

# **THE NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIST MANIFESTO**

**“Three Acres and a Cow”**

**Volume Three**

**BY MEMBERS OF THE NDP**







# National Distributist Party Manifesto

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# THE NATIONAL DISTRIBUTIST PARTY

## Principle Goals

The NDP was formed around late April of 2020, with the aim of causing change in the social and economic stance of British politics.

The NDP is a socially traditionalist and conservative party, who support Distributism economically.

For too long have the British people been lied to by deceiving politicians, who put their own greed ahead of the people of this great nation. The neo-liberals want to see our culture and heritage destroyed, whilst the 'conservatives' are happy for small businesses to collapse if it means a slight increase in the GDP.

## On Distributism

Distributism is a 'third-positionist' economic system, which opposes both laissez-faire capitalism and state socialism – which Distributists see as both being equally flawed and exploitative.

Distributists believe that no single company or owner should hold all the power and wealth within a single market, instead, this power should be distributed among as many owners as possible. The purpose of this is to ensure that the nation's citizens can become as self-reliant as possible.

Unlike socialism, the means of production are not centralised under the state but spread as widely as possible. In relation to laissez-faire capitalism, the means of production are spread to many different owners, rather than a few large companies or wealthy individuals and elites.

One main principle of Distributism is subsidiarity. This is essentially that no larger unit or company should perform a function that can be performed by a smaller one – the function in hand should be conducted and performed by the smallest unit or company. Families should become as self-reliant as possible, instead of relying upon larger companies and monopolies. “Give someone a fish, and you feed him for a day. Teach the person to fish, and you feed him for a lifetime”; families should, wherever possible, be given the freedom to provide for themselves.

Other principles of Distributism include private property (farmers and their land, plumbers and their tools, software developers and their computers – equipment may also be co-owned by local communities or partners within a business), dissolution of private banking (not necessarily the banking system as a whole, but rather the way private banks make money by charging interest), guilds, antitrust legislation,

and the promotion of a society of artisans. In summary, Distributism supports the idea of 'industrial democracy', and the co-operative model of business.

## Guilds

A guild is an association of artisans and merchants who oversee the practice of their trade in a particular area. Unlike unions that are organised upon class interests and struggle, guilds are a mix of classes that include both employees and employers – who co-operate for a mutual benefit of the market they work within.

Guilds will be set up by the government and overseen by the local authorities. Chosen employers and employees will discuss possible ideas and plans that will support everyone within the trade. Such meetings will take place on a local level within County Halls or Guildhalls

– to empower local businesses. If anyone, or any company, is found cheating the public, they will be fined or banned from the guild.

A Guild Master will be selected by the members of their local guild to represent the trade for their constituency within the House of Lords - helping further empower all Britons.

### Anti-Trust Legislation

Too much capitalism means too few capitalists, not too many. We will implement an extensive system of anti-trust legislation to prevent the concentration of market power to sit within the hands of a few. Anti-trust legislation benefits our economy as it allows economic activity to be decentralised among many different industry participants, rather than having one or few large players within the market.

Such legislation will be improved upon to create a society where British, family-owned

businesses can compete and grow within their markets.

## Failures of Conservatism and the Corruption of Labour

Since the fall of one-nation conservatism in the 1990s, the Conservative Party has drifted away from all elements even remotely conservative in nature. However, every election season, Conservative voters cross the box for the Tories. Why? In every season, the Tories continually fill voters' ears with false promises, whether it is residential construction numbers, funding for education, or most notably, lowering immigration numbers. Time and time again the Conservative Party falls short on their promises to the British public because they know nobody else can affect their monopoly on the idea of conservatism at the ballot box.

These attitudes were on full display in the wake of the 2015 election when the Conservatives were rocked by a 15% UKIP



vote, a threat to their aforementioned monopoly. Immediately following, the Tories switched strategies and, through subsequent actions, absorbed UKIP/Brexit/Reform's bases. After two years, they returned to their usual policies after leaving themselves no form of conservative opposition to challenge them.

Not only is this the fault of the Conservative Party, but it is also equally the fault of public conservative movements who rely on populist figureheads and are over-reliant on single-issue parties, instead of building a movement off the back of an established political thought and putting their ideology in the mainstream. This is what sets the National Distributist Party apart from other conservative movements. We are not a "Tory-lite" party, or a single-issue party like UKIP.

Conservative policy since 2010 is no longer what is considered true conservatism, instead it has amalgamated into protecting large corporations who are dodging taxes, doing nothing to stop mass migration and social change, along with more recent pandemic

action which is purely draconian in every sense of the word.

It is now abundantly clear that the Conservatives do not care for the man on the street. David Cameron has been quoted as saying “We don't want to build council houses as it creates Labour voters.” The utter contempt they have to hold someone's livelihood in jeopardy over party politics is not only abhorrent, but it is a showcase of the career politician's contempt for those they are meant to serve. Not only is their failure seen presented in the words they mutter, but it is also exhibited in how weak they have been in dealing with the biggest health crisis facing the UK, obesity and the falling fertility rates. Despite continually dropping fertility rates and accelerated obesity rates, the ‘Conservative’ government has taken absolutely no steps in finding the cause for these issues or stepping up to the plate and solving these issues so our nation can flourish and prosper.

One would propose that a government who pledges to be in support for traditional family structures, despite allowing civil unions and overseeing the highest single parenthood rate since the end of the second world war, would be acting in order to sort this issue through either sizeable tax breaks for parents or banning abortion for those who aren't in danger of death. Both of the aforementioned suggestions are supported by the NDP. These are true conservative policies and solutions.

The solution to the rotten structure of politics is to join the NDP. We are entrenched in twentieth century political thought, and we are a movement spearheaded by the youth of this nation - we will be around for the next thirty, forty, fifty, even one-hundred years plus.

The Labour Party was founded in 1906, and since its foundation, has declared that its prime aims are to defend the rights of workers and trade unions. How did a political project based upon promising foundations go so awry?

Well, it all starts in 1994 with the appointment of Tony Blair to head of the

Labour Party. From the get-go, Blair sought to radically change Labour into a more centrist party following a new ideology then known as “New Labour”, or better known today as Blairism. This transformed the organisation from a party fresh out of battling alongside coal miners and dockworkers to a party now known for weakness, miscalculations, and the distinct appeal to out of touch middle classed university students.

The policies we know today as Blairism are centred on three main subjects:

- Globalism
- Interventionism
- Irresponsible social welfare

The second reason was his hammering down on welfare and increased spending in all government departments, which was popular with a British public who wanted to be seen as one of the best countries as a part of new millennia optimism, who were blinded by their

whimsical view on the next one hundred years.

Since, the Blair era Labour has become the party of multiculturalism (a policy nearly no true-blue collar worker in this nation favours) and a congregation of whiny students brought together under the Momentum movement. Is this so-called “Labour Party” worthy of the support it is granted? Absolutely not, however, they can scrape by in times of party crisis by the incumbent two party system, because voters are forced to choose between the better of two evils.

Labour is out of date and out of touch. It is time for a new party to take its place.

# DEMOCRACY & THE UNION

## Political & Democratic Reform

It is indisputable that the democracy of our country has been terribly corrupted. First Past the Post - our current electoral system - purports to represent the people fairly and competently. In reality, it has given us no options in challenging spiralling inequality and abuses of power - both championed by our political elite - and collapsed both trust and engagement in politics.

Is it necessary to explain First Past the Post? To keep it short; in a given voting constituency, the party that receives the most votes receives the entire seat. All other votes are effectively discarded. In the best-case scenario this is an unnecessary stabilising factor - to ensure we have 'strong governments that get things done!' - and in the worst case, it is a blank cheque to those in power which promises free political capital and, without overwhelming opposition,

that they may act as they wish with most public oversight mitigated.

That worst case scenario is our modern reality. First Past the Post has resulted in abhorrent manipulations of democratic practice. One example: in 2010, the Conservative Party won 36% of the votes, but received 306 seats (47%), a whole 11% difference. In an election of 30 million constituents, that 11% entailed over 3 million votes, which when added to the actual Conservative voters gave the impression that far more people had voted for them than truly had.

The issues with this, and with First Past the Post in general, are three-fold. First, such an impression in the public eye of overwhelming support generates endless political capital for the ruling elite, which they can wield as an excuse for their morally indefensible actions. Simply, we as the public let them get away with far more than they should - Brexit lies, Party gate, etc. - because of a conjured conception that they have a public mandate to carry out their vile business. They do not, and we should hold them accountable for far more than we do.

Second, it promotes nothing but policy convergence. Votes are wasted in First Past the Post: it's simply how the 'losers' votes are treated. All of the votes that were not for the majority in a given area do not carry over into the national sphere, so it is vital to win at the local level. Parties gravitate towards the centre, where they can attain the most votes, and lose all the features that made them worth founding in the first place. The Conservatives stand for conservatism in name alone; Labour have left behind the working class. Both parties have moved their ideological 'goalposts' so greatly that they are unrecognisable from their past selves. Under other systems of proportional representation - Germany, for example - minor parties exist and thrive because their policies, as far outside the Overton's window as they may be, still garner support from voter minorities. This is their right, and it is the right we must naturalise, for when we allow and incentivise parties catering to these minorities we incentivise engagement across the spectrum into politics, and this can only increase the health of our democracy. Third, it is a mockery of democratic practice. Nothing more, and



nothing less; in every constituency votes are wasted. Votes cast by people who have just as much right to express themselves politically as anyone else, but who are stymied only by where they live. How can we stand by as proponents of democracy while this goes on? We cannot and should not. Regardless of the politics of a particular region, no British citizen should be excluded from the expression of their rights.

In First Past the Post's place, we must raise up an alternative system, one which represents the people of Britain properly. Of all of them, Proportional Representation is the most self-evident and valid; a system where the percentage of votes received pertains as closely as possible to the percentage of seats awarded. No vote would be automatically ruled out by merit of location or party choice. At the very least, it is a step in the right direction from First Past the Post. There may yet be specifics to be worked out; the position of MPs and the question of them being regional or not: the role of the Speaker in Parliament, and their representation of their constituents: the option

to vote for multiple parties with which you agree, etc. Yet all of these questions would not nearly match the great issue we face under First Past the Post; this very system that we implemented to ensure a government with strong mandates, simply makes government untouchable. We need only look back on the past to see that these mandates have enriched only the rich, and made poorer only the poor, crushing the freedom out of the people of the United Kingdom.

It is vital that all people of Britain are represented. Currently, the speaker of the House of Commons sits on a constituency seat because they have to be neutral. As a result, it denies an entire constituency, of some 70,000 voters, a voice to hold government to account.

The NDP proposes an alternative solution, one that maintains tradition, but allows complete representation. The speaker will continue to be selected from the MPs, but they would vacate their old seat to sit in a dedicated seat for the speaker. With this, all Britons will be represented and able to hold the government to account.

## The House of Lords

The House of Lords, although undemocratic in nature, is not a point of contention for the NDP. What we do hold problems with is the current makeup of the House. The intentions behind the House of Lords have been completely destroyed by Labour and Conservative mismanagement. The idea behind a set of unelected experts to scrutinize legislation is not problematic in of itself, however appointments to the Lords have become nothing more than political rewards to Labour and Conservative politicians - former MEPs, party donors and indeed most alarming of all, former MPs whose constituents voted out only to see them placed back in the Lords and placed back in the very government they were voted out of.

Our solution to this problem is a simple one - the right to remove members of the House of Lords, including the removal of the titles and responsibilities that come with the position.

This will be used by the NDP to purge political appointments and career politicians which have infested the House for decades, whilst retaining the expert opinions of Britons whose contributions to the nation have warranted promotion to Lordships. The House of Lords will also be extended in numbers to house Guild Masters that will represent the trade for their constituency - helping further empower all Britons.

### Local and Mayoral Authorities

The NDP holds the position that whilst a strong national government is necessary for the security and protection of the people, localisation and greater democratic powers must be granted to the people.

We hold the position that national bodies should hold jurisdiction over matters such as education - as to grant every British child equal

opportunity going into adulthood, but any other matters can and should be subject to ‘the will of communities’. Further devolution at a strictly local level for communities across the United Kingdom will be welcomed by the NDP.

