MANIFESTO 1.0

A New Settlement for Britain

Universal Standard Income • Growth • Security • Opportunity • Reform

A costed programme for government

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A New Settlement for Britain

Foreword

Britain does not lack wealth, talent or ambition. What Britain lacks is a coherent economic settlement capable of turning those strengths into sustained prosperity.

Our politics has become trapped between two unsatisfactory alternatives: a state that attempts to provide everything, but increasingly struggles to afford it, and a market that generates enormous wealth but does not always provide sufficient security or opportunity for everyone.

This manifesto proposes a different settlement.

At its heart is the Universal Standard Income (USI): a simple, predictable income paid to every adult from the age of 21, conditional on participation in work, education, training or an accepted exemption.

The purpose of the USI is not to create a society where people are paid not to work.

Its purpose is the opposite.

We want to create a society in which work pays, saving pays, investment pays and enterprise pays—while nobody who is genuinely unable to work is abandoned.

The USI will therefore be accompanied by a fundamental restructuring of taxation, National Insurance, welfare, pensions, healthcare, social care, housing, energy, infrastructure and national security.

This is an explicitly pro-growth, pro-enterprise and pro-work programme.

PART I — THE ECONOMIC SETTLEMENT

1. The Universal Standard Income

Major Promise 1 — Establish the Universal Standard Income

Every adult aged 21 and over will ultimately receive a Universal Standard Income.

The USI will begin at a fiscally sustainable level and increase progressively over ten years.

Year	Illustrative USI
Year 1	£4,000
Year 2	£4,750
Year 3	£5,500
Year 4	£6,500
Year 5	£7,500
Year 6	£8,500
Year 7	£9,500
Year 8	£10,500
Year 9	£11,500
Year 10	£12,570

The £12,570 target is deliberately chosen because it corresponds to today's Personal Allowance. The current UK Personal Allowance is £12,570 in 2026–27.

There will be no £24,000 USI target. The £12,570 figure is the long-term initial benchmark.

After year ten, the USI will be increased according to a statutory index combining inflation and economic growth, subject to the fiscal sustainability rules described below.

2. The USI will be conditional on participation

Major Promise 2 — A Work, Education or Training Guarantee

A person who is capable of work will normally be required to participate in:

• employment

• self-employment

• an apprenticeship

• accredited education

• vocational training

approved volunteering/work preparation; or

another government-approved route into employment.

The standard requirement will be an average of 16 hours per week, calculated over the year.

This is important.

The USI is universal, but it is not intended to become an unconditional payment for people who deliberately refuse to participate in society.

A person who is capable of work and persistently refuses reasonable employment, education or training requirements will lose entitlement to the USI.

Exemptions

There will be full or modified entitlement for people who:

- cannot work because of disability
- are temporarily incapable of work
- are carers
- have substantial caring responsibilities
- are approaching retirement
- are participating in approved rehabilitation

or otherwise satisfy defined exemption criteria.

PART II — A NEW TAX SYSTEM

3. Abolishing employee National Insurance

Major Promise 3 — Abolish Employee National Insurance

Employee National Insurance will be abolished.

The distinction between Income Tax and employee NI will disappear.

Instead, the UK will operate a clearer single progressive income-tax system.

The current employee Class 1 rate is 8% between the relevant thresholds and 2% above the Upper Earnings Limit.

The reform will therefore dramatically simplify the taxation of employment.

4. A progressive income-tax system

Major Promise 4 — Introduce the Progressive Income Tax

Our preferred structure is:

Income	Marginal rate
£0–£40,000	33%
£40,001–£50,000	40%
£50,001–£150,000	45%
£150,001–£250,000	47.5%
£250,000+	49%

These are marginal rates.

Someone earning £250,001 does not pay 49% on their entire income.

They pay the appropriate rate on each slice.

5. Reforming the Personal Allowance

The current Personal Allowance is £12,570.

Under the USI model, the Personal Allowance will be reduced by the value of the USI.

Private pension	State contribution	Total
£5,000	£13,000	£18,000
£10,000	£8,000	£18,000
£16,000	£2,000	£18,000
£18,000	£0	£18,000
£25,000	£0	£25,000

6. Employer National Insurance

Major Promise 5 — Reduce Employer NI to 10%

Employer National Insurance will be gradually reduced from its current 15% rate to 10% over ten years.

The objective is straightforward:

Make it cheaper to employ people.

