

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH 2019

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AN INTRODUCTION FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

Last week's seismic election not only changed the political landscape, it has broken the parliamentary deadlock of the last three years and allowed the country to go forward. Millions of people, many of them who have never voted Conservative before, put their faith in this Government and voted overwhelmingly for us to move this country on and deliver change. We have no time to waste, and we begin immediately with the most radical Queen's Speech in a generation to deliver on the priorities of the British people.

Our first task is to get Brexit done and we will leave the EU at the end of January. As I said many times over the course of the election campaign, we have a pre-cooked Brexit meal ready to pop in the microwave – and we will bring it before Parliament this week.

We will release the country from the stranglehold of indecision restoring confidence to people and businesses. We will avoid the trap of further dither and delay – by ruling out any extension to the implementation period beyond 2020. And we will maximise the opportunities of Brexit – taking back control of our money, our laws, our trade and our borders, introducing an Australian style points based immigration system so we can attract the brightest and the best from across the world.

Then we will move on and focus on the people's priorities. And if there is one message that came through loud and clear over the past weeks, it is that the overwhelming priority of the British people is our NHS. Already we are giving the NHS the biggest ever cash injection in its history. We are upgrading 20 hospitals, and building 40 more. We are going to have 50,000 more nurses, including grants for student nurses, 6,000 more primary care practitioners, 6,000 more doctors – and create 50 million more doctor's appointments.

Now for the first time ever we will enshrine the NHS multi-year budget into law. We will introduce a new fast-track NHS visa to attract the best healthcare professionals from around the world. We will put an end to unfair hospital car parking charges for staff and vulnerable patients. And with the mandate given to us at the general election, we will focus on finding a long-term solution to social care that commands cross-party consensus.

We will concentrate on other priorities, including making our streets safer. Recruitment for the 20,000 new police officers I announced in the summer is already underway, but more action is needed to ensure dangerous criminals and terrorists remain locked up for longer, the police can tackle knife crime, protections for domestic abuse victims are strengthened, and we better support victims. Legislation in this session will ensure those things. Our current justice system needs serious change, so we will establish a Royal Commission on the criminal justice process.

And as we move our country on, we are going to level up with better education, better infrastructure and better technology. It is my abiding and unshakeable conviction that talent and genius are uniformly distributed in our country, but opportunity is not. Time and again that was borne out during the campaign as I met brilliant people, visited brilliant businesses and heard brilliant ideas right across the country.

We must work to expand opportunity. We will boost investment in schools by £14 billion over the next three years, and implement the biggest infrastructure revolution in living memory. We will reform the railways, modernise our airspace, speed up the delivery of gigabit capable broadband and publish a National Infrastructure Strategy. We are going to put rocket boosters under our space programme and double investment in basic science research.

And we are going to start giving people the better quality of life they deserve. We are going to make life easier for hard-working families by raising the National Insurance threshold and the National Living Wage, and we are going to bring in greater protection for renters while also making home ownership more achievable.

Our ambition is nothing short of a complete transformation of our country for the better. We will deliver for the whole of our great Union, investing in and levelling up every part of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. We will ensure that 2020 is a year of growth and opportunity, bringing together our United Kingdom, and moving on from the division and uncertainty of the last three and a half years.

We will strengthen our democracy by repealing the Fixed-term Parliaments Act, and we will establish a Constitution, Democracy and Rights Commission to develop proposals to restore trust in how our democracy operates.

We will lead on the world's stage, with our NATO commitment of 2 per cent of GDP spent on defence. And we will protect those who protect us, giving the Armed Forces Covenant a more solid legal footing and introducing legislation to tackle unfair and vexatious claims against those who have served their countries. And we will re-set our foreign policy in 2020 through an Integrated Security, Defence and Foreign Policy Review that I will lead. This will be the most radical reassessment of our place in the world since the end of the Cold War, covering all aspects of international policy from defence to diplomacy and development.

And as we bring in radical change, we will make it an absolute priority to protect our planet for future generations, taking action to meet our target of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, and introducing our landmark Environment Bill – the first for a generation.

This is a radical Queen's Speech – it will take us out of the EU, overhaul our immigration system, and will enshrine in law record investment for the NHS . And it will take our country forward with an ambitious One Nation programme to unite and spread opportunity to every corner of our United Kingdom.

Just imagine where this country could be in 10 years' time. A country with 40 new state of the art hospitals. More fantastic nurses and fantastic doctors. More police officers making our streets safer. Children given a chance to reach their full potential. Cleaner air. Biodiversity protected. Scientists making incredible breakthroughs in technology. Better transport. Better infrastructure bringing people together. Greater connectivity. Greater opportunity. A Britain where we are uniting and levelling up.

That is the future we are going to deliver. That is the future I am going to be working round the clock to achieve. I am humbled by the trust millions of voters placed in this Government last week. The work to repay that trust starts here.

Boris Johnson MP
Prime Minister

HER MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

THURSDAY 19 DECEMBER

MY LORDS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

My Government's priority is to deliver the United Kingdom's departure from the European Union on 31 January [**European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill**]. My Ministers will bring forward legislation to ensure the United Kingdom's exit on that date and to make the most of the opportunities that this brings for all the people of the United Kingdom [**Agriculture Bill, Fisheries Bill, Trade Bill, Financial Services Bill, Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Bill**].

Thereafter, my Ministers will seek a future relationship with the European Union based on a free trade agreement that benefits the whole of the United Kingdom. They will also begin trade negotiations with other leading global economies.

The integrity and prosperity of the United Kingdom is of the utmost importance to my Government. My Ministers will work urgently to facilitate talks to restore devolved Government in Northern Ireland.

My Government will embark on an ambitious programme of domestic reform that delivers on the people's priorities. For the first time, the National Health Service's multi-year funding settlement, agreed earlier this year, will be enshrined in law [**NHS Funding Bill, NHS Long Term Plan Bill**].

Steps will be taken to grow and support the National Health Service's workforce and a new visa will ensure qualified doctors, nurses and health professionals have fast-track entry to the United Kingdom. Hospital car parking charges will be removed for those in greatest need.

My Ministers will seek cross-party consensus on proposals for long term reform of social care. They will ensure that the social care system provides everyone with the dignity and security they deserve and that no one who needs care has to sell their home to pay for it. My ministers will continue work to reform the Mental Health Act.

A modern, fair, points-based immigration system will welcome skilled workers from across the world to contribute to the United Kingdom's economy, communities and public services [**Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination (EU Withdrawal) Bill**].

My Government will bring forward measures to support working families, raising the National Insurance threshold and increasing the National Living Wage. To ensure

every child has access to a high-quality education my Ministers will increase levels of funding per pupil in every school.

Measures will be brought forward to encourage flexible working, to introduce the entitlement to leave for unpaid carers and to help people save for later life [**Employment Bill, Pension Schemes Bill**]. New measures will be brought forward to protect tenants and to improve building safety [**Renters' Reform Bill, Fire Safety Bill, Building Safety Bill**]. My Government will take steps to support home ownership, including by making homes available at a discount for local first-time buyers. My Ministers will develop legislation to improve internet safety for all [**Online Harms Bill**].

My Government is committed to a fair justice system that keeps people safe. My ministers will establish a Royal Commission to review and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process. New sentencing laws will ensure the most serious violent offenders, including terrorists, serve longer in custody [**Counter Terrorism (Sentencing and Release) Bill, Sentencing Bill**]. New laws will require schools, police, councils and health authorities to work together to prevent serious crime [**Serious Violence Bill**]. My Government will ensure those charged with knife possession face swift justice and that the courts work better for all those who engage with them, including victims of domestic abuse [**Domestic Abuse Bill, Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Bill**]. Legislation will be brought forward to support victims of crime and their families [**Prisoners (Disclosure of Information About Victims) Bill**]. Measures will be developed to tackle hostile activity conducted by foreign states.

My Ministers will bring forward measures to ensure that every part of the United Kingdom can prosper. My Government will invest in the country's public services and infrastructure whilst keeping borrowing and debt under control; maintaining the sustainability of the public finances through a responsible fiscal strategy. My Government will prioritise investment in infrastructure and world-leading science research and skills, in order to unleash productivity and improve daily life for communities across the country. It will give communities more control over how investment is spent so that they can decide what is best for them.

To support business, my government will increase tax credits for research and development, establish a National Skills Fund, and bring forward changes to business rates. New laws will accelerate the delivery of gigabit capable broadband [**Telecommunications Infrastructure (Leasehold Property) Bill, Telecommunications (Connectivity) Bill**]. To ensure people can depend on the transport network, measures will be developed to provide for minimum levels of service during transport strikes.

My Government will continue to take steps to meet the world-leading target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. It will continue to lead the way in tackling global climate change, hosting the COP26 Summit in 2020. To protect and improve the environment for future generations, a bill will enshrine in law environmental principles and legally-binding targets, including for air quality. It will also ban the export of polluting plastic waste to countries outside the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and establish a new, world-leading independent regulator in statute [**Environment Bill**].

A Constitution, Democracy and Rights Commission will be established. Work will be taken forward to repeal the Fixed-term Parliaments Act.

My Ministers will continue to invest in our gallant Armed Forces. My Government will honour the Armed Forces Covenant, which will be further incorporated into law, and the NATO commitment to spend at least two per cent of national income on defence. It will bring forward proposals to tackle vexatious claims that undermine our Armed Forces and will continue to seek better ways of dealing with legacy issues that provide better outcomes for victims and survivors [**Armed Forces (Legal Protections) Bill**].

My Government will work to promote and expand the United Kingdom's influence in the world. An Integrated Security, Defence and Foreign Policy Review will be undertaken to reassess the nation's place in the world, covering all aspects of international policy from defence to diplomacy and development. My Ministers will promote the United Kingdom's interests, including freedom of speech, human rights and the rule of law. My Government will work closely with international partners to help solve the most complex international security issues and promote peace and security globally. It will stand firm against those who threaten the values of the United Kingdom, including by developing a sanctions regime to directly address human rights abuse, and working to ensure that all girls have access to twelve years of quality education.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Estimates for the public services will be laid before you.

MY LORDS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Other measures will be laid before you.

I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your counsels.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Queen's Speech will deliver Brexit on 31 January and allow the Government to deliver on people's priorities and unleash the country's potential.

The Government's first priority is to **deliver Brexit** on 31 January and to negotiate an ambitious free trade agreement with the EU that benefits the whole country. This Queen's Speech sets out how we will seize the opportunities created by Brexit:

- The European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill will ratify the deal secured by the Government in October, delivering Brexit.
- The Agriculture Bill will reform UK agriculture by improving environmental protections and strengthening transparency and fairness in the supply chain.
- The Fisheries Bill will enable us to reclaim control over our waters, ensuring the sustainability of our marine life and environment.
- The Trade Bill will establish the Trade Remedies Authority to protect UK industry from unfair trading practices.
- We will end free movement and pave the way for a modern, fairer points-based immigration system.
- A Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Bill will provide a clear framework for cross-border resolutions for individuals, families and UK businesses involved in international legal disputes.
- We will provide certainty, stability and new opportunities for the financial services sector.

The Speech sets out a number of proposals **to invest in and support our public services**:

- Legislation will enshrine in law the largest cash settlement in the NHS's history and we will deliver the NHS Long Term Plan in England to ensure our health service is fit for the future.
- A Medicines and Medical Devices Bill will ensure that our NHS and patients can have faster access to innovative medicines, while supporting the growth of our domestic sector.
- We will also pursue reforms to make the NHS safer for patients.
- We will provide extra funding for social care and will urgently seek cross-party consensus for much needed long-term reform so that nobody needing care should be forced to sell their home to pay for it.
- We will continue work to modernise and reform the Mental Health Act to ensure people get the support they need, with a much greater say in their care.
- We will increase levels of funding per pupil to ensure all children can access a high quality education.

The Speech sets out a variety of measures to **support workers and families**:

- An Employment Bill will enhance workers' rights, supporting flexible working, extending unpaid carers' entitlement to leave and ensure workers keep their hard earned tips.
- A Renters' Reform Bill will enhance renters' security and improve protections for short-term tenants by abolishing "no-fault" evictions and introducing a lifetime deposit.
- To ensure residents are safe in their homes, we will bring forward measures to implement the most urgent recommendations from the first phase of the Grenfell Tower Public Inquiry. We will also publish a draft Building Safety Bill to implement the recommendations of Dame Judith Hackitt's review of building regulations.
- Recognising our commitment to making the UK the safest place to be online, we will continue to develop an Online Harms Bill.
- The Pension Schemes Bill will enable people to better plan their saving for later life and improve the protection of people's pensions, strengthening the regulator's powers to tackle irresponsible management of pension schemes.
- We will reduce the cost of living, including through increases to the National Insurance threshold and the National Living Wage.

The Speech reaffirms our commitment to **strengthening the criminal justice system, ensuring it keeps people safe**:

- A Counter Terrorism (Sentencing and Release) Bill will ensure the most serious and dangerous terrorist offenders stay in prison for longer.
- A Sentencing Bill will ensure the most serious and violent offenders serve more of their sentences in custody.
- A Serious Violence Bill will place a duty on public bodies to work together to identify and tackle early factors that can lead to crime and ensure the police can more easily stop and search habitual knife carriers.
- A Police Powers and Protection Bill will establish a Police Covenant and ensure the police are able to fully conduct their duties by providing them with additional support and protection.
- Recognising the pain felt by victims and their families when offenders refuse to disclose certain information about their crimes, the Prisoners (Disclosure of Information about Victims) Bill will require the Parole Board to take this into account - a version of "Helen's Law".
- The Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Bill will remove unnecessary conflict during the divorce process, in which children are so often caught up, while ensuring that divorce remains a carefully considered decision.
- We will re-introduce the Domestic Abuse Bill, strengthening protections for victims and providing new enforcement mechanisms.

- The Extradition (Provisional Arrest) Bill will empower police officers to immediately arrest someone wanted for a serious crime committed in a trusted country, without having to apply to a court for a warrant first.
- We will consider proposals to deal more effectively with foreign national offenders, including increasing the maximum penalty for those who return to the UK in breach of a deportation order.
- We will set up a Royal Commission to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process.

The Speech sets out how we will **improve our infrastructure and level up opportunity** across the country:

- We will invest in public services and infrastructure while keeping borrowing and debt under control and will publish a National Infrastructure Strategy.
- We will accelerate the delivery of fast, reliable and secure broadband networks to millions of homes, with legislation to make it easier for telecoms companies to install digital infrastructure and to ensure all new homes are built with reliable and fast internet.
- The Air Traffic Management and Unmanned Aircraft Bill, will maintain our position as a world-leader in aviation by modernising our airspace, making journeys quicker, quieter and cleaner whilst also tackling the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft (drones).
- Legislation will be brought forward to ensure that minimum levels of service are maintained during transport strikes so that hard-working commuters can still get to work.
- We will develop measures to ensure people can get home quickly when an airline goes bust.
- In response to the Williams Review, we will publish a White Paper containing reforms that address passengers needs while providing value for the taxpayer and delivering economic benefits across the UK.
- A draft National Security and Investment Bill will strengthen the Government's powers to investigate and intervene in business transactions (takeovers and mergers) to protect national security.
- To maintain the UK's position as a global science superpower, we will boost public R&D funding, launch a comprehensive UK Space Strategy and develop proposals for a new funding agency.
- We will publish a White Paper to reiterate our commitment to levelling up opportunities and investment in the regions across England.
- We will reform business rates to protect high streets and communities from excessive tax hikes and keep town centres vibrant. We will bring forward the next business rates revaluation and make future revaluations in England more frequent.

This Queen's Speech deepens our commitment to **safeguarding the natural environment for future generations**:

- Our landmark Environment Bill will protect and preserve the planet for generations to come. It will establish a new Office for Environmental Protection, increase local powers to tackle air pollution, introduce charges for specified single use plastic items, and ban exports of polluting plastic waste to non-OECD countries.
- We will also continue to take steps to meet the world-leading target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.
- We will introduce legislation to promote and protect animal welfare, including measures to increase maximum sentences for animal cruelty, to ensure animals are recognised as sentient beings, and ban the import and export of trophies from endangered animals.

The Government will continue to work to **strengthen the bonds between the different parts of the UK and to safeguard its constitution and democratic processes**:

- We will continue to uphold the constitutional integrity of the UK, working constructively with the devolved administrations and their legislatures to ensure our Union continues to flourish.
- We will urgently pursue the restoration of the devolved power-sharing government at Stormont to ensure the people of Northern Ireland have the political leadership of their elected local representatives.
- We will set up a Constitution, Democracy and Rights Commission to consider the relationship between Government, Parliament and the courts and to explore whether the checks and balances in our constitution are working for everyone.
- We will take forward work to repeal the Fixed-term Parliaments Act.
- We will protect the integrity of our democracy and elections, tackling electoral fraud through the introduction of voter ID and banning postal vote harvesting.

The Speech confirms our determination to **celebrate and support the work of our courageous armed forces and to retain and enhance the UK's global status and reach as we leave the EU**:

- We will continue to invest in our Armed Forces and honour the Armed Forces Covenant.
- We will continue to uphold the NATO commitment to spend at least two per cent of national income on defence.
- We will legislate to bring an end to the unfair pursuit of our Armed Forces through vexatious legislation.

- We will seek the prompt implementation of the Stormont House Agreement to provide both reconciliation for victims of the Troubles in Northern Ireland and greater certainty for military veterans.
- The Prime Minister will undertake an Integrated Defence, Security and Foreign Policy Review – the deepest review of these issues since the end of the Cold War.
- We will secure ambitious new trade deals with our international partners across the world.
- We will take forward our commitment to ban public bodies from imposing their own direct or indirect boycotts, divestment or sanctions campaigns against foreign countries.
- Finally, this Government will champion Conservative values and put a strong United Kingdom front and centre in the world. We will champion the UK's interests and uphold our values of the rule of law, freedom of expression, and the importance of human rights on the international stage. We will continue to work alongside our international partners to tackle the most pressing global challenges, including terrorism and climate change.

DELIVERING BREXIT AND SEIZING THE OPPORTUNITIES IT BRINGS

EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill

“My government’s priority is to deliver the United Kingdom’s departure from the European Union on 31 January...Thereafter, my ministers will seek a future relationship with the European Union based on a free trade agreement that benefits the whole of the United Kingdom. They will also begin trade negotiations with other leading global economies.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Implement in domestic law the Withdrawal Agreement which has been agreed between the UK and the EU.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Ensuring that the UK leaves the EU with a deal on 31 January.
- Delivering the implementation period to give businesses and citizens time to prepare before it ends on 31 December 2020.
- Protecting the rights of EU, EEA and Swiss citizens in UK law.
- Beginning to implement the new Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland following the removal of the backstop.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Implementing the Withdrawal Agreement, Swiss Citizens’ Rights Agreement and EEA EFTA Separation Agreement in UK law.
- Implementing the new Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland.
- Protecting the rights of EU, EEA and Swiss citizens in UK law.
- Providing for the implementation period until 31 December 2020.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. The Bill will contain a mixture of reserved and devolved content.

Other EU-exit related legislation

- There will be further EU-exit legislation required in this session in addition to that detailed here in order to deliver on our exit-related priorities by the end of the implementation period. In particular this will include any legislation needed to implement the future relations we will agree with the EU by the end of December 2020.

Key facts

- 17.4 million people voted to leave the EU in the 2016 referendum. And in the 2019 general election, the country re-elected this Government with the manifesto commitment to get Brexit done.
- Since the Prime Minister took office in July 2019, his focus has been on reaching an agreement that is acceptable to both sides so we can leave the EU on January 31 with a deal, move on and build a new partnership between the UK and the EU.
- This has included agreeing a new Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland to replace the backstop, which was rejected by Parliament three times. This new Protocol is a special arrangement for Northern Ireland that protects the Good Friday (Belfast) Agreement, supports the Northern Ireland economy and ensures that the UK leaves the EU whole and entire.
- Parliament will have an opportunity to vote on the necessary Brexit legislation in principle and in detail.

