



Eric Justin ZEMMOUR

Candidate For President 2027

AGENDA

My 5 Priorities for France

For 30 years, I have been accurately diagnosing France's main problems, even if it often meant preaching alone in the wilderness against everyone's wishes. My priorities are extremely clear and easy to remember:

- **Identity**

- Immigration
- Islam
- Insecurity
- Education
- Taxes
- Industry
- Independence.

It's time to set the record straight in France!

These issues are fundamental because they determine the destiny of our country, its way of life, and its place in the world.

Politics must rise to the challenge of these civilizational issues and not get lost in an endless list of technocratic reforms lacking an overall vision.

1.IDENTITY

Immigration and its consequences (the Islamization of the country, the erosion of our social systems, and rampant insecurity) are among my top priorities, because it is France's identity that is threatened.

The right to preserve one's identity is a right that no people, including the French, should be deprived of. The primary threat to our identity is the mass immigration we have been experiencing for several decades. Previously, the adage "when in Rome, do as the Romans do" rightly dictated that immigrants adapt to French customs. Today, newcomers have become entitled to promote their culture of origin. The sheer volume of migration arriving in France each year, particularly from the Middle East and Africa, has only exacerbated this phenomenon.

Today we see the result: the proliferation, on our territory, of foreign enclaves where representatives of the State and of France (teachers, police officers, firefighters) are subjected to daily harassment. As Charles de Gaulle said, while it is possible to assimilate individuals, it is not possible to assimilate entire peoples.

To restore the trampled French identity, the priority must be to regain control of an immigration policy that has become completely lax. This will allow us to re-establish a demographic balance of power favorable to assimilation. The corollary of such migratory anarchy is the progressive Islamization of our society. We must fight against this with the same energy in order to prevent the emergence of new enclaves that prioritize the Quran at the expense of French law. Finally, let us remember that the French nation has historically been shaped by the State: we must therefore recognize in the rejection of its authority an insidious rejection of France itself. For this reason, the fight against insecurity constitutes the third pillar of a policy in favor of national identity.

2. EDUCATION

A return to a demanding and effective public education system is essential to raising the academic standards that determine our future economic prosperity, but also to once again create French citizens steeped in the culture and history of our country.

If there is one area in which progressive ideology has wreaked havoc, it is undoubtedly education, encompassing both national education and higher education. In primary school, not a year goes by without an international study highlighting the decline in students' mathematics skills. In middle school, it is now widely accepted that the comprehensive school system has led to a leveling down that is detrimental to all students, regardless of their academic performance. In high school, the baccalaureate has become a mere formality, generously awarded to over 90% of candidates. Finally, in higher education, the democratization of access to master's and doctoral programs has devalued these degrees, while "positive discrimination" has made the selection processes unfair. At every level of our education system, the same pitfall is consistently at play: an unrealistic pedagogy that prioritizes dogmatic benevolence.

This ideology has produced the exact opposite of its intended goal, namely the collapse of academic standards. The harm done to our children and to society as a whole is immense, and it is our responsibility to put an end to this educational fiasco. French schools must once again become meritocratic institutions whose primary mission is the transmission of knowledge. Learning fundamental skills in primary school, abolishing the single-track middle school system, and raising the standards of the baccalaureate are all urgent measures to be implemented to improve overall academic standards. This improvement is one of the most important prerequisites for our scientific, industrial, and technological recovery.

3.TAXES

Lowering taxes on low-wage workers, the middle class, and companies that produce in France is essential to encourage and reward work and economic activity.

French taxpayers are being unfairly targeted. They are forced to finance, through their taxes, the most expensive social welfare system in the Western world, a system completely open to all comers. With a mandatory tax rate of 47% in 2019, France holds a dubious world record. French taxpayers will also have to foot the bill for Emmanuel Macron's demagogic campaign promises, as he is prepared to do anything to get re-elected.

The French also suffer from an unfair tax system, harsh on the poor and lenient on the wealthy. Its complexity benefits affluent taxpayers and multinationals who can afford to use the services of tax law firms. It's Robin Hood in reverse: taking from the poor to give to the winners of globalization! French taxpayers, whether individuals or small family businesses, are treated like cash cows by our leaders.

Such a system is unsustainable. For individuals, and especially for those with the lowest incomes, this tax burden is unbearable, as it erodes their purchasing power. The Yellow Vest crisis demonstrated this. For businesses, particularly very small and small-to-medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), the tax burden translates into increased social security contributions and therefore a loss of competitiveness against international rivals.

It is urgent to reverse this widespread tax strangulation. This reform must be based on two principles: first, reducing social spending, notably by establishing a national preference in the allocation of social benefits (eliminating national solidarity benefits paid to non-EU citizens); Secondly, reducing production taxes should make our companies more competitive and trigger a reindustrialization movement in France.

4.INDUSTRY

Industry must be at the heart of economic policy, as it is the foundation of our technological excellence, better-paying jobs than in the service sector, and our economic sovereignty.

Technip, Alcatel, Alstom Energy, Latécoère, Arcelor...: these numerous examples of the sale of national champions to foreign capital are proof of our industrial decline. Such a decline is far from insignificant for the French economy and society. Indeed, this phenomenon is the direct cause of the collapse of our trade balance (from +€5 billion in 2002 to -€70 billion today). France finds itself impoverished and strategically weakened, forced to purchase its industrial goods from abroad.

Add to this the disastrous and incalculable consequences of deindustrialization on regional planning (the concentration of wealth creation in major cities at the expense of rural France), and we understand how crucial reindustrialization is as the mother of all battles in economic, strategic, and social matters.

A genuine reindustrialization policy requires the implementation of three guiding principles. First, lower production taxes should improve the competitiveness of French companies and thus increase their order books. Second, the competition dogmas imposed by Brussels, which hinder the development of national champions in Europe while leaving our market open to non-European giants, must be relaxed. Finally, consumers and public procurement must be strongly encouraged to favor domestic suppliers.

5.INDEPENDANCE

Independence must once again become the guiding principle of our foreign policy, our defense policy, and also our economic policy, in line with the actions of General de Gaulle. It must also lead us to reject government by judges and supranational institutions, in contempt of the sovereignty of the people.

With each successive presidential majority, France's independence is eroding. First, in economic matters, where our trade balance went from +€5 billion to - €70 billion between 2002 and 2021, forcing us to purchase more and more equipment from foreign suppliers and states. Second, in military matters, where our membership in NATO's integrated command obliges us to follow the United States into confrontations in which it is not in our interest. Finally, in legal and institutional matters, where international treaties and conventions now prevail over the laws enacted by national legislatures. France's loss of strategic autonomy is therefore not a reactionary fantasy; it is a reality that must be fought with the utmost energy!

To this end, we must first re-establish national independence as the guiding principle of our foreign and defense policy, in line with the actions of General de Gaulle. France possesses numerous assets to this end, including nuclear deterrence, a seat on the United Nations Security Council, and the world's largest exclusive economic zone (11 million km²). Secondly, reclaiming our independence requires challenging the supremacy of international treaties and norms over national law, a hierarchy that subjugates us and prevents us from acting, particularly on migration. Only in this way will we reclaim our sovereignty, or, to put it more directly, our freedom.