The NDP also welcomes the power of mayors and metropolitan authorities, in keeping checks on central government and preventing a detached set of London elites having a monopoly on political power and the decision-making process. Although national government holds responsibility in devising a national strategy for transport and infrastructure, the exact implementation of such strategies must always be debated and implemented at a local/metropolitan level, as to respect principles of local democracy.

## The Devolved Governments

Devolution is the statutory delegation of powers from the central government of a sovereign state to govern at a subnational level, such as a regional or local level.

Devolution allows greater say for areas of the country that may feel isolated and ensures that their issues are listened to. Many counties feel isolated due to not the lack of acknowledgement over the past 50 years, which has resulted in separatist movements in themselves, such as the Shetland Islands and Orkney Islands threatening to separate from mainland Scotland. It is important for the issues of an area to be listened to and acted upon, as if they are not, and instead feel isolated, it may lead to separatist movements instead. To combat this, local councils will be given additional financial support, as well as their issues being supported and acted upon as they should be. Northern counties can serve as

another example, where they've been ignored by upper class London politicians since the end of WW2.

As each nation has their own issues that others may not, it is vitally important for each country to have their own parliament. This is already the case with Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, but not for England. Therefore, an English parliament will be built to accommodate our own issues.

### Holding Politicians to Account

At the start of 2022, the row in Parliament about the Owen Patterson scandal was still big news, however, what lied around the corner was one of the biggest failures in accountability in the 21st Century thus far. The Covid Christmas Party scandal is a clear-cut example of the sitting Prime Minister and his government holding the people they are meant

to serve in contempt. At the time of the Christmas parties, the general public's life had been reduced to home isolation and the one trip a week to the shops.

Many couldn't say goodbye to their loved ones in hospital, attend funerals for people close to them or see the people they held dearly, and at the same time, these people were sacrificing their religious holidays and traditions for what was deemed the common good. Those who enacted this isolation edict were supposedly leading the nation, however, they instead displayed one rule for thee, another rule for me.

What subsequently happened was the media and the opposition, the Labour Party, whipping up a deserved frenzy, however, the scandal has been dropped entirely in order to focus on the new ongoing crisis. The only consequence of this scandal has been one or two ministers resigning and the North Shropshire by-election switching the constituency to the Labour-lite



Liberal democrats. What this says about the public's ability to hold politicians to account is that we simply cannot hold those in government to account in the current political and media atmosphere, because as soon as a story which makes more money for the big media conglomerates comes around, the old news is dropped, and the pressure is released.

What happened to the calls to resign? Where did the outrage go? The NDP, if put into the position of an opposition government, will not let such short sightedness become the status quo and will attempt to rebuild the standard that the government is well and truly accountable to the people, and not the faux media outrage that is prevalent in today's political eco-system.

## Executive Power and the Constitution

It is no exaggeration to say that in recent times we have seen the massive expansion of State power to the detriment of the people's welfare and liberty. Consider how absurd a situation that is. Should not the power of the State serve its peoples good, and not harm them? Anything short of that is an abuse of the State's authority and must be, not only complained about, but remedied in fact – something politicians greedily eyeing power think not to do. Indeed, self-professed 'libertarians', such as Boris Johnson, speak loudly of liberties, proclaim their deep suspicion of the State, and then act to expand the very same government which they do so much fear! Lord Sumption called this the “most significant interference with personal freedom in the history of our country”.<sup>1</sup> It

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<sup>1</sup> Lord Sumption, *Government by decree: Covid-19 and the Constitution*, Cambridge Freshfields Annual Law Lecture, 27 October 2020, p. 1.  
URL:  
[https://resources.law.cam.ac.uk/privatelaw/Freshfields\\_Lecture\\_2020\\_Government\\_by\\_Decree.pdf](https://resources.law.cam.ac.uk/privatelaw/Freshfields_Lecture_2020_Government_by_Decree.pdf) accessed 23 December 2021.

seems not very libertarian, nor conservative, to wantonly chop down the ancient forest of liberty and rule of law cultivated in this great nation.

The regulations of the past few years regarding the management of coronavirus are an excellent case in point. The Coronavirus Act 2020 includes several provisions<sup>2</sup> allowing the executive to make and modify primary legislation via “Henry VIII clauses” without proper Parliamentary scrutiny. Delegated legislation is, indeed, an important aspect of the legislative process, but should it be so broad that the State may impose burdens upon citizens lives with great ease and little opportunity for questioning? Certainly not. Should necessary restrictions be imposed, there must be debate about them; for our rulers are not angels who could abuse their power, but men prone to corruption. And corrupt they have shown themselves to be. For why, then,

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<sup>2</sup> See Coronavirus Act 2020, s22, s34, s78, schedule 29.

did Mr. Johnson and several other senior government figures party merrily away during the Christmas lockdowns<sup>3</sup> while the rest of the country was, effectively, under miserable house arrest? Delegated legislation has its place in our system of government. There are simply too many aspects of government for Parliament, which makes a limited number of laws, to legislate on. However, provisions for delegated legislation in Statute should never be so broad as to allow significant extra-parliamentary legislation to be passed that it reshapes the fabric of the nation and recklessly suppresses the civil rights and liberties which so many generations of our people had taken for granted. Such legislation must be presented to Parliament, and not just to a decapitated House of Commons, as was the House during the COVID situation, but the whole house, as far as is possible, for the strictest scrutiny.

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<sup>3</sup> See <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-59625432> and <https://inews.co.uk/news/downing-street-christmas-party-parties-list-ministers-aides-row-latest-1343231> accessed 23 December 2021.

Emergencies pass away, but the damage that is needlessly inflicted in misguided attempts to confront them often does not.

In 2018, the House of Lords report on *The Legislative Process: The Delegation of Powers* firmly stated that: “Guidance is not legislation and should not be treated as such”.<sup>4</sup> Clearly the government did not care. It deliberately confused the distinction between guidance, which is, by itself, a mere suggestion, and legislation, which is legally binding. In so doing, it abused its power greatly. For example, the Prime Minister announced on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March 2020 that lockdowns would be implemented “immediately”.<sup>5</sup> His stooge Health Secretary Matt Hancock said to the House of Commons the very next day that, “These measures are not advice; they are rules. They will be enforced, including by the police, with fines for non-

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<sup>4</sup> Select Committee on the Constitution, *The Legislative Process: The Delegation of Powers*, 20 November 2018, HL 225 2017-2019, para 81.

<sup>5</sup> The Rt. Hon. Boris Johnson MP, *Prime Minister's statement on coronavirus (COVID-19): 23 March 2020*, Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street, 23 March 2020. URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-address-to-the-nation-on-coronavirus-23-march-2020> accessed 23rd December 2021.

compliance starting at £30 but up to unlimited fines.”<sup>6</sup> But what is a rule if not a law? And no law was yet made empowering the State to act so radically, not when the Prime Minister pretended to announce a lockdown, not when the Health Secretary reaffirmed the point, not even the day thereafter. It was only on 1PM of the 26<sup>th</sup> of March that the relevant statutory instrument was made, empowering the State to act thus.<sup>7</sup> Why were the police expected to enforce the Prime Minister’s whim? Is Mr. Johnson the Sun King, to say that he is himself the law? Certainly not. We live not under a tyrannical despotism, nor have we for ages past, wherein the leader enforces his caprice on the helpless ruled. Such desires, not even issued as guidance, should never be enforced as law, for then the rule of law becomes null and void. Nor should guidance be treated as law, which it was at various points under the reason of saving the

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<sup>6</sup> HC Deb 24 March 2020, vol 674, col 241. URL: <https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2020-03-24/debates/CCD4997B-275A-4A90-8DDF-7C26C5123885/Covid-19Update> accessed 23 March 2020.

<sup>7</sup> See The Health Protection (Coronavirus, Restrictions) (England) Regulations 2020, SI 2020/350. URL: [https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2020/350/pdfs/ukxi\\_20200350\\_en.pdf](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2020/350/pdfs/ukxi_20200350_en.pdf)

country from the virus, precisely because it is not the law. Should ministers abuse their authority and issue guidance and present it as law, they must face sanctions under the law – the institution they sought to undermine. For such misbehaviour contributes much to the discrediting of the law and government as a whole; this cannot be considered acceptable to any right-thinking person intent on the stability of the State and society, as well as, the preservation of our precious constitutional heritage, of which the rule of law is a necessary part.

### One Union – One Executive

Devolution has been one of the great blessings of recent times. In it we see the principle of subsidiarity, so essential to healthy states, in action. Decisions are best made locally, for local people know best about their own troubles; machine-minded bureaucrats in nondescript office blocks enforcing bland regulations uniformly on the rich national tapestry that is

Britain, are clearly anathema to any wise notion of government. And yet, as with all things human, devolution has its limitations. We are one United Kingdom, not a cacophony of clashing cymbals emitting conflicting policies of discordant sounds, or wounding statements about breaking the union for political expedience. For this reason, it is important the devolution, though good, should not be let to go out of hand. It is recognised that on devolved matters, approaches between the nations may differ because of different local needs; this is, of course, why devolution exists. In this vein, the Sewel Convention states the practical consequences of devolution, “that the Parliament of the United Kingdom will not normally legislate with regard to devolved matters without the consent” of devolved administrations.<sup>8</sup> However, the legislation about devolution makes it clear that Parliament retains its authority. It would be unfortunate if

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<sup>8</sup> Scotland Act 1998 s 28(8).



Parliament were forced, as has happened in recent years (particularly on Brexit), to move with pressing matters urgent to the common good of the realm without the support of devolved administrations because of their intransigence. For this reason, regular meetings should be had between the UK Government and the devolved administrations, especially through the UK intergovernmental council whose chairman is the Prime Minister. Here, disputes and points of potential tension should be resolved to prevent a more public dispute arising. Public friction between the nations seriously damages the unions and enkindles mistrust between the governments which can only be a cause of glee to our foes. In the interests of unity, the minister for the union and chairman of the intergovernmental council, which is the Prime Minister, must take a more active role in relations with the devolved nations. The role must not be a decorative pin, as it is now. It must show the substance of what its name signifies, or else it is merely the

product of a pathetic conjuring trick whereby the Prime Minister is vested with a new title but does nothing to meet its grave responsibilities; this has been the case with many Premiers to date – it shall not be so with the National Distributist Party. In the Union we are firmly bonded; in squabbles we implode; our country cannot be allowed to fall victim to such an ignominious fate. We recognise this, and this is why we are firmly committed to strengthening this grand Union of ours: this United Kingdom.

# TAX & EXPENDITURE

## A Balanced Budget and British Investments

It is through a Distributist economy that Britain, and everything that makes Britain great, can thrive. An economic structure that ensures that expenditure is wisely spent, spent in areas that are beneficial to the people of Britain, and isn't wasted on politically correct services such as the Chief People Officer at the NHS who is on a salary of over £200,000 - enough to pay the salaries of nine newly qualified nurses.

The NDP will ensure that money is wisely spent, taking money from needless services, and focusing it in areas that need further support, such as the environment, construction, education, and small businesses. Money will also be directed from foreign aid back into Britain, to help the homeless and hungry we already have here, rather than be wasted in

other countries through ruinous spending. Along with the money of foreign aid, the increased tax on foreign items, increased taxation on large companies/monopolies, and money that we provide NATO and the UN (which the NDP would support leaving), would also help us invest into areas that will see Britain and her people thrive.

### Small Businesses - a Nation of Shopkeepers

Shopping local helps reduce unemployment and helps grow the nation's economy. As demand increases, local businesses will have to employ more staff to keep up with the increase in demand. As there is greater increase in demand, this means there will be more money spent, more money spent that directly goes into the British economy; allowing for businesses to employ more staff, buy and sell more goods, and increase the pay of staff. More money spent into the British economy allows for

additional funds to public services that are in dire need of support, such as the NHS, police, and the education system.

Shopping local creates a sense of belonging and community, rather than an atomised society. The customers know who they are buying off, whilst the owners understand who their customers are, what they like, and how to improve. Unlike large monopolies, local shops don't see customers as profit, but rather neighbours, friends, and family. With foreign goods, there is a high chance that it has been made with cheaper materials in a sweatshop where the working conditions are unbearable, and the pay is minimal. With local produce, the customer knows directly how the produce has been made and where it has been made. Shopping local is ethically right.

