carry out business in UK. Although the UK has replicated much of the EU's 'equivalence' doctrine in domestic law and has approved many EU financial firms to operate in parts of the UK financial markets, the EU has yet to reciprocate. UK financial firms now have limited ability to operate in EU markets, but the UK has maintained its participation in the EU payments system.

- UKIP will not allow EU/EEA firms to operate within the UK territory, unless the EU unconditionally reciprocates.

Protecting the Peoples' Savings

Most UK families and small businesses save money in a high street bank and a key focus of UKIP's financial markets policy is to keep it secure. Rightly, people expect to get their money back when they want it. If a high street bank uses their savings to invest in higher risk corporate, investment or merchant banking this can lead to private customers losing money or (at best requiring compensation).

- UKIP policy will keep high street and investment banks separate to protect personal and small business savings.

Market Failure

Banks must never again ask retail depositors or the taxpayer to help in any rescue strategy, as was the case in the banking crisis of 2010.

- UKIP will require UK banks to maintain sufficient equity capital as a risk cushion. This will ensure that banks and financial institutions do not need to 'off-load' their business failures on to the taxpayer. UKIP believes, that, in the case of impending insolvency, banks should first be recapitalised by using their own equity (shareholders') capital and secondly by converting commercial debt to equity.

Negative Interest Rates

Negative interest rate policies are tantamount to theft as they eat into personal wealth. This is favourable to the government and financial sector, but detrimental to the individual.

- UKIP will stop zero or negative interest rate policies.

Mortgage Lending

UKIP intends to curd banks financing property purchases through ever-increasing multiples of salaries, which helps drive up house prices and may lead to potential repossessions if interest rates rise. (see section 3.2 'Housing').

Bank of England to be Renamed the U.K. National Bank

The Bank of England's name is a misleading historical hangover. Established in 1694 as the English Government's banker, and nationalised in 1946, it is the central national bank of the entire United Kingdom.

- UKIP will re-name the Bank of England, as its name should more accurately describe its role today.

7.4 ENTERPRISE AND EMPLOYMENT

UKIP is the party of small and medium sized businesses.

It takes willpower, stamina, and determination to run a small business. Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) are the lifeblood and backbone of the UK economy. There were 6.0 million of them in 2020. By SMEs, we mean, independent UK owned firms employing < 250 employees. The small manufacturers, the small processing plants, the small traders, the small export-import companies, the small distributors, the shops, the pubs, the restaurants, the renters, the service companies, the plumbers, the carpenters, the financial advisers, the delivery firms, the gas fitters, the many self-employed, the many family partnerships and many more. UKIP salutes them all. Many young people started their working life with a small or medium-sized business and around 25 per cent of white van owners are self-employed.

The UK is now free from the apron strings of Brussels, so our business and industry can become far more self-sufficient. There is a world of opportunity for UK SMEs to trade globally now that we are free of EU rules.

UKIP's Business Priorities

- The focus of UKIP business policy is to help UK families clothe their children, put food on the table, pay the mortgage and pay university tuition fees rather than line the pockets of invisible big corporate shareholders in New York or Los Angeles.
- UKIP wants to help small business owners make money, keep costs down, minimise taxes, find business opportunities, and generate funds for growth.
- UKIP supports the free market and private enterprise, reducing or eliminating unnecessary taxes and keeping government out of the way of innovation and job creation.

UKIP Helping Small Business to Flourish

UKIP aims to provide an attractive trading environment for UK based SMEs to make it easy for owners to start-up new businesses, to recruit staff, to attract new investment and to gain fair access to UK and international markets. UKIP aims to make it harder for big multinational corporations to grow more powerful and force UK SMEs to close their doors. UKIP will do everything we can to prevent that happening.

- UKIP will introduce a national funding scheme to support small businesses to get the most out of their potential. Many small businesses, especially start-ups lack the cash to grow. Banks are often unwilling to lend due to lack of tangible security. Lack of available UK funding sources can lead to a potentially viable small UK business falling under the control of a foreign lender or investor, or, even worse, going under.
- UKIP will abolish all business rates because they are now a major cause of the loss of high street shops and industrial estate businesses (see Taxation).
- UKIP will implement a zero-inheritance tax rate up to £500,000 per individual, which will help keep small businesses intact on the death of one or more proprietors, by preserving valuable assets build up in the business (see Taxation Section 7).
- UKIP will improve access to trade credit insurance, especially as it relates to exports, to remove the drag on growth for businesses struggling to secure loans and give small traders the confidence to expand their businesses.
- UKIP will help local shops and traders by incentivising local authorities all over the UK to provide adequate parking facilities with at least 30 minutes of free parking in every town centre and local shopping parade.
- UKIP will direct HMRC to conduct thorough investigations into big business and public sector bodies that repeatedly make late payments to SMEs. UKIP will create an anonymous reporting system and we will levy fines proportionate to the amount of delayed payments, which will escalate for repeat offenders.

- UKIP will freeze Insurance Premium Tax. Previous governments have raised this tax as an easy way to generate extra revenue, yet SMEs cannot claim it back. These increases have been especially tough on SMEs.
- UKIP will reduce bureaucracy and red tape, the cost of which impacts more harshly on small and medium-sized enterprises than on big business.
- UKIP will significantly reduce the burden of Health and Safety requirements on SMEs.
- UKIP welcomes the growth of self-employment through the gig economy, made possible by on-line platforms. These provide opportunities and options for young people. They have led to flexible work practices, an increase in people working as independent contractors (or self-employed workers) and have made it easier for people in full-time employment to earn extra money on the side. The gig economy has helped to develop new skills and has provided greater opportunities with more independence and freedom to choose when and where to work.
- UKIP believes digital platforms (which are often foreign owned and controlled) have a responsibility to pay all UK statutory employment benefits, notwithstanding the specific working methods employed in the gig economy.

Expanding Jobs for UK Workers

UKIP welcomes the end of free movement of EU workers, which means more opportunities for UK workers to improve and develop their skills.

- UKIP will invest in the UK workforce.
- UKIP will strengthen domestic technical skills training and apprenticeship programmes.
- UKIP does not oppose foreign competition, but we will ensure that all foreign businesses that earn profits from UK sales pay the same rate of tax on their profits, as do UK domiciled businesses, irrespective of where the foreign business is domiciled.
- UKIP will ensure that “Made in UK” becomes a valued trademark of quality and proves that a product is manufactured 100% by UK workers with 100% UK manufactured components.