Agriculture Bill

“My ministers will bring forward legislation to ensure the United Kingdom’s exit on that date and to make the most of the opportunities that this brings for all the people of the United Kingdom.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Free our farmers from the bureaucratic Common Agricultural Policy and move to a system based on ‘public money for public goods.
- Replace the current subsidy system, which simply pays farmers based on the total amount of land farmed, and instead reward them for the work they do to enhance the environment, improve animal welfare and produce high quality food in a more sustainable way.
- Deliver on the Government’s manifesto commitments to support farmers and land managers to ensure a smooth and phased transition away from the bureaucratic and flawed CAP to a system where farming efficiently and improving the environment go hand in hand.
- Set out the framework for a new Environmental Land Management scheme, underpinned by the principle of ‘public money for public good’.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Rewarding farmers and land managers for delivering public goods including improved water quality, increased biodiversity, improved animal welfare and better public access to our countryside.
- Championing British food with a transparent and fair supply chain from farm to fork.
- Rewarding farmers who protect our environment. This will significantly contribute to meeting the goals of our 25 Year Environment Plan and to reaching net zero carbon emissions by 2050.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- A seven-year agricultural transition period in England during which Direct Payments will be phased out. Transitional schemes will enable investment in new equipment, technology and infrastructure to support change during this period.

- Introducing a new system where we pay for public goods including environmental protection, access to the countryside, and work to reduce flooding.
- Powers to improve transparency and fairness in the supply chain and provide consumers with more information about how their food is produced.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply in the main to England only, with some provisions applying and extending to the whole of the UK. Agricultural policy is devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- 72 per cent of the total land area in the UK is actively farmed.
- Agriculture contributes around £8.6 billion to the UK economy and employs 1.5 per cent of the workforce.
- The Bill will free the UK from the restrictions of the EU CAP after almost 50 years.
- CAP has impeded productivity and stifled innovation in the farming sector, and failed to protect the environment. For example, agriculture currently contributes more than 88 per cent of UK ammonia emissions and farmland bird numbers have declined by 54 per cent since 1970.
- Agri-environment schemes have demonstrated good value for money (delivering £4 for every £1 spent).
- The Government have received over 100 tests and trials proposals for the first phase of the trials of the new Environmental Land Management scheme, and over 200 for the second phase. The Government is taking 44 forward in the first phase – these will help us to test critical elements of the new scheme.

Fisheries Bill

“My ministers will bring forward legislation to ensure the United Kingdom’s exit on that date and to make the most of the opportunities that this brings for all the people of the United Kingdom.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Deliver on the Government’s manifesto commitments to fishing sustainably, safeguarding our precious marine resources and ecosystem for current and future generations.
- Enshrine in primary legislation the powers to take back control of our waters by the end of the Implementation Period, develop plans to restore fish stocks to sustainable levels (known technically as Maximum Sustainable Yield) and to more effectively manage our fisheries in the longer term.
- Provide powers for the Devolved Administrations to manage their fisheries in the way that works for them and their industries.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Providing the legal framework for the UK to operate as an independent coastal state after Brexit, no longer bound by the Common Fisheries Policy.
- Enabling a better deal for our fishers and the marine environment through a new sustainable fisheries policy after Brexit.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Delivering on the manifesto commitment to establish legal commitments to fishing sustainably and the legal requirement for the plan to achieve maximum sustainable yield for each stock.
- Ensuring equal and fair access for English, Welsh, Scottish, and Northern Irish boats across UK waters.
- Providing powers to licence foreign vessels in UK waters, although they will have no automatic right to access.
- Creating powers to determine fishing opportunities (quota or days at sea) for the UK, so that we can move away from the unfair Common Fisheries Policy. These powers will enable us to preserve and seek to increase fish stocks.

- Powers to provide grants to fishermen to conserve, enhance and restore the marine and aquatic environment, and to regulate fishing in order to protect the marine environment.
- Powers to amend primary legislation (including retained EU law) to allow the UK to respond to scientific advice (for example, on fish stock levels); to maintain high standards of fish health, protecting our aquaculture industry and export markets; and to meet our international commitments relating to fisheries.

Territorial extent and application

- The majority of the Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Fisheries policy is largely devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Some of the Bill's provisions would extend and apply to England only.

Key facts

- The UK's seafood sector, including catching and processing employs around 33,000 people (including around 12,000 fishers) and contributes £1.5 billion to the UK economy. It is a key industry in some coastal communities. There are ~5000 fishers in England, ~5000 in Scotland, ~1200 in Wales and ~800 in Northern Ireland. In 2018, Scottish vessels accounted for 64 per cent of total landings (with English vessels accounting for 28 per cent).
- The UK has been at the forefront of pushing for more sustainable fishing, in part by advocating for reforms to Common Fisheries Policy regulations. More stocks than ever before were set at sustainable fishing levels in 2018. Leaving the Common Fisheries Policy will give the UK more flexibility to make further improvements.
- On average annually between 2012 and 2016, other EU Member States' vessels landed in the region of 749,000 tonnes of fish (£575 million revenue) caught in UK waters. UK vessels landed approximately 96,000 tonnes (£96 million revenue) caught in other Member States' waters per year in the same period.
- Worldwide, the UK exports around £1.9 billion worth of fish, and imports around £3.2 billion.
- The UK exports around £600 million worth of fish to non-EU countries and import over £2.1 billion from them.

Trade Bill

“My ministers will bring forward legislation to ensure the United Kingdom’s exit on that date and to make the most of the opportunities that this brings for all the people of the United Kingdom.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Make the most of new opportunities that come from having an independent trade policy after Brexit.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Delivering the best international trading framework for the UK after Brexit by establishing in UK law the fundamental tools needed to do this.
- Ensuring that our trade policy reflects the needs and potential of the whole of the UK and helps to create a country that is more united and more outward-looking than ever before.
- Enhancing the UK’s central role in driving positive global change through trade.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Creating powers so that the UK can transition trade agreements we are party to through our membership of the EU, ensuring continuity for businesses.
- Establishing a new independent UK body, to protect UK firms against injury caused by unfair trade practices and unforeseen surges in imports.
- Giving UK businesses continued access to £1.3 trillion per annum of procurement opportunities in 47 countries, by creating the powers for the UK to implement the World Trade Organization Agreement on Government Procurement.
- Ensuring the UK government has legal powers to gather and share trade information as evidence to support UK firms against surges in imports and unfair practices.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK.

Key facts

- According to calculations based on International Monetary Fund data, 90 per cent of world output growth in 2020 will come from outside the EU.

Immigration and Social Security Co-ordination (EU Withdrawal) Bill

“A modern, fair, points-based immigration system will welcome skilled workers from across the world to contribute to the United Kingdom’s economy, communities and public services.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Bring an end to free movement in UK law, to ensure that the Government can deliver a new Australian-style points-based immigration system from 2021.
- Make EU citizens arriving from 2021 subject to the same UK immigration controls as non-EU citizens, to enable the Government to deliver a single global immigration system based on people’s skills.
- Protect the long-standing immigration status of Irish citizens when free movement ends.
- Enable the Government to deliver future changes to social security co-ordination policy.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Paving the way for a new points-based immigration system, which will be based on people’s skills and contributions to the UK, so that we attract the brightest and best people from the whole world following the UK’s departure from the EU.
- Ensuring that the UK can set new rules on access to benefits and social security co-ordination that are in the national interest, including the ability to align the entitlement of EU citizens arriving after January 2021 to access taxpayer funded benefits with that of non-EU citizens.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Ending the free movement of EU citizens under UK law.
- The power to align the treatment of EU citizens with non-EU citizens from 2021.
- The power to make changes to the current rules for access to benefits and social security co-ordination.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Immigration policy is a reserved matter, with some social security policy devolved to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Wider measures

- In addition to the Immigration Bill, the Government will create visa schemes for new migrants who will fill shortages in our public services, including a fast-track NHS scheme. We will also increase the annual quota for the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme we are piloting from 2,500 to 10,000.
- Our new immigration system will require new arrivals to contribute to the funding of the NHS and we will increase the health surcharge, for those staying in the UK for more than six months, to ensure it covers the full cost of use.

Key facts

- The Home Secretary has commissioned the Migration Advisory Committee (the MAC) to consider points-based systems, including the Australian immigration system and other international comparators. The MAC is due to report in January 2020.
- Developing and reinforcing UK immigration controls and ending free movement will give the Government greater control to reduce the overall number of migrants coming to the UK, with fewer lower skilled migrants. Our new single system will allocate points on a range of criteria in three broad categories and it will be focused on skills and talents, not nationality:
 - Migrants who have received world-leading awards or otherwise demonstrated exceptional talent and sponsored entrepreneurs setting up a new business or investors.
 - Skilled workers who meet the criteria of the points-based system and have a job offer.
 - Sector-specific workers who enter on schemes for low-skilled work, youth mobility or short-term visits. These provide no route to permanent settlement and will be revised on an ongoing basis based on expert advice from the MAC.

- We will outline further details of a new immigration and border system in due course.
- The European Union (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill will include measures to ensure that resident European citizens, who have built their lives in, and contributed so much to, the United Kingdom, have the right to remain.
- There are an estimated 3.4 million EU, EEA and Swiss citizens, and their family members, living in the UK.
- The Government is delivering certainty to these individuals through the EU Settlement Scheme which has been established in Immigration Rules made under the Immigration Act 1971.
- The EU Settlement Scheme is working well: Home Office figures show that by the end of November, nearly 2.6 million applications have been made and over 2.2 million people have been granted status under UK law.
- The UK immigration status granted under the Scheme guarantees that EU citizens and their family members can carry on with their lives here broadly as before we left the EU.
- For Irish citizens, there will be no change to their rights to freely enter and live in the UK. Restrictions will continue to exist as they do now if they are subject to a deportation order, exclusion order or international travel ban.

Financial services legislation

“My ministers will bring forward legislation to ensure the United Kingdom’s exit on that date and to make the most of the opportunities that this brings for all the people of the United Kingdom.”

The purpose of the legislation is to:

- Ensure that the UK maintains its world-leading regulatory standards and remains open to international markets after we leave the EU.

The main benefits of the legislation would be:

- Supporting the UK’s position as an international financial services centre.
- Enhancing the competitiveness of the UK’s financial services sector, while maintaining high standards to protect UK consumers so that they can use financial services products with confidence.
- The Government will set out further measures to ensure the UK maintains its world-leading regulatory standards and remains open to international markets after we leave the EU in due course.

The main elements of the legislation are:

- Delivering our commitment for long-term market access between the UK and Gibraltar for financial services firms.
- Simplifying the process which allows overseas investment funds to be sold in the UK to maintain our position as a centre of asset management and provide more choice to UK consumers, in line with commitments made during our preparations for leaving the EU.
- Enable us to implement the Basel standards to strengthen the regulation of global banks, in line with previous G20 commitments.

Territorial extent and application:

- The legislation’s provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Fiscal, economic and monetary policy is a reserved matter.

Key facts:

- The financial services sector is critical to the UK economy:

- It employs more than 1 million people across regional hubs in all four of our nations.
- It contributes more than £127 billion to our national economy per year.
- Our financial services trade surplus is over £61 billion.
- This legislation will build on the extensive secondary legislation that the Government brought forward under the EU (Withdrawal) Act 2018 to ensure the effective operation of retained EU law, and thereby support the financial services sector.
- Key recent steps taken by the Government to support the financial services sector include:
 - Reforming the previous financial services regulatory architecture which failed during the 2008 financial crisis, through the creation of new ‘twin peaks’ system.
 - Promoting competition by making it easier to switch banks and encouraging new banks.
 - Ensuring the UK is a world leader in FinTech through the Sector Strategy.
 - Ensuring the financial services sector helps meet the government’s commitments on climate change.
- The Government will also continue to progress legislation to combat money laundering and achieve greater transparency in the UK property market (the Registration of Overseas Entities Bill).

Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Bill

“My ministers will bring forward legislation to ensure the United Kingdom’s exit on that date and to make the most of the opportunities that this brings for all the people of the United Kingdom.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Maintain and strengthen the UK’s role as a world leader in delivering justice across borders on civil and family justice issues.
- Make it easier for UK individuals and families who become involved in international legal disputes to access justice.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Implementing key international agreements to ensure that after Brexit we continue to have clear and effective legal rules agreed between the UK and other countries.
- Helping families and businesses find efficient, predictable solutions to legal disputes that occur when businesses trade abroad or family relationships breakdown and parents move abroad.
- Giving the Government the power to implement further agreements on Private International Law, which will allow the UK to remain at the forefront of delivering legal certainty and access to justice internationally.
- Giving UK citizens greater confidence to live, work and trade internationally, further enhancing the UK’s status as a favoured place to resolve international civil, commercial and family disputes.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Clarifying in legislation the domestic implementation of three vital Conventions in Private International Law. These are:
 - The 1996 Hague Convention which improves the protection of children in cross-border disputes. It helps people to resolve issues around custody of and contact with children where parents live in different countries.
 - The 2005 Hague Convention which provides legal certainty in disputes relating to cross-border contracts, ensuring there is no confusion over

where a case should be heard, and that any resulting decision can be recognised and enforced in other countries.

- The 2007 Hague Convention which provides rules for the international recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance. This makes it harder for parents who live abroad to avoid their maintenance obligations.
- Providing the power for the Government to implement further international agreements on Private International Law. This will allow the UK to maintain its status as a world leader in facilitating international co-operation on civil justice issues.

Territorial extent and application

- The aim is for the Bill's provisions to extend and apply to the whole of the UK (subject to agreement from the DAs).

Key facts

- Legal services contribute over £25 billion per annum to the UK economy.
- The UK accounts for around 6.5 per cent of global legal services fee revenue.
- Over 50 states participate in the 1996 Hague Convention including all EU member states, Australia, Switzerland and Norway.
- 31 states participate in the 2005 Hague Convention including all EU member states, Montenegro, Singapore and Mexico.
- Nearly 40 states participate in the 2007 Hague Convention including all EU member states (bar Denmark), the United States of America, Norway and Brazil.

SUPPORTING OUR PUBLIC SERVICES

NHS Funding Bill and NHS Long Term Plan

“For the first time, the National Health Service’s multi-year funding settlement, agreed earlier this year, will be enshrined in law. Steps will be taken to grow and support the National Health Service’s workforce and a new visa will ensure qualified doctors, nurses and health professionals have fast-track entry to the United Kingdom. Hospital car parking charges will be removed for those in greatest need.”

NHS FUNDING BILL

- The Government is committed to increasing investment to deliver a world-class health service that provides high quality care for all.
- Early legislation will be brought forward to enshrine in law the multi-year funding settlement for the NHS, agreed earlier this year, that will see a £33.9 billion increase in cash terms by 2023-24.
- This is the largest cash settlement in NHS history and the first time any Government has delivered such a commitment in legislation.

DELIVERING THE NHS LONG TERM PLAN

- In September 2019 the NHS published a set of recommendations for legislative changes that would enable the NHS to go faster and further in realising the ambitions set out in the 10-year NHS Long Term Plan.
- The Government welcomes the NHS’s leadership of this work, and all the input from people across the health and care system and is committed to supporting the implementation of the NHS Long Term Plan.
- The Government is considering the NHS’s recommendations thoroughly and will bring forward detailed proposals shortly. This will include measures to tackle barriers the NHS has told Government it faces.
- This will lead to draft legislation that will accelerate the Long Term Plan for the NHS, transforming patient care and future-proofing our NHS.
- Wider reform will also be supported through transforming hospitals and investing in staff. This includes delivering 50,000 more nurses, with non-repayable maintenance payments of at least £5,000 per year for nursing, midwifery and some allied health professional students, 6,000 more doctors and 6,000 more primary care professionals in general practice.

- The NHS People Plan will ensure that qualified doctors, nurses and allied health professionals with a job offer from the NHS, and who have been trained to a recognised standard, will be offered fast-track entry, reduced visa fees and dedicated support to come to the UK.

Other measures

- 40 new hospitals will be funded and built over the next ten years. This is on top of the 20 hospital upgrades announced in the summer. The hospital building projects will provide a range of new healthcare facilities to replace poor estate and provide better patient environment, including emergency and specialist care, and women's and children's services.
- Under this Government there will be 50 million more appointments in GP surgeries every year. These will enable more people to access care and reduce the time that patients are left waiting.
- The Government will deliver its commitment to providing free hospital parking for those in greatest need. The Government will prioritise and carefully define those groups subject to a more detailed assessment of financial impact and those already identified in the NHS Car Parking Principles. This will include blue badge holders; frequent outpatient attendees; visitors with relatives who are gravely ill or have an extended stay in hospital, or carers of such where appropriate and; staff working shifts that mean public transport cannot be used.
- With cross-government support, the Government will aim to introduce legislation at the earliest possible opportunity in 2020 to increase the surcharge to ensure it covers the full costs to the NHS of treating surcharge payers, in line with the manifesto commitment.
- As the UK leaves the EU, we will forge strong new trade deals with countries around the world. However, the NHS is not, and never will be, for sale. The Government is committed to the guiding principles of the NHS – that it is universal and free at the point of need. The price the NHS pays for drugs is not on the table.

Territorial extent and application

- Legislation to enshrine the NHS funding settlement and to implement the NHS Long Term Plan would extend and apply to England only. NHS and health policy is devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- The NHS were asked where legislative change could help speed up the implementation of the Long Term Plan. On 26 September 2019, the NHS put forward its recommendations, which were endorsed by key leaders in the health and care system, including UNISON, the LGA and the Royal College of Nurses.
- NHS England and NHS Improvement carried out an engagement process before making these recommendations with over 190,000 written responses from individuals, and organisations representing different parts of the health and social care system.
- The Long Term Plan sets out how the Government will improve the prevention, detection, treatment and recovery of major diseases, including cancer, heart attacks and strokes. In 10 years, 55,000 more people each year will survive cancer for at least five years and up to 150,000 heart attacks, strokes & dementia cases will have been prevented.

Medicines and Medical Devices Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Ensure that our NHS and patients have faster access to the best innovative medicines while supporting the growth of the UK life sciences sector to ensure we remain at the forefront of the global life sciences industry. Allow the UK to take a leading role in global research to develop rapid diagnostics and advanced therapies and devices to provide transformational care for patients around the world after Brexit.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Making it simpler for NHS hospitals to manufacture and trial the most innovative new personalised and short life medicines, as their usage increases, and they are taken up in local clinics and theatres.
- Developing a streamlined, internationally competitive approach to the licensing and regulation of innovative medicines and devices, to give patients access to the best possible treatments and support the UK's life sciences industry.
- Updating safety requirements relating to medical devices, medicines, veterinary medicines, new innovative practices and clinical trials, in response to new evidence or risks, and as we agree the future global relationship of the UK.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Removing unnecessary bureaucracy for the lowest risk clinical trials, to encourage rapid introduction of new medicines.
- Protecting public health by implementing a scheme to combat falsified medicines entering supply chains, and a registration scheme to set standards for online sellers.
- Increasing the range of professions able to prescribe and supply certain medicines to make the most effective use of the NHS workforce where recommended by experts, as well as developing more innovative ways of dispensing medicines in local pharmacies.
- Enabling our regulators, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency and the Veterinary Medicines Directorate, to develop innovative regulatory approaches to respond quickly to developments such as artificial intelligence in treatments and ensure the UK can break new ground in complex clinical trials.

- Simplifying and strengthening the system of enforcement where medical devices regulations are breached.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Human and veterinary medicines are reserved in the case of Scotland and Wales, but are devolved to Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- The life sciences sector, encompassing pharmaceuticals, medical devices and medical technology, is worth over £74 billion per annum. The sector also employs close to 250,000 people.
- In 2018, there were more than 950 UK clinical trials of investigational medicinal products and over a million new participants were recruited in research trials.
- We have created the Accelerated Access Collaborative to increase the use proven technologies and treatments within the NHS, which have the potential to benefit up to 500,000 patients and save the NHS up to £30 million and is selecting more products to realise the benefits of innovation in the NHS year on year.
- The Government have launched two Life Science Sector Deals, which include over £500 million of government funding and over £2 billion of industry investment leveraged through new partnerships and strategic commitments to secure the future of the UK's life sciences sector.
- The Prime Minister recently announced a £200 million investment programme to support the scale-up of the very best and most innovative life sciences companies. This is expected to leverage a further £400 million in private sector investment and will help ensure the UK life sciences sector remains dynamic and robust.