Shopping local helps support our environment than importing goods and produce. Shopping local is so beneficial to the environment as the

15 largest shipping vessels create more pollution than all the automobiles on Earth combined.

The NDP, and Distributism as a whole, promotes a society of artisans and culture. This is achieved by placing importance on small, local businesses, a promotion of local culture, and favouring of small production over capitalistic mass production. A society of artisans allows our society to see the unification of capital, ownership and production, something that we at the NDP see as an ideal over the current alienation of man from work that is seen in a capitalistic society.

Wanting to see a society of artisans does not mean that we favour a technological regression to a pre-Industrial Revolution lifestyle, but rather a society that favours local ownership of factories and industrial centres over ownership of factories and industrial centres to sit in the hands of multi-national companies. The NDP

will ensure that products and produce such as food and clothing will be returned to local producers and artisans.

A society of artisans will see our local communities thrive as businesses blossom and members of the public score a goal for Britain by buying British and spending their money directly back into the British economy.

## Corporations and their Duty to the British Public

In Britain, we live in an economy where the rich get richer, the middle class is squeezed, and the poor get poorer. This is occurring for the simple reason that the cost of living is simply too high for a large proportion of the population and is inflating faster than wages are increasing.

What isn't helping this issue is some major companies supplying more jobs that have a high turnover rate as opposed to traditional jobs that

provided long term security and rewarded employees for their loyalty with pay rises or constructive connections. Traditional legacy jobs also had strong union movements, whereas the likes of amazon have ineffective unions because of the high turnover rate, making it impossible to build a strong union and stage demonstrations.

These huge corporations, more so international corporations, have a duty to treat the British public accordingly with fair paying jobs that sufficiently reward long term employment. Once that baseline requirement is fulfilled, unions (or guilds under an NDP society) should do the rest on making a workplace that they see fit.

In the Distributist vision however, these multi-national corporations will be phased out with local, regional, or national equivalents for the simple reason that a company based in the UK is required to follow UK law and are easily held



accountable by the government. More importantly, the workers themselves will be more in line with the self-sufficient model we, the NDP, will put into practice.

Finally, Corporations have the duty to keep in line with the British public's interests.

What this means is any corporation that is proven to be excessively lobbying or engages in explicitly political activity when its industry has nothing to do with politics, will be told to take down said political media. Corporations should be apolitical. This can also be applied to any corporations knowingly making products that harm the British public, which will be a pragmatic policy because it is not simply related to just the food and medicine industries.

## Pensions

The NDP will ensure a protection of pensions, with support made easier, and ensure that our

pensioners do not fall victim to frauds. The retirement age will be lowered to 65, with plans of lowering it further in the future. Pensioners will also be able to take slightly lower weekly state pensions from the age of 60, with support in place to ensure this is possible; we will develop a pensions advice and seminar programme that will support and protect our pensioner's best interests and savings.

Our pensioner's savings are important to protect, people that have served their communities in many different fields all of their lives, so it is only right that we make it a criminal offence to cold call someone in respect of their pension and of their pension agreements. We will not tolerate unregulated operators taking advantage of pensioners for their own benefit.

The NDP will also provide all war widows and widowers a war pension irrespective of when they have remarried.

# IMMIGRATION, CITIZENSHIP & A NATIONAL IDENTITY

## The Immigration Moratorium

Net migration will be set at 0. Additionally, immigrants will have to pass several tests in order to enter. These tests include an English-speaking test, a British values test, and a points-based test (such as the one implemented in Australia). These are vitally important to maintain British values within society and allow assimilation to occur. Alongside these tests will be more in-depth background checks, to make sure those entering have no criminal past. Immigrants will also be expected to get a job within the first year they are in the UK, if they are unable to, they will simply be deported back to their original country as it is not economically feasible or right for the British taxpayer to support them. Finally, we also believe in the deportation of criminals (obviously, this is only

for those who are first-wave immigrants into the country and dual nationals).

## Illegal Migration and a New United Kingdom Border Force

Illegal immigration is an ever-growing issue for the UK. With there being over 3,000 migrants successfully reaching the shore for 2020. Once here, the migrants receive 'human rights' lawyers who, on many occasions, win the legal battle. This simply must stop. Illegal immigrants are illegal for a reason, whether that be due to convictions, no identification, or other reasons. It is simply unsafe to allow them to live in Britain for the safety of our own.

Illegal immigrants are illegal for a reason, yet people will still virtue signal in their defence, without thinking of the potential consequences. People are more than welcome to immigrate here legally where they would have the papers,

they would have the documentation, and they would have the clean criminal records, that would see them be able to enter the nation.

Once illegal immigrants enter our land, it will be our duty to deport them back across to France or deport them to their original nation. This said, regarding refugees, through Christian principle, it is only right that we provide a safe space of sanctuary for the most vulnerable, with the intention of them returning home upon safety, but this must be done in the legal manner.

## Integration & a National Identity

Assimilation has two main meanings (in relation to politics), one is the 'process of becoming similar to something', and the other is the 'absorption and integration of people, ideas, or culture into a wider society of culture'.

In a country, we need all citizens to work for the same goal, which is to further improve the nation. Unfortunately, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, there are large sub-sections of society that seem to hate their own nations and want to see its demise. One reason of this is due to the idea of globalism and social liberalism that many elites push onto society. To combat this issue, and to ensure that future generations are proud of their heritage, identity, and culture, and that those who immigrate here respect the culture and history, is by creating a sense of belonging and community, all of which will be formed under a national distributist society that supports the family unit, protects and celebrates cultural festivals and days of celebration, and incorporates all Britons into society.

## DEFENCE, SECURITY & JUSTICE

### Military

The NDP sees the military as being extremely important for a plethora of reasons. One main reason is to secure the safety of the British people from any potential internal or external threat. The second reason the military is so important is that it teaches many British values and principles, such as dignity and honour, and also increases one's fitness. The military also allows for the upward mobility in the working class.

Those that are sceptical of cuts to foreign aid will see an immediate benefit as we redirect funds to support British youth and British services.

In relation to foreign conflicts, we would withdraw from all wars where British men are currently situated. We see no gain from losing

British men for the sake of other nations in wars that are quite simply pointless, that create more turmoil and refugees, and are for the benefit of the elites. Britain will also stop the funding we provide to regimes in foreign conflicts, whether that is financially or by providing weapons (for example, the Yemen crisis where the British elite provided weapons to the Saudi military).

Tradition is of paramount importance to the military, and at the core of this for the army is its regiments. The NDP would commit to preserving the regimental heritage of the army alongside resurrecting regiments since disbanded or merged. Regiments are crucial to the identity of a military unit, and it is important that they be as localised as possible and maintain a unique heritage.

This should include the reinstatement of the Scottish Division with all its former regiments both Highland and Lowland and reintroduction of the shire regiments such as the Royal



Berkshire Regiment. At the moment, the British army consists of several infantry and cavalry regiments which are the descendants of many proof regiments all merged together. Many proud regiments have been lost all together such as the Northumberland Fusiliers or the 17th Lancers.

## Army

The army should consist of several combat divisions one of which should be a rapidly deployable formation, essentially expanding 16 Air Assault Brigade to Division strength. We must also add muscle by increasing our armoured strength to provide the still relevant armoured fist. 1 Air Assault Division, 2 Armoured Divisions, 2 Infantry Divisions and 1 Light Division would provide us with both manoeuvrability and heavy fire power.

## Royal Navy

Presently, the Navy is far too small and is not large enough to properly fill out its global role. The Royal Navy should be able to sail three carrier strike groups each with state-of-the-art escort destroyers and frigates. The NDP would boost its amphibious capabilities by expanding the Royal Marines and purchasing helicopter landing docks in addition to domestically developing a VTOL programme akin to the V-22 Osprey.

## Royal Air Force

The domestic production and design of our own air fleet is critical to both our national prowess and security. The RAF should wield not only extensive interdiction capabilities but also have dedicated bombers and a wider Close Air Support inventory. The use of drone technology is also vital on the modern battlefield, providing unsurpassed intel and deep-attack capabilities.

## Shift onto the Pacific

For a long time before the expansion of the European Empires the route to Asia has been sought after, Alexander expanded his empire to the east for, among many things, the chance to get the Chinese goods; the Romans moved their capital to Constantinople to be closer to the silk roads and east Asian trade routes, this focus of Europe continued for centuries, until in 1453 the Turkish Ottoman Empire took Constantinople from the Byzantines, this caused the powers of Europe – Spain, Portugal, France, England and the Italian states – to begin to look elsewhere for a way to Asia, this culminated in the colonisation of the Americas, and the centuries that followed showed the grow in power of the European Empires of France, Great Britain and Portugal. Over time the need to bow to the Chinese Qing empire evaporated with the Europeans taking the reins on trade monopolies globally, this was called by the Chinese, the “century of humiliation” as

China was taken advantage of for her reluctance to modernise. However, in recent times the People's Republic of China has once again risen to take prominence in the world, with nearly every facet of modern resource coming from Chinese labour, resources, or companies - out producing every nation and company on the planet. As Chinese hegemony grows over the Pacific, the interest of the British people must be readjusted, not to defend companies – unless you count protecting the British companies from the Chinese megacorporation's – but defending our brothers in Australia and New Zealand as well as our allies such as Hong Kong, in addition a shift of attention to helping our allies to defend themselves would also benefit all those who are under threat of the Chinese communist society.

Therefore, the NDP would begin a radical shift, once the chain of being under NATO/American influence is broken, by moving the foreign policy (if any) to a Pacific theatre. This would

begin by contacting the Australians and other nations within the commonwealth of nations – this being Malaysia, New Zealand and various small pacific islands - this would create a southern ring against the Chinese encroachment, overtime the goal of the commonwealth governments would be able to invite other nations around Asia to attempt to further combat the PRC's aims.

## Policing

The NDP believe the police system needs reform. We don't believe in providing immense amount of power to the police, but we believe in supporting them in troublesome times. Our police, with the support of The Department of National Statistics, do a remarkable job, especially with the resources given. There may be some officers who take advantage of the power given to them, but this is a very small

niche of officers – but the vast majority are a source of pride for Britain.

We will set out on making sure every police officer has a body camera. With this, not only will it support the few victims who are abused by police officers but will also support the officers who are targeted daily with abuse and false claims of racism and harassment.

The NDP are set out on providing additional riot gear and protection. As we have witnessed in the UK on multiple occasions, the police are ill-prepared; and have had to stand down to many gangs due to fear of safety several times (as well as the fear of being labelled ‘racist’). We will not be that nation to allow our criminals free passage of our towns and cities. Our police should be better prepared and not scared to arrest criminals.

In relation to lack of support, if any Head Chiefs do not support their police force and tell them to stand down against violent thugs and gangs,

simply because they don't want to look racist, they will be made to stand down from their duties in public themselves. In London, many police officers have been chased throughout the city as objects have been thrown at them. They have faced verbal abuse, attacked, and too scared to do anything about it. Too scared as they do not want to be labelled 'racist' and lose their jobs. It is a shame when citizens of the nation have to come together and defend their statues, their memorials, their heritage, and their culture, because their own police forces are led by inadequate chiefs who don't support their officers. It is shame we live in a nation where our police officers run away from these thugs and then defend them from being attacked by people who are proud to be British.

The same Head Chiefs are so caught up on 'woke' culture and social liberalism that they turn their backs on large-scale security issues as they want to support 'diversity' and not be seen as racist. They would rather send their officers

out to arrest people over ‘hurtful’ comments over social media than arrest grooming gangs that were raping and grooming young girls. The Head chiefs would rather waste valuable time and taxpayers’ money than putting the officers’ skills and time to good use; by concentrating on moped gangs, knife crime, drug dealings, and grooming gangs. Change needs to happen and will only happen by replacing inadequate Head Chiefs with ones that will serve the people and protect them from what truly matters.

## Prisons, Probation & Punishment

With our prison officers struggling to control the inmates due to limited numbers of staff and insufficient gear, it is our duty to ensure ultimate safety for our prison officers. As a result, our prisons will receive more funding to spend on riot gear, equipment, additional staff, increased pay, and funding to ensure rehabilitation of our inmates back into society.