Reversing Offshoring of Jobs and Manufacturing

The United Kingdom is strategically dependent on cheap goods typically produced in the Far East. Currently, the UK is suffering a serious shortage of microchips, due to supply chain problems in China, which is reducing the UK's ability to manufacture high-tech vehicles. These problems start and end in China, so we in the UK cannot do anything about them. Suppose the UK were fighting a war with China. How could we win when our ‘enemy’ controls our vital supplies? What happened to our old UK based manufacturers? Where did they go? Sadly, many closed, (or were asset stripped), the victims of short-termism, and a rush towards a cheap foreign work force.

- UKIP will act, not just words, to reverse the loss of UK jobs and manufacturing to foreign shores. We will encourage companies to bring jobs back home; especially work essential to the UK economy and national defence. About one in 20 people in the UK who want a job cannot find one. Companies that offshore work to low-cost countries simply eat away the UK's industrial and commercial base and put our country at risk. Reversing the outflow of jobs from the UK will not occur quickly but UKIP needs to start somewhere to reverse the years of neglect. We will start as soon as we take power.

UK Free Markets

UKIP believes in free markets, but foreign takeovers of UK companies are bad for the UK and occur with monotonous regularity. Mergers and acquisitions in the City of London are big business. When foreign owners take control of our valuable brand names and expertise, they often abandon the UK workforce and our national interests. Predators give their word to the UK government that they will maintain UK plants, but these undertakings are unenforceable, and they usually make off with our valuable brands, patents, and expertise.

- UKIP will introduce a strict policy on domestic and foreign takeovers of UK listed companies. UKIP aims to prevent opportunistic takeovers. These merely line the pockets of the purchaser, lead to asset stripping, and add no value to the UK economy. UKIP will require a purchaser to demonstrate in advance, that a proposed takeover has synergy with the business model of the target, and that it will add value within the United Kingdom. UKIP will not allow a major takeover to proceed without legally binding undertakings from the purchaser to prevent it moving the acquisition offshore.
- UKIP will not stand in the way of domestic or foreign takeovers of UK privately owned businesses, but we will ensure that these are subject to legally binding undertakings between the vendor and purchaser to respect the UK national interests.
- UKIP will eliminate tax advantages that encourage companies to move work and jobs offshore. UKIP will introduce an Offshoring Tax Act, which will cancel out such advantages and introduce generous tax breaks for those who bring them home.

SECTION 8 - CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

8.1 Children and Families

We must support families.

Stable, active, and intact families are the bedrock of a robust society, whereas broken families are much more likely to be dependent on the state and have poorer physical and mental health.

Family breakdowns occur for a variety of reasons. As a result, we are seeing alarming rates of children self-harming and suffering from poor mental health. A Youth Justice Board survey found that 70% of young offenders were from broken families.

The cost to the taxpayer of family breakdown is estimated to be some £51 billion a year. The budget for family breakdown is bigger than the budget for Defence.

When fathers leave mothers to raise children on their own, this can lead to lack of parental discipline and increased levels of behaviour disorders in teenagers, potentially leading them to join gangs or become involved in criminal behaviour. The reasons for absent fathers can be many and varied, but a stable family life benefits all children. Every effort should be made to encourage parents to stay together whilst their children are growing up. Parenting programmes are a useful tool to explore any chance there may be of saving the relationship or marriage.

In November 2020, the Troubled Family Programme, renamed in March 2021 as The Supporting Family Programme, secured another £165 million in funding. The Supporting Family Programme is administered by the Minister for Housing, Communities and Local Government and covers England only.

The Government says it's on a "moral mission" to tackle intergenerational unemployment, crime, domestic abuse, and family breakdown. When will the public see improvement in the number of families the government describe as dysfunctional?

Where parents have had a troubled life since childhood and then enter parenthood with problems such as poverty, racism, or unsafe communities it is almost impossible to provide their children with stability. To help children become healthy responsive parents themselves we must promote children's healthy development. Healthy development means that children of all abilities including those with special healthcare needs can grow up where their social, emotional, and educational needs are met and that is within a safe and loving home.

Parental responsibility

Stable families require support for parental responsibility, namely the right of parents to parent. Yet for nearly forty years the state has allowed doctors, schoolteachers, the courts, and other busy bodies to override parental rights with the notion of Gillick competence, the judge created idea that children sometimes know best. The legal precedent is named after Victoria Gillick who tried unsuccessfully to stop the NHS from prescribing contraceptives to her teenage children, under the age of 16. Gillick competence is now used to allow children to make decisions independently of their parents such as to be prescribed contraception, be prescribed puberty blockers and hormones (putting them on an irreversible pathway to a 'sex change') and to receive the Covid jab.

- UKIP will legislate to overturn the notion of Gillick competence to make parental responsibility paramount and to reinstate parents as a safeguard against the errant decisions of teenage children and the power of the state.

At the end of 2018 there were 11,270 children in care due to family dysfunction. Reforms are necessary to provide the right conditions and environment needed by families across generations.

Once in care, too many children are moved around the system, with regular moves to places many miles from home- left without the security of trusted adults they can build a relationship with and a school they can call their own.

- UKIP will insist that all local authorities offer parenting programmes specifically for parents of teenagers. There are existing models, 'Teen Triple P' being the most common, only 58% of local authorities offer a programme.
- UKIP will raise the Marriage Allowance which is currently capped at 10%, to 30% for married couples with dependent children so that the individual basic rate of Tax allowances of married couples with children are fully transferrable.
- UKIP will oppose moves to further re-define marriages to include incest, all kinsmen and kinswomen, polygamy, and multi-person marriages.
- UKIP will review the Supporting Families Programme and investigate where this vast amount of spending is being spent and if necessary, direct it back to where it was intended.

Adoption

On 31 March 2020:

- 80,080 children were in the care of local authorities, up 2% on 31 March 2019.
- The rate of looked after children per 10,000 under 18 years was:- 67
(Up from 65 in 2019, 64 in 2018 and 60 in 2015)

vi Department for Education: Children looked after in England including adoption: 2019 to 2020

There are nearly 3,000 children waiting to be adopted in England. Many of these children are brothers and sisters who would need to be placed together.

These children come from a wide variety of different religious and ethnic backgrounds. Among those needing to be adopted are disabled children and some whose future development remains uncertain.

The ultimate decision to place a child for adoption is always taken by a family court judge, but local authorities influence what happens in court, and many councils have targets for the number of children to be adopted.

The decision to place a child for adoption must be focussed solely on what is the right outcome for the child.

The Catholic Church in England and Wales, The Church of England, The Taoiseach of Ireland, and the Salvation Army has apologised for its role in removing children from their unmarried mothers for adoption in the period between the 1950s and 1970s.