Health Service Safety Investigations Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Establish the world's first independent body - the Health Service Safety Investigations Body (HSSIB) - to investigate patient safety concerns and share recommendations to prevent similar incidents recurring.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- A transformation in the way in which patient safety incidents in the NHS are investigated. Drawing on the approaches used in other safety-critical sectors, HSSIB investigations will be independent and professionally led. They will be done for the purpose of learning and not attribute blame or find fault. They will ensure the root causes for mistakes can be identified and the lessons are widely shared. This should prevent similar events happening again and improve the safety in the NHS.
- Ensuring that enough Medical Examiners are appointed in the healthcare system in England to enable them to carry out their functions of scrutiny to identify and deter poor practice; and to ensure that their performance is monitored.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To establish the Health Service Safety Investigations Body (HSSIB) as a new Executive Non-Departmental Public Body, with powers and independence to conduct investigations into incidents that occur during the provision of NHS services and have, or may have, implications for the safety of patients.
- To prohibit the disclosure of information held by HSSIB, except in limited circumstances. This will allow participants to be candid in the information they provide and enable thorough investigations.
- To improve the quality and effectiveness of local investigations by developing standards, providing advice, guidance and training to organisations
- To amend the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, giving English NHS bodies the power to appoint Medical Examiners and placing a duty on the Secretary of State to ensure that enough Medical Examiners are appointed in the healthcare system in England. The introduction of medical examiners is designed to strengthen safeguards by providing additional scrutiny of the medical circumstances and cause of deaths in non-coronial cases. It will also improve the quality of death certification and avoid unnecessary distress for the bereaved.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply in the main to England. One provision (on data protection) would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Health policy is devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- Patient harm is estimated to be among the top 10 leading causes of the global disease burden. The UK government has been leading a global effort to improve the safety of healthcare worldwide, securing commitment to Global Action on Patient Safety by all countries and the WHO.
- In July 2017, in a comparison of the top 11 healthcare systems worldwide, the Commonwealth Fund named the NHS as the safest healthcare system in the world.
- Around 20,000 serious NHS incidents are reported in England each year. Reporting of incidents is an essential part of the NHS's ability to learn and protect the safety of patients in the future.
- Large scale public inquiries cost the NHS millions and divert valuable NHS resources from frontline services. For example, the Francis inquiry into Mid Staffordshire NHS Foundation Trust was £19.7 million.
- The Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman has reported that in their assessment of the quality of NHS investigations, 40 per cent were not adequate at finding out what had happened.

Social care reform

“My ministers will seek cross-party consensus on proposals for long term reform of social care. They will ensure that the social care system provides everyone with the dignity and security they deserve and that no one who needs care has to sell their home to pay for it.”

- Putting social care on a sustainable footing is one of the biggest long-term challenges facing society.
- The UK needs a long-term solution that will stand the test of time, and so we are committed to an ambitious three-point plan:
 - The Government is providing councils with an additional £1 billion for adults and children’s social care in every year of this Parliament. In addition, the government will consult on a 2 per cent precept that will enable councils to access a further £500 million for adult social care for 2020-21. This funding will support local authorities to meet rising demand and continue to stabilise the social care system. This will help pay for more social care staff and better infrastructure, technology and facilities.
 - The Government will urgently seek a cross-party consensus in order to bring forward the necessary proposals and legislation for long-term social care reform in England.
 - In doing so, the Government will ensure that nobody needing care will be forced to sell their home to pay for it.

Key facts

- With 1.5 million more over 75s expected in the next 10 years, we have to find a way of caring for them.
- Care costs are unpredictable and can be very high, which can make it difficult for people to prepare.
- A person aged 65 can expect to have care costs paid for by the state or the individual of around £40,000 on average over later life.
- Around one in ten people will have care costs paid for by the state or the individual of more than £100,000 before accommodation costs, while around one in four will have no costs at all.
- There is normally no way to predict a person’s future care costs and not all risk is shared across society.

- This means many people risk spending the majority of the wealth for which they have worked hard to save. If they need care they will only get financial help with their costs when they have spent all but £23,350 of their life savings. Most people are unprepared for this, because the reality of care costs is not widely understood.
- The number of people aged below 65 who have care needs is also growing. In 2018-19 over half of the public spending on adult social care was on those who are under 65, including people with learning and/or physical disabilities and mental ill health.
- As well as committing to a long-term solution for social care, the Government has also committed to a number of other measures; doubling the funding for dementia research, providing £74m over three years for additional capacity in community care settings for those with learning disabilities and autism, and extending the leave entitlement for unpaid carers to one week.

Mental health reform

“My ministers will continue work to reform the Mental Health Act.”

- The Government needs to modernise the Mental Health Act to ensure people have greater control over their treatment and receive the dignity and respect they deserve.
- People subject to the Act will receive better care and have a much greater say in that care.
- Patients will have greater choice and autonomy, including the ability to set out their preferences around care and treatment in advance.
- The Government will reform the process for detention, improve care and treatment whilst someone is detained and give them better support to challenge detention .
- The Government commissioned the Independent Review of the Mental Health Act to look at rising rates of detention under the Act; the disproportionate number of people from black and minority ethnic groups detained under the Act; and processes that are out of step with a modern mental health care system. We will respond to the Review’s recommendations through a White Paper in the new year followed by legislation when Parliamentary time allows.
- The Government will make it easier for people with learning disabilities and autism to be discharged from hospital and improve how they are treated in law.

Key facts

- The Mental Health Act 1983 sets out the legal framework in England and Wales for the treatment and detention of people with mental ill health, including when such action may be compulsory.
- The Government commissioned an Independent Review of the Mental Health Act in 2017, and it reported on 6th December 2018.
- A White Paper will be published early next year, setting out the government’s response in full, and will pave the way for a bill to amend the Act.
- Mental health spending is at a record high, reaching £12.5 billion in 2018-19.

Education

“To ensure every child has access to a high-quality education my ministers will increase levels of funding per pupil in every school.”

- A great education is fundamental to the success of children, their families and our communities, as well as the success of our country.
- The Government is giving schools a multi-billion pound boost, investing a total of £14 billion more over three years, on top of £4.5 billion for teacher’s pensions. Overall, that translates to £150 million a week. The core schools budget will be £7.1 billion higher in 2022-23 compared to this year.
- Every school will have more money for every child and we will level up minimum per-pupil funding for secondary schools to £5,000, and primary schools to £3,750 next year, and £4,000 the year after.
- From next year, we will legally require all local authorities to deliver the minimum per-pupil funding in their local area. And that will be an important first step towards delivering this funding directly to schools, through a single national formula, so that it is fair and equitable for every school in the country.
- It is vital we ensure that the pay offer for teachers is positioned at the top of the graduate labour market – ensuring we recruit and retain a world class profession – and that is why we have announced plans to significantly raise starting pay to £30,000 nationally by September 2022.
- The Government will also continue to expand the successful free schools programme, promoting choice, innovation and higher standards to kick-start wider improvement.
- The Government wants to bring renewed focus to further and technical education, and will ensure our post-16 education system enables young people and adults to gain the skills required for success and to help the economy.
- This means an extra £400 million for 16-19 year-old education next year, an increase of 7 per cent overall in 16-19 year-old funding and the biggest injection of new money in a single year since 2010.
- There will also be additional investment in T Levels, supporting continued preparation for these courses with the first three starting from September 2020.

- This means that funding is increasing even faster for 16-19 year-old schooling than for 5-16 year-old schooling.
- The Government will invest an additional £3 billion over the course of this Parliament to support the creation of a 'National Skills Fund'.
- The Government will invest £1.8 billion over five years in a rebuilding programme to upgrade the entire further education college estate.
- The Government are also planning to establish 20 Institutes of Technology across England- unique collaborations between further education colleges, universities, and employers — offering higher technical education and training in science, technology, engineering and maths subjects, to give people the skills they need for key sectors such as digital, construction, advanced manufacturing and engineering.
- The Government is committed to making sure higher education funding reflects a sustainable model that supports high quality provision, maintaining our world-leading reputation for higher education and delivering value for money for both students and the taxpayer.
- The Government will ensure that our universities are places where free speech can thrive, and will strengthen academic freedoms.
- The Government wants to ensure we deliver better value for students in post-18 education, have more options that offer the right education for each individual, and remove barriers to access for disadvantaged young people.
- The Government is considering the thoughtful recommendations made in the Augar Review carefully.
- The Government will boost Ofsted inspection so that parents can be confident they have the fullest picture of quality at their child's school. We will consult on lifting the inspection exemption so that outstanding schools are inspected routinely.
- To ensure children are getting an active start to life, The Government will invest in primary school PE teaching and ensure that it is being properly delivered. The Government wants to do more to help schools make good use of their sports facilities and to promote physical literacy and competitive sport.

Key Facts

- This year the core schools budget is £43.5 billion. Additional funding will allow for a cash increase of £2.6 billion next year, £4.8 billion in 2021-22, and £7.1 billion in 2022-23, compared to this year. This is in addition to the £1.5 billion per year we will continue to provide to fund additional pension costs for teachers over the next three years. By 2022-23 the core schools budget will rise to £52.2 billion.
- The schools NFF allocates core funding for mainstream schools and will provide primary schools at least £3,750 per pupil next year, and secondary schools at least £5,000 per pupil. Special schools, pupil referral units, and alternative provision academies are funded separately through the high needs formula, at a rate of £10,000 per place. Local authorities can also provide top-up funding in respect of individual pupils in these settings.
- In 2020-21 alone, school funding will increase by 5 per cent overall compared to in 2019-20 – with the lowest-funded schools seeing higher gains.
- As part of this investment, we are providing £780 million of additional funding for complex special educational needs specifically next year – that is a 12 per cent increase.
- Secondary free schools are amongst some of the highest performing state-funded schools in the country. In 2018, seven of the top 15 provisional Progress 8 scores for state-funded schools in England were achieved by free schools, including three in the top five.
- Record proportion of 16 and 17 year-olds are participating in education or apprenticeships, the highest since consistent records began.
- In 2019, the proportion of English 18-year olds entering higher education increased to a record entry rate of 35.0 per cent.
- The proportion of English 18 year-olds from disadvantaged backgrounds entering HE increased from 11.3 per cent in 2006 to 21.6 per cent in 2019. (Full time undergraduate study).
- In 2019, £38 million was made available to help the first T level providers to build new classrooms, refurbish buildings and upgrade their equipment in readiness to deliver the new qualifications from September 2020.

SUPPORTING WORKERS AND FAMILIES

Employment Bill

“Measures will be brought forward to encourage flexible working, to introduce the entitlement to leave for unpaid carers...”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Protect and enhance workers’ rights as the UK leaves the EU, making Britain the best place in the world to work.
- Promote fairness in the workplace, striking the right balance between the flexibility that the economy needs and the security that workers deserve.
- Strengthen workers’ ability to get redress for poor treatment by creating a new, single enforcement body.
- Offer greater protections for workers by prioritising fairness in the workplace, and introducing better support for working families.
- Build on existing employment law with measures that protect those in low-paid work and the gig economy.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Better support for working families and workplace participation for all, alongside establishing a new £1 billion fund to help create more high quality childcare.
- Ensuring fairness by protecting the majority of businesses who strive to do the right thing by their workers from being undercut by the small minority who seek to avoid their responsibilities.
- Encouraging flexible working, ensuring that both employers and employees get the maximum benefits from flexible working.
- Contributing to an environment of high employment and high standards, aligning with an increasingly automated economy undergoing rapid changes to business and employment models.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Creating a new, single enforcement body, offering greater protections for workers.
- Ensuring that tips left for workers go to them in full.
- Introducing a new right for all workers to request a more predictable contract.
- Extending redundancy protections to prevent pregnancy and maternity discrimination.
- Allowing parents to take extended leave for neonatal care; and introducing an entitlement to one weeks leave for unpaid carers.
- Subject to consultation, the Bill will make flexible working the default unless employers have good reason not to.

Other measures

- We want Britain to be the best country in the world to start and grow a business – a place where entrepreneurs know they can build on their ideas and find success.
- We will clamp down on late payment more broadly and strengthen the powers of the Small Business Commissioner to support small businesses that are exploited by their larger partners.
- Good regulation is essential to successful businesses: we will strive to achieve the right regulatory balance between supporting excellent business practice and protecting workers, consumers and the environment.
- We will also develop proposals on company audit and corporate reporting, including a stronger regulator with all the powers necessary to reform the sector. These proposals aim to improve public trust in business, following the three independent reviews commissioned in 2018. It will also help workers employed by a large company in future to know how resilient it is.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply in the main to England, Wales, and Scotland. Employment law is devolved to Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- Employment rates in the UK are at a record high and unemployment is at its lowest level since 1974. Economic participation is also at a record high, demonstrating that our flexible labour market is working.
- Over the last year, unemployment has continued to fall, even as average real wages have increased.
- Since 2010, the Government has helped more than 1,000 people on average into work every day.
- The majority of jobs created since 2010 were based outside London and the South East and were full-time and high quality.
- The Government has already made significant progress in implementing recommendations arising from the Taylor Review, including legislating for stronger protections for vulnerable agency workers and extending the right to a written statement to workers, ensuring all workers have the right to a written record of their core terms of employment.
- The three reviews of audit commissioned by the Government in 2018 were:
 - The Independent Review of the Financial Reporting Council, led by Sir John Kingman, published on 18 December 2018;
 - The Competition and Markets Authority's study of competition in the audit market, published in April 2019; and,
 - The Independent Review into the quality and effectiveness of audit led by Sir Donald Brydon, published on 18 December 2019.

Renters' Reform Bill

“New measures will be brought forward to protect tenants...”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Introduce a package of reforms to deliver a fairer and more effective rental market.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Improving security for tenants in the rental sector, delivering greater protection for tenants and empowering them to hold their landlord to account.
- Strengthening the rights of landlords who need to gain possession of their property when they have a valid reason to do so.
- Improving the experience of those living in the private rental sector and the affordability for tenants when moving from one tenancy to the next by introducing a new lifetime deposit.
- Improving standards in rented accommodation, driving out rogue landlords and helping to professionalise the sector, with all tenants having a right to redress if their rented properties are not safe and healthy.
- Professionalise letting agents, to the benefit of tenants and landlords.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Abolishing the use of ‘no fault’ evictions by removing section 21 of the Housing Act 1988 and reforming the grounds for possession.
- Giving landlords more rights to gain possession of their property through the courts where there is a legitimate need for them to do so by reforming current legislation. In addition to this we will also work to improve the court process for landlords to make it quicker and easier for them to get their property back sooner.
- Introducing a new lifetime deposit so that tenants don't need to save for a new deposit every time they move house.
- Alongside these, we will continue to develop and implement measures to wider access to and expand the scope of the database of rogue landlords and

property agents. Giving greater powers to drive improvements in standards, and empowering tenants to make an informed choice about who they rent from.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to England only. Housing policy is devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- The English Housing Survey 2017-18 found that the average length of residence in the private rented sector is 4.1 years. An earlier government consultation on longer tenancies showed that 79 per cent of tenants had only been offered tenancies of 12 months or less.
- Research by YouGov for Shelter showed that in the last five years, 1 in 5 families renting privately have moved at least three times.
- Under the current system, following the end of a fixed term, many tenants will move to a periodic tenancy where they could be asked to leave with only two months' notice, with no reason given. A twelve-week consultation on tenancy reform closed on 12 October. The responses to the consultation will be used to inform the legislation, and the Government will respond fully in due course.
- According to the English Housing Survey, around three quarters of private renters paid a deposit at the start of their current tenancy. The Tenant Fees Act, which came into force in June 2019, capped deposits to 5 weeks' rent where the annual rent is under £50,000 per year. A Call for Evidence on deposit reform closed on 12 October. The responses to the consultation will be used to inform the legislation, and the Government will respond fully in due course.

Additional reforms

- The Government has committed to giving access to information on the database of rogue landlords and property agents to tenants, and has consulted on widening the scope for entries on the database.

Housing

“My government will take steps to support home ownership, including by making homes available at a discount for local first-time buyers.”

- The Government will support people to realise the dream of homeownership. One of the biggest divides in our country is between those who can afford their own home and those who cannot.
- The Government will shortly launch a consultation on First Homes. This will provide homes for local people and key workers at a discount of at least 30 per cent - saving them tens of thousands of pounds.
- The discount on First Homes will be secured through a covenant. This means these homes will remain discounted in perpetuity, supporting people now and in the future who aspire to own a home of their own.
- The Government will also renew the Affordable Homes Programme, building hundreds of thousands of new homes for a range of people in different places. This will help us prevent people from falling into homelessness while also supporting further people into homeownership.
- We will introduce a new, reformed Shared Ownership model, making buying a share of a home fairer and more transparent. This new model will be simpler to understand and better able shared owners to buy more of their property and eventually reach full ownership.
- To deliver on the homes this country needs, the Government is committed to building at least a million more homes over this Parliament. In the coming months we will set out further steps to achieve this, including an ambitious Planning White Paper and funding for critical infrastructure.
- The Planning White Paper will make the planning process clearer, more accessible and more certain for all users, including homeowners and small businesses. It will also address resourcing and performance in Planning Departments.
- The new £10bn Single Housing Infrastructure fund will provide the roads, schools and GP surgeries needed to support new homes. Alongside First Homes, this will ensure local people truly benefit from house building in their area and build support for new developments
- To help those who rent, the Government will build a rental system that is fit for the modern day – supporting landlords to provide high quality homes while

protecting tenants. The Government's Better Deal for Renters will fulfil our manifesto commitments to abolish 'no fault' evictions and to introduce lifetime deposits, alongside further reforms to strengthen the sector for years to come.

- The Government is taking forward a comprehensive programme of reform to end unfair practices in the leasehold market. This includes working with the Law Commission to make buying a freehold or extending a lease easier, quicker and more cost effective – and to reinvigorate commonhold and Right to Manage.
- The Government will ensure that if a new home can be sold as freehold, then it will be. We will get rid of unnecessary ground rents on new leases and give new rights to homeowners to challenge unfair charges. The Government will also close legal loopholes to prevent unfair evictions and make it faster and cheaper to sell a leasehold home.
- For those in the social rented sector, we will bring forward a Social Housing White Paper which will set out further measures to empower tenants and support the continued supply of social homes. This will include measures to provide greater redress, better regulation and improve the quality of social housing.
- This Government has committed to end rough sleeping by the end of this Parliament. The Government will continue to invest in key rough sleeping interventions, building on the progress that we made last year in reducing rough sleeping numbers. The Government will also continue to support those at risk of homelessness and rough sleeping through the continued enforcement of the Homelessness Reduction Act.

Key facts

Home Ownership

- In 2018 the number of first-time buyers reached nearly 360,000 - an eleven year annual high and an increase of 84 per cent since 2010.
- First Homes are a new initiative which will deliver homes below market prices prioritised for local first-time buyers. This means that these homes will continue to benefit the local community every time they are resold. We will consider both planning changes and legislation in order to deliver this.
- The discounts on these homes will be funded by developers. These developer contributions are an established mechanism for ensuring that new developments deliver benefits for local communities.

Housing Supply/Affordable Homes

- Annual net additions in England reached over 241,000 in 2018-19, the highest in over 30 years.
- Since 2010, we have delivered over 464,500 new affordable homes, including over 331,800 affordable homes for rent.
- Through the Housing Infrastructure Fund, the Government has already allocated £3.07 billion to unlock over 280,000 homes.

Leasehold

- The proportion of new build houses in England and Wales sold as leasehold rose from 7 per cent in 1995 to 15 per cent in 2016, and has subsequently fallen to 2 per cent in Q2 2019.

Private Rented Sector

- There are currently 4.5m households in the private rented sector making it the second largest tenure (19 per cent of households).
- The quality of rented housing has improved over the past decade – the number of private rented homes failing to meet the Decent Homes Standard is down 15 per cent since 2010.