## The Death Penalty

The NDP will bring back the death penalty for certain crimes where evidence is definite. Crimes such as child molestation, anybody with 2 counts or more of first-degree murder, multiple cases of rape, and human traffickers. Terrorism will carry the sentence of the death penalty if the perpetrator is captured.

## Probation and Community Service

There has to be a balance between a rehabilitative and punitive prison system. For petty crimes, or crimes which are out of a sheer need, due to the society that those in power have created, there must be a system that teaches them their actions are wrong and a system in which they are rehabilitated back into society, which can be done through probation and community service. Such crimes include petty theft, graffiti, and even that of being a

‘street runner’. These crimes are often done out of ‘boredom’ or out of sheer need. Our education system and governments have failed our society, and children from more deprived areas, where most of these crimes are committed. People that throughout their childhood have not been motivated or experienced a joy or passion in most settings. Although their actions need to be punished, these people are not so far gone from society, and it should be our journey to forgive and ensure their journey back into society as someone with goals, passions, and morals. This can be achieved through community service, whereby our criminals will be sent to work in different areas of society, cleaning streets, laying tarmac, preserving national parks. Through such services, criminals will be allowed to choose their vocation and be taught everything needed to work in that area after they have served their time.

Some criminals, the same cannot be said, and in which their crimes are not from social factors so to speak, but more so a mental one. Pedophiles and multiple murderers for example cannot be allowed back into society.

## Prison and Sentencing Reform

In the UK, 75% of ex-inmates reoffend within nine years of release, and 39.3% within the first twelve months (UK Research and Innovation, 2016).<sup>9</sup> The reason for this is due to poor socialisation; they haven't been taught what is right and wrong, how to control their anger, and how to live a successful, happy life. We at the NDP believe in rehabilitation for the majority of crimes. We have all done wrong, and it is only right if we help these men and women to understand how to lead a successful life instead

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<sup>9</sup> UK Research and Innovation. (2016) *Breaking the cycle? Prison visitation and recidivism in the UK*. [Online] [Accessed on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2020] <https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=ES%2FK002023%2F1>

of a life of sin. There are some crimes in which people are unable to be rehabilitated into society and will always be a threat to the citizens of this nation. Such crimes include crimes against a minor and terrorism.

Terrorism will carry the sentence of the death penalty if the perpetrator is captured. For those who have planned a terror attack, they will serve 30 years in prison and then exile (if the perpetrator has any dual citizenship). First degree murder will carry the minimum sentence of 40 years. Second degree murder will carry the minimum sentence of 20 years. Foreign criminals who have committed any crimes, even for crimes such as petty theft and graffiti, they will be exiled to their original country after serving their sentence.

The NDP wants to ensure that justice is set out, but also ensures that the perpetrators of crimes are able to truly learn from their ways and return to society on a clean slate. Our prisons

will be more structured, with our prisons becoming more structured than they already are, ensuring that petty criminals are not caught up in much more dangerous criminal activity (with our prisons being prevalent in grooming young boys and girls into joining gangs and criminal enterprises).

## Equality and Justice

Justice is the cardinal virtue of human society. Without it, men may solitarily live as atoms, but not in community; it is whereby associations of community are ordered,<sup>10</sup> by which people are given their due. No village, far less a city or a group of millions, such as our nation, can exist without it. For, justice ensures that citizens to, in each other, have mutual confidence,<sup>11</sup> softening their interactions; from icy distrust of

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<sup>10</sup> Cf. p. 12, Aristotle, *Politics*, Oxford World's Classics, 1995/2009.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. p. 26-27, Walter Bagehot, *The English Constitution*, Oxford World's Classics, 2001/9.

the other, it melts our feelings so we may see others as one of *us*. From the man of London fearing, what he saw, as that primitive time, as the *foreign* Northerner (as in the Middle Ages), though in the same kingdom, mutual confidence creates such a link between countrymen that, as Bagehot says, “we trust our countrymen without remembering that we trust them”.<sup>12</sup> Even corrupt and unjust associations most injurious to the common weal, such as gangs of robbers, strive to *imitate* justice within their odious groups while they inflict greater injustices upon the society which nourishes them, for without some mutual confidence in each other, they could not undertake their mischievous designs.<sup>13</sup> If this is true of base associations, how much truer must it be of the noble thing that is the body politic?

Yet, it must be asked how far justice has purchased in our present society. There are

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<sup>12</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> Cf. Plato, *The Republic* 351c – 351d.

certain elements in the political community, certainly with a great voice, that there is a great element of institutional racial injustice, particularly against non-white persons, in the state. Now, if this allegation be true, it is a rank tumour growing on the national body sapping it of life, alienating many of its members. However, this seems not to be true. Whatever tiny bit of residual filth of racism against minority ethnic people exists, it is not, objectively speaking, a major component of the life of this country. Indeed, many disparities may be better explained by socio-economic and cultural factors rather than by racism.<sup>14</sup> In the words of the Sewell Report:

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<sup>14</sup> Cf. 'The report of the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities', i.e., where it says: "There is much evidence to suggest, for example, that different experiences of family life and structure can explain many disparities in education outcomes and crime. Early years experiences, including stability and security at home, matters to children more than anything else. There are many different family structures that can provide a happy childhood, including millions of single parents doing a loving and effective job in difficult circumstances. It is clear, however, that there continues to be a need for more explicit public policy promotion of parental and family support. We reject both the stigmatisation of single mothers and the turning of a blind eye to the

Put simply we no longer see a Britain where the system is deliberately rigged against ethnic minorities. The impediments and disparities do exist, they are varied, and ironically very few of them are directly to do with racism. Too often 'racism' is the catch-all explanation and can be simply implicitly accepted rather than explicitly examined.<sup>15</sup>

The National Distributist Party, keen on fostering a healthy culture where all Britons may flourish, is keen on ascertaining, with much greater clarity than is now available, what these impediments and disparities are. For we must know what the problems are before we may address them and know them not merely as

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impact of family breakdown on the life chances of children". URL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-report-of-the-commission-on-race-and-ethnic-disparities/foreword-introduction-and-full-recommendations>. Accessed: 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2022.

<sup>15</sup> 'The report of the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities', *ibid.*



general notions but in their fullness. Thus, it is imperative that a further commission is instituted to study these grave matters and make pertinent policy proposals so that these lamentable problems, as far as government can help, may be remedied.

This, then touches the matter of equality. Indeed, many proposals, have been made to this end one, among others, is to “achieve a representative judiciary and magistracy”.<sup>16</sup> If this is done *purely* on the basis of merit – for a legal profession must be made of the most qualified legal minds, irrespective of tangential considerations such as race – this is perfectly fine. However, any attempts to artificially increase racial representation, which is to the hurt of those communities being artificially promoted, and not to choose people based on merit is unjust and harmful. The quality of any

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<sup>16</sup> p. 40, ‘The Lammy Review’, September 2017. URL: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/643001/lammy-review-final-report.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/643001/lammy-review-final-report.pdf). Accessed: 2<sup>nd</sup> April 2022.

profession depends on the ability of its practitioners, not on unrelated characteristics such as racial origin. All Britons must be equally judged; on merit and *never* on racist considerations should their competence be considered. To elevate race above merit would be to destroy any purported claim to genuine equality's credibility, and create divided communities within the wider British community, increasing the risk of sectarian violence. We know from our own national experience what the most infelicitous, destructive results are of sectarian division. We must not allow these to be re-erected in the present times, albeit in a different manner. The moral and social cost is simply too great to allow that. Thus, our party is firmly committed to ensuring that a review of legislation is made to ascertain how far protections are successful exist. Where measures exist but are weakly enforced against such discrimination, it is necessary that enforcement be firm; for example, to advertise that a position is only

open to BAME individuals fundamentally undercuts the principle of equality and is as morally repugnant as discriminating against people of minority ethnic origin – if it is impermissible with one set of groups, it must be so with another: this is true equality. As regards another point of equality, one thing is clear: “For a range of outcomes, White working-class children trail behind their peers in almost all ethnic minority groups, although the extent of these disparities vary by area.”<sup>17</sup> This is most unfortunate and must be addressed to give equal opportunities for all, as such the National Distributist Party is committed to allocating resources more efficiently and fairly to alleviate this injustice so that all groups in our beautiful, richly stitched national tapestry may succeed. Authentic equality and true justice, not the profane corruptions often paraded under those names, are essential to our continuance as a country. It is to these practical principles that

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<sup>17</sup> ‘The report of the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities’, op. cit.

the National Distributist Party is firmly committed.

## Other Defence & Security Issues

### A National Service

The NDP would plan to reinstate a one-year military or labour service for all boys aged 18. This would help many boys within the UK who may be brought up without masculine socialisation and fatherhood. With the boys having that year in the army, many boys can gain the masculine socialisation they may have missed, as well as being able to improve their fitness, move away from distractions such as gangs and violence, and become a more respectable addition to British society.

If the young men do not fancy a year in the military, a labour service will also be available. For this, the young men will be able to pick a labour service they desire where they will pick

up a skill for life and also help better society in the process. Such labour services will include putting up fencing, tarmacking roads, and helping collect the bins, and construction.

## National Intelligence

Our National Security is pivotal to our nation working as smoothly, and safely, as possible.

With British Intelligence services currently being fragmented into many differing organisations and agencies, something that can easily cause difficulties with communication, and thus, overlap and cause confusion. The NDP will create a Director of National Intelligence, a role that will encompass all British intelligence services. This will allow threats to be identified, monitored, and dealt with by the swiftest, most appropriate, and legal means available.

Such a role is beneficial for British security and intelligence as it cuts down on waste and

encourages information and resource sharing due to services being brought together.

## British & Commonwealth Veterans

The NDP will not fail and let down our British and Commonwealth veterans, just as our brave heroes have never let us down, whatever the danger.

The United Kingdom is the only major country in Europe that does not have a dedicated military hospital. Therefore, the NDP will build a dedicated military hospital to provide specialist physical and mental health services, as well as providing accommodation for relatives and friends on site at the hospital.

We will also provide shelter and support for our homeless veterans. Our homeless veterans deserve to be sheltered and well fed, for serving their nation and for many, putting their lives on the line for it too. With many of the homeless population being veterans too, the NDP will

build veteran hostels that will provide shelter, food, and opportunities to reintegrate back into society as they deserve. In regards to employment, all veterans will be guaranteed jobs within national services.

Our policies will be provided for our British veterans, and Commonwealth veterans who have stood by their, and our, side.

# EDUCATION

## A New Curriculum

The NDP believe in a full revamp of the current education system. We at the NDP believe that the education system not only has a very neo-liberal bias which tarnishes the brains of our youth but does not prepare our children for the future that waits before them. Instead, this prepares them for examinations and wage-slavery. Children can feel worthless at failing arbitrary exams in a highly unequal education system. We should cultivate Briton's unique talents and broaden the education system to work for all the citizenry.

Many of our children go into life with little knowledge regarding simple economics, finance and management, and basic skills needed within life such as DIY (plastering, painting, repairing). As a result, the NDP believe that economics and



management should be mandatory up until year 10 in all schools. On top of this, schools and companies will be given rewards for the amount of students that take on vocational courses, such as woodwork and metal work; this is due to the dire need for more workers needed within the construction industry. The plan is to then have more workers within the construction industry, allowing for buildings to be constructed faster and more efficiently, leading to cheaper housing over time. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) will also apply to our 'school reward system' to stop outsourcing of jobs. We will also encourage our students to engage in the civics and culture of our nation.

With regards to schools being underfunded, it will be our main priority to combat this, and provide more funds to schools. There will be stricter guidelines on what schools can buy with the money provided to them, and there will also

be monthly check-ups on where the funding has been spent.

## Investing in the Future Generations

Service is at the heart of the NDP's education policy, students must choose an active role of service of their own choosing, whether that be charity, volunteering with council run services, or food shelters. This is an essential part of creating better citizens, who have a better sense of human empathy and fellowship with the society they live in.

We propose a local services scheme, where children have the opportunity to work with local services including the fire department and the police force, council run gardening services or homeless shelters. This gives students a strong sense of service and an understanding of leadership and team building, along with

creating strong community connections and providing role models for students.

It is also vital that our youth always question authority and are not blindly led within education, especially that of social matters. It is important that there is a healthy amount of scepticism within our youth.