- UKIP will repeal the law which forced Catholic and other Faith based adoption agencies to close for holding to their faith and traditional family values, we will encourage them to re-open.
- UKIP will introduce further safeguards into the operation of The Family Courts to ensure that injustices are not perpetrated on parents.
- UKIP will end all quotas and targets for child adoption or removing children from their families. This is a morally repugnant practice. Children should not be taken from their parents except when it is overwhelmingly in the best interests of the child.
- UKIP will oversee an overhaul of the overly bureaucratic adoption system. Adoption is far cheaper for a council than a foster placement.

Surrogacy

Surrogacy has an important role to play in our society, helping to create stable and two-parent families where that might not otherwise be possible. It enables relatives and friends to provide an altruistic gift to people who aren't able to have a child themselves and can help people to have their own genetically related children.

Surrogates do not view themselves as the mothers of the children they carry for others, so would prefer not to be called surrogate mothers. Every pregnant employee has the right to 52 weeks' maternity leave and to return to their jobs afterwards. What a surrogate does after the child is born does not affect their right to maternity leave.

Surrogacy arrangements are regulated by the Surrogacy Arrangements Act (SA Act) 1985 and the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act (HFE Act) 2008. Surrogacy itself is a perfectly legal activity in the UK but a surrogacy agreement is not legally enforceable. Under the SA Act, commercial surrogacy is illegal and third parties such as (agencies, brokers, or solicitors) are prohibited from charging for surrogacy services, including the negotiation or brokerage of a surrogacy arrangement. It is not legal to pay a surrogate in the UK except for reasonable expenses. The global commercial surrogacy market has sprung up with inconsistency of laws around the world.

In UK law the birth mother is always considered the legal mother even when using a donated egg. Legal parenthood can be transferred by parental order or adoption after the child is born.

The UK legal solution for resolving parenthood in surrogacy cases is a parental order. This is a court order which makes the intended parent or parents the legal parents of the child and permanently extinguishes the parenthood of the surrogate and her spouse.

Once a parental order is made, the birth will be registered to record intended parent/s as the legal parent/s and a new birth certificate will be issued. The original birth certificate will be sealed as part of the Parental order and is accessible only to the child once they are over 18 (in similar way to an adopted child).

- UKIP will legislate for parenthood to automatically rest with the Intended Parents at birth. This is achievable by pre-conception, pre-birth approval.
- UKIP will legislate for Surrogacy expenses not to be treated as income by the Department of Work and Pensions, nor should the recovery of expenses impact any other income-related entitlements.
- UKIP will seek to reach international agreement because due to the differing attitudes to surrogacy, the door is open for the exploitation of the most vulnerable.

Adoption v. Surrogacy

There are hundreds of children waiting for loving homes. Adoption is not an easy or simple way to add a child to a family, in many ways it is just as complex as the surrogacy process. UKIP accept that adoption is not the right answer for every hopeful parent. However, adoption agencies should be alerted to people who are considering surrogacy whether they be a two-parent family, a single man or woman, same sex couple or any other diverse mix.

- UKIP would link the two services to explore possible matches.

Gambling

Labour's Gambling Act of 2005 enabled the rich and powerful to exploit ordinary people. It embedded gambling in every aspect of our lives from the high street to television screens and social media. There are now just under half a million "problem" gamblers who have their lives damaged by debt, depression, family breakdown and, in the worst cases, suicide.

- UKIP will conduct an independent review of the impact on British life of the betting industry; suitable legal limits on gambling and its promotion; the best form of regulation; and the powers, costs, effectiveness, and leadership of the Gambling Commission.
- UKIP will not allow screening of betting adverts on pre-watershed television, sanctioned by the Gambling Act 2005.
- UKIP will rigorously enforce regulations relating to fixed odds betting terminals, which have harmed the UK's poorest communities.

Nappy Taxes

Women campaigned for several years to have VAT set to zero for sanitary products as they described them as an unavoidable necessary purchase. In the March 2020 budget, the VAT on sanitary products for women was scrapped to come in effect on 1st January 2021.

Now perversely the government intend to apply an additional tax on disposable nappies, thereby taxing young couples usually on minimum income when the same logic to scrapping VAT on these products should also apply.

The green logic that it is more environmentally friendly to clean the worst off a reusable nappy and store up several before putting them in a washing machine at high enough temperature to destroy harmful bacteria then put them in a tumble drier, using even more electricity. Total time & electricity wasting nonsense.

The solution to the disposal of sanitary products for children and adults is to have special bins for them for householders, on request, to be collected weekly like most councils do for food waste. They could even go to bio-digesters to harness the gasses to generate electricity.

UKIP will scrap VAT on disposable and reusable nappies and demand councils provide special bins to householders on request for the weekly disposal of sanitary products.

8.2 Childcare

We must stop letting children down.

The Government has been accused by the Children's Commissioner for England of 'letting down too many children'. She described the English Children's Services System as 'a tower of Jenga held together by Sellotape'.

The legal definition of a child in England and Wales and Northern Ireland is someone who had not yet reached their 18th birthday.

- UKIP will make sure that the age of consent remains at 16 and the state should not give active or passive acceptance to underage sex.
- UKIP will ensure that abortion or contraception should not be available to under 16s without parents being informed.
- UKIP will legislate to criminalise medical interventions for children under 18 associated with gender reassignment. This includes puberty-blocking hormones, cross-sex hormones, and surgical interventions for gender reassignment.

The UK has a growing number of children on Child Protection Plans. The Child Protection Plan is put in place to ensure the child is safe and prevent him or her from suffering further harm and to promote the child's welfare, health, and development. In November 2020 in the UK there were 51,510 children subject to Child Protection Plans. Domestic violence by the parent being the most common factor.

Children living in the most deprived areas are 10 times more likely to be on a Child Protection Plan than children in less deprived areas.

Staff shortages and funding cuts have led to an environment of chaos in some county councils, with unqualified staff making key decisions on the frontline, and hundreds of cases left un-assessed for weeks. The chronic shortage of experienced social workers has led to devastating outcomes. UKIP are once again horrified at the negligence of this Government. Why has this situation been left to fester? Staff shortages in **The NHS** have been ignored and we now discover another enormous dereliction of duty towards children.

- UKIP will immediately restore funding. Investing in our most vulnerable children must be a priority for any government.
- UKIP will immediately investigate the possibility of fast tracking the training of Social Workers.
- UKIP has already pledged to open high street offices and visit secondary schools to encourage careers in the NHS. These facilities will also be used to recruit much needed Social Workers.
- UKIP will examine the procedures involved in preparing childcare protection plans to make certain there is no over focussing on investigating any potential abuse and neglect at the expense of providing practical support for struggling families.

Children with Special Education Needs

Many young people in the UK struggle with learning disorders they are disadvantaged by late recognition of their specific difficulties, with many waiting for years from referral to diagnosis.