The reduction will be financed through:

- economic growth
- higher productivity
- increased income-tax receipts
- the replacement of employee NI
- increased employment
- reduced welfare dependency

and a broader tax base.

The policy will be phased rather than implemented immediately.

Year	Employer NI
Today	15%
Year 3	14%
Year 5	13%
Year 7	12%
Year 9	11%
Year 10	10%

7. Corporation Tax

Major Promise 6 — Make Britain One of the Most Competitive Major Economies

Corporation Tax will initially remain broadly stable while the new settlement is established.

Thereafter:

Where growth and the public finances permit, Corporation Tax will be progressively reduced.

The objective is to create an internationally competitive tax environment.

The UK will particularly target:

- manufacturing
- technology
- financial services
- life sciences

• AI

• defence

• energy

• engineering

• advanced materials

• nuclear

• robotics

and research-intensive industries.

8. International business relocation

Major Promise 7 — Britain Welcome Programme

Companies relocating substantial operations to Britain will be eligible for:

0% Corporation Tax for 24 months

provided they:

• relocate genuine economic activity

• employ British-based workers

• invest in UK premises/equipment

and commit to remaining in Britain for at least ten years.

The incentive will be clawed back if the company breaks the relocation commitment.

This will turn Britain into an active competitor for international corporate investment rather than simply hoping companies choose Britain.

PART III — THE CARE AND HEALTH SETTLEMENT

9. National Care Service

Major Promise 8 — Create a National Care Service

We will establish a National Care Service.

This will not be an NHS-style universal healthcare system.

Its purpose will be to provide a safety net for people who cannot afford private social care.

It will support:

• elderly people

• people requiring long-term social care

• people without sufficient assets

people facing catastrophic care costs.

Funding

A dedicated:

1% National Care Levy

will apply to gross income.

The money will be ring-fenced for social care.

10. Private care provision

We will encourage people to prepare for their future care requirements.

The Government will encourage:

• private elderly-care insurance

• long-term care savings

• employer-supported care insurance

pension-linked care products.

The National Care Service will therefore become the safety net, rather than the sole provider.

11. Universal healthcare through insurance

Major Promise 9 — Universal Healthcare Insurance

Britain will retain a universal healthcare system.

However, its financing will be fundamentally restructured.

Every resident will be required to hold qualifying health insurance.

The Government will provide subsidies for people who cannot afford their premiums.

The principle

Universal entitlement + compulsory insurance + government assistance.

Nobody will be denied medically necessary healthcare because they cannot afford insurance.

The state will subsidise:

• low-income households

• children

• vulnerable people

• people with significant healthcare needs

and other protected groups.

This is intended to create a sustainable long-term alternative to placing the entire burden of healthcare funding on general taxation.

PART IV — HOUSING

12. Britain’s housing revolution

Major Promise 10 — Build 1 Million New Social Homes

Government will establish a ten-year national housing programme targeting:

100,000 new social homes every year

for a minimum of ten years.

That means:

1 million additional social homes

through:

• local authorities

• housing associations

• public-private partnerships

regeneration projects.

Central government will provide long-term loans and grants.

13. Build more private housing

Major Promise 11 — Make Housebuilding Financially Attractive

Developers meeting agreed housing targets will receive preferential treatment including reductions in:

• Corporation Tax

• Business Rates

• qualifying dividend taxation

planning-related charges.

The purpose is simple:

If Britain needs houses, Britain must make building houses profitable.

14. Planning reform

Major Promise 12 — End Planning Paralysis

Local planning authorities will retain a major role.

But central government will have the final power of intervention where nationally significant housing or infrastructure projects are repeatedly blocked.

A national housing and infrastructure test will be introduced.

Projects meeting nationally established criteria will receive a presumption in favour of approval.

The planning system will no longer allow relatively small groups of objectors to indefinitely prevent nationally important development.

PART V — ENERGY

15. A pragmatic Net Zero policy

Major Promise 13 — Slow and Restructure Net Zero

Net Zero remains a long-term ambition.

But we reject the idea that Britain should pursue decarbonisation regardless of:

• energy prices

• energy security

• industrial competitiveness

• technological readiness

or household affordability.

The transition will therefore be slower, pragmatic and technology-neutral.

16. Nuclear power

Major Promise 14 — Nuclear Britain

A major proportion of energy levies currently associated with decarbonisation will be redirected toward:

• new nuclear power

• Small Modular Reactors

• nuclear research

• grid resilience

fuel security.