### Combatting Hatred and Divisive Ideology

Some mournful features of the contemporary British political plane are the extreme characterisations of opponents and ridiculous distortions of reality regularly presented to us. The educational system is not exempt from this. Indeed, it seems that it is the children who are especially exposed to this in schools. And why should they be? Their minds are yet tender and in need of the great cultivation and good schooling, not ideological programming. Indeed, such insidious ideological aims undermine the

whole purpose of wholesome education. For what is education if not a training in the skills of the mind for truth's sake? And what is ideological programming if not a fossilisation of the mind in rigid false patterns of thinking? Indeed, solidity in education is necessary, but solid ideologies are to be avoided for *education's sake* since they are destructive to the end of truth. Therefore, the National Distributist Party is committed firmly to fairly root out this abuse of the teacher's office and enforce a policy of keeping the classroom a politically neutral space. This will ensure the classroom remains a place where all good learning will flourish and abound, and where the nasty plant of political propagandising will not be permitted to take deep root in the system. To this end, the curricula should reflect reality and not mere political colouring; indeed, some may say a presentation of Britain, for example, in the history curriculum as an oppressive enslaving force is only just – but it is not, and only an ideologue unmoored from

reality's dock would think otherwise. Therefore, it is necessary that subjects, like history and English among others, are presented in a manner fitting the truth of things, not ideology but verity, which is conducive to an informed worldview, an enlightened mind, and a spirit wholesomely integrated into the great tradition of our country, ready to carry it forward with true progress.

### Higher Education Reform

The current state of further education needs to be reformed in many areas. One of the biggest issues with university at the current time are the loans that cover the 'education'. Students pay £9,250 for one academic year, which is normally not worth the debt, never mind the current 'learning' which is predominantly online and has many issues itself. The loan for the university degree affected by the lockdowns and restrictions, should see their loan reduced

from £9,250 to an amount that is much lower and represents the poor educational service they received. Another issue with the loans is the maintenance loan. The maintenance loan is calculated on their parents income - the more they earn, the lower the maintenance loan. Now that may sound reasonable, but it truly is not.

With the ludicrous amount of money landlords charge university students, the maintenance loan barely covers the costs for many students – the average cost of purpose-built university accommodation was £147 a week in 2018-2019, meaning that anyone who has a maintenance loan of less than £7,000 is going to struggle covering the bills, never mind extra money for food and days out with friends. People may argue that ‘they should just get a job’, but with the current state of employment, there are thousands more people applying for jobs for extra money, never mind with shops, bars and restaurants being more reluctant to hire anyone

on too. For these reasons, students should be able to choose the amount they loan, to ensure they're financially sound when living independently and can easily pay the bills and not worry if they can afford to put food on the table. After all, this money is paid back as it is a loan.

Many of the people at university may struggle with money so cannot afford new laptops, fast internet service, brand new phones. As a result, they may fall behind with work, especially with the current climate where a lot of the work is based online, and lectures are also presented online too. Universities should introduce schemes where those who cannot afford such devices as laptops and new phones can borrow them for a set amount time. If universities already have such schemes already installed, they should set out on increasing its ease of access to allow socially deprived students to be able to learn as they should be able to.

As with primary and secondary education, the money spent by universities with money granted by the government will be closely monitored. It will be our duty to ensure that none of the taxpayers money is spent on needless things such as neo-liberal, woke art for example.

## A Parent's Place in the Education of their Children

The NDP will ensure that it is easier for parents to have a greater say within their own child's/children's education.

We must ensure that parents, and their children, are protected with the values and morals that they decide to raise their child/children with. For this, PSHE will be designed to only talk about emotions within humans, and basic human anatomy, with parents being able to decide whether they want



their child attending the lesson even then. Our children are currently being sexualised within the education system, without parents often being informed, or without the consent of the parents.

For this matter, a parent's access to home-schooling their child must be easier, with regulations and restrictions being loosened; after all, a child's natural educator is their family.

# BRITISH VALUES

## Traditional Family Values

We at the NDP believe that the nuclear family is vitally important for society. The nuclear family is an essential 'cog' in allowing society to function to the best of its ability. The nuclear family provides economic and emotional stability more so than any other family type.

The NDP would establish a 'pay scheme' for those that have children. Families would take out £15,000 no-interest loans per child. If a family has 3 children or more, there will be no more loans, but instead, a slight reduction in the amount the family pay in tax. In addition to this, abortion would become illegal for most cases (bar potential death to the mother, rape, and incest). With these policies in place, the birth rate within Britain would start to grow again as families would be more financially

stable and treat intercourse with the respect it deserves. To stop exploitation of this policy – exploitation at the expense of British families – recipients of the loan will be required to demonstrate self-reliance and dedication to Britain.

We are against the use of abortion. However, there are some cases where we believe abortion should be allowed, they include rape, incest, and potential death to the mother. This is in line with the doctrine of double effect. These cases cannot be used to justify all abortions, as abortions for such reasons make up a small minority of those carried out – risk to life or to prevent grave permanent injury made up less than 0.5% of abortions in England and Wales in 2019 (Department of Health and Social Care, 2019).<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Department of Health and Social Care. (2019) *Abortion statistics; England and Wales: 2019*

Abortion has killed more than 200,000 children within England and Wales in 2019 alone. To combat the use of abortion, and to support the families that have abortions due to their financial circumstances, we can link back to our 'pay scheme'. This scheme allows families to take out a no-interest loan to help them support their new child for several years, providing the people of this nation true support and care.

## Morality and Religion in Politics

Religion is vitally important in society as a base for teaching morals and values that create harmony, hard work, and selflessness. It is true that without the Church people can still be moral in the way they live their life, but that is not the case for all, and as the Church has been losing its voice, society is degrading every day. When the Church was the figurehead in society, we had a community and people that lived

morally right and decent lives, compared to the one nowadays that puts personal gain, personal satisfaction, and greed first.

As the Church is losing its power, this power is being directed to alternatives instead. These alternatives push a more morally indecent life for the common people to follow, and many political ideologies too, which the elites can benefit off of it. They want to ensure that the poorer neighbourhoods remain poor, keep their numbers down, and be able to have cheaper labour too.

The Church, especially as the figurehead of communities, promotes unity, selflessness, morals, values, and a humble way of living. With the Church being the figurehead of society, as it used to be, it allows us to promote the argument against sinful acts and morally indecent choices in life such as abortion. The church also provides charitable work for the community – providing for those who are worse

off in life. The church is more than religion, it's a community.

## Free Speech

We at the NDP believe that people should be able to say what they feel, unless they're directly calling for violence or calling for the destruction and collapse of British culture, traditions, heritage and identity. Unfortunately, free speech has fallen on its knees within the UK, to an extent where people are being arrested because they don't agree with certain ideologies or religions. This simply has to stop as people should be able to criticise ideologies they don't agree with, and they shouldn't then be charged with 'hate speech' because a small minority doesn't agree with them. Does that mean those who don't agree with ideologies such as conservatism or libertarianism should be arrested too? No, as it is a free country and people can believe in whatever ideologies they

want to believe in, as long as it's for the benefit of Britain, and the said ideologies don't want to see the destruction and collapse of British culture, traditions, history and identity, as mentioned before.

In relation to free speech and social media, the same applies. Companies shouldn't be able to shut down beliefs that are not mainstream (predominantly silencing conservative beliefs). The only time companies should close down an account is when they're directly calling for violence.

We also believe that treason should be reinstated within the UK. People should have the freedom to believe in any ideology they please, such as socialism, libertarianism, and social democracy, but this all changes once statues, memorials, and buildings are desecrated, or people start announcing their hatred towards Britain, British culture, history and traditions. For this, they should be given

punishment appropriate to the crime, as it identifies that they don't want the best for Britain, but rather its destruction and collapse.

## Protection of the Press

We at the NDP believe that with free speech, comes free press. Whilst a majority of the media currently have a more neo-liberal bias, it is only through the free press can we hope to provide the citizenry with unbiased reports. We need to respect the free speech of patriotic citizens and protect the truth.

In relation to slander and fake stories of individuals or groups, we believe that this should be illegal. Many political figures are often slandered by many media outlets, simply because they don't go along with the narrative and ideology that the media try to promote (neo-liberalism). This type of 'journalism' should be punished. Slander can easily brainwash



people into thinking a certain way, which is often completely wrong – especially as the majority of people only read the headline, not the main article itself. Many companies do this for the benefit and interest of those who run, and own, the media companies, the elites. As mentioned, we also believe those who write fake stories should also be punished.

# LABOUR & WELFARE POLICIES

## Worker's Rights

The British worker is an essential cog for the wheel of Britain to keep turning. Our workers must be ensured the right to fair treatment and respect. Our policies will ensure that our workers are protected and treated fairly, creating a workplace where our workers are happy and eager, thus, increasing the efficiency of their work in the process.

Regarding pay, employees will have the legal ability to demand cash payments so not everything is digitalised. All breaks must be paid for in all lines of work too.

For times when workers need time off, policies will be implemented to support them. In regard to sick pay, the SSP will be increased from a minimum weekly £96.35 to £200. If employees are paid less than this for a week, then their

normal average pay will be paid. For periods of mourning, employers must grant paid leave for their employees. For the death of a pet, they must grant a minimum of 2 days mourning. For direct family, employees must be granted a minimum of 7 days mourning. For non-direct family, employees must be granted a minimum of 3 days mourning, and for close friends, a minimum of 5 days mourning is required. Contact between employer and employee is strictly not allowed in this time if it is regarding work, otherwise, the employee is granted compensation.

For the contract side of policy, employers must provide a written contract for their employees, otherwise, compensation will be granted. Within contracts, a minimum of 31 days must be granted for holiday.

## Wage Growth

The NDP will place importance on ensuring the standard of living is improved. The NDP cares for the standard of living over the general improvement of the nation's GDP. Although the GDP is increasing, the standard of living is not improving at the same rate at all. We will ensure that all people of Britain are provided shelter that has no impact on one's health and that the people of Britain are well-fed and cared for. With so much money being made by large monopolies, it is not right in the 21<sup>st</sup> century that people live in poor accommodation with excess damp, bins are overfilled as they are only collected once every three weeks, and many people have to live off food banks for their meals.

## Universal Credit Welfare as a Safety Net

Although Universal Credit itself is a great idea, the implementation of it has been shambolic. The Universal Credit computer system has to change, to ensure that cases of late payments and incorrect payments are nullified, protecting our citizens from turning to food banks and homelessness. The Universal Credit is great on paper for providing a safety net to ensure families do not fear about their next meal or how they are going to pay the rent, but the implementation has not been successful at eradicating this fear, if anything, it has often been a cause for it.

The NDP will ensure that the Universal Credit system is improved upon, to help support our British families in life, as it was designed to do.

## Homelessness

The UK is currently going through the worst housing crisis since WW2. We are the fifth richest nation in the world, yet our welfare state is collapsing. 280,000 people in England alone are homeless – that’s an increase of 23,000 since 2016. 1 in every 200 people are without a home. The ONS show that there has been an increase of 46% of young adults between their 20s and 30s living with their parents. Over that same time, the average price of a house has tripled from £97,000 to £288,000 (Guardian, 2019).<sup>19</sup>

Across the UK, homeless individuals come together and set up squats in disused and neglected buildings, only for the High Courts to waste valuable money on forcefully evicting them from the premises. In some cases, these

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<sup>19</sup> Guardian. (2019) *Record number of young adults in UK living with parents*. [Online] [Accessed on 2<sup>nd</sup> December] <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/nov/15/record-numbers-of-young-adults-in-uk-living-with-parents>

evictions can cost up to tens of thousands of pounds. We will legislate that any privately owned building that has been disused for 5 or more years, and has been allowed to fall into decay, should not be protected from squatters. In fact, we will push to renovate larger-scale squats into safe temporary accommodation for those attempting to get off the streets for good. Those temporary accommodations will include counselling and therapy, as well as regular stock-ups of basic essentials such as clothing, facilities and sleeping equipment. All of this will be provided with the aim of getting them back into work, and more importantly, back into British society.