Homelessness and rough sleeping

- The total number of people counted or estimated to be sleeping rough on a single night was 4,677 in 2018. This represents a 2 per cent reduction on the 2017 single night snapshot but an increase of 165 per cent since 2010.
- As of June 2019, there were 86,130 households in temporary accommodation, including 61,800 families with 127,370 children.
- Local authorities accepted homeless applications from 173,870 single households last year.

Building Safety Bill

“New measures will be brought forward...to improve building safety.”

The purpose is to:

- Put in place new and enhanced regulatory regimes for building safety and construction products, and ensure residents have a stronger voice in the system.

The main benefits would be:

- Learning the lessons from the Grenfell Tower fire and strengthening the whole regulatory system for building safety, including fundamental changes to the regulatory framework for high rise residential buildings.
- Changing the industry culture to ensure accountability and responsibility and ensuring residents are safe in their homes.

The main elements would be:

- An enhanced safety framework for high-rise residential buildings, taking forward the recommendations from Dame Judith Hackitt’s independent review of building safety, and in some areas going further by:
 - Providing clearer accountability and stronger duties for those responsible for the safety of high-rise buildings throughout the building’s design, construction and occupation, with clear competence requirements to maintain high standards.
 - Giving residents a stronger voice in the system, ensuring their concerns are never ignored and they fully understand how they can contribute to maintaining safety in their buildings.
 - Strengthening enforcement and sanctions to deter non-compliance with the new regime, hold the right people to account when mistakes are made and ensure they are not repeated.
 - Developing a new stronger and clearer framework to provide national oversight of construction products, to ensure all products meet high performance standards.
 - Developing a new system to oversee the whole built environment, with local enforcement agencies and national regulators working together to ensure that the safety of all buildings is improved.

- We will also legislate to require that developers of new build homes must belong to a New Homes Ombudsman.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would therefore extend and apply in the main to England only. Building regulations, housing policy and fire safety are devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Amendments to the Building Act 1984 apply to England and Wales. Some reserved provisions (relating to the construction of products and the Architects Act 1997) will extend and apply to the whole of the UK.

Key facts

- Dame Judith Hackitt's review found that the current regulatory system is not fit for purpose in relation to high-rise and complex buildings. We are taking forward all 53 of Dame Judith's recommendations and in some areas going further.
- In the recent Government consultation, we estimated that an enhanced regime for high rise residential buildings will apply to over 11,000 high rise buildings, rising to almost 15,000 buildings within 10 years. This estimate will be refined as the detail of the legislation is finalised and a full impact assessment is completed.
- The Phase One report from the Grenfell Tower Inquiry made a number of recommendations on related areas including development of evaluation plans and provision of information to residents. The Government has accepted in principle the findings of the report and aims to respond to Sir Martin Moore-Bick's recommendations in advance of the beginning of the Inquiry's phase 2 hearings, due to start on 27 January 2020.
- Since the fire at Grenfell, we have taken forward a wide range of improvements that have not required legislation, including:
 - Identifying over 400 high rise buildings with unsafe Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding, like the type used on Grenfell Tower, and working with local authorities and fire and rescue authorities to ensure that appropriate interim safety measures are in place.
 - Making £600 million funding available for the replacement of unsafe ACM cladding on high-rise residential homes in the social and private

sectors. The private sector remediation fund launched on 12 September 2019.

- Providing further funding for tailored building checks and inspections on all high-risk residential buildings in England by 2021, backed by £10 million per year of new funding.
- Laying regulations and guidance to ban the use of combustible materials on the external walls of new buildings over 18 metres containing flats, as well as new hospitals, residential care premises, dormitories in boarding schools and student accommodation over 18 metres.
- Issuing clear advice to building owners on a range of fire safety issues, including other (non-ACM) types of cladding, to help them meet their legal obligations to keep buildings and residents safe; and issuing amended guidance to restrict the use of assessments in lieu of tests (also known as desktop studies).
- The Government has published a revised, clarified version of the Building Regulations' fire safety guidance (Approved Document B) and issuing a call for evidence as the first step in a full technical review of the guidance.
- Consulting on changes to the Building Regulations guidance on fire safety, primarily lowering the height threshold for sprinklers. Inviting views on how residents are supported to meet their safety responsibilities; and launching the Social Sector (Building Safety) Engagement Best Practice Group, to develop better ways to engage residents in keeping their buildings safe.
- Commissioning research to support further understanding of the fire performance of non-ACM external wall systems.

Fire Safety Bill

“New measures will be brought forward...to improve building safety.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Deliver meaningful change to ensure an appalling tragedy like Grenfell can never happen again.
- Implement the relevant legislative recommendations of the Grenfell Tower Public Inquiry Phase 1 Report.
- Put beyond doubt that the Fire Safety Order will require building owners and managers of multi-occupied residential premises of any height to fully consider and mitigate the risks of any external wall systems and fire doors.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Providing residents in these properties with reassurance that the Government is learning lessons from the Grenfell tragedy and taking steps to improve their safety.
- Ensuring that building owners and managers are clear that they are responsible for assessing the risks of external walls and fire doors in buildings of any height.
- Making clear Fire and Rescue Services' role to undertake enforcement against dangerous cladding and fire doors in residential buildings.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Clarifying that the scope of the Fire Safety Order includes the external walls of the building, including cladding, and fire doors for domestic premises of multiple occupancy.
- Strengthening the relevant enforcement powers to hold building owners and managers to account.
- Providing a transitional period for building owners and managers (the “responsible person”) and Fire and Rescue Services to put in place the infrastructure for these changes.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to England only. Fire safety policy and fire and rescue services are devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- Dame Judith Hackitt's review found that the current regulatory system is not fit for purpose in relation to high-rise and complex buildings. The Government has agreed to take forward all 53 of Dame Judith's recommendations and in some areas going further.
- Since the fire at Grenfell, we have taken forward a wide range of improvements that have not required legislation.

Pension Schemes Bill

“Measures will be brought forward...to help people save for later life.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Support pension saving in the 21st century, putting protection of people’s pensions at its heart.
- Create a legislative framework for the introduction of pensions dashboards to allow people to access their information from most pensions schemes in one place online for the first time.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Creating a new pension scheme to give greater choice for employers and enable people to adequately save for retirement and better predict their income in later life.
- Enhancing the Pensions Regulator’s powers so it can respond earlier when employers fail to take their pension responsibilities seriously, including putting lengthy jail terms on the table for reckless bosses who plunder people’s pension pots, thereby building greater trust for saving in pensions.
- Providing savers with a much simpler oversight of their pensions savings by paving the way for the introduction of online pensions dashboards, giving people plain information about all of their pensions in one place for the first time.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Providing a framework for the establishment, operation and regulation of collective money purchase schemes (commonly known as collective defined contribution pensions).
- Strengthening the Pensions Regulator’s powers and the existing sanctions regime. This will include introducing new criminal offences, with the most serious carrying a maximum sentence of seven years’ imprisonment and a civil penalty of up to £1 million.
- Giving the Regulator powers to obtain the right information about a scheme and its sponsoring employer in a timely manner, ensuring that it is able to gain redress for pension schemes and members when things go wrong.

- Providing a framework to support pensions dashboards, including new powers to compel pension schemes to provide accurate information to consumers. This will include provisions for the Regulators to ensure relevant schemes comply.
- Creating regulations to set out circumstances under which a pension scheme member will have the right to transfer their pension savings to another scheme.
- Providing clearer scheme funding requirements for defined benefit schemes, and strengthening the Regulator's scheme funding powers.
- Amending the legislation for the Pension Protection Fund compensation regime to enable the Fund to continue to apply the regime as intended, and amending the definition of administration charges.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Pensions policy is reserved in Scotland and Wales, but devolved to Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- Automatic enrolment was introduced in October 2012 and has since boosted the pension prospects of 10 million people.
- The Pensions Regulator and Scheme Funding measures are designed to protect millions of members of private sector defined benefit schemes, as well as approximately £1.5 trillion held in them.
- The Pensions Regulator estimated there were 100,000 transfers out of defined contribution schemes in 2017-18.

Online Harms

“My ministers will develop legislation to improve internet safety for all.”

- Britain is leading the world in developing a comprehensive regulatory regime to keep people safe online, protect children and other vulnerable users and ensure that there are no safe spaces for terrorists online.
- The April 2019 Online Harms White Paper set out the Government’s plan for world-leading legislation to make the UK the safest place in the world to be online. The Government will continue work to develop this legislation, alongside ensuring that the UK remains one of the best places in the world for technology companies to operate.
- The proposals, as set out in the White Paper were:
 - A new duty of care on companies towards their users, with an independent regulator to oversee this framework.
 - The Government want to keep people safe online, but we want to do this in a proportionate way, ensuring that freedom of expression is upheld and promoted online, and that the value of a free and independent press is preserved.
 - The Government is seeking to do this by ensuring that companies have the right processes and systems in place to fulfil their obligations, rather than penalising them for individual instances of unacceptable content.

Next steps:

- The public consultation on this has closed and the Government is analysing the responses and considering the issues raised. The Government is working closely with a variety of stakeholders, including technology companies and civil society groups, to understand their views.
- The Government will prepare legislation to implement the final policy in response to the consultation.
- Ahead of this legislation, the Government will publish interim codes of practice on tackling the use of the internet by terrorists and those engaged in child sexual abuse and exploitation. This will ensure companies take action now to tackle content that threatens our national security and the physical safety of children.

- The Government will publish a media literacy strategy to empower users to stay safe online.
- The Government will help start-ups and businesses to embed safety from the earliest stages of developing or updating their products and services, by publishing a Safety by Design framework.
- The Government will carry out a review of the Gambling Act, with a particular focus on tackling issues around online loot boxes and credit card misuse.

Key facts

- There is a growing threat presented from online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. In 2018, there were over 18.4 million referrals of child sexual abuse material by US tech companies to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Of those, there were 113,948 UK related referrals, up from 82,109 in 2017.
- Terrorists also continue to use online services to spread their vile propaganda and mobilise support. All five terrorist attacks in the UK during 2017 had an online element. There is majority support among adult internet users for increased regulation of social media (70 per cent), video sharing (64 per cent) and Instant Messaging services (61 per cent).
- What the Government has done so far:
 - The joint DCMS-Home Office Online Harms White Paper was published in April 2019. The Government also published the Social Media Code of Practice, setting out the actions that social media platforms should take to prevent bullying, insulting, intimidating and humiliating behaviours on their sites.
 - In November 2018 the Government established a new UK Council for Internet Safety. This expanded the scope of the UK Council for Child Internet Safety, and was guided by the Government's Internet Safety Strategy.
 - The UK has been championing international action on online safety. The Prime Minister used his speech at the United Nations General Assembly to champion the UK's work on online safety.

Cost of living

“My government will bring forward measures to support working families, raising the National Insurance threshold and increasing the National Living Wage.”

National Living Wage

- The Chancellor has pledged that the National Living Wage will increase, reaching two-thirds of median earnings within five years (projected to be around £10.50 an hour in 2024), provided economic conditions allow.
- The Government plans to expand the reach of the National Living Wage which currently applies to people over the ages of 25, to those aged 21 and over within five years.
- These changes are expected to benefit around 4 million low paid workers.

National Insurance Contributions

- The Government is committed to cutting taxes for hard-working families by **raising the National Insurance threshold to £9,500 next year**. This will be a tax cut for 31 million people, with a typical employee paying around £100 less in 2020-21.

Childcare

- **The Government will establish a new £1 billion fund** to help create more high quality, affordable childcare, including before and after school and during the holidays.
- The funding will go to schools and childcare providers to open up more options to families. Our ambition is for 250,000 more primary school children to get onsite childcare over the summer holidays.

Taxes

- The Government has committed to not raise rates of VAT, income tax and National Insurance.

Older people

- The Government has committed to keep the triple lock, the winter fuel payment the older person's bus pass and other pensioner benefits.

Measures already announced and/or implemented

- These commitments build on the measures already implemented, including:
 - Freezing fuel duty for the ninth consecutive year, which by April 2020 will have saved the average car driver a cumulative £1,000 compared to pre-2010 plans. The average driver will be paying £7 less fuel duty per tank compared to the pre-2010 plans.
 - Introducing a new temporary energy price cap on default Standard Variable Tariffs this year, protecting 11 million customers from poor value energy bills.
 - Doubling free childcare for eligible working parents of three and four year-olds, saving parents who take up full entitlement around £5,000 a year per child.
 - Giving local people the final say on council tax, giving them the power to veto excessive rises.
 - Meeting our commitment to raise the Personal Allowance to £12,500 and Higher Rate Threshold to £50,000 from April 2019, one year earlier than planned.
 - Because of increases to the Personal Allowance and Higher Rate Threshold, compared to 2015-16:
 - **32 million** individuals will see their income tax bill reduced this year.
 - **1.74 million** individuals will be taken out of income tax altogether this year.

Key facts

- As we have cut the costs of living, people's real incomes have also gone up:
 - Median household incomes are up by nearly £1,100 in real terms since 2010.
 - The lowest paid workers have seen the fastest real wage growth over the last four years. This is higher than at any other point across the earnings distribution, supported by the introduction of the National Living Wage in April 2016.
 - The Office for Budget Responsibility is forecasting real wage growth in each of the next four years.

National disability strategy

- We want to transform the lives of disabled people, ensuring they have access to opportunities and are able to achieve their potential. We will publish a National Strategy for Disabled People in 2020 to ensure disabled people can lead a life of opportunity and fulfilment. Our strategy will be ambitious, supporting disabled people in all aspects and phases of their life.
- The strategy will set out practical proposals on the issues that matter most to disabled people and we will use all the levers of Government to support disabled people to achieve their potential.
- The strategy, to be developed with disabled people, disability organisations and charities, will include housing, education & transport.
- The benefits aspects of the National Disability Strategy will be considered in a Green Paper, and will consider how we can ensure the benefits system and wider DWP support can best help disabled people.
- The consultation “health is everyone’s business” will set out measures to encourage employers to play their role in retaining disabled people and people with health conditions in the workplace. We will be bringing forward detailed proposals later next year in light of the consultation feedback.
- We will reduce the disability employment gap. We have always been clear that no single measure can capture everything that we want to achieve and we will continue to monitor improvements in the employment rate gap and other measures alongside the existing goal to see an increase of 1 million disabled people in work between 2017 and 2027.
- We are introducing a minimum award length for the Personal Independence Payment because we know that the assessment process can be burdensome for some disabled people and we want the benefit system to work better for those it supports. We will ensure no one will be reassessed for at least 18 months from their last review, unless they tell us their needs have changed. This will provide greater certainty for those in receipt of PIP.
- We will end unfair hospital car parking charges by making parking free for those in greatest need, including disabled people. We will make it easier for people with learning disabilities and autism to be discharged from hospital and improve how they are treated in law as well as legislating so that patients suffering from mental health conditions, including anxiety or depression, have greater control over their treatment and receive the dignity and respect they deserve.

Key facts:

- Over the past six years, we have seen 1.3 million more disabled people in work. The employment rate gap between disabled and non-disabled people has narrowed by 5.6 percentage points over the same period. However, the disability employment gap remains large at 28.6 per cent.
- The Government is spending over £55 billion this year on benefits to support disabled people and those with health conditions.
- This is around 2.5 per cent of GDP, and over 6 per cent of Government spending.
- This year (2019-20) spending on the main disability benefits – PIP, DLA and Attendance Allowance – will be £6 billion higher in real terms than in 2010.

STRENGTHENING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Counter Terrorism (Sentencing and Release) Bill

“New sentencing laws will ensure the most serious violent offenders, including terrorists, serve longer in custody”

The purpose of the Bill is:

- To ensure that the most serious terrorist offenders stay in prison for longer.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To give the public greater confidence that the sentences served by terrorists reflect the severity of their offending and the risk they present.
- To ensure the most serious and dangerous terrorist offenders spend longer in prison before they are released on licence.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Tougher sentences for the most serious terrorist offenders and a 14-year minimum for the worst terrorist offenders.
- Removing the possibility of any early release from custody for dangerous terrorist offenders who receive an Extended Determinate Sentence (EDS).
- Moving the earliest point for discretionary release by the Parole Board from half-way to two thirds for terrorist offenders who are not deemed “dangerous” and therefore do not receive an EDS.
- Measures to strengthen licence supervision for terrorist offenders.

Territorial extent and application

- The current intention is that the Bill’s provisions would extend and apply across the whole of the UK. Although the creation of terrorism offences and penalties are reserved matters, sentencing policy is devolved to Scotland and Northern Ireland. UKG will therefore consult with the relevant DAs in relation to any changes to their own regimes for dealing with dangerous offenders.

Key facts and statistics

- In the year to 30 September 2019 there were 44 convictions for terrorism-related offences. 17 received custodial sentences of between four and ten

years, five received a sentence of ten years or more, and one offender received a life sentence.

- There is a range of sentences available for serious terrorist offenders:
 - A life sentence – offender spends minimum period or “tariff” in prison before considered for release by the Parole Board. The offender may therefore never be released. If released, offenders spend the rest of their life on licence and can be recalled to custody.
 - Extended Determinate Sentence – offender becomes eligible to be considered for release by the Parole Board from the two-thirds point but can serve the full term in prison if assessed not to be safe to release earlier. The custodial term is followed by an extended period on licence for on-going public protection (of up to eight years for terrorist offenders).
 - Sentence for Offenders of Particular Concern - Release is at the discretion of the Parole Board between the half-way and end point of the custodial period, with an additional 12 months licence period at the end.

Sentencing Bill

“New sentencing laws will ensure the most serious violent offenders, including terrorists, serve longer in custody.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Ensure that the most serious violent and sexual offenders spend time in prison that matches the severity of their crimes, protecting victims and giving the public confidence.
- Tackle repeat and prolific offenders through robust community sentences which punish and also address offenders’ needs.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To protect the public and give greater confidence to victims by ensuring that serious violent and sexual offenders spend more of their sentence in prison and are properly rehabilitated.
- To give the public greater confidence that community sentences will be robust and flexible enough to punish offenders appropriately, whilst addressing offender needs where required.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Changing the automatic release point from halfway to the two-thirds point for adult offenders sentenced for serious violent or sexual offences, bringing this in line with the earliest release point for those considered to be dangerous.
- Aligning how life tariffs are calculated with the extended release points for serious violent and sexual offenders.
- Tougher community sentences that include longer curfews and more hours of unpaid work.
- Extending the range of circumstances where the starting point for the sentence in cases of murder is a whole life order. This will particularly focus on those who have murdered children.

Territorial extent and application

- Subject to the final provisions included, we would expect the Bill to extend and apply to England and Wales only, because sentencing is devolved to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- There are range of sentences available for serious violent and sexual offenders which include:
 - A life sentence – a minimum period or “tariff” in prison before they are considered for release by the Parole Board. The offender may therefore never be released. If released, offenders spend the rest of their life on licence and can be recalled to custody.
 - Extended Determinate Sentence – eligible to be considered for release by the Parole Board from the two-thirds point but can serve the full term in prison if not assessed to be safe to release earlier. The custodial term is followed by an extended period on licence for on-going public protection (of up to eight years for sex or terrorist offenders and five years for violent offenders).
 - Sentence for Offenders of Particular Concern - Release is at the discretion of the Parole Board between the halfway and end point of the custodial period, with an additional 12 months licence period at the end.
 - Standard Determinate Sentence – the offender will be automatically released at the halfway point in this sentence and be on licence in the community for the second half of the sentence.
- The vast majority of offenders, including those who are sentenced for serious violent and sexual offences receive a Standard Determinate Sentence.

Whole Life Order

- Schedule 21 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 sets out particular types of murder that, for sentencing purposes, are deemed to have an appropriate starting point of a whole life order.
- Currently when sentencing an offender for one of these particular types of murder, a judge must consider whether a whole life order should be imposed but he or she has a discretion not to do so.

- The existing schedule already sets out that a whole life order is a starting point for the murder of a child that involves the abduction of the child or sexual or sadistic motivation.
- The whole life order also currently applies to offenders aged 21 and over and a child victim is defined as a person under 18.