The objective will be a substantial expansion of Britain’s nuclear generation capacity.

17. North Sea oil and gas

Major Promise 15 — Use Britain’s Domestic Energy Resources

Britain will continue developing North Sea oil and gas where economically and environmentally appropriate.

The objective is not permanent dependence on hydrocarbons.

It is:

Energy security while Britain develops the technologies capable of replacing them.

18. Social Energy Tariff

Major Promise 16 — Protect Low-Income Households

A national social energy tariff will be introduced.

It will be jointly supported by:

• Government

• energy companies

• charities

voluntary organisations.

Eligibility will be based on income and household circumstances.

19. Abolish energy standing charges

Major Promise 17 — Remove Electricity and Gas Standing Charges

Standing charges for domestic electricity and gas will be abolished.

Energy companies will be required to recover legitimate network and administrative costs through the unit price.

The policy will be accompanied by regulatory scrutiny to prevent companies simply recreating standing charges through excessive unit prices.

PART VI — INFRASTRUCTURE AND REGIONAL RENEWAL

20. Regional Investment Fund

Major Promise 18 — Create a National Regional Investment Fund

A permanent Regional Investment Fund will direct capital toward areas with:

• low productivity

• high deprivation

• weak infrastructure

• poor transport

• low private investment

• inadequate housing

poor connectivity.

Funding will be weighted by need rather than population alone.

Illustrative allocation

Region type

Share of fund

Most deprived regions

40%

Underdeveloped regions

30%

Growth regions

20%

National strategic projects

10%

The precise allocations will be recalculated annually using objective deprivation and productivity indicators.

PART VII — NATIONAL SECURITY

21. Defence

Major Promise 19 — Rebuild Britain’s Defence Capability

Defence will become one of the central functions of government.

We will progressively increase defence spending to:

5% of GDP within five years

rather than 8%.

The 8% figure is retained only as a potential wartime mobilisation level, not a normal peacetime commitment.

Defence priorities

Funding will concentrate on:

Nuclear deterrence

- continuous-at-sea deterrence
- warhead infrastructure
- submarines

nuclear command and control.

Conventional forces

- ships
- aircraft
- armoured vehicles
- ammunition
- drones
- missiles

logistics.

Cyber

- offensive cyber
- defensive cyber

critical infrastructure protection.

Personnel

- recruitment
- retention
- housing
- pay
- training

veterans.

Defence trajectory

Illustratively:

Year

Defence spending

Starting point

~2.5% GDP

Year 1

3.0%

Year 2

3.5%

Year 3

4.0%

Year 4

4.5%

Year 5

5.0%

This is a very substantial increase and will be one of the largest fiscal commitments in the manifesto.

PART VIII — THE 21-YEAR GUARANTEE

22. Nobody under 21 left behind

Major Promise 20 — The 21-Year Guarantee

Every young person will be required to remain in:

- education
- training
- employment
- apprenticeship
- or military service

until their 21st birthday.

23. The 18–21 Military Route

Young people will have the option at 18 to join the Armed Forces for a three-year programme.

They will receive:

• a salary

• pension contributions

• accommodation/support

• military training

• technical qualifications

transferable civilian skills.

At 21 they will have the opportunity to leave with recognised qualifications and employment support.

24. Young person's bursary

Major Promise 21 — 18–21 Education and Training Bursary

Every 18–21-year-old participating in approved education or training will receive a government bursary.

Those in:

• employment

• apprenticeships

or the Armed Forces

will instead receive wages/salary.

The aim is to make remaining in education or training financially viable.

PART IX — TECHNOLOGY AND PRODUCTIVITY

25. Britain's Technology Mission

Major Promise 22 — National Technology Investment Fund

Government will establish a large-scale technology funding programme covering:

• artificial intelligence

• robotics

• automation

• nuclear fusion

• hydrogen

• biotechnology

• advanced manufacturing

• quantum computing

• space

• energy storage

advanced materials.

Funding mechanism

The state will provide:

• grants

• low-interest loans

• equity investment

• matched funding

research partnerships.

Funding will be available to:

• universities

• start-ups

• established companies

• research institutes

consortia.

PART X — WORK, PRODUCTIVITY AND THE 24/7 ECONOMY

26. A four-day working economy

Major Promise 23 — Move Towards a Four-Day Working Week

The Government will promote a four-day working week.

The objective is not to shut Britain down for three days.