## Equality of Opportunity

It is vital that we ensure equality of opportunity for work, alongside quality of work too. At the current time, we see workplaces providing jobs to people based on their skin colour,

background, and gender, all to meet special quotas. The NDP will see such quotas scrapped, in place with legislation that allows companies to hire for quality, not a false version of “equality”. This said, a true version of equality is needed – a company must not discriminate along the lines of skin colour, background or gender, unless under specific circumstances. For example, if someone has all the ability to work as a fishmonger, they cannot be passed the opportunity to work simply based on their race. However, if a company is creating a period drama set in 1500s Africa, the company has every right to only employ African/British-African actors/actresses, just as a period drama set in 1800s England should have the ability to only employ English actors/actresses.



# HEALTHCARE

## NHS Funding

Much has been made of the promise to give the NHS £360 million after exiting the EU. It is possible that the NHS could recoup much of that money if it ceased to burn money on divisive and dangerous partisan projects. One such project is its "equality, diversity and inclusion" work. In striving to conform themselves to the new pseudo-religion of our times, the bureaucrats at the NHS have abandoned biology in saying that "we embrace all people irrespective of...gender identity" (West Suffolk NHS Foundation Trust). So, the NHS cares not about providing appropriate mental health treatment to such people but instead wasting huge sums on places like the Taistock and Portman Trust's Gender Identity Clinic (GIC). Furthermore, one Trust is offering a salary of £63,751-£73,664 for an assistant

director for equality, diversity and inclusion. Being one of the world's largest employers, how much money is it wasting on its racist projects which produce blog posts like "Dear white people of the UK" instead of treating patients? Their "diversity queen bee" alone earns £230,000 which is £35,000 more than the head of the NHS. Clearly, the NHS needs serious surgery to cut out the neo-liberal cancer damaging it and bleeding money out of it.

## Mental Health

Our mental health is of great importance, and just as important as that of our physical health. Unfortunately, in the modern world, both physical and mental health are often overlooked.

Mental health issues often derive from challenges we face, and when we find these challenges too tough and have little support in

facing these challenges. If we have little to no support, our challenges start to grow and grow, until life becomes unbearable; a time where many people feel that they can no longer continue anymore.

It is vital that we constantly check on all of those around us. If a friend or family member is not acting as normal, and has signs of struggle, help them, talk to them, and help them live a happier life again.

Poor mental health has been on the rise over the over the past 27 years, with parties ignoring such issues or not doing enough to help those in need. The NDP will provide portable mental health clinics, in line with the NHS, that will provide easy access to support in local areas. The clinics will locate themselves in different places in a local area, providing everyone a chance to get the support they need, and do so easily. The clinics will help those in need with their mental health and will direct those in need

to further support when the portable clinic is elsewhere and not accessible.

## The Pharmaceutical Industry

One of the most egregious institutions in our modern world is the pharmaceutical industry. One of the industries that should be most inclined towards the health and wellbeing of our people is, in reality, perhaps the most harmful. The most titanic companies in this field abuse their position and the trust invested in them to rake in ludicrous margins; they are chief among the most indefensible currently plaguing our country.

The elevation of pharmaceutical companies and their products to the near-deific position that they hold is a symptom of our society's infatuation with money. The public at large relies on their products to make them 'healthier', all the while indulging in other activities that completely negate any benefits that those medications could provide. There is no medical alternative to healthy eating, regular

exercise, exposure to sunlight and regular, positive socialising. Such habits do more for the human body and immune system than any pharmaceutical can, regardless of the government and medical hysteria in such cases as the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite that, we choose to take drugs to fix our health issues, playing right into the hands of a tiny class of legislators, doctors and executives who want nothing more than to make money off of us. Government investment into companies such as Pfizer, Johnson and Johnson, and AstraZeneca - all key companies in the COVID vaccine response, coincidentally - does not reflect a concern for the people: these companies, of course, do not work for free and may provide a valuable service, but this does not excuse Johnson and Johnson's safety violations in 2021, 2013, 2004, etc. Or Pfizer's in 2018, 2009, etc. The pattern is as obvious as it is terrible. These companies cut corners at the public's expense - in an industry that should not spare any expense for people's safety - simply to expand their bottom line. It is sickening.

Reform must be brought into this sector. Corruption should be far more strictly punished than it is today. All companies can expect at the moment is hefty fines, and the freedom thereafter to return to their business - of racketeering, corruption and public endangerment - as they wish. Our party would nationalise the pharmaceutical industry, ensuring that such a vital service will not be for profit, but for people: any revenue from drug sales would either be re-invested into making such a system more efficient - home prescription deliveries, more consultations, better salaries for working class members of the industry - or used to reduce the cost of treatments in the first place. This, in concert with our policies on the NHS and on general health / obesity, would greatly increase the provision of health in this country and further curb the corruption that has tainted it.

## Medical Rights and Ethics

Within healthcare, it is important that there is a right amount of freedom and matters of

personal responsibility. For example, British people should be free to decide upon their own diet, but there should be lines that should not be crossed, lines in which one's own diet effects the overall mental and physical wellbeing of the nation. Even then, doctors, nor anyone for that matter, can force people to change their lifestyle; they can implement policy that discourages it, but they cannot force it on them.

Medical rights and freedom are very important in society, and such a topic was often discussed, and still is, with regard to the COVID-19 jab. People should not have their freedoms taken away, nor should they be treated any differently because they do not accept a jab that has been formed in a few months by big pharmaceutical companies that have a woeful record with the safety of previous vaccines they have put forward. We do not know the impacts that such a jab can have on the body as it was pushed onto the markets with no thorough trials, and the current information shows that the jabs

have no beneficial impact for the community; it is, and was, simply a way for the elites of society to gain control of the populace with fear and intimidation, as is almost always the case.

The people of Britain should be allowed freedom over their own body, to make their own choice. Any medical professional that is seen forcing a patient against their will, will see their medical license be terminated.

## Drug Policy

Drug use is a very complex topic to talk about, especially as each drug is different in its own right. Sugar and caffeine can be classed as drugs - they are highly addictive and cause a lot of harm for our society (obesity and diabetes as prime examples). However, both sugar and caffeine also have their benefits; caffeine and sugar can both be used for boosts of energy which can be extremely helpful for exercise and



focus. This can be said for some other drugs too, such as LSD and 2C-B. These drugs are psychedelic and can be used for spiritual purposes and expansion of one's own mind. Some drugs have very little positive function and are highly damaging and addictive (such as cocaine and heroin). The main issue with drug use is the quantity. Caffeine and sugar are great in small quantities, but too much will lead to addiction and a person's health being damaged.

Each drug is different and has differing effects on each person that consumes it. Dosage is key with drugs and is what drug policy should be based upon. We live in a society where its citizens with continue to take drugs no matter the laws, after all, people need an escape from a society that is brutal and harsh. What needs to happen is a negative stigma to be associated with the use of drugs rather than the more 'positive' one nowadays. This will happen over time in a society that isn't atomised as the one today.

Partial decriminalisation of some drugs is the way forward, such as psychedelics. Drugs that are highly addictive and hold no health benefits will remain illegal, but drugs that aren't as addictive and do hold beneficial uses will be partially decriminalised. The true criminals are the drug dealers. Millions have been spent fighting drugs, with little reward. Drug dealers are not worried about the consequences, they do their time, get released, and tend to go back to what they know best, selling drugs and corrupting our society. The punishment for dealing drugs should be much harsher for what it currently is.

Pornography is also a drug that will be banned, a drug that leads to the acceptance of more deviant and wrong ways of thinking in relation to sex. It also objectifies sex, leading to dislocation between relationships and sex, with the purpose of sex to bind the relationship and recreate no longer being functional. In addition, pornography can lead to premature ejaculation

and erectile dysfunction. Pornography also rewires the brain in terms of coolidge and dopamine levels. As we watch highly arousing stimuli, such as porn, the dopamine level in our brains spike. As a result, we are wired to feel drawn to this new and exciting experience, and masturbation then becomes the norm as our body craves the dopamine. The use of pornography then escalates, and once this overstimulation is maintained, our brain then adapts to find a level of tolerance. Due to the new tolerance and the continuation of pornography, our brain becomes desensitised. The brains normal reward system is bombarded with high levels of dopamine, and it starts to shut down. The result is a depletion of dopamine, and non-response dopamine, which leads to your body feeling lousy and making it more difficult to feel pleasure. The only way for your body to feel pleasure is via the escalated use of porn. This can then lead to lower energy levels, less productivity, and in some cases,

isolation (if the person consuming pornography is addicted).

The majority of the videos may be of consenting, legal age, immoral men and women, but there are thousands of videos on porn sites of underage children and adults being raped. Such videos are uploaded with little to no verification, and are watched by millions around the world, with the videos even being profited off by companies such as Porn Hub. Videos of children who have been sex trafficked around the world, ending up on your screen, with nothing done about it.

### Matters of Personal Responsibility

The collective physical and mental wellbeing effects all in society, and one's own personal choice can have a negative effect on society. A major cause of negative wellbeing, both mentally and physically, and financially for the UK, is that of obesity.

The Health Survey for England 2017 estimates that 28.7% of adults in England are obese and a further 35.6% are overweight but not obese. Within this, men are more likely than women to be overweight or obese (67.2% of men, 61.5% of women), and people aged 65-74 are most likely to be overweight or obese (NHS, 2017).<sup>20</sup>

If an individual is obese, it can cause them to have lower self-esteem and motivation than normal. Obesity can also increase the risk of type 2 diabetes, heart diseases, high blood pressure and strokes. Obesity also results in a reduction in lifespan, with those with a BMI of 30-35 seeing a lifespan reduction of 3 years and those with a BMI of over 49 seeing a lifespan reduction of an average of 10 years. This can have devastating consequences on families who will see loved ones go before their time and incredible amounts of suffering on the individuals who fall victim to obesity.

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<sup>20</sup> NHS. (2017) *Health survey for England 2017 adult and child overweight and obesity*. Unknown place of publication: NHS. [Online] [Accessed on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2020] <http://healthsurvey.hscic.gov.uk/media/78619/HSE17-Adult-Child-BMI-rep.pdf>

Obesity costs the NHS £5 billion/year and costs the economy £27 billion/year too (with Type 2 diabetes costing the economy £10 billion alone). Obesity and diabetes treatment costs the economy the same as 40% of the education budget, 35% of the defence budget and the same as the budget of the police, fire departments, law courts and prisons. To see so much money spent on something preventable such as obesity, while millions, including children with rare diseases and cancer patients, experience inadequate NHS services is unacceptable.

## Protection of Children's Health

Education is where all effort should be focused. We will restrict, where possible, the promotion of obesity and the 'body positivity' movement on social media on the grounds they are damaging the wellbeing of their fellow citizens. We will teach children that looking good equals feeling good and encourage people to walk or bike to work and school. Encouragement of sports is a must, with at least 1hour 30minutes

of exercise and activities in school every day for primary school pupils being required. Within schools, there should also be strict standards for school lunches. A discount for gym memberships for children in comprehensive schools would also be implemented, as the price of gym passes may put many children off going. Taxing sugary and fatty foods is also important and may cause families to turn to healthier alternatives instead.

# INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT & DEVELOPMENT

## A Solution to the Housing Crisis

The NDP believes that affordable living through a supported rent is the most effective way to combat the rapid rise in homelessness, and people still living with their parents. Social rented housing is the best possible way to ensure that people in the UK are housed in a fair and secure way that values people over profit. Tenants of social rented housing have secure tenancies, which provide them with greater protection from eviction, allowing families to lay down roots, and individuals to smoothly enter the property ladder without the threat of living on the streets. This will simply be a stepping-stone for home ownership for every British family.



Cheaper housing needs to be built. Too many companies are putting profit over people. We as a nation need to act in ensuring our people are housed in affordable housing that isn't falling to pieces. We will build more affordable housing across the nation, as well as refurbishing many of the current council housing that is out-of-date and not suitable for people to be living in.

## Roads and Haulage

Within Britain, too many of our roads are plastered with potholes, causing damage to vehicles, and making some journeys unbearable. The NDP will ensure that all constituencies are financed accordingly to help relay roads that are unfit for a 21<sup>st</sup> century Britain. This will be left for the local authorities to deal with, and if finances are mismanaged by other parties, this is no one's fault but their own.