Serious Violence Bill

"New laws will require schools, police, councils and health authorities to work together to prevent serious crime."

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Create new duties on a range of specified agencies across different sectors, such as local government, youth offending, and health and probation, to work collaboratively, share data and information, and put in place plans to prevent and reduce serious violence within their communities.
- Amend the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to ensure that serious violence is an explicit priority for Community Safety Partnerships, which include local police, fire and probation services, as well as local authorities and wider public services.
- Ensure the police have the powers they need to keep weapons off our streets.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- A multi-agency approach to tackle the root causes of violent crime by placing an emphasis on intervention with young people and acknowledging that law enforcement alone cannot tackle violence.
- Complementing the Government's investment in Violence Reduction Units in the areas most affected by serious violence by ensuring that agencies work effectively together.
- Deterring people from carrying weapons, by introducing new court orders to target known knife carriers, to make it easier for the police to stop and search those convicted for knife crime offences.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Placing duties on relevant public agencies and bodies to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence.
- Providing sufficient flexibility so that the relevant organisations will engage and work together in the most effective local partnership for any given area, whether that be a Community Safety Partnership or other multi-agency partnership such as local safeguarding arrangements. Statutory guidance will also be published that will set out the likely implications on a sector-by-sector basis.

- Amending section 6(1) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, which sets out the strategies Community Safety Partnerships must formulate and implement, to explicitly include serious violence.
- New court orders to target known knife carriers, to make it easier for the police to stop and search those convicted for knife crime offences. The power will apply only to those convicted of a knife related offence.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to England and Wales only.

Key facts

- In 2018 the Government published the Serious Violence Strategy to address serious violence and in particular the recent increase in knife crime, gun crime and homicide. The Serious Violence Strategy made 61 commitments which we have made progress in delivering.
- On 26 July, the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary announced plans to recruit an additional 20,000 police officers over the next three years – the biggest police recruitment drive in decades. The Government announced funding to support the recruitment of the first wave of up to 6,000 additional officers by the end of financial year 2020-21.
- There were 681 homicides in the 12 months ending June 2019, a 5 per cent fall (from 719) compared with the previous year. The rate of homicide remains very low, at 12 homicides per 1 million people.
- The measures will complement the Government's wider response to serious violence, including the investment of £35 million of the Serious Violence Fund in Violence Reduction Units. These Units are operating in the areas worst affected by serious violence to tackle the root causes of violent crime by ensuring that local agencies work effectively together.

Sentencing (Pre-consolidation Amendments) Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Make technical changes to the law which pave the way for the Law Commission's Sentencing Code, which will consolidate the law on sentencing procedure in England and Wales.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Assisting judges and legal professionals in identifying and applying the law and helping the public to better understand the sentencing process.
- Increasing trust, transparency and efficiency across the criminal justice system, as a result of bringing greater clarity to sentencing law, reducing errors and delays.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Introducing a technical device called the 'clean sweep' which will allow judges to apply the new Sentencing Code to all sentencing decisions. Courts currently have to establish which provisions apply for each particular offender, depending when the offence was committed. This is a complex exercise which can lead to error and unlawful sentences being passed in consequence.
- Amending existing legislation that will be consolidated by the Sentencing Code, via "pre-consolidation amendments". These pre-consolidation amendments to the law are generally limited to correcting minor errors and streamlining sentencing procedural law so that it can be consolidated in the Sentencing Code.
- Neither this Bill nor the Sentencing Code introduce any new sentencing law, or alter the maximum penalties available for an offence. Substantive reforms in a future Sentencing Bill are distinct from the important task of making sure that sentencing procedural law is clear and accessible to those that need to use it.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply in the main to England and Wales, with Schedule 2 in part applying to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- A 2012 analysis of 262 randomly selected cases in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) found that 95 (38 per cent) of those cases involved unlawful sentences i.e. the type of sentence imposed was simply wrong in law.
- A study by the Criminal Appeal Office of 52 cases listed in the week commencing 24 June 2019 found that 14 (27 per cent) of the sentences contained some unlawful element.
- In 2014, the coalition government agreed that the Law Commission should undertake a project designed to consolidate the law relating to sentencing procedure. The Law Commission published its final report on the Sentencing Code project, alongside a draft Sentencing Code Bill and an earlier draft of this Sentencing (Pre-consolidation Amendments) Bill, in November 2018.
- The Sentencing Code is a consolidation of legislation governing sentencing procedure in England and Wales. It aims to ensure that the law relating to sentencing procedure is readily comprehensible and operates within a clear framework as efficiently as possible. It will provide the courts with a point of reference which can be amended and adapted to changing needs.
- This pre-consolidation amendments Bill was originally introduced in the 2017-19 Parliament as a Law Commission Bill, which is a bill which purely gives effect to Law Commission recommendations and is subject to a special parliamentary procedure. It reached the Lords Report stage but fell on dissolution.
- Pre-consolidation amendments are a standard feature of Bills that enable subsequent consolidation to take place. The amendments are limited to those which facilitate the consolidation or are otherwise desirable, in that they clarify and/or streamline provisions in connection with the consolidation in the Sentencing Code. Once the pre-consolidation amendments have been made, the Government will be able to bring forward the Bill that will consolidate the law on sentencing.

Police Powers and Protections Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Recognise the bravery, commitment and sacrifices of police officers and empower them with additional powers, support and protection.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To implement the Government's commitment to establish a Police Covenant on a statutory footing and ensure that Parliament has the opportunity to scrutinise progress made against the Covenant.
- To allow special constables access to the representation and support afforded to Police Federation members, for example when a special constable faces disciplinary proceedings.
- To ensure that the law provides highly trained police drivers with the necessary legal protection when driving in accordance with their training when pursuing suspects and apprehending criminals on the roads.
- To strengthen the powers available to the police to allow them to tackle unauthorised encampments, including consideration of broadening the existing categories of criminal trespass.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Introducing a statutory requirement for the Home Office to report annually on progress made against the Police Covenant.
- Measures to allow special constables (fully warranted volunteer police officers) to join the Police Federation so that they can benefit from the additional protection and support afforded to members.
- Introducing a new test to assess the standard of driving of a police officer, so that their skills and training can be taken into account should there be any subsequent investigations into their actions.
- Potential measures to criminalise the act of trespassing when setting up an unauthorised encampment in England and Wales, and the introduction of new police powers to arrest and seize the property and vehicles of trespassers who set up unauthorised encampments.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would apply in the main to England and Wales. Provisions related to introducing a new driving standards test for police officers are relevant to Scotland as road safety framework legislation is reserved and extends across Great Britain.

Key facts

- In 2018-19 there were over 30,000 assaults on police officers in England and Wales (including British Transport Police), an increase of 12 per cent compared with over 27,000 assaults on police officers in the previous year.
- There are currently 10,640 special constables in England and Wales (excluding the British Transport Police). Special constables are fully warranted volunteer police officers and are becoming involved in an increasing range of specialist roles within policing.
- A 2017 survey of special constables (led by the National Police Chiefs' Council) indicated that special constables would like access to greater welfare support, like that offered by the Police Federation.
- The number of police pursuits authorised during 2016-17 was approximately 10,000, with around 500,000 police response drives. 97 independent investigations into road traffic incidents were completed between 1 April 2012 and 30 September 2017. As a result of these investigations, two officers were prosecuted for pursuit related incidents and five were prosecuted following investigations into emergency response driving.
- In July 2019, the number of recorded Traveller caravans on unauthorised sites in England and Wales, on land not owned by Travellers was 1098. Of these, 728 caravans were on land without the permission of the landowner.

Prisoners (Disclosure of Information About Victims) Bill

“Legislation will be brought forward to support victims of crime and their families.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Ensure that where an offender who has been convicted of murder, manslaughter or taking indecent photographs of children refuses to disclose certain details about their offences, that is considered by the Parole Board as part of their assessment as to whether that offender should be released.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Putting in statute, and therefore beyond doubt, the Parole Board’s established practice of considering a failure by an offender to disclose specific information in these cases.
- Making this established Parole Board practice a legal obligation so families and victims will know that such issues must be taken into account as part of the Parole Board release process.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Amending the life sentence and the extended determinate sentence release test to direct the Parole Board to take into account circumstances where an offender, who has been convicted of murder or manslaughter, has not disclosed the location of a victim’s remains.
- Amending the extended determinate sentence release test to direct the Parole Board to take into account circumstances where an offender, who has been convicted of taking or making indecent photographs of children, has not disclosed the identities of the child or children in the image(s).

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to England and Wales. Prisons and sentencing (including release provisions) are devolved to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- The first measure of this Bill is a version of ‘Helen’s Law’, which has been the subject of a campaign by Marie McCourt. Her daughter, Helen, was murdered by Ian Simms in 1988 and her body has never been found.

- The Parole Board already has internal guidance which advises panel members to consider any failure or refusal by an offender to disclose the whereabouts of a victim's remains information when assessing release. The Bill makes this a statutory requirement.

Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Bill

“My government will ensure...that the courts work better for all those who engage with them...”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Remove issues that create conflict within the divorce process to strengthen family support.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Ensuring that the decision to divorce is a considered one, and reducing family conflict where reconciliation is not possible and divorce is inevitable.
- Bringing long-overdue reform that will directly benefit families by supporting the parties to focus on the future rather than raking over allegations about the past.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Retaining the sole ground of irretrievable breakdown, but replacing the requirement to also make an allegation about the other spouse’s conduct or demonstrate a period of separation. Removing the possibility of contesting the decision to divorce.
- Introducing a new minimum period of 20 weeks between the start of proceedings and applying for the conditional order , so that couples are encouraged to be as constructive as possible. (The six-week period between conditional and final order – currently called decree nisi and decree absolute – will remain).
- Introducing a new option for a joint application in cases where the decision to divorce is a mutual one.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to England and Wales, with some consequential effects in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Civil law is reserved in the case of Wales, but devolved to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- In 2018, the court received 118,141 petitions for divorce. People applying for a divorce must currently have been separated for at least two years or otherwise make allegations about their spouse's conduct. Around three out of five divorce applications are based on allegations about the respondent's behaviour or adultery.
- Only around two per cent of respondents contest the divorce application. Of these, only a handful go on to contest ("defend") the divorce at a court hearing.
- Between 2011 and 2018, around two thirds of cases reached conditional decree within our proposed minimum of 20 weeks. This includes approximately one in ten cases within eight weeks, and four in ten cases between nine and 16 weeks.
- The Government is committed to reducing the levels of harmful conflict between parents – whether the parents are together or have separated – through the £39 million Reducing Parental Conflict programme.

Domestic Abuse Bill

“My government will ensure...that the courts work better for all those who engage with them, including victims of domestic abuse.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Transform the response to domestic abuse to better protect victims and their children, ensuring that they have the support they need and offenders are brought to justice.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Changing the justice system so it better serves victims of domestic abuse.
- Reducing offending and re-offending.
- Strengthening the support for victims and their children provided by local authorities and other statutory agencies.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Creating a statutory definition of domestic abuse, emphasising that domestic abuse is not just physical or sexual violence, but can also involve emotional, coercive or controlling, and economic abuse.
- Establishing in law the Domestic Abuse Commissioner to: stand up for victims and survivors; raise public awareness; monitor the response of local authorities, the justice system and other statutory agencies; and hold them to account in tackling domestic abuse.
- Providing for a new Domestic Abuse Protection Notice and Domestic Abuse Protection Order - placing restrictions and other requirements on perpetrators in order to better protect victims.
- Placing a duty on tier one local authorities in England (County Councils, Metropolitan and Unitary Authorities, the Greater London Authority) to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in refuges and other safe accommodation.
- Creating a statutory presumption that victims of domestic abuse are eligible for special measures in the criminal courts (for example, to enable them to give evidence via a video link).

- Placing the guidance supporting the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (“Clare’s Law”) on a statutory footing.
- Creating a new domestic abuse offence in Northern Ireland to criminalise controlling or coercive behaviour.
- Prohibiting perpetrators of abuse from cross-examining their victims in person in the family courts.
- Extending the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the UK courts so that, where appropriate, UK nationals and residents who commit certain violent and sexual offences outside the UK may be brought to trial in the UK.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply in the main to England and Wales. Some provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Domestic abuse policy is devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Criminal justice policy is devolved to Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Integrated Domestic Abuse Courts

- In our manifesto we also committed to piloting integrated domestic abuse courts. We want the courts to deliver the best outcomes they can for victims of domestic abuse and are considering how we achieve that.

Key facts

- The offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship was introduced in 2015.
- In the year ending March 2019, an estimated 2.4 million adults aged 16 to 74 experienced domestic abuse (1.6 million women and 786,000 men).
- Around one in five children have been exposed to domestic abuse.
- The police recorded 746,219 domestic abuse-related crimes in the year ending March 2019, an increase of 24 per cent from the previous year. This increase may reflect factors related to reporting and recording and does not provide a reliable indication of current trends.
- For the year ending March 2017, the cost of domestic abuse for victims was estimated to be approximately £66 billion in England and Wales (this includes

the impact of physical and emotional harms in terms of lost output, health services and police costs).

- On 18 September 2019, Nicole Jacobs (former CEO of Standing Together Against Domestic Violence) was appointed as Designate Domestic Abuse Commissioner.

Extradition (Provisional Arrest) Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Ensure the police have the power to arrest potentially dangerous individuals then and there, to get them off the streets and into the court system within 24 hours of arrest.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Enabling a police officer to arrest someone they know is wanted for a serious crime that took place in a trusted country outside the UK, without having to apply to a court for a warrant first.
- Ensuring that a person wanted by authorities in a trusted country for a serious crime is arrested quickly, just as they would be if they were wanted for an offence in the UK.
- Preserving the role of the courts in extradition proceedings, which will be unaffected by this Bill. A wanted person will still be brought before the court within 24 hours of their arrest. But the current risk of absconding during the period between being encountered by the police and applying for a warrant will be removed.
- In the event that the UK no longer had access to the European Arrest Warrant after leaving the EU, the Bill could be amended to apply to some or all EU Member States subject to parliamentary approval.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- A new power to enable the immediate arrest of an individual for a serious offence and wanted by trusted partners, in whose use of Interpol Notices and criminal justice systems we have a high level of confidence.
- The power to add countries to the list of specified countries at any point, subject to parliamentary approval, if it is considered that there is a good reason to do so.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Extradition and immigration policy is a reserved matter.

Key facts

- The legislation will contain safeguards to ensure that the power is only used in relation to requests sent by specified countries and for serious offences. These are countries in whose use of Interpol notices and criminal justice systems we have a high level of confidence (initially the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Lichtenstein and Switzerland are specified).
- Many like-minded countries already provide the ability for the police to arrest on the basis of Interpol alerts, for example many EU member states, Norway and Switzerland.

Foreign national offenders legislation

The purpose of the legislation is to:

- Enhance our ability to deal effectively with foreign national offenders (FNOs).

The main benefits of the legislation would be:

- Disrupting the activities of increasingly mobile and sophisticated organised criminal networks which facilitate the illegal return of foreign national offenders.
- Maximising the removal of foreign national offenders and deterring them from returning to the UK.

The main elements of the legislation are:

- Increasing the maximum penalty for foreign national offenders who return to the UK in breach of a deportation order.
- Other measures may be brought that will make it easier to deport foreign national offenders.

Territorial extent and application

- The legislation's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Immigration policy is a reserved matter.

Key facts

- Foreign nationals who abuse our hospitality by committing crimes in the UK should be in no doubt of our determination to deport them.
- The Government has removed more than 50,000 foreign national offenders since the start of the financial year 2010-11.
- We removed 5,322 foreign national offenders in the last financial year (2018-19), of whom 3,633 were EEA foreign national offenders. This includes over 2,000 Foreign National Offenders removed directly from prison under the Early Removal Scheme.

Victims law reform

- How victims of crime – and their families – are subsequently treated within the justice system can make a huge difference in helping them to recover.
- The Government is committed to continuing to develop and implement a Victims' Law that guarantees victims' rights and the level of support they can expect. We will consult on this early next year.
- A revised Victims' Code, which will clearly set out the minimum level of service victims can expect from criminal justice agencies, will also be published in early 2020.
- This follows commitments made in the first-ever cross-Government Victims' Strategy to improve the support on offer at every stage of the criminal justice system. These changes will ensure that victims of crime receive the very best support, as well as the information they need, at every stage of the criminal justice system.
- The main elements on which the Government expects to consult are:
 - Strengthening the Victims' Code so that it keeps pace with the changing nature of victims' needs and addresses the complexity and accessibility of the criminal justice system.
 - Exploring enhancing powers for the Victims' Commissioner so that they can better hold the Government to account.
- In addition to these elements, we are enhancing protections for victims of domestic abuse and where offenders cause additional distress to victims by not disclosing certain details about their offences, we will ensure that this is considered by the Parole Board as part of their assessment as to whether that offender should be released.
- The Government has also committed to exploring how we can strengthen support offered to survivors of terrorism and their families.

Key facts

- Only 18 per cent of victims were aware of the Victims' Code in the year ending March 2017. We are working to address the lack of awareness of their rights among victims.

- Only 15 per cent of victims recalled being given the opportunity by the police to make a Victim Personal Statement in the year ending March 2017.

Espionage legislation

The purpose of the legislation is to:

- Provide the security services and law enforcement agencies with the tools they need to disrupt Hostile State Activity.

The main benefits of the legislation would be:

- Strengthening our response to reduce the threat posed by Hostile State Activity in the UK.
- Making the UK a harder environment for adversaries to operate in.
- Ensuring the security services and law enforcement agencies continue to have the necessary powers to meet current and evolving threats to the UK, both domestically and overseas from Hostile State Activity.

The main elements of the legislation are:

- Modernising existing offences, to deal more effectively with the espionage threat.
- Creating new offences, to criminalise other harmful activity conducted by, and on behalf of states.

Territorial extent and application

- The legislation's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. National security and defence policy are reserved matters.
- The Government would look to apply certain offences extraterritorially in order to protect our assets overseas and protect the UK mainland against actors operating overseas.

Key facts

- This work is delivering on a commitment made by the former Prime Minister in the wake of the Salisbury attack, and would bring together new and modernised powers, giving our security services the legal authority they need to tackle the evolving hostile state threat now and in the future.

- As part of this, the Government is considering whether to follow allies in adopting a form of foreign agent registration, updating the Official Secrets Acts for the 21st century, as well as the case for updating treason laws.
- The Law Commission have been commissioned by the Government to review the Official Secrets Acts. The Official Secrets Acts are the only pieces of UK legislation that currently exist to specifically address Hostile State Activity such as espionage, sabotage and subversion, other than the powers we included in the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019. The Government will reflect on their final recommendations when published.
- The Government is also considering like-minded international partners' legislation, to see whether the UK would benefit from adopting something similar. This includes the US and Australia.

Royal Commission on the Criminal Justice Process

“My ministers will establish a Royal Commission to review and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice process.”

- The Government is committed to ensuring a fair justice system that works for the law-abiding majority and gives a second chance to those who wish to make a fair start.
- As set out in the manifesto, we will establish a Royal Commission on the criminal justice process in England and Wales.
- This will deliver a fundamental review of the key issues affecting the system, both today and in the future.
- The Commission’s recommendations should help deliver improvements to the criminal justice process to make it more efficient and effective.
- The Government will set out the terms of reference for the Royal Commission in due course, which will include details on the scope, duration and membership of the Commission.

Key facts

- The last Royal Commission on the justice system was the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice (Runciman), which was established in 1991 and reported in 1993.
- That Commission looked at the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in England and Wales, from police behaviour through to court proceedings and appeals. It led to the establishment of the Criminal Cases Review Commission in 1995.
- Once the Government has drafted the Terms of Reference for the Royal Commission, Her Majesty the Queen will then be asked to approve the Commission. Once she has done so it will be established by Royal Warrant.

INFRASTRUCTURE, INVESTMENT AND DEVOLUTION

National infrastructure strategy

“My government will prioritise investment in infrastructure...”