It is to make work more flexible.

A standard full-time pattern will increasingly move toward approximately:

32 hours / four days

where economically and operationally appropriate.

But shift workers can continue operating:

• Monday–Friday

• Tuesday–Saturday

• Wednesday–Sunday

or other patterns.

This is how the four-day model becomes compatible with a 24/7 economy.

27. Britain: open seven days a week

Major Promise 24 — Create a 24/7 Economy

Public services will increasingly operate seven days a week.

This includes:

• HMRC

• DWP

• local authorities

• licensing

• planning

customer services.

Businesses will be encouraged to operate seven days a week through:

• Business Rate reductions

• flexible employment legislation

• digital public services

extended banking arrangements.

28. Weekend banking

Major Promise 25 — Make Saturday and Sunday Banking Days

The UK payments system will be modernised so that:

- BACS payments
- salary payments
- business payments
- Government payments

can be credited on Saturdays and Sundays.

Britain should no longer operate a modern digital economy on a banking calendar designed for another century.

PART XI — WELFARE AND DISABILITY

29. Back to work — with support

Major Promise 26 — Work and Independence Programme

People receiving long-term sickness and disability benefits will receive substantially enhanced employment support.

Support will include:

- additional payments for returning to work
- temporary tax-free work allowances
- return-to-work bonuses
- free retraining
- occupational support
- workplace adaptation

transport support.

The objective is not punishment.

It is:

Make work financially and practically attractive.

30. Reform PIP and LCWRA assessments

Major Promise 27 — Assess Capability, Not Merely Diagnosis

Every person receiving PIP and LCWRA Universal Credit support will ultimately undergo reassessment under a new framework.

The assessment will consider:

- functional capability
- adaptability
- reasonable workplace adjustments
- capacity for different forms of work
- hours that can realistically be worked

transferable skills.

A medical diagnosis alone will not determine employment status.

31. Hardship protection

People who lose their USI because they are capable of work but refuse reasonable participation requirements will not be abandoned.

Major Promise 28 — Hardship Support Scheme

Support can include:

- supermarket vouchers
- direct energy payments
- emergency food support
- housing intervention
- charitable assistance

local authority support.

The principle is:

No reward for refusing to participate, but no deliberate abandonment of people in genuine hardship.

PART XII — PENSIONS

32. Compulsory workplace pensions

Major Promise 29 — Every Worker Gets a Pension

Every employee will be required to have a workplace pension.

Every job will have a pension.

The pension will follow the individual throughout their working life.

Three-way contribution

The system will require contributions from:

• Employee

A statutory contribution.

• Employer

A matching contribution.

• Government

25% tax relief on each employee contribution.

The precise contribution percentage will rise gradually over time.

33. Reform the State Pension

Major Promise 30 — A £18,000 State Pension Safety Net

The long-term state pension target will be:

£18,000 per year

The triple lock will be abolished.

The state pension will ultimately be means-tested against private pension income.

Private pension	State contribution	Total
£5,000	£13,000	£18,000
£10,000	£8,000	£18,000
£16,000	£2,000	£18,000
£18,000	£0	£18,000
£25,000	£0	£25,000

£0

£25,000

The objective is to guarantee a minimum retirement income while shifting retirement provision increasingly toward funded private pensions.

PART XIII — WATER

34. Bring Britain's water companies into public ownership

Major Promise 31 — Public Water

All major water companies will ultimately be brought into public ownership.

Water will operate as a strategic national utility.

Every excess pound of operating profit will be reinvested into:

• pipes

• sewage infrastructure

• reservoirs

• leakage reduction

• water treatment

• flood resilience

• drought resilience

environmental improvement.

The objective is:

Water infrastructure first. Shareholder returns second.

PART XIV — JUSTICE AND PRISONS

35. New prisons

Major Promise 32 — Build Three Rehabilitation Super-Prisons

Three new prisons will be constructed.

Each will accommodate approximately:

5,000 prisoners

Total new capacity:

15,000 places

These will be rehabilitation-focused institutions built around:

• education

• apprenticeships

• vocational training

• employment

• drug rehabilitation

• mental health support

• discipline

preparation for release.

The aim is to reduce reoffending, not simply warehouse prisoners.

36. Courts

Major Promise 33 — Rebuild the Courts System

We will establish:

125 additional magistrates’ courts

and

30 additional Crown Courts

with the objective of reducing:

• case backlogs

• waiting times

• prison remand pressure

victim waiting times.