Haulage imported to the UK will be taxed, as per our import tax regulation, with Haulage within the UK continuing as normal. The NDP is set out of creating a “greener” solution with haulage altogether, with the NDP implementing a hybrid line on motorways for trucks to use. Such a system will see trucks fitted with a connector that can be seen on-top of trams. This connector will be attached to an energy line above the first lane on motorways, providing trucks with power like trams are, and allowing haulage to move around the UK with a small carbon footprint. Such electrical lines will only be fitted on the first lines of national motorways at first.

## Bus Transport Industry

Nationalisation is the transfer of a major branch of industry or commerce from the private to state ownership or control. As with the railways,

we must undo the complete privatisation of our railways to improve the bus transport industry.

With the peak of privatisation in the 1990s, our bus lines saw a drastic decline in the available lines and stops buses were making. A great example of this is with the bus lines within Manchester, comparing the lines from the 1960s to the 1990s, and now 2022. Privatisation of the bus industry has seen local bus companies squashed by large companies, such as Stagecoach. Such an example can be seen with the case of Fishwick's in Leyland, the home of Leyland Motors.

Fishwick's was a bus company created by a Leyland based family. They knew the local area and the local people, running as many lines as they possibly could. Stagecoach was allowed to come in and run the local bus company to the ground. Stagecoach started off by running the same lines as Fishwick's with more stops, as they could, being a large business. As soon as

Fishwick's was finished, Stagecoach then stopped as many routes and as many stops on the routes too.

Unlike the complete nationalisation of the railways, the NDP believes in the subsidiarity of the bus transport industry, to help ensure that the market is performed by local bus companies in their local area for metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan areas outside of London. In relation to nationalisation of the bus transport industry, this would be made for London, with the bus services being nationalised, with further nationalisation taking place in other areas of Britain that see mass subsidies within the bus transport industry.

More has to be done to support local bus companies and the British taxpayer as for 2014/15, subsidies in England were £2.3 billion, made up of £826 million for London, £516 million for metropolitan areas outside London

and £951 million for non-metropolitan areas. In Scotland, they were £291 million for 2013/14.

## The British Rail Network

We must undo the privatisation of our railways to improve accessibility, improve the rights and treatment of railway workers, and improve the economy in general.

Under state ownership, rail fares can be more tightly controlled and average fares lowered to improve the affordability of rail travel. As rail travel is more affordable, it will allow and persuade families to travel within Britain instead of abroad.

As we have seen over many years too, many railway workers are paid and treated poorly (and has led to many strikes by railway workers which has resulted in delays and cancellations). With nationalisation of rail, it will ensure that

the railway workers are paid fairly for the work they put in.

Nationalisation will allow the government to invest more money where needed, and put the people first, rather than profit. More or less, it will become the 'People's Railway'. For too long have commuters had to deal with cramped, out-of-date carriages and expensively priced railway tickets. Nationalisation allows the government to ensure that all trains are updated, there is extended railway coverage to more places, there is additional trains running from town to town, and that families and the elderly are able to travel for free, as they can for buses. If all of these policies are in place, it allows for there to be improved accessibility, improved comfort, and improved efficiency with the railways. It is vital we redirect money from international elites to our own people at home.

## Aviation, Shipping & Maritime Policy

Aviation is an oligopoly, meaning that it is a sector that only has a few businesses that work within it, and thus, Distributist policies being difficult to implement. This said, the NDP will still implement anti-trust legislation to ensure that no one company dominates the market. The NDP would be unable to legislate such an international market, but would introduce a nationalised airline company, paid for with taxes, but at a lower cost to travel with compared to other airlines – helping all levels of society travel the world with their loved ones.

The fishing industry has had a huge impact on local communities all around Britain, and thus, the nation as a whole. When we joined the EEC in 1973, our territorial waters merged into those of other European nations. This had drastic consequences for coastal towns around the UK as the UK had almost 70% of the fishing

grounds but was only receiving 13% of its fishing quota.

To reverse the effects that the EEC/EU had on our British coastal towns and cities, the NDP will implement the following policies to help support our local fisheries:

- Tighten security surrounding our waters, with only British fishing boats allowed to fish in them, and foreign boats being physically removed if action is needed.
- Protect our coastal eco system by ending destructive industrial fishing practices.
- Work with our fishermen to solve discard and landing issues.

Action is also needed to ensure local fisheries are fully supported. This comes about due to smaller fishing boats receiving a much smaller quota than other, much larger vessels and companies, although smaller fishing boats make up the majority of the UK fleet. This damages fish stock sustainability and also damages local



fisheries; small-scale inshore fishing that is the backbone of the UK fishing industry and a massive part of local cultures within Britain.

## SCIENCE, ENERGY & TECHNOLOGY

### British Innovation and Investment into the Sciences

The sciences have always played a strong role in British history, resulting in British innovation leading the way for the World, and a reason the World has so much it has today. To continue the work of our ancestors in innovation, especially scientific innovation, it is important to support innovative science in schools. Schools will be provided with further support surrounding the sciences, with more opportunities made available to teachers and their pupils. This will be achieved with resources being made more accessible for teachers through additional funding into the sciences for secondary schools. Organisations such as The Royal Society would also work closely with the Government to help provide analysis into education and science, as well as providing further opportunities for

children to engage in the sciences with their public events and exhibitions.

## Nuclear Power

If managed correctly, nuclear energy can be the safest, most efficient and inexpensive solution to renewable energy. Combine nuclear energy with wind, solar and any other type of renewable energy such as hydropower, and a country can have a safe and sustainable energy structure.

Nuclear power does not produce greenhouse gas emissions like methane and CO<sub>2</sub>. Nuclear power produces around the same or less emissions than renewable sources such as solar and wind. Nuclear power is not intermittent - unlike wind power when the wind stops blowing and solar when the sun stops shining, nuclear power can be produced without any interruptions. As mentioned, nuclear power is

also cheaper to run than other alternatives such as coal and gas - nuclear plants cost 33-50% of a coal plant and 20-25% of a gas plant.

The NDP promises to build more nuclear power plants across the UK, to provide safe, efficient, and inexpensive energy to the families of Britain, but to also provide more jobs to the men and women of Britain too.

# TRADITIONS & CULTURE

## The Necessity of Tradition

Culture is the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society. With this derives traditions, customs, values, and heritage, which collectively form what we know as an identity.

Britain is a nation that is rich with culture. Our culture has been shaped through Christian religious life, interactions with neighbouring European nations, and the traditions of all members of the union.

As mentioned, Britain is steeped with culture, from battles, to plight, revolution, and growth. We are a people who have fought hard for what we have. From regional accents that change every 5km you go, to arts such as literature, theatre, music, cinema, parades and architecture. Folklore such as pixies, giants and

elves, to that of our countryside, national parks, museums, galleries and libraries. Science and technology, religion, the monarchy, parliament, law and cuisine. Sport such as football, rugby, tennis, boxing, cricket, horse racing and motor sports. Healthcare, national dress and costume and education. The way we communicate with one another, the hospitality we provide, our politeness, our humour, our work ethic, our values and traditions.

Our nation has it all. We are a proud people who will not let the work of our ancestors rot away. A culture, a civilisation, a union that has led the way for not only the Western world, but the world as a whole. From the first navigable submarine by William Bourne, to the first vaccine by Edward Jenner. Alexander Bell and the first telephone, to the jet engine by Sir Frank Whittle.

The preservation of our culture is paramount for the survival of our nation: “a nation with no

history, has no future.” The preservation of our culture ensures our values, such as hard work, continues. The work ethic our ancestors also had. The same work ethic which saw our nation become a global superpower. As long as this is maintained, and every person does their part, our nation will continue to advance, to progress, and to influence the world with new discoveries and inventions. The preservation of culture also allows us to unite under the same identity, for the same goal – to further that of our nation, and thus, her people.

The more we have seen our culture being pushed away, the more we see the divide between our people. Our culture also brings with that a way of life, based upon British values and traditions, which have been heavily influenced by Christianity, and thus, a moral way of living too. This is incredibly important in a society that is becoming more sinful, immoral, corrupt, and degenerate as each day passes.

The preservation of our culture is important for unity, growth, and morality of our nation.

## Protection of Traditions and British Culture

One way we can preserve our culture is through education. Instead of our now heavily anti-patriotic and 'politically correct' education, we should teach our children of our brilliance. The way we have guided the world in discovery, science, engineering and creation. The might of our people, the wars, battles, our army, navy and air force. The likes of Wellington, Churchill and Nelson.

All patron saint days should be public holidays. Patron Saint days, along with the Queen's birthday, VE and VJ day, and Remembrance Sunday will be celebrated with military parades, brass bands, music, stalls selling local produce, and a sense of belonging and love for the nation.



The United Kingdom is also home to many unique and beautiful languages. Despite this, it seems that English and Welsh are the only languages that are readily used by the population. Language is much more than a mode of communication; they are a defining element of any culture. It is vital that the government promotes our national languages and breathe life into them through educational reform.

At the NDP, we believe that every part of the UK is special, including her territories and Crown dependencies. It would be heart-breaking to see languages such as Manx, Cornish, and Scots to disappear. As any Welshman will tell you, it is an honour to speak the national language – in areas of Northwest Wales, the language has become a defining feature of their identity. Reproducing such results across the UK will bolster our national spirit, enhancing our regional diversity and help protect priceless languages rooted to our nation. Similar to if

Stonehenge or Hadrian's Wall were to be destroyed, Britain would surely lose an integral part of herself if these languages were left to rot.

The NDP will preserve and revive these languages through educational reform, ensuring that future generations can speak their native tongue, even on a basic level.

### The British Broadcasting Service

We believe in scrapping the TV licence. This is primarily because most of the TV licence fees fund the BBC, a news source that is rather neo-liberal in its views. As a result, we do not believe it is right that the common man has to pay into a scheme to watch TV where most of the money aids a media company that they may not agree with politically, or even watch. Therefore, the BBC can still operate, but do so like other channels, with advertisement instead.

## Culture and the Arts

Britain has been at the forefront for arts for hundreds of years, especially within the art of music. British music has established subcultures that have gone on to shake not only British life, but the world too. Music and lifestyles from Mods and Casuals to Ska and the modern Indie scene. It is vital that Britain continues with its success in music, and it is, therefore, important that Britain supports the arts and ensuring that future generations continue to establish new ways of expressing themselves.

Music doesn't cover all of the arts, there is also the art of theatre, which in itself covers different arts such as ballet, dance, and opera. The theatre has long been a place in British culture, a centre that allows the people of Britain to tell stories of past and present, of tales from this great land. The theatre is of great importance to our culture and to those who work within it. The NDP will ensure that

theatre productions are publicised greater than currently, with the government providing financial aid to theatres across the nation to help advertise at a greater extent and, therefore, allow for performances to continue and flourish.

We then have the visual arts in relation to paintings and sculptures. Artists within this field will be supported through works commissioned by local councils and authorities, with the NDP ensuring that town planning incorporates more statues and sculptures of local legends and culture, created by local artists.

The NDP will ensure that all children and young people are introduced to a range of high-quality arts experiences, whatever their background and ability, through an education that places a greater emphasis on all arts. With regard to education and the arts, high quality resources will be allocated to arts provision, including staff, continual professional development,

materials, and facilities and equipment that is used effectively. As mentioned with British subcultures and music, children will be provided opportunities to learn about the arts of British culture and different cultures that are embedded in each curriculum area of the arts. Participation and achievements in the arts, including Art Awards, will be recognised and celebrated more than they currently are.

## Culture and Sport

Sport has been at the heart of British culture. It is vitally important that we ensure that all levels of sporting pyramids are supported. All sports at the lower levels play a huge role within our communities.

Grassroots sports clubs play a vital role in their local communities. Grassroots sports clubs help people stay fit and healthy and help develop an individual's sporting talents. These sports clubs

also bring people from the local community together. They provide young people the opportunity to meet new friends, as well as providing parents with the opportunity to meet with other parents, who they otherwise may not have met.

The sports clubs don't just support young people in improving their skills, they also provide adults with the opportunity to share their talents and learn new skills, whether it be helping with coaching, administration, transport or sourcing sponsorship or funding. Grassroots sports clubs offer so much more than just the sporting activity they are involved with.