- UKIP will make sure that an early diagnosis is followed closely by appropriate support. This will result in fewer problems for the school. Our view is investment at an early stage can save money in the long term.

Mental Health

The pandemic has put pressure on many people's mental health including pupils at every level in the education system. Concerns over mental health have escalated.

A huge amount of mental health support in schools starts with awareness. Students need to be educated about mental health to be aware of the signs, so that they can know where to go for help and may also be able to help others.

Mental health initiatives in schools can lead to significant improvements in children's mental health, social and emotional skills and reductions in classroom misbehaviour, anxiety, depression, and bullying.

- UKIP will introduce a GCSE mental health course option. This would help people to help themselves and others.

Childline

This service relies mainly on donations from supporters with around 20% of its funding provided by the government. Childline plays an important role in helping children and young people with mental health issues who did not meet the criteria for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). Every week since lockdown Childline delivered over 2,000 counselling sessions with children concerned about their mental health and emotional wellbeing – totalling nearly 17,000 over 7 weeks. The top three concerns from young people mental health and emotional health, family relationships and suicidal thoughts and feelings.

- UKIP recognises the great importance of this 24-hour service and will significantly increase their funding and support.

Failure

The state has failed miserably to protect children from :

- Child on Child abuse which can include harmful sexual behaviour as well as bullying.
- Child abduction in the context of exploitation and grooming.
- Online abuse sexual exploitation. In many cases the offending remains online such as deceiving children into producing indecent images of themselves, participating in sexual chat, or engaging in sexual activity over a webcam. However online activity can also lead to offline offending.
- The state has failed to keep teenagers safe from harm from criminal gangs and trafficking.

The need to achieve significant improvements in outcomes for the children and families who are the foundation of our communities, and our shared future will be high on UKIP's agenda.

- UKIP will reverse the disgraceful cuts to childcare services.

SECTION 9 – CARE AND WELFARE

9.1 Care for the Elderly

The current system is failing those who need the most help.

How we look after our older people and others who are vulnerable because of ill health is a mark of how civilised we are as a society. It is scandalous that there is an increasing proportion of older people in the population whose care issues are not being addressed.

In his first speech as Prime Minister Boris Johnson promised to “fix the crisis in social care once and for all with a clear plan that we have prepared”. Nothing emerged before COVID 19 hit, and the pandemic has shown why one is needed.

Good home care starts with good home workers, who provide a lifeline to some of the most vulnerable people in our society. Long hours and low pay make an already challenging role even more onerous.

- UKIP will undertake a thorough review of how to fund the increasing demand for social care and this is addressed in Taxation and Spending Section 7.
- UKIP will introduce a ‘Dignity code’ to improve standards of professional care because we believe the elderly and vulnerable must be treated with compassion and dignity.
- UKIP will maintain the ‘triple lock’ on the state pension increasing it every year by either the inflation rate, average earnings or 2.5 per cent, whichever is highest. We remain committed to keeping the winter fuel allowance, free bus passes, prescriptions, and eye tests for all over 60s, without means testing.
- UKIP will reinstate “meals on wheels” which have been scrapped in some areas and pledges to protect services such as day care and home care. Frozen ready meals have replaced freshly cooked hot food.
- UKIP will fund a co-ordinating service for older people in every county, combining resources from across the NHS, social services, community agents and the voluntary sector. No vulnerable person should feel isolated or alone and this service will be proactive in identifying and assisting those suffering from loneliness.
- UKIP will not allow the NHS or third parties under contract to employ homecare workers on a zero-hour contract unless they are to the mutual benefit of employee and employer. UKIP will not allow them to end up being paid less than the minimum wage because they are expected to travel between appointments on their own time. UKIP will insist they are paid for the entire time they are on duty.
- UKIP will abolish the practice of arranging home care visits in fifteen- minute windows. Currently these short visits are for specific tasks or checks that have been agreed as part of a wider package of support. There is a risk these short visits will be rushed and not meet the person’s needs.

Long-term illness patients need to be removed from the NHS run hospitals, either into government dedicated centres (convalescent homes) or privately run facilities. Some elderly patients cannot possibly survive at home even with a full care package. Loneliness and isolation kills. Not being able to move these patients on, we have the ‘bed blocking’ situation which is adding to the NHS crisis. It is very worrying that more and more patients are having ‘Do Not Resuscitate Orders’ (DNRs) placed on them.

- UKIP will ensure that DNR decisions should always be taken according to the patient’s best interests. In many instances that may require an advance discussion with the patient or, if s/he lacks capacity, a discussion with the power of attorney or the next of kin. But where this is not possible the treating professionals must exercise their judgement in a humane and professional way.

Patients, particularly older patients may be frightened and require reassurance; confidence is important for patients to make a good recovery. Medical staff also need to get to know and communicate regularly with their patients. This is best achieved by employing staff who become familiar to them rather than different ones on every shift. They must speak good English.

- UKIP will support setting up more convalescent homes run by permanent senior qualified carers with good English language skills.

9.2 Equality and Disability

UKIP believe in equality for all.

Gender

Theresa May was moved to describe part of the Equality Act 2010 as 'socialism in one clause'. With roots in left-wing causes and with much of it previously required by bureaucrats in Brussels the Equality Act has motored cultural Marxists - from race baiters and radical feminists to trans zealots - to cause division and disharmony. No end of policies have been argued for or required under the Equality Act such as: less stop and search, recruitment by diversity not merit, more pay for overpaid women (particularly at the BBC) and for trans-women (i.e., men) to be in female prisons.

The long standing and revered and institution of marriage has been turned into a lifestyle by an equality law that empowered the courts to allow people to choose between marriage (which should be an exclusively heterosexual institution) and civil partnership (which should be an exclusively lesbian and gay institution).

Gender, like sex, is binary and society is built around the gender roles that men and women perform. Equality law has done much to erode the reality of difference between men and women. In the past, tiny numbers of adults who felt they were 'the wrong sex' might play the role of the other sex. But now, hormones, surgical operations, and legal rights are all too readily available, even for children whose, usually temporary, confusion about their sex is indulged, rather than addressed.

- UKIP will ban medical interventions for children under 18 associated with gender reassignment. This includes puberty blocking-hormones, cross-sex hormones, and surgical interventions for gender reassignment.

Disability

By repealing the Equality Act gender will cease to be a 'protected characteristic' and this will enable public and private bodies - such as workplaces, hospitals, schools, and prisons - to exercise their own judgement on how best to deal with trans issues.

- UKIP will repeal the Equality Act 2010 and shut down the Equality and Human Rights Commission, which receives an annual government grant of £17 million and spends much of it campaigning for left-wing causes (such as challenging government policies in the courts).