PART XV — IMMIGRATION

37. Small boats and illegal immigration

Major Promise 34 — Secure the Border

People arriving illegally by small boat will be:

- registered
- medically assessed
- security checked
- detained in secure accommodation
- given access to a functioning asylum process

provided with a lawful determination.

Those granted asylum will enter the UK’s refugee settlement system.

Those whose claims are rejected will be removed to a safe country, subject to applicable international legal obligations and individual legal rights.

38. Immigration detention capacity

Major Promise 35 — Rapidly Expand Detention Capacity

Private security and infrastructure companies will be invited to build and operate immigration detention facilities under strict government contracts.

Tax and Business Rate incentives will be linked to:

- speed of construction
- capacity delivered
- security
- welfare standards
- successful removals

contract performance.

Private contractors will not determine asylum claims.

That remains a government function.

PART XVI — GROWTH

39. Growth is the central objective

The USI exists for a reason.

It is not simply a redistribution mechanism.

It is intended to increase economic activity.

A household receiving additional disposable income may:

- pay down debt
- save
- invest
- purchase goods
- obtain a mortgage
- start a business
- work additional hours

retrain.

The resulting economic activity should increase:

- VAT receipts
- income-tax receipts
- corporation-tax receipts
- employment
- business investment

productivity.

But this is where the manifesto will remain fiscally disciplined:

Growth dividends cannot be spent before they exist.

PART XVII — BUDGET 3.0

The fiscal framework

The current UK tax system provides a useful baseline.

HMRC collected £938.8 billion in tax receipts during 2025–26. Income Tax, CGT and NICs together represented 59% of receipts. Business taxes produced approximately £101.4 billion.

For 2026–27, the current employer NI rate is 15%, while employee NI remains in place.

The March 2026 OBR forecast provides the baseline against which a future government would need to cost the programme.

Crucially:

The numbers below are manifesto working estimates, not an OBR-certified costing.

A genuine Budget would require HM Treasury/HMRC micro-simulation of individual earnings, behavioural responses, migration, employment, tax avoidance and benefit interactions.

BUDGET 3.0 — STEADY-STATE ILLUSTRATIVE MODEL

Major annual commitments

Policy

Indicative annual cost at maturity

Universal Standard Income

£600–£650bn gross

National Care Service

£30–£40bn

Healthcare subsidies

£60–£90bn

Regional Investment Fund

£20bn

Social housing programme

£20–£25bn

Technology Investment Fund

£15bn

Education/21-Year Guarantee

£8–£10bn

Social energy tariff

£2–£4bn

Courts and justice

£2–£3bn

Immigration system

£1–£2bn

Defence — additional cost

~£70–£80bn

Infrastructure/transport

£30–£40bn

Other reforms/reserves

£10–£20bn

These figures should be understood as gross programme envelopes, not final net costs.

The most important number: the USI

At £12,570, paying the USI to roughly 50 million adults would produce a gross expenditure of approximately:

£629 billion per year

That is why the manifesto does not propose jumping immediately to £12,570.

The USI must grow alongside:

• tax reform

• employment

• productivity

• economic growth

• welfare reform

• pension reform

healthcare reform.

USI financing architecture

The USI is financed from a combination of:

1. Progressive income tax

• 33% / 40% / 45% / 47.5% / 49%

2. Abolition of the Personal Allowance

Progressively as the USI rises.

3. Abolition of employee NI

Replaced by the unified income-tax system.

4. Welfare consolidation

The USI will progressively replace overlapping working-age income-support mechanisms.

5. Employment growth

More people working means:

- more income tax
- more consumption
- more VAT

fewer welfare payments.

6. Economic growth

Higher GDP expands the underlying tax base.

7. Employer NI reform

The employer NI reduction is deliberately delayed over ten years.

Dedicated levies

Defence Levy

1% of gross income

Ring-fenced for defence.

National Care Levy

1% of gross income

Ring-fenced for the National Care Service.

Together:

2% of gross income

would provide a dedicated funding stream for two strategic national priorities.

Illustrative revenue chart

Annual receipts from the two dedicated levies

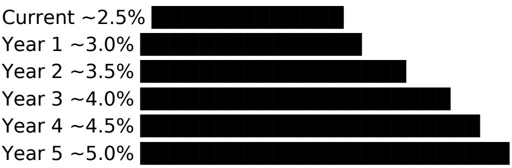
The exact yield would depend on the definition of gross income and treatment of pension, self-employed and investment income.