It is vital that these sports clubs are provided with the appropriate facilities and equipment to allow young people to thrive. With this, the NDP will ensure that local, grassroots sports clubs are provided with enough funding each year so they can help support local communities in whatever aspect it may be.

## Protection of Historical Sites

Symbolised in the toppling of statues is the attempt to topple Britain's history. They are not isolated incidents, but part of a wider ideological movement seeking to rewrite our national narrative from rightly emphasising our nation's greatness, grandeur and good to telling our story as an execrable, evil thing to eschew. The matter is not merely about statues, though it encompasses them, but about our national narrative; from it the questions arise: what story about ourselves do we choose? And what do we do to promote it? We at the National Distributist Party firmly hold that Britain is good, that we are good; we have, as a people, abolished slavery and done more than any other nation to undo that moral stain on mankind. We introduced to the world the system of common law from which legal principles come not from abstract, and often foolish, reasoning but from the real experience of the people and their interaction with the

state. It is our language which is spoken throughout the world; the phrase *lingua Anglia* is better used than *lingua Franca*, for it is English that is the global tongue. From British stock came Newton and Fleming. Such titanic thinkers as Blessed Duns Scotus, William of Ockham, Francis Bacon, Cardinal Newman, and G.K. Chesterton were not foreign, but British. The world's greatest poet was from nowhere else but here; Shakespeare is his name. We boast of the finest minds and grandest histories of any people, how could we hate it? How could we hate our mother land? No, our party shall preserve and transmit our history, our heritage, which is nothing else but our great culture, to the next generation.

But what must be done for this to be achieved? Certainly, strict regulations penalising those who inflict damage on monuments and such sites of national historical significance must be enacted or extended. To attack our past, is to attack our present for all we have has its roots



in the past, and thus it is also an assault on our future; it is a horrible thing and must be penalised as such. But we must not stop there. For our institutions, which are themselves key transmitters of culture, are in the grip of the filthy ideology which promotes the desecration of our past. Therefore, it is important that appropriate measures be taken, either legislative or administrative, to ensure that our national Museums do not promote such narratives as are damaging to a healthy and wholesome patriotic view of our history. Nor must we allow those key charitable organisations involved in the administration and preservation of historic buildings and estates to get away with unjustly denigrating the histories of their properties, which is nothing but a denigration of our nation. To that end, measures must be taken to explore the possible legal pathways and potential statutory measures that could be taken to safeguard these buildings, monuments, and institutions from the deleterious effects of dangerous

ideologies seeking to hollow out and destroy them. True, we must not dress up crimes as virtues, but neither should we so inordinately emphasise them so as to present our past as wholly bad, when it is, as a whole, a good and wonderful thing.

## AGRICULTURAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CONSERVATION

### A Green and Pleasant Land

It is vital that we allow that green and pleasant land of this nation to thrive. The native species of Britain have a claim to this nation more than any other, we have to ensure that our native species flourish once again. Instead of placing greed above the wildlife and nature of this great nation, like the Tories do, the NDP will ensure the protection of native British species and nature in general.

Rewilding is a policy of direct action, action that is needed for the native species and nature of this land. Rewilding provides many benefits for Britain as a whole. Rewilding just 5% of England could create 20,000 rural jobs. Such rewilding will take place on marginal land, which increases employment, and does not halt

traditional agricultural activities. Rewilding will allow the British people, and British wildlife to thrive.

## Support for British Farms

We wish to live in an environment that is both beautiful and healthy. Given that the membership of the NDP is drawn from those who believe in living in balance with nature, our rural policy will reflect that stance. The NDP believes that there is a vital & deep co-operation to be struck between ruralism and urbanism. However, we believe ruralism is by far the healthier for it possesses all essential qualities in life that produces a healthy population and national culture. As a party, we oppose the ever-increasing urban sprawl of cities and the destruction of our countryside caused by uncontrolled urbanisation and the disturbing rise in materialism of modern life,

which has disconnected the people from the land and its importance.

We oppose the profit driven greed of the capitalist corporations and the mania for industrialisation of our food production. Instead, we favour traditional practices such as that of the organic family farms, home stading, and independent artisanship of our food supply that favours rural communities and positively rejuvenates regional identity, local food and traditional culture. We wish to promote a strong level of self-sufficiency and independence in food production within individual counties and the nation as a whole. As a party we offer a different direction, a direction that produces, and champions, a healthy urbanism that works in harmony with the rural way of life. This involves reducing the power and cultural influence of major cities. We favour the regeneration of hamlets, villages & market towns, and a strong push to returning our people back towards a healthier way of life,

embracing strong communities, beauty, nature and the organic.

A policy that the NDP favours to achieve this goal is the creation of a rural community scheme that creates small holdings such as that in Scotland with crofting. Small pieces of land may be leased to families that want to farm and work the land. Crofting is a traditional social system in Scotland defined by small-scale food production. Each croft is usually 2–5 hectares in size. Crofting makes a valuable contribution to the economic and social development of Scotland. The creation of a similar scheme would provide a level of self-sufficiency and independence not seen in generations. This scheme would provide a greater number of independent producers, and would give them access to local markets, giving those who took part in the scheme a greater quality of life that would normally not be possible; property prices in the countryside are extremely high and beyond most people's means. This scheme will

give families, as well as the national community, greater access to organic healthy produce, not dependent on imports or food controlled by supermarkets.

Reducing the need for foreign imports and the power of corporate entities, such as supermarket chains, would be an important part of NDP policy. We recognise the English countryside, and our relationship with it is ingrained within our identity as a people, a relationship that will be protected by the NDP, so that it can be handed down to our children. The NDP will function as a body to restrain the destruction of our home by giving strong emphasis in research & development of non-polluting technological advances.

Other policies supported by the NDP include those to revitalise the textile industry in Britain through the promotion of natural fibres. This return would see a revitalisation of the trade in wool instead of current synthetic fibres that

break down into micro plastic that end up in the food chain, causing huge environmental damage. Wool is worth nothing in England currently because it is classed as a global commodity on the international market. The NDP in its policy to drive for self-sufficiency would suspend its importation of man-made fibres and wool from other countries, or at least place high tariffs on them. This action would also reduce the amount of mass-produced industrial material being imported and would see the revival of an independent domestic textile industry.

Our aim should be to see a reduction in intensive farming to a more traditional, less environmentally demanding or mechanistic practice. Smaller plots of land, but with more people participating in the agricultural sector.

- There will be no farm larger than that held by a family estate



- Environmental and wildlife protection and animal welfare
- Environmental restoration – Reforesting native forest, wildflower meadows, Waterways
- Corporate owned holdings (foreign / domestic) will be seized, corporate owned farmland will have their holdings confiscated, with the land given over to ESHC (English Small holding community) or given for lease to local residents of established farmers of that county
- Multi - generational Family Farms, as well as the farming community as a whole, would be provided support by the state where needed
- The compulsory purchase of large estates owned by NGOs
- Battery farming would be immediately banned
- Ban on harmful pesticides

- Greater flexibility in sustainable farming practices which would be championed over ever-expanding industrial farming
- Giving the farmer greater power over supermarket chains.
- The NDP will create policy in which wool will be traded on domestic prices not on global commodity and will look into options to increase its value as well as promoting natural fibres
- Making training in rural trades more accessible through rural Guildship

## Animal Welfare

Animal welfare can be cut down into three categories – hunting, treatment of pets, and the welfare of livestock.

Hunting animals is not wrong, it is only natural and is in order for us to survive. However, there is a complete difference between hunting game

and trophy hunting (which is often for endangered animals). With this, hunting should be permitted as long as the animal is used for subsistence (clothing or food) and the animal in hand is not endangered. Trophy hunting will be made illegal. There is one exception to hunting that is not for sustenance, and that is if the animal is a pest (rats and foxes for example).

Treatment of pets is also an unfortunately common thing in the UK. The RSPCA investigate more than 150,000 complaints of cruelty and neglect every year (RSPCA, 2012). To combat such as large issue that is barely talked about, the sentencing needs to be harsher on the perpetrators that commit such inhumane acts.

Finally, we have the welfare of livestock. “There are now 1,674 intensive factory farms in the UK, including 789 megafarms or concentrated animal feeding operations” (Animal Clock UK). The conditions on factory farms are appalling, such farms overpopulate their pens to maximise

livestock numbers, and therefore, their profit. Unfortunately, due to such conditions, where animals are kept in awful living conditions with no room to move, 5% of all farmed land animals die before slaughter. The NDP will ensure that factory farms are illegal in the UK, so that all animals are free-ranged and not abused in the last stages of their life.

Industrialised factory farming forces animals into a miserable existence where they constantly experience physical & emotional pain as they are crammed by the thousands standing in their own filth, they are treated as nothing but a commodity with no thought for their welfare. It is a crime against nature that this practice of keeping livestock even exists and could only have come into being under a capitalist or communist system, where life has no meaning.

In small traditional family farms, the animals can enjoy life, be happy and have high quality of

welfare. It is clearly the superior method of keeping animals and respects them as living beings.

Although being used for sustenance either way, the animal has led a life of freedom, not one of constant misery. Killing the animals is only natural and necessary, and having the animals free ranged is also the most natural way of keeping animals, a life that resembles how our ancestors used to hunt for food; not cramping thousands of animals within a small barn as they walk through their own faeces.

For such reasons, battery farming would be immediately banned. There will be greater flexibility in sustainable farming practices which will be championed over ever-expanding industrial farming. Corporate owned holdings will be seized, with corporate owned farmland having their holdings confiscated and given over to ESHC (English Small holding community) or given for lease to local residents or established

farmers of that county. Multi - generational family farms, as well as the farming community as a whole, will be provided support by the state where needed to ensure produce is grown locally and morally.

Hunting is an important social and cultural activity in rural areas, which has value in binding communities together. The promotion of hunting in rural areas needs to be protected as it promotes cultural knowledge and understanding for future generations. Hunting gives a solid understanding of foundational cultural identity and allows for a deeper connection of the English people to a food culture that ties us to this land and its wildlife.

Hunting gives man a greater respect for nature, as he comes to understand that he is a part of his environment, not just a tourist disconnected from the cycle of life. Hunting also helps to maintain important ecosystems for wildlife by controlling the game population, as well as

placing value on conservation and the restoration of habitats & waterways.

Like that of farming, hunting gives the individual family, and the wider rural community, greater ability to live more self-sufficient and economically independent lives, ultimately increasing quality of life for those communities. Rural communities should have the right to provide for themselves off the bounty of the land in a sustainable way.

The promotion of the philosophy of the ‘kill it – cook it – eat it’, and the promotion of regional food cultures that embrace game meat, would link the people to the traditional culture and would rebirth folk festivals that celebrate the local culture (the food, the people, and the local environment).

Improving quality of life through job creation, which comes through the hunting community, significantly helps rural economic development and contributes to the national economy.

The English rural landscape was created by our ancestors to survive, it is a managed environment that the English folk should be a part of and embrace fully into their identity. A healthy sustainable hunting culture is part of strong authentic ruralism and is an important way of life that speaks to the true authenticity of country living.

Restoration of habitats can include the large-scale replanting of native English woodland which would create a home for a vast variety of species. For animals in decline or near extinction, hunting will be banned and will carry a punishment for those who hunt such animals.

## Facing the Climate Crisis

The NDP's green policies support a World that is struggling with the climate crisis. We believe that the environment of Britain, and the World for that matter, should be protected at all costs,



and our nations should work with the land on all matters, not against. With our policies, we propose a nation that uses local produce, not that from overseas. We propose a nation whose town planning works with the land around it and makes use of the natural materials in its builds, creating towns that represent the people and the land from which it lies. We will provide an energy solution with nuclear, solar, and wind power that will allow Britain to go green. Regarding plastic waste, the NDP will also see single-use plastics banned in Britain. The NDP will ensure that Britain can do all it can in protecting not only Britain, but the World itself.

As stated, the NDP supports the use of nuclear power, but we also support people setting up their own solar panels as a means of green energy. It is also important that Britain continues to use up the rest of the coal supply we have, to help support the working-class man. Anyone that opposes such a policy is someone that has a contempt life and doesn't

have to struggle; this policy is to ensure that all people of Britain are provided energy at a cheap cost until nuclear power plants can provide the same.

## Acknowledgement

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