- The National Infrastructure Strategy will be published alongside the first Budget, and will set out further details of the Government’s plan to invest £100 billion to transform the UK’s infrastructure.
- The Strategy will set out the Government’s long-term ambitions across all areas of economic infrastructure including transport, local growth, decarbonisation, digital infrastructure, infrastructure finance and delivery.
- The Strategy will have two key aims:
 - To unleash Britain’s potential by levelling up and connecting every part of the country. Prosperity will be shared across all of the UK, and long-standing economic challenges addressed, through responsible and prudent investment in the infrastructure.
 - To address the critical challenges posed by climate change and build on the UK’s world-leading commitment to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.
- The Strategy will also provide the Government’s formal response to the National Infrastructure Commission’s 2018 National Infrastructure Assessment, which made a series of independent recommendations to government across all sectors of economic infrastructure (transport, energy, digital, waste, water and flood management).

Key facts

- The National Infrastructure Commission (the Commission) was set up in 2015 to provide the government with impartial, expert advice on the UK’s long-term infrastructure priorities. It was formally established as an Executive Agency of HM Treasury in 2017.
- The Commission’s first National Infrastructure Assessment was published in July 2018, and made a series of recommendations to the Government across all sectors of economic infrastructure. The Government has committed to responding to these recommendations through the publication of a National Infrastructure Strategy, which will set out plans to close the productivity gap between London and other parts of the UK and address the critical challenges posed by climate change.

- The Government will look to introduce any legislation required to deliver plans set out in the infrastructure strategy in due course.
- Much infrastructure policy is devolved. Any changes to reserved policy areas will apply across the whole of the UK, and the Devolved Administrations will benefit from Barnett allocations relating to any increase in spending.

Broadband legislation

“New laws will accelerate the delivery of gigabit capable broadband.”

The purpose of the legislation is to:

- Support the roll out of gigabit-capable broadband across the UK to achieve nationwide coverage as soon as possible so people can reap the huge benefits of the fastest, most secure and resilient internet connections.
- Make it easier for telecoms companies to install broadband infrastructure in blocks of flats.
- Ensure that all new homes are built with reliable and fast internet speeds.

The main benefits of the legislation would be:

- Faster speeds (one gigabit, i.e. 1,000 megabits per second) boosting productivity, driving innovation in our public services and giving people the fast connectivity they need to reap the benefits of the digital revolution.
- Increasing download speeds with a gigabit-capable network, which are more than 30 times the speed of superfast broadband and will allow you to download a High Definition film in fewer than 45 seconds.
- Faster and more reliable internet connections for people living in flats. New measures will also ensure that all new homes are built with the fastest connectivity available, increasing certainty for businesses investing in gigabit speed networks.

The main elements of the legislation are:

- Creating a cheaper and faster light-touch tribunal process for telecoms companies to obtain interim code rights (or access rights) for a period of up to 18 months. This will mean that they can install broadband connections where the landlord has failed to respond to repeated requests for access.
- Amending legislation so that all new build homes are required to have the infrastructure to support gigabit-capable connections.
- Requiring developers to work with broadband companies to install gigabit-capable connections in virtually all new build homes, up to a cost cap.

Territorial extent and application

- Telecommunications policy is a reserved matter. The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK, with the exception of legislative proposals relating to housing, which are devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Other measures

- To ensure that no part of the country is left without next-generation broadband, the Government has recently pledged £5 billion to support the rollout of gigabit-capable broadband in the hardest to reach 20 per cent of the country.
- In the two years to 2021 the Government have already committed £650 million to stimulate the market to deploy gigabit-capable connections in urban and rural areas through:
 - The £400 million Digital Infrastructure Investment Fund.
 - The £200 million Local Full Fibre Networks Programme which funds locally-led full fibre projects.
 - The £200 million Rural Gigabit Connectivity Programme which will deploy gigabit capable broadband to local hubs in rural areas, starting with primary schools.
 - The £67 million Gigabit Broadband Voucher Scheme.
- To further support the commercial environment for investment, the Government laid its Statement of Strategic Priorities for Ofcom in Parliament, formally confirming the regulation needed to maximise the deployment of gigabit-capable broadband.
- The Government has committed to spend £1.8 billion to bring superfast broadband to over 96 per cent of the country, with thousands of homes and businesses connected each week.
- Not all areas of the country have decent broadband. To tackle this the Government has introduced the Universal Service Obligation of 10 megabits per second. This is due to come into force in March next year and will give every home and business the legal right to request a decent connection up to a Reasonable Cost Threshold of £3,400 per premise.

Key facts

- One in seven people in the UK live in flats or apartments and it is estimated there are 450,000 blocks of flats in the UK.
- 40 per cent of operators' requests seeking access from a landlord receive no response.
- It is estimated that operators will be able to connect an extra 3,000 properties a year as a result of the Leasehold Property Bill.
- 22 per cent of new build developments in 2019 have been built without a gigabit-capable connection.
- Around 40,000 new homes were built in 2019 without full fibre.
- A gigabit-capable network connection is one that is capable of achieving 1,000 megabits per second, i.e. 1 gigabits per second, download speeds.

Air Traffic Management and Unmanned Aircraft Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Maintain the UK's position as a world-leader in aviation, ensuring that regulations keep pace with new technology to support sustainable growth in a sector which directly provides over 230,000 jobs and contributes at least £22 billion to the UK economy every year.
- Ensure that the police are able to tackle effectively the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft, including drones and model aircraft.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Making journeys quicker, quieter and cleaner through the modernisation of our airspace.
- Improving public safety through greater police enforcement powers, deterring the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft and ensuring that offenders are quickly dealt with in the appropriate manner.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- New government powers to direct an airport or other relevant body to prepare and submit a proposal to the Civil Aviation Authority to modernise their airspace, enabling more efficient, quieter and greener flights.
- Modernising the licensing framework for air traffic control.
- New police powers to tackle the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft. These include the ability to require a person to land an unmanned aircraft and enhanced stop and search powers where particular unmanned aircraft related offences have taken place.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Civil aviation and airspace are reserved matters.

Key facts

- Many of the UK's air routes and air traffic management practices were designed when commercial flight first became widespread in the 1950s, and for lower-

powered, less efficient aircraft with far poorer safety, surveillance and control systems than now.

- These 1950s flightpaths often constrain aircraft climb performance (by, for instance, requiring them to climb in stages rather than fly straight up) meaning that more time is taken to reach their optimum cruising altitude, more fuel is burned, more emissions and noise are created. Other practices include stacking, where aircraft circle in an airborne 'queue' to enter busy airports such as Heathrow. Such practices limit the number of flights the airspace can safely accommodate.
- The Department for Transport's Strategic Case for Airspace Modernisation, published in February 2017, set out that if nothing is done there could be a delay of 30 minutes for 1 in 3 flights by 2030, which would be 72 times higher than in 2015. This would cost the UK around £250 million per year. Modernisation can also deliver major noise and carbon reduction benefits.
- The Civil Aviation Authority last year published an Airspace Modernisation Strategy, setting out general principles and methods. The next step is individual airports drawing up their own airspace modernisation plans.
- The Bill will give the Secretary of State, or Civil Aviation Authority, a power to direct those involved in airspace change, for example airport operators, to progress an airspace change proposal, failing which they could be fined.
- It will also hand the police powers to tackle the unlawful use of unmanned aircraft, including requiring a person to land an unmanned craft, and new stop and search powers.

Airline insolvency legislation

The purpose of the legislation would be to:

- Protect passengers in the event of an airline going bust by reforming the airline insolvency process.

The main benefits of the legislation would be:

- Making sure the industry can get passengers home quickly and effectively if and when an airline collapses. This will balance strong consumer protection with the interests of the taxpayer.

The main elements of the legislation are:

- The introduction of a special administration regime for airlines to support the needs of passengers post-insolvency and to keep aircraft fleet flying long enough for passengers to be repatriated.
- Enhancing the Civil Aviation Authority's regulatory powers to improve their oversight of airlines in distress and mitigate the impacts of a future airline failure.
- Reforms to airline insolvency, to strike a better balance between strong consumer protection and the interests of taxpayers.
- Extending the Civil Aviation Authority's remit to apply to the repatriation of both ATOL and non-ATOL protected passengers. (Currently they do not have to repatriate non-ATOL passengers).
- Establishing and enhancing a repatriation 'toolkit' of mechanisms for companies and passengers, including making it easier for the Civil Aviation Authority to grant a Temporary Airline Operating Licence so that an airline can continue repatriating passengers following insolvency.

Territorial extent and application

- The legislation's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Civil aviation and insolvency are reserved matters.

Key facts

- The aviation sector directly contributes at least £22 billion to the UK economy each year, supporting around half a million jobs right across the country.

- ATOL was set up in 1973 to protect UK consumers when they purchase a holiday including a flight. It ensures they will receive a refund or be brought home if the company they purchase from goes out of business. It protects over 20 million holidaymakers each year.
- As a consequence of its liquidation, Thomas Cook was unable to make payments against significant outstanding compensation awards, including for personal injury liability claims.
- Therefore, separately to reforms to Airline Insolvency laws, the Government will develop a capped statutory compensation scheme to support those customers facing the most serious hardship as a result of injuries or illness for which UK-based Thomas Cook companies would have been liable.

Railways minimum service levels legislation

“To ensure people can depend on the transport network, measures will be developed to provide for minimum levels of service during transport strikes.”

The purpose of the legislation is to:

- Reduce the disruption caused to the public during rail strikes, while preserving rail workers’ right to strike.
- Allow railway companies to plan services more effectively, well in advance.

The main benefit of the legislation would be:

- Maintaining a level of service that ensures the public is not disproportionately affected by strike action and can conduct their personal and/or family lives, and to access healthcare, education or employment.
- Mitigating against the overall economic cost of disrupted travel to passengers.

The main elements of the legislation are that:

- Minimum Service Agreements will set out the minimum service pattern to be provided during rail strikes, and the minimum number and nature of staff who shall work to provide that service.
- Any strike against a rail employer shall be unlawful unless a Minimum Service Agreement is in place. If the Minimum Service Agreement is not honoured, the strike shall be unlawful and injunctions or damages may be sought against the union in the normal way.
- We will consult on how best to implement this in a proportionate way, including ensuring that sanctions are not directed at individual workers, and how this would interact with the wider industrial relations framework.

Key facts

- Almost 200 days of rail strikes have taken place, or are in progress, since 2016.
- Transport workers went on strike over three times more than the UK average last year, causing significant disruption to passengers and the public.

- The Trade Union Act 2016 increased the thresholds required for strike action on essential public services.

Territorial extent and application

- The legislation's provisions *would extend and apply to England, Wales and Scotland. Employment and trade union law is reserved in Scotland and Wales, but devolved to Northern Ireland.*

Rail reform and High Speed Rail 2 (West Midlands - Crewe) Bill

- Last year the Government launched a 'root and branch' review of the railways led by Keith Williams. The Review is the first comprehensive assessment of the rail system in a generation and is tasked with making ambitious proposals to reform the rail industry.
- The Review is focused on reforms that will put passengers at the heart of the railway, provide value for taxpayers and deliver economic, social and environmental benefits across Britain
- The Government will publish a White Paper informed by the recommendations next year. Among other things, this will end the complicated franchising model to create a simpler, more effective system.
- The Government has also committed to a number of major investments in the railway, including:
 - Midlands Rail Hub, to improve services around Birmingham and throughout the West and East Midlands;
 - Northern Powerhouse Rail;
 - Reopening a number of the lines and stations closed under the Beeching cuts in the 1960s; and,
 - Significant upgrades to urban commuter and regional services outside London.

Key facts

- Demand for rail travel has grown faster in the UK than other major rail networks in Europe in the last 25 years. The industry has achieved enormous success, doubling passenger numbers and running more trains than any time in the railway's history. However, the UK's railway is now one of the most congested in Europe.
- The Government has responded by investing significantly in the railways including in flagship schemes such as the Midland Main Line upgrade, Thameslink and Crossrail. The Government has also committed to build Northern Powerhouse Rail between Leeds and Manchester and then focus on Liverpool, Sheffield, Leeds, Tees Valley and Hull. Government has also committed to restoring many of the Beeching lines across the country.

- Passenger satisfaction has significantly improved since 1999 and the UK's satisfaction rates remain amongst the highest of the larger European nations,
- But, satisfaction levels dipped to a ten year low in 2018. In 2018, service levels also hit a 10-year low, and between [April and June] of this year under 65 per cent of trains arrived less than one minute late.
- Performance challenges are not unique to the UK. Train performance for long-distance passenger services in the UK is similar to levels seen in other rail networks in Europe. However, UK regional and local services perform less well in comparison to other European countries.

High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Bill

- Separate to the wider review of the railway system, the Government awaits the review, of the High Speed Two (HS2) network led by Doug Oakervee which is looking at whether and how to proceed with HS2, including the benefits and impacts; affordability and efficiency; deliverability; and scope and phasing, including its relationship with Northern Powerhouse Rail.
- Without prejudice to the Oakervee Review's findings and any Government decisions that follow, it is expected that the High Speed Rail (West Midlands – Crewe) Bill will be revived in this Parliament. The Bill was first introduced in Parliament in July 2017 and will enable Phase 2a of HS2. The Bill passed through the House of Commons and had completed Second Reading in the House of Lords before the dissolution of the previous Parliament. Following revival it would begin its next stages in the House of Lords.

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Provide the powers to build and operate the next stage of the High Speed Two (HS2) network (Phase 2a)

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Bringing the improved connectivity of HS2 to more cities in the north, sooner.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Powers to compulsorily acquire the land needed for the railway, construct the railway, and operate it.

- Deemed planning permission to deliver the scheme. The details of planning will be developed on a site-by-site basis in coordination with the local planning authority.
- Setting out the way railway regulation will apply to HS2.
- Modification, or disapplication, of existing legislation that would apply to construction of the scheme, reflecting the fact that the scheme will have been approved by Parliament.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would apply in the main to England, with clauses 34-39 and schedule 28-29 extending and applying to England, Wales and Scotland.

Key facts

- The Phase 2a route is 36 miles long, running from a spur from the Phase One route, at Fradley, near Lichfield. It connects to the West Coast Main Line south of Crewe.
- HS2 journeys north of Birmingham will be up to 13 minutes faster than they will be following the construction of Phase One of HS2.
- The journey time between Crewe and London will be cut from 90 minutes today, to 55 minutes.
- Trains will stop at Crewe, allowing passengers on trains to and from Crewe to connect with HS2 services.
- The Bill was introduced in the House of Commons in July 2017. There was insufficient time for it to be carried over before dissolution, so it will need to be revived in this Parliament if it is to be progressed.

National Security and Investment Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Strengthen the Government's powers to scrutinise and intervene in business transactions (takeovers and mergers) to protect national security.
- Provide businesses and investors with the certainty and transparency they need to do business in the UK.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Protecting our national security while ensuring the UK remains a global champion of free trade and investment.
- Upgrading the Government's powers to scrutinise investments and consider the risks that can arise from hostile parties acquiring ownership of, or control over, businesses or other entities and assets that have national security implications.
- Ensuring that hostile parties cannot circumvent the law by acquiring an asset that has national security implications, such as intellectual property, rather than acquiring the business itself.
- Enhancing transparency for business, which is good for growth, ensuring that the UK remains one of the most open countries in the world for innovative and dynamic investment.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Creating a notification system whereby businesses flag transactions with potential security concerns to the Government for quick, efficient screening.
- Powers to mitigate risks to national security – by adding conditions to a transaction or blocking the transaction as a last resort. It will also include sanctions for non-compliance with the regime.
- A safeguarding mechanism for parties to appeal where necessary.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. National security and defence are reserved matters.

Key facts

- The UK has a proud and hard-won reputation as one of the most open economies in the world. We remain the top destination in Europe and third in the world for foreign investment.
- A large part of our economic success stems from our belief in open international trade and our support for foreign investment, with international investment creating around 58,000 new jobs in the UK in 2018-19.
- The legislation will upgrade the Government's powers to assess transactions that may give rise to national security risks in a way that reflects the need for flexibility to address national security risks wherever they arise.
- It will also ensure that hostile parties cannot circumvent the law by acquiring an asset that has national security implications, such as intellectual property, rather than acquiring the business itself.
- The Bill will update our powers so that they are in-line with the approach of our international partners. Key allies such as the Five Eyes partners, Germany and Japan have recently strengthened their powers to scrutinise and intervene in business transactions to protect national security.
- The vast majority of transactions raise no national security concerns and the Government expects to rule out quickly national security risks in most cases that it considers, allowing parties to proceed with certainty.
- There have been 11 public interest interventions on national security grounds since 2002.

Science, space and research

“My government will prioritise investment in...world-leading science research and skills...”

- We are committed to making the UK a global science superpower that attracts brilliant people and businesses from across the world.
- To build on our world-leading excellence in science and deliver solutions to some of the world’s greatest challenges we are:
 - Setting out plans to significantly boost public R&D funding.
 - Backing a new approach to funding high-risk, high-payoff research in emerging fields of research and technology. The Government will work with industry and academics to finalise this proposal.
 - Introducing a new fast-track immigration scheme for the best and brightest scientists and researchers.
 - Reducing bureaucracy in research funding to ensure our brilliant scientists are able to spend as much time as possible creating new ideas.
 - Establishing a new National Space Council and launching a comprehensive UK Space Strategy.
- Our world-leading excellence in science is the foundation on which we can build the UK’s future prosperity and productivity, and tackle some of the greatest challenges facing society – such as ending the UK’s contribution to climate change, managing the adoption and use of artificial intelligence, transforming our transport systems, and embracing the changes associated with an ageing population.
- The R&D funding plans the Government will unveil will help accelerate our ambition to reach 2.4 per cent of GDP spent on R&D by 2027. This boost in funding will allow the UK to invest strategically in cutting-edge science, while encouraging the world’s most innovative businesses to invest in the UK.
- Under our new funding plans the Government will prioritise investment in industries of the future where the UK can take a commanding lead – such as life sciences, clean energy, space, design, computing, robotics and artificial intelligence. The Government will drive forward development of these technologies by investing in hubs around world-leading universities.

- Some of this new R&D spending will go towards a new approach to funding emerging fields of research and technology. It will provide long term funding to support visionary high-risk, high-pay off scientific, engineering, and technology ideas, and will complement the UK's existing world class research system.
- The Government will increase the tax credit rate to 13 per cent and review what R&D-related costs qualify for tax credits, so that important investments in cloud computing and data, which boost productivity and innovation, are also incentivised.
- Removing unnecessary bureaucracy in the science funding system will help ensure all UK investments have the greatest possible impact by cutting the time wasted by scientists filling out forms.
- The UK's new fast-track immigration scheme for top scientists and researchers will help significantly enhance the intellectual and knowledge base of the UK. The changes to the immigration system will:
 - Abolish the cap on numbers under the Tier 1 Exceptional Talent Visas;
 - Expand the pool of UK research institutes and universities able to endorse candidates; and
 - Create criteria that confer automatic endorsement, subject to immigration checks.
- Under the current Tier 1 Visa system, the immigration system already:
 - Ensures dependents have full access to the labour market;
 - Removes the need to hold an offer of employment before arriving; and
 - Provides an accelerated path to settlement.
- This new immigration scheme will support our world-leading research by ensuring that UK teams can recruit the best skills and talent from abroad. We will continue to collaborate internationally and with the EU on scientific research, including with the EU through Horizon.
- The Government will unlock long-term capital in pension funds to invest in and commercialise our scientific discoveries, creating a vibrant science-based economy post-Brexit.

- Removing unnecessary bureaucracy will help ensure all UK investments have the greatest possible impact.
- Space capabilities are increasingly central to our day-to-day life – underpinning a range of technologies from smartphones to navigation systems. A new National Space Council and UK Space Strategy will help the UK lead the way in this fast-growing, high-technology sector, creating thousands of jobs across the country and generating opportunities to strengthen the UK’s global influence while keeping people safe.
- The Cabinet-level National Space Council will help put space at the heart of Government policy and help us deliver a UK Space Strategy. The Space Strategy will boost future funding and lead to a dedicated innovation programme to support future space exploration and exploitation of technology developments by funding cutting-edge British innovation in AI, robotics and satellites.
- The Government has also announced that the UK will accelerate efforts to realise nuclear fusion energy through investment in a new UK fusion reactor design programme, known as STEP, which aims to deliver the world’s first commercially viable fusion power plant by 2040.