The disabled, due to their physical or mental impairment need protections, which are not required on account of characteristics arising from ordinary features such as one's race, religion, sex, sexuality, or gender. There are over 14 million disabled people in the UK and whilst many are in a wheelchair, are blind, or have a hearing aid, many more have disabilities that are non-visible. UKIP's policies are for a society that makes reasonable adaptations so that those with physical or mental impairments can fulfil their potential and play a full role in society.

Many people with severe mobility problems rely on Blue Badge parking permits. Yet parking spaces for these permit holders are scarce and are often used by drivers abusing the scheme either because they do not have valid Blue Badge Folders or have obtained them inappropriately.

- UKIP will run a campaign to stop abuse of the Blue Badge parking scheme, encourage better enforcement of the rules and investigate ways of curtailing the abuse.

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 worked well until it was repealed and replaced by the Equality Act 2010, except in Northern Ireland where the Disability Discrimination Act still applies.

- UKIP will pass an updated and amended version of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 to protect the interests of disabled people to secure for the whole United Kingdom the protections provided by the Equality Act 2010.
- UKIP will re-establish the Disability Rights Commission to oversee the enforcement of equal rights for disabled people.

Care for the Disabled

Care is only as good as the carer and in Britain there is room for improvement. Ever since the Blair government expanded higher education so that 50% of school-leavers went to university, those who are suited to caring have often been under trained, undervalued, under paid and in short supply. Instead of investing in carers, governments have expected and allowed employers to recruit people from overseas to work in the care sector, and some of them have poor English.

- UKIP will champion the role and rights of carers, who are the mainstays of good quality care. Having reduced the number of school leavers who go to university UKIP will encourage more people to train for the fulfilling role of being a carer.
- UKIP will encourage more people to train within care homes and to achieve NQV Level 2 as a minimum before going to clients' homes to provide a service.

9.3 Abuse and Exploitation

We cannot turn a blind eye.

Forced Marriages

Forced marriage is unlawful, it became a criminal offence in the UK under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act June 2014. Data from the Honour Based Violence Awareness Network (HBVAN) estimates around 8,000 to 10,000 forced marriages take place in the UK each year. It took till May 2018, nearly two years later for just one successful prosecution and only two attempts since.

From freedom of information requests, it is discovered that 56% of the departments responsible for children's social care do not keep records of those at risk of child marriage.

Under UK Immigration rules a victim of a forced marriage should be able to block their abuser's spouse visa application, by refusing to sign the sponsorship document thus making the victim a 'reluctant sponsor' meaning that the visa should not be issued.

The hypocrisy of the Home Office officials has been heavily criticised for turning a blind eye to forced marriages whilst tediously searching for irregularities in applications from genuine couples.

- UKIP will scrap 1929 Marriage Act that allows children to marry at 16 with parental consent. It will replace it with an Act to set the minimum age to marry when they reach adulthood at 18 years of age.
- UKIP will put procedures in place to make certain that departments responsible for children's social care keep records of any young person at risk from child marriage, making sure they do not fall off the radar.
- UKIP will enlist the services of the Home Office Forced Marriage Unit (FMU). to engage with schools and colleges to educate young people and ask them to register if they believe they are at risk.
- UKIP will investigate the slackness of the Home Office and question why they are seemingly running scared of being called a racist or culturally insensitive when faced with a 'reluctant sponsor'.

Human Trafficking & Slavery

Human trafficking is the process of trapping people using violence, deception, or coercion and exploiting them for financial or personal gain. Transporting or moving the victim doesn't define trafficking – it can take place within a single country or even within a single community.

Modern slavery is the illegal exploitation of people for personal or commercial gain and is present in every single area of this country. People can become entrapped and exploited in many forms, including being forced into county line drug supply, sexual exploitation, domestic servitude as cooks or cleaners and nannies, begging, crime (such as growing cannabis or dealing drugs), marriage, making our clothes, serving our food, picking our crops, working in factories, or even as organ donors.

40 million people are estimated to be trapped in modern slavery worldwide.

- 1 in 4 of them are children
- 1 in 10 are women and girls
- Over 10,000, have been identified by the authorities in the UK as potential victims.

In the Leicester Garment Factory scandal in 2020 the poor working conditions were highlighted by the spike of Covid -19 infections. They continued to operate during lockdown in squalid conditions being paid just £3.50 an hour, the UK minimum wage being £8.91 an hour for over 23-year-olds.

The fashion industry is one of the most significant polluters in the world and the plentiful supply of cheap fashion clothes is fuelled by people on poverty wages working in squalid conditions.

In March this year the UK published the world's first government slavery statement. It stated, 'they will continue to work with law enforcement, civil society, businesses, governments and the Independent Anti Slave Commissioner to tackle this outrage in every way we can, at home and abroad'.

The constant demand for cheap labour and exploitation keeps the traffickers busy. Traffickers often turn to websites to target vulnerable potential victims. The problems of mass immigration exacerbated by the slave traders is threatening our national security, citizen safety and is a massive strain on local authorities who seem to have responsibility for just about everything.

- UKIP will enforce stricter validity checks on websites offering jobs that could lead to exploitation and forced labour.
- UKIP will set up a licensing scheme for UK textiles manufacturers and will prosecute and close any business that uses child or adult forced labour.
- UKIP will call for “total abandonment” of fast fashion.
- UKIP will review the responsibilities of local authorities; it is clear they are overwhelmed and cannot cope.
- UKIP supports the call from Alexander Stafford MP for a Child Criminal & Sexual Exploitation Commissioner.
- UKIP would ensure such a remit would include exploitation of children and adults.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

The Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 replaced the Prohibition of Female Circumcision Act 1985, extending the ban on female genital mutilation to address the practice of taking girls abroad to undergo FGM procedures and increased the maximum penalty from 5 to 14 years imprisonment.

In 2015 the act was amended to include protection orders to safeguard potential victims of FGM and a legal requirement that healthcare professionals and teachers report cases of FGM in under-18s to the police.

It is also illegal to take girls who are UK residents overseas during ‘cutting season’. For thousands of girls in the UK, school holidays mean FGM “cutting season”. Girls who are cut face a lifetime of physical and emotional pain.

Despite the harm it causes, many women from FGM practising communities consider FGM normal to protect their cultural identity, but the issue of failing to prosecute cases of female genital mutilation must be addressed. FGM is a crime.

UK laws to protect women and children must be implemented fully and impartially, irrespective of the culture, ethnicity, or religious beliefs of the perpetrators. The safety and welfare of the child is paramount.