Defence Budget 3.0

Assuming a UK GDP of roughly £3.1 trillion:

5% of GDP ≈ £155 billion

That would represent an enormous increase compared with today’s approximately 2.5% level.



The defence levy therefore does not pay for the entire defence budget.

It provides a dedicated contribution.

The remainder comes from general taxation and the wider public finances.

Housing Budget 3.0

Ten-year target

1,000,000 social homes

At an indicative average public capital contribution of £200,000 per home:

£200 billion over ten years

or approximately:

£20 billion per year

before land receipts, borrowing, housing association contributions and private-sector participation.

Justice Budget 3.0

New prisons

15,000 places.

Illustrative capital:

£6–8 billion

Courts

125 magistrates’ courts + 30 Crown Courts.

Illustrative capital:

£3–5 billion

Total justice infrastructure programme:

~£9–13 billion capital

with ongoing operating costs thereafter.

PART XVIII — WHAT THE NEW TAX SYSTEM LOOKS LIKE

The key political proposition is that headline tax rates rise but the system becomes simpler.

There is no employee NI.

There is no conventional Personal Allowance once USI reaches £12,570.

Instead:

Example — £30,000 worker

At USI of £4,000:

• income tax calculated using the new system

• no employee NI

• £4,000 USI received

net tax burden reduced by the USI.

At USI £12,570:

• no Personal Allowance

• £12,570 USI received

• income tax begins from the first pound

no employee NI.

The crucial policy question is therefore not simply “what is the tax rate?”

It is:

What is the combined position of tax paid and USI received?

PART XIX — THE SOCIAL CONTRACT

The manifesto therefore establishes a new bargain.

The citizen receives:

USI

•

Universal healthcare

•

National Care Service safety net

•

education and training opportunity

•

social housing investment

•

energy protection

•

state pension safety net

•

national security

In return, the citizen who can work is expected to:

work, study or train

and contribute to society.

PART XX — THE NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

The New Britain Programme

Commitment

Target

USI starting point

£4,000

USI year-10 target

£12,570

USI eligibility age

21+

Work participation requirement

16 hrs/week average

Employee NI

Abolished

Employer NI

15% → 10% over 10 years

Lowest income-tax band

33%

Higher bands

40%, 45%, 47.5%, 49%

Defence levy

1% gross income

Care levy

1% gross income

Defence target

5% GDP in 5 years

Wartime defence ceiling

8% GDP

Social homes

100,000/year

Ten-year social homes

1 million

Minimum participation age

21

Education/training guarantee

18–21

Military alternative

3 years from 18

Workplace pension

Compulsory

Government pension tax relief

25%

Long-term state pension target

£18,000/year

New super-prisons

3

New prison capacity

15,000 places

New magistrates’ courts

125

New Crown Courts

30

Water companies

Public ownership

Corporation Tax relocation incentive

0% for 24 months

Relocation commitment

10 years

Energy standing charge

Abolished

Regional Investment Fund

£20bn/year target

Technology Investment Fund

£15bn/year target

Four-day working model

Target ~32 hours

Public services

7-day operation

Banking

Saturday/Sunday payments

THE MANIFESTO IN ONE SENTENCE

A Britain where everyone has a basic financial foundation, everyone capable of contributing is expected to contribute, businesses are encouraged to employ and invest, the state provides universal protection against catastrophic risks, and economic growth is treated as the means by which higher living standards become affordable.

The fiscal philosophy

This manifesto is deliberately not based on the assumption that government can simply spend its way to prosperity.

Its central economic equation is:

USI → security → consumption/saving/investment → demand → business investment → employment → productivity → growth → tax receipts → higher USI

But there is an equally important constraint:

If growth does not materialise, the USI cannot automatically rise.

The £12,570 target is therefore a ten-year destination, not a promise to spend £12,570 immediately.

That distinction makes the proposal considerably more credible.

The five principles of Manifesto 1.0

1. Security

Nobody who genuinely cannot work should be abandoned.

2. Responsibility

Those capable of work should contribute.

3. Growth

Britain should actively encourage investment, enterprise, housing, technology and productivity.

4. Security of the nation

Defence, energy, water, food, infrastructure and technological resilience are national priorities.

5. Long-term reform

The objective is not to win one election with short-term giveaways. It is to redesign Britain's economic and social settlement for the next generation.