Key facts

- The Government is already increasing public spending on R&D by £7 billion over 5 years – the biggest increase in public funding of R&D on record.
- Every £1 of public expenditure on R&D returns around £7 in broader economic benefits.
- R&D is vital to a productive economy – firms that invest in R&D have around 13 per cent higher productivity than those firms that do not invest.

English devolution

“My government...will give communities more control over how investment is spent so that they can decide what is best for them.”

- We are committed to levelling up powers and investment in the regions across England and allowing each part of the country to decide its own destiny.
- This means proposals to transform this country with better infrastructure, better education, and better technology.
- We will publish a White Paper setting out our strategy to unleash the potential of our regions, which will include plans for spending and local growth funding.
- It will provide further information on our plans for full devolution across England, levelling up powers between Mayoral Combined Authorities, increasing the number of mayors and doing more devolution deals.
- These increased powers and funding will mean more local democratic responsibility and accountability.
- We remain committed to the Northern Powerhouse, Midlands Engine, and Western Gateway strategies.

Key facts

- All of the largest non-capital cities in the UK, with the exception of Bristol, are less productive than would be expected for their size and huge potential. They are also less productive compared to almost all similarly-sized European cities.
- Evidence suggests areas with more integrated leadership, across a functional economic area, support higher rates of economic growth and higher rates of productivity when compared with areas with more fragmented governance.
- 37 per cent of residents in England, including almost 50 per cent in the North, are now served by city region mayors with powers and money to prioritise local issues.
- We want to expand the benefits of devolution across England and put more trust in local people to choose what is best for their communities.
- We have brought in a £3.6 billion Towns Fund for towns across England to level up our regions. In September we invited 100 places to develop proposals for a Town Deal. We will invest £500 million in new youth clubs and

services, helping give young people a future. We have also announced the latest cultural capital programme in a century, which will see £250 million made available to support local libraries and regional museums.

- We have established City Region Mayors across England and devolved key powers over transport, planning and skills. We want to do more devolution deals, level up powers, implement an effective funding model for Mayoral Combined Authorities and invest further in infrastructure.
- By its completion in March 2021, the Local Growth Fund will have invested £12 billion in projects to boost jobs and growth across England.
- EU structural funds contracting is expected to end in financial year 2020-21, with spend tailing off until 2023, but we want to build on this with a new replacement to ensure investment is targeted where it is needed most.
- Growth Deals will be delivered with the Devolved Administrations.
- The UK Shared Prosperity Fund will operate across the UK.
- Some of the city and growth corridor policies will cross borders between England and Wales, and impact in Scotland.

Business rates

“To support business, my government will...bring forward changes to business rates.”

- The Government is committed to conducting a fundamental review of business rates.
- The Government recognises the role of business rates as a source of local authority income and will consider input from the sector as part of the review of business rates. Further details on the review will be announced.
- We are committed to increasing the retail discount from one-third to 50 per cent, extending that discount to cinemas and music venues, extending the duration of the local newspapers discount, and introducing an additional discount for pubs.
- We will also progress legislation to bring forward the next business rates revaluation by one year from 2022 to 2021 and move business rates revaluations from a five-yearly cycle to a three-yearly cycle. This will allow the Government to press ahead with delivering an important reform that has been strongly welcomed by business.
- More frequent revaluations will ensure that business rates bills are more up-to-date reflecting properties' current rental values. Moving to three-yearly revaluation will make the system more responsive to changing economic conditions.

Key Facts

- Reforms and reliefs announced since Budget 2016 will reduce the burden of business rates by more than £13 billion over the next five years.
- Reforms and reliefs include switching from RPI to CPI indexation, increasing the threshold for the standard multiplier to £51,000, and doubling the threshold for Small Business Rate Relief – meaning over 675,000 of the smallest businesses now pay no rates at all.
- At Budget 2018 the Government announced a package of business rates support for high streets and town centres, providing one third off retailers' business rate bills from April 2019, for properties with a rateable value below £51,000. This is available to a range of retail properties such as shops, restaurants, cafes and pubs, subject to State Aid and eligibility.

PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT AND IMPROVING ANIMAL WELFARE

Environment Bill

“To protect and improve the environment for future generations, a bill will enshrine in law environmental principles and legally-binding targets, including for air quality. It will also ban the export of polluting plastic waste to countries outside the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and establish a new, world-leading independent regulator in statute.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Transform our environmental governance once we leave the EU by putting environmental principles into law; introducing legally binding targets; and establishing a new Office for Environmental Protection.
- Increase local powers to tackle sources of air pollution.
- Protect nature and improve biodiversity by working with developers.
- Extend producer responsibility, ensure a consistent approach to recycling, introduce deposit return schemes, and introduce charges for specified single use plastic items.
- Secure long-term, resilient water and wastewater services, including through powers to direct water companies to work together to meet current and future demand.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Protecting and improving the environment with new domestic governance, including a world-leading environmental watchdog that can robustly hold the Government to account, including powers to take the Government to court.
- Improving air quality and people’s health by fighting air pollution.
- Restoring and enhancing environmental biodiversity so that our plants and wildlife can thrive.
- Making progress towards resource efficiency and a circular economy minimising the damage caused to our natural environment by reducing and managing waste safely and carefully.
- Ensuring we can manage our precious water resources in a changing climate.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Establishing new long term domestic environmental governance based on: environmental principles; a comprehensive framework for legally-binding targets, a long term plan to deliver environmental improvements; and the new Office for Environmental Protection.
- Improving air quality by setting an ambitious legally-binding target to reduce fine particulate matter (PM2.5), the most damaging pollutant to human health. The Bill also increases local powers to address sources of air pollution and brings forward powers for the Government to mandate recalls of vehicles when they do not meet legal emission standards.
- Protecting nature by mandating 'biodiversity net gain' into the planning system, ensuring new houses aren't built at the expense of nature and delivering thriving natural spaces for communities. We will improve protection for our natural habitats through Local Nature Recovery Strategies and give communities a greater say in the protection of local trees.
- Preserving our resources by minimising waste, promoting resource efficiency and moving towards a circular economy. These measures include extended producer responsibility, a consistent approach to recycling, tackling waste crime, introducing deposit return schemes, and more effective litter enforcement. We will also ban the export of polluting plastic waste to non-OECD countries, consulting with industry, NGOs, and local councils on the date by which this should be achieved.
- Introducing charges for specified single use plastic items. This will build on the success of the carrier bag charge and incentivise consumers to choose more sustainable alternatives.
- Managing water sustainably through more effective legislation to secure long-term, resilient water and wastewater services. This will include powers to direct water companies to work together to meet current and future demand for water, making planning more robust, and ensuring we are better able to maintain water supplies.

Territorial extent and application

- Most of the Bill's provisions would extend and apply to England, with a small number of provisions extending to Northern Ireland only. Over half of the Bill's provisions would extend and apply to Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

- Environmental policy is a largely devolved matter (subject to a small number of areas that are reserved).

Key facts

- In the November 2019 YouGov top issues tracker, the British Public placed the environment among the most important three issues facing the country (after Brexit and Health).
- The Government is already taking strong action to ensure we are the first generation to leave the environment in a better state than we found it, as set out in our 25 Year Environment Plan.
- We are the first major economy to legislate to reach net-zero carbon emissions by 2050, and will be hosting the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) in 2020.
- In 2015 the government introduced a 5p charge on single use carrier bags (reducing sales of single use bags in the big supermarkets by 90 per cent).
- In 2019 we introduced a ban on microbeads in cosmetic and personal care products, plastic straws, drinks stirrers, and plastic stemmed cotton buds in England (coming into force April 2020), following overwhelming public support.
- We have invested £3.5 billion into cleaner air and emissions of nitrogen oxides have fallen by over a quarter since 2010. But we must go further.
- Published in January 2019, our Clean Air Strategy has been praised by the World Health Organisation as “an example for the rest of the world to follow” and aims to halve the harm to human health from air pollution in the UK by 2030.
- We will reach an additional 75,000 acres of trees a year by the end of the next Parliament.
- We have strengthened protections for ancient woodlands, veteran trees and other irreplaceable habitats in the revised national planning policy framework and created the new Northern Forest and Northumberland Forest.

Climate change

“My government will continue to take steps to meet the world-leading target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. It will continue to lead the way in tackling global climate change, hosting the COP26 Summit in 2020.”

- Climate change is one of the greatest challenges we face.
- The UK has shown that we can grow our economy whilst reducing emissions. We have decarbonised faster than any other G20 nation since 2000, are a world-leader in offshore wind, and there are now nearly 400,000 jobs in low carbon industries and their supply chains.
- The Government has already led the world by legislating for Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. In the last 12 months the Government has:
 - Achieved a record 53 per cent share of electricity generation from low carbon sources, supported by policies including the Contracts for Difference scheme.
 - Launched the Offshore Wind Sector Deal, to deliver increased offshore wind capacity, boost the UK economy and continue to reduce costs.
 - Announced an Industrial Energy Transformation Fund with £315m of government funding to help business decarbonise and reduce their energy bills.
 - Published our Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage Action Plan, in line with our ambition of having the option to deploy CCUS at scale during the 2030s.
 - Launched the £400m Charging Infrastructure Investment Fund to drive uptake of electric vehicles.
 - Published our Green Finance Strategy, Resources and Waste Strategy and Clean Air Strategy to leave our natural environment in a better state than we found it and catalyse investment in green infrastructure, technologies and services.
 - Announced that the UK will double its international climate finance to £11.6 billion in the period 2021 to 2025.
- We will build on our progress with an ambitious programme of policy and investment, with our first Budget prioritising the environment. This will help

deliver the green infrastructure needed to improve lives and achieve Net Zero, including by investing in carbon capture, offshore wind, nuclear energy, and electric vehicle infrastructure so that individuals are always within 30 miles of a chargepoint. We will make sure we help lower energy bills investing in the energy efficiency of homes, schools and hospitals. And away from home, we will use our £1 billion Ayrton Fund to develop affordable clean energy for developing countries.

- The government will continue to use our position as a global leader in this area by hosting the UN Climate Change Summit in Glasgow in 2020 (COP26). We will ask our partners to match the UK's ambition.
- With a focus on nature based solutions at our upcoming COP summit, at home we will be substantially increasing our tree-planting commitment and creating a £640 million new Nature for Climate fund.
- Our natural environment is one of our greatest assets, and can play a crucial role in the fight against climate change. This government will:
 - introduce a landmark Environment Bill – the first one in twenty years – that will create an ambitious environmental governance framework for post Brexit, as well as banning the export of plastic waste to non-OECD countries;
 - establish a new £500 million Blue Planet Fund to help protect our oceans from plastic pollution, warming sea temperatures and overfishing;
 - lead diplomatic efforts to protect 30 per cent of the world's oceans by 2030; and,
 - in our trade negotiations, never compromise on our high environmental protection
- We will also ensure that we are protecting our citizens by investing £4 billion in flood defences and lowering energy bills by investing £9.2 billion in the energy efficiency of homes, schools and hospitals.
- We will increase our ambition on offshore wind to 40GW by 2030, and enable new floating turbines.
- We will support decarbonisation of industry and power by investing £800 million to build the first fully deployed carbon capture storage cluster by the mid-2020s; and £500 million to help energy-intensive industries move to low-carbon techniques.

Key facts

- The new legally binding target to reach Net Zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 came into force on 27th June 2019 – the UK was the first major economy to set such a target.
- The UK has led the G7 in cutting emissions and growing national income (per capita) since 1990. Emissions are down 42 per cent since 1990, the lowest level since the 19th century, while at the same time growing our economy by 72 per cent.
- The UK met the first and second (2008-17) carbon budgets; forecast to overachieve on third (2018-22) substantially.
- The Conservative Government has announced around £2 billion for new policies since setting the Net Zero targets and a new Prime Minister-chaired Cabinet Committee on Climate Change has been set up to ensure all arms of Government are focussed on tackling this challenge.
- £3 billion is being invested in low carbon innovation for the period 2015-2021.
- Between 2010 and 2018, energy bills for the average household fell by 14 per cent in real terms and the UK has quadrupled renewable electricity capacity.
- In 2018 a record high of 53 percent of electricity was generated from low carbon sources, with 33 percent coming from renewable sources: we have the largest installed offshore wind capacity in the world with 34 per cent of global capacity.
- We have announced £50 million of innovation funding to drive down the cost of carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) and have invested over £365 million in CCUS since 2011. We have committed to ending unabated coal power generation in Great Britain by 2025.
- We have committed to introducing a Future Homes Standard by 2025, which will see new build homes future-proofed with low carbon heating and world leading standards of energy efficiency by 2025.
- The UK Government has already helped 57 million people around the world to cope with the effects of climate change, provided 26 million people with improved access to clean energy and reduced or avoided 16 million tonnes of CO₂.

- The UK will up its International Climate Finance support to at least £11.6 billion over the next five years, between 2021-22 and 2025-26. This represents a doubling of the UK's commitment to spend at least £5.8 billion on tackling climate change.

Animal welfare legislation

The purpose of the legislation is to:

- Increase protections for animals and further improve the welfare of animals in our homes, in agriculture and in the wild.
- Deliver on the Government's manifesto commitments to:
 - Introduce new laws on animal sentience
 - Introduce tougher sentences for animal cruelty

The main benefits of the legislation would be:

- Enhancing our reputation as a world leader on animal welfare and protection.
- Recognising explicitly in domestic law that animals are sentient beings.
- To improve the welfare of live animals, once we leave the EU, by ending excessively long journeys of animals going for slaughter or fattening.
- Increasing the sentences for those who perpetrate cruelty on animals and ensuring they are subjected to the full force of the law.

The main elements of the legislation are:

- A clear statement in domestic law that animals are sentient beings, and a duty on Government to have all due regard to the welfare of sentient animals in policy formulation and implementation.
- Extending the current maximum penalty for animal cruelty offences, specified under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, from six months imprisonment to five years imprisonment.
- Measures to deliver on commitments to end excessively long journeys for slaughter and fattening, on primates as pets, cat microchipping, and on the import of trophies from hunting of endangered animals.

Territorial extent and application

- The legislation's provisions would extend and apply to England. Animal welfare is devolved to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Provisions on animal sentencing would extend and apply to Wales.

Key facts

- The Government has a strong record on animal welfare and protection of animals, including:
 - Introducing mandatory CCTV in slaughterhouses, so consumers know high welfare standards are being upheld.
 - Banning the use of wild animals in travelling circuses.
 - Introducing the world's toughest bans on ivory sales to help stop the poaching of elephants.
 - Banning commercial third party sales of puppies and kittens in England, to end the terrible welfare conditions found in puppy farming.
- Placing a clear duty on Ministers of the Crown to consider the welfare of sentient animals goes beyond EU law.
- Available scientific evidence indicates that all forms of transport are considered stressful for animals. Last year, the Government issued a call for evidence on welfare in transport standards, commissioning external research and inviting the Farm Animal Welfare Committee to conduct a review and make recommendations. This has formed the basis of the consultation that will be launched on ending excessively long journeys for slaughter or fattening.
- Our measures on sentencing will cover heinous offences such as causing unnecessary suffering, poisoning or mutilating an animal, and dog fighting.
- There are clear ethical concerns around the practice of trophy hunting of endangered species. A consultation and call for evidence on further restrictions on the import and export of hunting trophies into and from the UK was published on 2 November, and is due to close at the end of January. This will provide necessary evidence and information to inform next steps.
- About 65 per cent of cats are already microchipped. In 2013, the coalition government introduced compulsory chipping for dogs. At this time around 58 per cent of dogs were chipped, now around 90 per cent of dogs are microchipped (8 million dogs).

STRENGTHENING THE UNION AND CONSTITUTION

The Union

“The integrity and prosperity of the United Kingdom is of the utmost importance to my government. My ministers will work urgently to facilitate talks to restore devolved government in Northern Ireland.”

- The UK Government believes strongly in upholding the constitutional integrity of the United Kingdom. Our Union is the most successful economic and political partnership in history, and it is at its strongest when all four nations work together.
- The return of powers from the EU will lead to a significant increase in the decision-making powers for the Devolved Administrations. It will mean that decisions and powers sit in the right place and closer to people than ever before.
- The UK is the most successful political and economic union in history. Together, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are safer, stronger and more prosperous and the Government is committed to working for the whole of the UK and delivering for all its people wherever they live.
- The Government will introduce a bold new UK Shared Prosperity Fund to tackle inequality and deprivation in each of the four nations, binding together the whole of the United Kingdom. It will replace the bureaucratic EU Structural Funds.
- We need to ensure that the UK Government and its institutions are working effectively to realise the benefits of the close working across the four nations of the Union. That is why we asked Lord Dunlop to undertake an independent review into the UK Government’s Union capability. We will carefully consider the recommendations of this review in order to strengthen our Union.

Scotland

The UK Government will continue to deliver for people in Scotland:

- We want 2020 to be a year of opportunity, growth and unity for Scotland, not of further division.
- As such, a second independence referendum next year would be a damaging distraction. It would undermine the decisive result of the 2014 referendum and the promise made to the Scottish people that it was a once in a generation vote.

- We are investing in Scotland's economy, delivering jobs, opportunities and sustainable growth. That includes investing £1.4 billion in city and growth deals right across Scotland.
- Being part of the United Kingdom is worth nearly £2,000 a year for every person in Scotland.
- Scotland's ties with the rest of the UK are more important than our ties with the EU. 60 per cent of Scottish trade goes to other parts of the UK and our Union is worth £10 billion in extra public spending in Scotland each year.
- We recently awarded Babcock a £1.25 billion contract to build five new Type 31 frigates for the Royal Navy, securing hundreds of jobs in Fife for years to come. That is on top of a full order book on the Clyde.
- Scotland will get a £1.2 billion cash boost as a result of the latest spending round.
- The Prime Minister has delivered a £211 million cash boost for Scottish farmers, including £160 million to resolve the historic EU funding gap. When we leave the EU we will be able to create our own systems of farming support with each part of the UK able to meet the specific needs of its farmers.
- The UK Government is bringing world leaders to Glasgow for the 26th session of the United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP26) climate conference. It will be an opportunity to showcase Scotland's advanced renewable sector and the range of innovative solutions to climate change. The event will generate millions of pounds for the local economy and have a lasting legacy.
- The Government will deliver a post-Brexit deal for Scottish fishing. We will leave the Common Fisheries Policy, becoming an independent coastal state, and taking back control of our waters in December 2020.
- Over the past two years the Government has frozen the duty on spirits, cutting the price of a bottle of Scotch by 30 pence. Now we will do more, and review alcohol duty to ensure our tax system is supporting Scottish whisky and gin producers and protecting 42,000 jobs supported by Scotch across the UK.
- The Government will support the North Sea oil and gas industry with a transformational sector deal. This industry employs almost 300,000 people, 120,000 in Scotland.

- With the Scotland Act 2016 we devolved a raft of powers to the Scottish Parliament, including income tax and welfare, making Holyrood one of the most powerful devolved parliaments in the world.
- We have been very clear that leaving the EU will significantly enhance the powers of the Scottish Parliament. However, we want to ensure we are protecting the UK internal market, as Scotland's trade with the rest of the UK is worth nearly four times that with the EU. That is why the Government is working with the Scottish and Welsh Governments and will work with a reconstituted Northern Ireland Executive on common frameworks such as food labelling.