The UK’s only centre dedicated to eradicating FGM, set up by Theresa May, when she vowed to end FGM “within a generation” has had its funding stopped by the government.

The centre receives referrals on girls at risk from FGM, carries out assessments, takes out protection orders, and provides training to thousands of teachers, social workers, police officers and lawyers.

In October 2017 the centre expanded their remit to include Breast Flattening which is just another abuse linked to Faith or Belief.

Taking away the centre’s funding shows that the government is not taking FGM seriously. This heartless move has been made despite hundreds of new victims of FGM being identified every month and just one successful prosecution for the practice, despite being illegal in the UK for 35 years.

- UKIP will demand funding to the National FGM Centre be restored.
- UKIP will make the raising of awareness of FGM a high priority.
- UKIP will review the merits of FGM Protection Orders.
- UKIP will be asking why if this practice is a criminal offence in the UK why there are no prosecutions.

Honour based violence (HBV)

Religion and tradition are no excuse for abuse and there is no honour in it.

Honour Based Violence (HBV) can be described as a collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families, or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour.

There are many examples of HBV:

- physical abuse (kicking and beating)
- psychological pressure (strict monitoring, humiliation, threats)
- abandonment (leaving someone in their country of origin or sending them back there)
- forced suicide
- honour killing (murder)

The Honour Based Violence Awareness Network (HBVAN) estimates there are 12 honour killings of British girls in the UK each year.

The HBVAN stresses that there is little scriptural support for honour-based killings in any major religion and murders have been roundly condemned by several high status religious leaders.

Immigrants have brought barbaric cultural practices to our shores. These third world customs and traditions have no place in the United Kingdom. We are told that these crimes must be investigated with 'sensitivity'! As a result of this namby-pamby policing, perpetrators are not being brought to justice.

The government has been too slow to act and the whole mess is now completely out of hand. The attempt to create a multi-cultural society has been very successful and now we have incompatible cultures living parallel lives and even observing different laws.

- UKIP will investigate the failure of police to enforce UK law in culturally alien communities.

9.4 The Welfare of our Veterans

We value our Veterans.

Whenever HM Government calls on our brave armed forces to go into action on our behalf, they never let us down. UKIP will not let them down. We will resource them properly and we will honour the Armed Forces Covenant.

- UKIP will uphold the Armed Forces Covenant and protect all veterans.

Terms of service

If we are to increase the size of our armed forces – and we must – military service must be attractive and well rewarded. And service personnel should not be discriminated against by the tax system because they serve their country.

- UKIP will increase the authority of the Armed Forces Pay Review Body and ensure that service pay, and terms of service are of a standard calculated to increase the attraction of the Armed Forces as a career.
- UKIP will exempt all service personnel on duty overseas, including members of the Border Force, intelligence, and security services, from income tax in line with practice in other nations and in civilian employment.
- UKIP will guarantee up to 4 years university degree level education fees on a basis of one year's university tuition fees, while these remain in force, for each two years of military service in the regular or reserve forces to all successful university applicants either before the start of a service career (subject to the completion of the required term of service) or at its conclusion.

Accountability with a new Veterans Administration Department (VAD)

Those who have served in the armed forces need to have their needs and interests met.

- Veterans. This department will be organisationally and financially separated from the MoD. Border Force employees and members of the intelligence and security services will also be included in its remit.
- Staff at the VAD will be responsible for upholding the Armed Forces Covenant in co-operation with local government and charities. The minister will promote and protect the interests of veterans in a variety of fields including housing, health care (including mental health), resettlement, education, and training.

Meeting the needs of Veterans

The Minister for Veterans and the Veterans Administration Department will oversee several specific policies to address the needs and interests of veterans.

- The government will guarantee the offer of jobs in the police, prison, fire, ambulance, coastguard and border services and the new Migration Control Department to ex-servicemen and women who have served for a minimum of twelve years. Subject to the future migration controls in the case of Commonwealth or overseas nationals who served in the British armed forces, veterans will be offered a job in accordance with their qualifications.
- There is a strong link between mental illness and homelessness, especially among the unacceptably high numbers of veterans who are homeless. UKIP, through the VAD, will take all measures necessary in cooperation with local authorities and the NHS to address this. Measures will include making available up to 500 affordable rent houses every year for veterans and building ten halfway house hostels for homeless veterans in the major cities: two in London, the rest in Glasgow, Cardiff, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Birmingham, and Bristol.

- As part of the Armed Forces Resettlement Scheme, VAD will have the resources to channel loans, grants, and access to free professional advice and mentors, to veterans who wish to set up a business after leaving the forces. This will be known as 'Boots to Business'.
- UKIP, through the VAD, will ensure that proper provision is made for mental health care for veterans, especially those who have served on active operations. The NHS will be obliged to provide fast-track mental health treatment and provision of services for veterans.

Stop the Hostile Lawyers

UKIP believes that service personnel deployed on operations should obey established laws of war, especially those concerned with the protection of civilians. The Court Martial system should be used to police violations. However, in recent decades the European Convention on Human Rights has been used to impose inappropriate burdens on the military which have caused many veterans to be hounded through mischievous claims for compensation, or unfounded allegations of criminal behaviour whilst they were in the service of the Crown, in Northern Ireland, Iraq and Afghanistan. The problem is particularly grotesque when for those who served in Northern Ireland, sometimes more than forty years ago, some have faced show trials, while IRA and other convicted terrorists have been granted amnesty. The Overseas Operations (Service Personnel and Veterans) Act 2021 does little to address this problem.

- UKIP will withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights and repeal the Human Rights Act 1998 to remove the legal basis for these claims.
- UKIP will amend the Overseas Operations Act 2021 to end the discrimination that treats service personnel and veterans less favourably in terms of the court's discretionary power to enable time limits to be extended on the bringing of compensation claims.
- The show trials against veterans who served in Northern Ireland must end and UKIP does not support any measure that draws an equivalence between terrorist organisations and the armed forces of the Crown.

Cold War Service

- UKIP will issue a National Defence Medal to all former national servicemen and women and all veterans of the Cold War.

Section 10 - Culture and Identity

No longer a star on someone else's flag, we are proud to have won that battle.

The inhabitants of the British Isles share an interwoven history and heritage, formed over many centuries. Modern United Kingdom (UK) is a sovereign country, comprising England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The Acts of Union 1707 declared that the Kingdom of England and Kingdom of Scotland were "United into One Kingdom by the Name of Great Britain". The Acts of Union 1800 united the kingdom of Great Britain and the kingdom of Ireland in 1801, forming the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The name changed to the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" following partition of Ireland and independence of the Irish Free State in 1922.

The UK is a remarkable country, and we are an amazing people. We have helped shape the modern world.

- UKIP makes no apology for believing in the United Kingdom. The UK is the envy of the world for our richness of history, our democracy and liberty, our system of Common Law, our art, our architecture, our monarchy and our copious world-beating advances in science and technology. Our nation is a strong, proud, independent, sovereign nation and UKIP believes that it should remain so.

Cancel Culture

UKIP will show zero tolerance to anarchists who attempt to erase our history.

- UKIP opposes slavery, but at the same time, believes that our history cannot be changed retrospectively or undone. Slavery in Britain existed prior to the Roman occupation until the 12th century, following the Norman Conquest. From the 16th to 19th centuries, Barbary pirates and Barbary slave traders captured up to 1.25 million Europeans and sold them as slaves. The Barbary slavers came from Mediterranean (now Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya). In 1641, villagers along the south coast of England petitioned Charles I to protect them from abduction by Barbary pirates. An Atlantic slave trade formed part of British history from 1640 until the Slave Trade Act 1807 abolished it in the British Empire.
- UKIP opposes the Marxist, anti-capitalist Black Lives Matter campaign, which has increased racial tensions within the UK to the worst since the Second World War. UKIP opposes divisive gestures like taking the knee, and comparable stunts designed to undermine the history and heritage of our country.

Some UK schools and academies are removing historical novels and traditional musical instruments as part of a disingenuous agenda to "decolonise" curriculums and collections.

- UKIP opposes selective removal of historical literature or cultural material from places of learning.
- UKIP believes the role of schools and academies is to educate our young to be aware of and proud of UK history and heritage.

As a mark of respect, our forebears erected and paid for monuments and statues to celebrate important events or personalities from a time in our national past.

- UKIP believes it is deplorable that newcomers not born at the time should forcibly remove or deface them.
- UKIP will put protection orders on historic monuments and statues and require UK police to guard them to stop mobs defacing them or dragging them down. The Conservative government's "Retain & Explain" policy encourages revision of our history. No statue or monument is safe if our own government allows extremists to re-interpret or discredit our nation's past with their own disingenuous substitute narrative.

Freedom of Speech

Free speech is the freedom that makes democracy possible. It facilitates the free exchange of ideas in the public square, without which democracy dies. In recent decades, the right to speak freely has been curtailed by left wing ideas intended in particular to silence those with orthodox or conservative views on race, religion, sex, sexuality, and gender. Left-wing mobs on social media, politically correct regulators, woke police officers and other cancel culture zealots have conspired to distort political debate by turning Britain into a country with censorious overseers steeped in cultural Marxism.

- UKIP will repeal the Equality Act 2010 - with its protected characteristics of race, religion, sex, sexuality, and gender - which does so much to fortify the left in their politically correct views. UKIP will also shut down the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and the Government Equalities Office.
- The protection given to 'philosophical belief' in the Equality Act 2010 will be retained and strengthened, if necessary, to ensure that nobody is discriminated against in the workplace or elsewhere because of their political opinions. Cancel culture must be replaced with a culture that values free speech so that political ideas can be freely expressed and debated everywhere.
- UKIP will overhaul hate speech laws so that they are confined to criminalising speech that incites violence. Hate speech laws that are premised on subjective and easy to satisfy criteria such as by outlawing speech that is 'hateful', 'offensive' or 'disturbing' will be repealed.
- People must be free to criticise any religion, belief or belief system. UKIP will ensure that those who claim otherwise - such as those who drove a schoolteacher in Batley, Yorkshire, into hiding for teaching about free speech - are dealt with firmly under the law.
- UKIP will stop the Police investigation of and recording of 'non-crime hate incidents' and ensure that it and the Crown Prosecution Service only concern themselves with enforcing the pared down criminal law on speech.

Educational Bias

Our great traditions and culture are under threat from the woke whose 'culture war' must be defeated so that there is: no encouraging of confused kids to 'change' sex; no unconscious bias training; no tearing down of statutes or re-writing of history; and no challenge to recruitment, promotion, and outcomes on the sole basis of merit. Public institutions - such as the BBC, schools, universities, the NHS, and police forces - must return to discharging their paramount purpose, untrammelled by notions of diversity and political correctness.

- UKIP will promote a unifying British culture, open to anyone who wishes to identify with Britain and its values and culture, regardless of race, religion, or ethnicity. Genuine inclusiveness can only be achieved by celebrating the best of British.
- UKIP rejects multiculturalism, the doctrine that encourages different ethnic and religious groups to retain and celebrate cultural difference at the expense of integrating into the majority culture. Multiculturalism, rebranded as 'diversity', means that every generation of migrants is a first generation, and it results in the divisiveness of parallel communities where minority communities have values and customs that conflict with British ones. Only a process of assimilation can overcome these divisions and form a cohesive nation.
- UKIP will prioritise teaching the history of the British Isles to all children in all UK schools and promote respect for our national flag and institutions.
- UKIP will promote English as a common ingredient that binds our society together. We will end the use of multi-lingual formatting on official documents; a problem motored by the Equality Act. UKIP is concerned at the staggeringly high number of foreign languages now spoken in some UK schools. Failing to communicate in English cannot be good for social cohesion.
- UKIP will hold an independent national inquiry into the political correctness that treats some minority communities preferentially. The widespread sexual abuse of vulnerable girls by majority-Pakistani grooming and rape gangs is a scandal covered up for many years. Those in local government and the police who failed to protect children from rape gangs must be brought to account.

Media Bias and Social Media

During and after the Brexit referendum the mainstream media demonstrated its key role in promoting the values and beliefs of the out-of-touch elite, with ideas that served their interests at the expense of ordinary people. The mainstream media shows no sign of addressing their biases.

- UKIP will legislate to change the BBC licence fee from a tax to a voluntary subscription. The licence fee is an outdated, regressive tax amounting to £3.5 billion a year, which unjustly penalises the poor and those who do not watch the BBC. UKIP will break up and sell off the bulk of the BBC. The BBC World Service could be retained under Government control.
- Despite protesting its neutrality, the BBC is biased on political and social issues. Regulations requiring impartiality are now antiquated and unenforceable. Upon the privatisation of the BBC, UKIP will remove regulations requiring broadcast media to present political neutrality, to bring them in line with print and digital media.
- Channel 4 is a publicly owned entity under the control of the Department of Digital, Culture, Media & Sport. Although funded by advertising, any potential liabilities fall to the taxpayer. UKIP will sell it off on the commercial market.

Heritage and History

UKIP is unambiguously proud of our nation's magnificent past and our global leadership. We salute our ancestors' achievements. Our naval power led to voyages of discovery and the acquisition and settlement of overseas colonies, particularly in North America and the Caribbean. The British Empire, at its height, encompassed almost a quarter of the world's landmass and a third of the world's population and was the largest empire in history. British influence-built roads and railways and gave education, sport, religion and the English language to people in hitherto underdeveloped countries and Britain led the way in abolishing the slave trade.

Our global influence is still clearly visible in the 21st century. The present-day Commonwealth, established in 1965, takes in some 2.4 billion people, or a third of the global population. Its head is Queen Elizabeth II, the British monarch. It supports member countries to achieve development, democracy, and peace.

The foundation of the UK constitutional framework, legal system and legislature is on Judeo-Christian values. Our Head of State is the Defender of the (Christian) Faith. We have an established Christian church and bishops sit in our Parliament. Most bank holidays mark a Christian festival.

- UKIP will defend our historical legacy, protect the heritage passed down to us from our predecessors, and keep it safe for the future of our children and our children's children.
- UKIP believes in complete freedom of religion, but we will not rewrite our history. UKIP will protect our heritage and we will never threaten it, weaken it nor give it away.
- UKIP will preserve the historic natural beauty of our islands and protect our countryside and the historic character of our towns and villages for the benefit of future generations.

Appendix One

Section 6 The Environment

The World Environment, Weather and Climate

Wishing to Save the Environment is not the same as being an Environmentalist. The former is an altruistic tendency while the latter is usually politics and being a Watermelon, Green on the Outside and Red on the Inside.

There is no such thing as a global climate. There are mega climate areas over the oceans and over large land masses such as Australia, the vast tundra of Siberia, and the American mid-west, the Sahara, and the South African plateau which have dominant climates but there are quite different climates in mountainous regions and around the coasts.

There are obviously medium size climate regions within continents, but mountains and valleys have their own micro-climates which vary enormously. Even a relatively small island such as the UK mainland is made up of numerous medium and micro-climates which around our coast are affected by prevailing wind from the arctic, from the Atlantic, and from the Bay of Biscay in the southwest.

The Americans say we don't have regular weather we only get samples! The single greatest factor affecting the global wind and tides is the position of the Moon in its regular orbit around our planet.

Tidal flows around islands and continents are never repeated because rain washes the land back into the oceans and builds up sediment in the estuaries and on the ocean floor. This inevitably builds up creating flatlands pushing the coastlines out. At the same time exposed coastlines are constantly eroded back into the sea.

Along the centres of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans are mid oceanic ridges which pass over the north pole and have up-welling lava pushing each side apart at a rate of about 3cm (just over an inch) every year. The oceanic tectonic plates are forced back down into the mantle where they meet the continental plates building mountains above them and create volcanic eruptions.

Till the last century the rains were winning with erosion and the seas were apparently rising at a rate of 3cm per century but over the last 50 years this has slowed to a rate about 2cm per century, actually indicating lower ocean temperatures and less precipitation. Global cooling not warming.

Around the Mediterranean Sea there are parts of Italy that have risen 20 feet over a period of just 200 years while at Greece there are destroyed cities, giant carved pillars, and stone walls 20 feet under the water lost over a thousand years ago.

We find it difficult to perceive these changes within a lifetime if we are lucky of 100 years.

The source of all the heat on Earth is the Sun and changes in its output on an annual basis of +/-0.1% would cause global temperature to rise or fall by 0.3°C if it wasn't for the natural thermostat of negative feedback by water evaporating from the tropical oceans and carrying latent heat back to space.

Appendix Two

SECTION 7 – TAX & SPENDING

TAX

There are 3 basic tiers of tax, 20%, 40%, and 45%.

The Personal Tax Allowance is £12,570 but it is phased out for earnings over £100k. The phasing out range splits the 40% range and creates 5 bands, 20%, 40%, 50%, 40%, and 45% and adds £2,514 to higher earnings, as follows:-

£12,571	to £50,270	at 20%
£50,271	to £100k	at 40%
£100,001	to £125,140	at 50%
£125,141	to £150k	at 40% + £2,514.
£150,001	and above	at 45% + £2,514.

EMPLOYED NATIONAL INSURANCE

There are 2 tiers of NI for employed people, with effect from 6 April 2022, 13.8%, and 2%. The Employed Allowance is £9,568.

£9569	to £50,270	at 13.25%.
£50,271	and above	at 2%.

SELF EMPLOYED NATIONAL INSURANCE

There are 3 rates of NI for Self Employed people, with effect from 6 April 2022, £158.60 a year, 10.25% and 2%. Self-employed pay less as they don't get sick leave.

£6,515	to £9,568	at £158.60 a year.
£9,569	to £50,270	at 12%,
£50,271	and above	at 2%.

Table 1 Public Expenditure Amounts in £b.

Department	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Pensions	156	161	165	161	163
Healthcare	143	147	153	164	219
Benefits	113	114	114	120	139
Education	85	86	88	91	96
Defence	46	45	50	51	53
Protection	30	30	33	35	39
Transport	29	32	33	35	45
Climate Change *	15	16	17	18	19
Gov't Admin *	14	18	16	17	20
Overseas *	14	15	15	15.5	15
Other Misc. *	113	107	116	123.5	245
Loan Interest *	50	57	49	49	40
Total Spending	808	832	849	880	1093

vii. Data from www.ukpublicspending.co.uk

*Items that are all unnecessary liabilities.

Climate Change is too sensitive to be listed by the government so is an estimate. The amount assigned to it has been subtracted from Other Misc.

Under Healthcare, the years ending April 2017 to April 2019 are typical but obviously the years ending April 2020 and April 2021 have incurred a massive overspend due to Covid

Table 2 HMRC Annual Tax & Revenue, amounts in £b

Income type	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Income Tax	240	249	264	273	267
National Insurance	126	132	138	145	144
Indirect Tax	305	318	333	339	301
Corporation Tax	80	79	75	78	76
Balance	1	-4	-4	-18	-6
GNI	752	774	806	817	782
GDP	2017	2085	2163	2220	2101

Income Tax & NI make up 49% of revenue

Indirect Tax is 41% of revenue.

Corporation Tax is around 10% of revenue

GNI is typically 40% of GDP **see Table 3**

Table 3 Tax Revenue, Public Spending, & Debt, amounts in £b.

YEAR	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Spending table 1	808	832	849	880	1093
GNI table 2	752	774	806	817	782
Annual Overspend *	56	58	43	63	311
Capital Investment	61	53	32	46	46
Accumulated Debt *	1631	1689	1732	1841	2198
GDP	2017	2085	2163	2220	2101
Revenue/GDP	37.3%	37.1%	37.3%	36.8%	37.2%

viii. www.ukpublicspending.co.uk

*Rows calculated negative values, by Antony Nailer BA



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