Wales

- The UK Government is supporting a strong Wales, within a strong United Kingdom, across a wide range of areas. This includes providing major investments in city and growth deals across the whole of Wales that will deliver real opportunity across the nation.
- After Brexit, the Government will continue to be a champion for Welsh exports and Wales's presence on the global stage as part of a strong United Kingdom.
- We are providing £790 million investment into city and growth deals covering the whole of Wales which includes:
 - £500 million to the Cardiff Capital Region deal, which will provide an investment fund for the region and support electrification of the Valleys Lines railways; and,
 - £115 million to the Swansea Bay City Region deal, and we have committed £120 million and £55 million respectively to allow a North Wales Growth Deal and Mid Wales Growth Deal to be agreed.
- The Government will also work with the Welsh Government and councils on both sides of the border to negotiate a transformative Marches Growth Deal, focusing on cross-border infrastructure which supports the local and cross border economy.
- The Government will continue to support Welsh car manufacturing, which sustains tens of thousands of jobs, particularly as the industry transitions to building electric vehicles over the coming decades.
- The Government is also providing a £100 million pound boost to the Welsh economy from abolishing the Severn tolls.

- The Government will upgrade the A55 as the main road transport artery for North Wales and will deliver on our commitment to fund the building of the West Wales Parkway Station outside of Swansea.
- We are providing a £600 million boost to the Welsh Government's budget as a result of the latest spending round.
- The Government has devolved significant new powers to the National Assembly for Wales through two landmark Wales Acts including in areas such as transport, the environment and elections.
- We agreed a Fiscal Framework for Wales which is delivering fair funding for Wales for the long term.
- The Government is focused on ensuring Wales' interests are fully represented as we leave the European Union, strengthening the links between the economies of Wales and other nations in the UK and continuing to deliver a strong and sustainable devolution settlement.

Northern Ireland

- The UK Government's priority in Northern Ireland is getting Stormont back up and running. We will continue to work with Northern Ireland's political parties to re-establish the Northern Ireland Executive and Assembly so that the people of Northern Ireland can enjoy the full advantages of devolved Government for the benefit of the whole community.
- Northern Ireland needs a restored Executive and Assembly and the political leadership of its elected local representatives. It needs its political leaders back in Stormont to take vital decisions on issues like health, education and welfare.
- In the absence of an Executive, the Government has made a commitment to the people of Northern Ireland that the UK Government will ensure good governance and the continued delivery of vital public services. The Government will continue to legislate where needed to maintain governance in Northern Ireland. Over the last two years, the UK Government has fulfilled this commitment by legislating on a variety of issues, including vital budget legislation to facilitate the continued delivery of public services and setting regional rates, and passing legislation to enable the implementation of the long-overdue compensation scheme for victims of historical institutional abuse.

- The Government has also legislated to enable the Northern Ireland Civil Service to continue to take decisions in the public interest to keep vital services going in Northern Ireland.
- With the recent announcement of £162 million Growth Deal funding to Northern Ireland, the UK Government is delivering on its commitment to deliver an ambitious set of city and growth deals across Northern Ireland. City and Growth Deals are helping local economies across the UK to realise their potential, and our £617 million investment in Northern Ireland through these deals and the Inclusive Future Fund, which supports a more prosperous and united community in the North West, will ensure those in Northern Ireland can share in their success.
- The UK Government will look to devolve responsibility for corporation tax to Stormont once the Assembly and Executive are restored and will consider the same for short-haul Air Passenger Duty.
- As the UK prepares to leave Europe, the UK Government is committed to long standing areas of UK/Ireland collaboration including those provided for in the Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement and to furthering Northern Ireland's security and prosperity.
- We will ensure that Northern Ireland will enjoy the full economic benefits of Brexit, including new free trade agreements with the rest of the world. The Government will ensure that Northern Ireland's businesses and producers enjoy unfettered access to the rest of the UK. During the implementation of our deal, the Government will work to maintain and strengthen the integrity and smooth operation of the UK's internal market.
- The Government remains fully committed to finding a solution for dealing with the legacy of the Troubles which works for everyone. Following our consultation on the Stormont House institutions, the UK Government is engaging with the main parties in Northern Ireland, MPs in Westminster and wider society across Northern Ireland on the issues raised in the consultation to enable us to reach a broad consensus. The Government will then move as quickly as possible to set out detailed, balanced and fair proposals on the best way forward, to implement the Stormont House Agreement.

Constitution and democracy

“A Constitution, Democracy and Rights Commission will be established. Work will be taken forward to repeal the Fixed-term Parliaments Act.”

- The Government is committed to considering our constitutional position post Brexit, protecting our democracy and safeguarding the integrity of our elections. The Government will continue to develop and drive reforms in a number of important areas.

Setting up a Constitution, Democracy & Rights Commission that will:

- Examine the broader aspects of the constitution in depth and develop proposals to restore trust in our institutions and in how our democracy operates. Careful consideration is needed on the composition and focus of the Commission. Further announcements shall be made in due course.

Repealing the Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011

- Work will be taken forward to repeal the Fixed-term Parliaments Act that makes provision about the timing of parliamentary general elections.

Continuing to protect the integrity of our democracy by:

- Implementing measures requiring an approved form of photographic ID at a polling station in a UK parliamentary election in Great Britain and local election in England. Any voter who does not have an approved form of ID will be able to apply, free of charge, for a local electoral identity document. (Voters are already required to show photographic ID to vote in elections in Northern Ireland.)
- Banning campaigners from handling postal votes, introducing a power to limit the number of postal votes a person may hand-in, and establishing a requirement on those registered for a postal vote to re-apply every three years (currently registration can last indefinitely).
- Limiting the number of people a voter may act for as a proxy to two electors, regardless of their relationship.
- Allowing a wider range of people (for example, carers who would not be entitled to vote in the election) to be able to assist disabled voters in a ‘companion’ role. Requiring returning officers to provide equipment to support voters with sight loss and other disabilities who find it difficult to vote.

- The Government also aims to launch a consultation on electoral integrity that will consider measures to strengthen the provisions that protect our democracy from foreign interference and to refresh our laws for the digital age. This is part of our work to continue to safeguard our democracy, strengthen our resilience.
- Work will continue on other areas related to our electoral system and further measures will be brought forward in due course, such as ensuring British citizens overseas can vote in Parliamentary elections for life, by getting rid of the arbitrary 15-year limit on their voting rights.

OTHER MEASURES

The Armed Forces

“My ministers will continue to invest in our gallant Armed Forces. My government will honour the Armed Forces Covenant, which will be further incorporated into law, and the NATO commitment to spend at least two per cent of national income on defence. It will bring forward proposals to tackle vexatious claims that undermine our Armed Forces and will continue to seek better ways of dealing with legacy issues that provide better outcomes for victims and survivors.”

NATO 2 per cent Commitment

- The first duty of any Government is the safety and security of the British people at home and abroad. That is why the Government has committed to spending at least 2 per cent of our GDP on Defence every year of this Parliament and to increase the defence budget by at least 0.5 per cent above inflation every year. The Government’s defence spending commitment will ensure the UK Armed Forces can help keep Britain safe.

Historical allegations/Vexatious litigation

- The Government is strongly opposed to our Service personnel and veterans being subject to the threat of vexatious litigation in the form of repeated investigations and potential prosecution arising from historical military operations many years after the events in question.
- We launched a 12-week public consultation in July 2019 on proposed legal protections for Armed Forces personnel and veterans who have served in operations outside the UK and we are working at pace to respond.
- Veterans can rightly expect the Government to pay the fullest and closest attention to this and we will bring forward comprehensive legislation as soon as possible to bring an end to the unfair pursuit of our Armed Forces through vexatious litigation.
- To deal with NI legacy issues we will seek the prompt implementation of the Stormont House Agreement in order to provide both reconciliation for victims and greater certainty for military veterans.
- In parallel with the Stormont House Agreement institutions we will tackle the inappropriate application of the Human Rights Act to issues that occurred before it came into force.

Armed Forces Covenant

- The Armed Forces Covenant commits the nation to support those who serve or have served as well as their families. The Government's aim is to ensure that Armed Forces personnel are treated fairly and not disadvantaged in their day-to-day lives as a result of their military service. For those whose dedication and courage has resulted in injury and bereavement, a deeper and special consideration is appropriate. It is a priority of this Government to do more for those who gave so much.
- The Government, local authorities, the wider public sector, charities, commercial organisations and civil society all have a role in supporting the Armed Forces community.
- The Government gave statutory foundation to the Armed Forces Covenant in the 2011 Armed Forces Act, with a requirement for the Secretary of State for Defence to report annually to Parliament.
- The Government will continue to progress proposals to further incorporate the Armed Forces Covenant into law to minimise any disadvantage faced by the Armed Forces community due to the unique nature of service in the Armed Forces.
- The Government will also introduce a Veteran's railcard, offer a guaranteed job interview for veterans for any public sector role they apply for where they possess the minimum job requirements, reduce the Employer's NICs contribution for those employing veterans, and provide additional childcare support to those currently serving. The Government has committed to protecting armed forces personnel from tax rises in Scotland, where income tax is devolved to Holyrood.

Office for Veterans' Affairs

- One of the Government's latest demonstrations of its commitment to the Covenant has been the creation of the Office for Veterans' Affairs. The Office for Veterans' Affairs will take forward the UK Government's Strategy action plan due to be published early in 2020. This will build on last year's consultation about the Strategy for our Veterans.
- It is the first time that veterans' affairs are being overseen by a dedicated Ministerial team in the Cabinet Office, enabling better co-ordination of the full machinery of government and other partners to deliver joined-up support for veterans. This will provide a comprehensive approach to maximising the potential of our veterans while also supporting those who need it.

- The remit of the Office for Veterans' Affairs will not extend to historical allegations, which are the responsibility of the MoD for overseas operations and the Northern Ireland Office for Northern Ireland Troubles-related cases.

Key facts

- The UK is the biggest Defence spender in Europe and the second biggest spender in NATO. The UK is exceeding its commitment to NATO and spending at least 2 per cent of GDP on Defence in 2019-20 and 20 per cent of annual defence expenditure on major equipment and associated research and development.
- The Ministry of Defence will continue to invest in making radical reforms to modernise the way Defence does business, enable next generation military capabilities, and sustainably reduce its cost base in the long term.

Public finances

“My government will invest in the country’s public services and infrastructure whilst keeping borrowing and debt under control; maintaining the sustainability of the public finances through a responsible fiscal strategy.”

- The Government has made significant progress since 2010 in restoring the public finances to health.
- With a strong fiscal position, day-to-day spending under control, and a record low cost of borrowing, we can afford to invest more in growing our economy.
- The Government is proposing a framework that allows for a step change in infrastructure investment to deliver sustainable and inclusive growth, while maintaining control of borrowing and debt.
- The Government has set out a clear set of rules to anchor our fiscal policy and keep borrowing and debt under control.
- These fiscal rules are:
 - to have the current budget in balance no later than the third year of the forecast period;
 - to limit public sector net investment to an average of 3 per cent of GDP; and
 - to reassess plans in the event of a pronounced rise in interest rates taking interest costs above 6 per cent of government revenue.
- The Government’s economic strategy will be supported by action to ensure that our tax system is fair to hard-working families and businesses.
- The Government will set out further proposals to tackle tax evasion and avoidance, building on action already taken, including doubling the maximum prison term to 14 years for individuals convicted of the most egregious examples of tax fraud, while cutting taxes for hardworking families by increasing the National Insurance threshold to £9,500.

Key facts

- The deficit has reduced by four-fifths from a post-war peak of 10.2 per cent of GDP (2009-10) to 1.9 per cent of GDP (2018-19).

- The deficit is now at its lowest level (as a share of GDP) since 2001-02.
- The fundamentals of the British economy are strong: we have seen the economy grow every year since 2010, and the equivalent of over 1,000 extra people a day in work since then.
- Wages have outstripped inflation for over a year – meaning pay packets are stretching further each month. The employment rate is at a record high, and the unemployment rate is at its joint lowest in over 40 years.
- Structural factors – such as demographic change – have kept interest rates low, not just in the UK but across the developed world, increasing our confidence that we will continue to see low rates for a number of years. Alongside a strong fiscal position, that means we can afford to invest more in growing our economy.
- This government has introduced over 100 measures to tackle tax avoidance, evasion and other forms of non-compliance since 2010 which, alongside HMRC's compliance work, have secured and protected an additional £200 billion in tax revenue which would otherwise have gone unpaid.

Boycotts by public institutions

- We will stop public institutions from imposing their own approach or views about international relations, through preventing boycotts, divestment or sanctions campaigns against foreign countries and those who trade with them.
- This will create a coherent approach to foreign relations from all public institutions, by ensuring that they do not go beyond the UK Government's settled policy towards a foreign country. The UK Government is responsible for foreign relations and determining the best way to interact with its international neighbours.

The main benefits would be:

- Ensuring that the UK taxpayer only has to pay for foreign policy once. Public institutions should not be pursuing their own foreign policy agenda with public money.
- Preventing divisive behaviour that undermines community cohesion. There are concerns that such boycotts have legitimised antisemitism, such as Jewish films being censored and Jewish university societies being threatened with bans.

The main elements are:

- Stopping public institutions from taking a different approach to UK Government sanctions and foreign relations. This will be in the form of preventing public institutions carrying out independent boycotts and sanctions against (i) foreign countries, or those linked to them, (ii) the sale of goods and services from foreign countries, and (iii) UK firms which trade with such countries, where such an approach is not in line with UK Government sanctions.
- It will apply to institutions across the public sector, not just councils, where there have been issues of bodies using public resource to carry out boycotts, pursuing their own agenda beyond UK sanctions.
- The measures will cover purchasing, procurement and investment decisions which undermine cohesion and integration.
- Further details on the extent and application of the policy will be published in due course.

Key facts

- The Cabinet Office has published guidance against such procurement boycotts and the then Department for Communities and Local Government has previously issued local government pension guidance.
- It is a long-standing principle that there may be restrictions on taxpayer-funded public bodies that do not apply to private bodies; for example, public bodies cannot engage in party political campaigning.
- Conservative Party Manifesto Pledge: “We will ban public bodies from imposing their own direct or indirect boycotts, disinvestment or sanctions campaigns against foreign countries. These undermine community cohesion.”

Windrush Compensation Scheme (Expenditure) Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Ensure the Windrush Compensation Scheme is underpinned by the necessary parliamentary financial authority.

The main benefit of the Bill would be:

- Helping to right the wrongs suffered by the Windrush generation.

The main element of the Bill is:

- Providing financial authority for the Windrush Compensation Scheme which was launched by the Home Office on 3 April 2019. The Scheme provides compensation for the Windrush generation in recognition of difficulties arising out of an inability to demonstrate lawful status.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Immigration and fiscal, economic and monetary policy are reserved matters.

Key facts

- The Home Office launched the Windrush Compensation Scheme on 3 April 2019.
- Payments under the Scheme are currently made using common law powers, but under the terms of the 1932 Concordat with the Public Accounts Committee, there is a convention that Parliament will also give specific legislative authority for new expenditure such as that under the Scheme, where payments are expected to be made over a period that is more than two years.
- The Bill covers a technical matter. The content of the Bill does not alter the existing compensation scheme or its operation.
- In designing the scheme the Government has given due regard to ensuring it is fair and that members of the Windrush generation are properly compensated.

- The Home Office's baseline estimate is that the Scheme will cost between £120 - £310 million. This estimate will be reviewed in light of the operation of the scheme.

Thomas Cook Compensation Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Enable the Government to administer a capped compensation scheme to support customers of Thomas Cook facing the most serious hardship as a result of life-changing injuries, illness or loss of life for which UK-based Thomas Cook companies would have been liable.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Supporting those customers of Thomas Cook facing the most serious hardship as a result of life-changing injuries, illness or loss of life to be able to claim compensation through the scheme.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Providing the legal basis for making payments to claimants under the scheme.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions would extend and apply to the whole of the UK. Fiscal, economic and monetary policy is a reserved matter.

Key facts

- On 23 September 2019, Thomas Cook Group PLC and associated companies entered into insolvency proceedings and, as a consequence of its liquidation, Thomas Cook is unlikely to make payments against outstanding compensation awards for personal injury claims.
- On 5 November 2019 the Business Secretary made a statement in the House of Commons confirming the Government's clear commitment to step in to provide support for the most serious claims and to take steps to prevent this situation from happening again.

Other measures

- In addition to this legislation, the Government will continue to progress measures to better protect passengers and the interests of the taxpayer in future cases of airline insolvency.

- This will include measures to ensure that consumers and the taxpayer do not lose out from similar situations in the future, relating to outstanding personal injury claims in company insolvency.
- Following the collapse of Monarch Airlines, the Government launched the Airline Insolvency Review. This review, and the repatriation of Thomas Cook customers, demonstrated the need for reform to make sure the industry can get passengers home quickly and effectively if and when an airline goes into insolvency. This will balance strong consumer protection with the interests of the taxpayer.

Birmingham Commonwealth Games Bill

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Provide a small number of temporary measures essential to the successful operation of the 2022 Commonwealth Games.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Managing public investment in the Games and offsetting the costs to the taxpayer by providing protections for commercial rights.
- Ensuring that during the Games, transport works efficiently for people living, working and visiting Birmingham and the West Midlands.
- Ensuring that Games tickets are accessible and affordable by prohibiting the unauthorised resale of tickets.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Ensuring that financial assistance given to the Birmingham 2022 Organising Committee continues to comply with spending rules set out by the Treasury.
- Creating a criminal offence for the unauthorised sale of Games tickets.
- Restricting unauthorised advertising and trading in and around Games locations.
- Creating a civil offence for unauthorised association with the Games.
- Setting a statutory basis for the Games Transport Plan, creating bespoke traffic regulatory powers for Games purposes and providing a safeguard power for the Secretary of State.
- Ensuring that the Organising Committee provides regular updates on its progress towards delivery of the Games.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill's provisions relating to transport, advertising and trading would extend and apply to England only. The provisions on Organising Committee financial assistance and reporting, unauthorised association and ticketing would extend and apply to the whole of the UK, and for ticketing, also to activity overseas by UK persons.

Key facts

- The Birmingham 2022 Commonwealth Games will be the biggest sporting event ever held in the city, featuring thousands of world-class athletes and over a million spectators. With an estimated TV audience of 1.5 billion, the Games will showcase Birmingham, the West Midlands and the entire country to the rest of the world as a place to live, work, study and do business.
- The Government and local partners are investing £778 million into the city and region to stage the Games. In addition, the Perry Barr Commonwealth Games Village development will be supported by a further £165 million of Government funding.
- Birmingham 2022 is set to have the largest ever female and para-sport programme in history, building on the inspiring successes of Glasgow 2014 and Gold Coast 2018 and leaving a lasting legacy for Birmingham and the West Midlands.
- The UK has a fantastic track record of delivering major international sporting events, including London 2012, the 2015 Rugby World Cup, the 2017 World Athletics Championships, the 2019 Netball and Cricket World Cups, as well as the UCI Road World Cycling Championships.
- The Government and the Prime Minister, then Mayor of London, played instrumental roles in delivering a fantastic Olympics and Paralympics in London in 2012, showing the UK at its very best. This showed the world how the UK can brilliantly stage the biggest events in world sport and the 2022 Commonwealth Games will further cement our reputation for this.
- The London 2012 Games brought significant economic benefits, inspired young people to participate in sport and developed the Olympic Park as a thriving new district of London with thousands of new homes and tens of thousands of jobs created.

Integrated Security, Defence and Foreign Policy Review

“An Integrated Security, Defence and Foreign Policy Review will be undertaken to reassess the nation’s place in the world, covering all aspects of international policy from defence to diplomacy and development.”

- The Government will undertake the deepest review of Britain's security, defence, and foreign policy since the end of the Cold War. This Review, led by Number 10, will include the Armed Forces, intelligence services, and Counter-Terrorism. It will also develop Global Britain's foreign policy; with a focus on our alliances and diplomacy, trends in shifts of power and wealth, and how the UK can best use our international development resource.
- The previous National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review in 2015 set an overall direction, objectives and priorities to which the UK's national security community have been working ever since. The world has moved on since 2015, bringing new opportunities and challenges and exposing the need for an approach that is more fit-for-purpose.
- The Government must use money better, undertake a technological upgrade of our national security capabilities so they are ahead of hostile powers, terrorists, and organised crime -- and unlike previous exercises Government must develop an integrated plan for all forces engaged in security.
- While we are leaving the EU, we must strengthen cooperation with Europe on security and intelligence. This cooperation is fundamentally underpinned by the NATO Alliance – the foundation of Euro-Atlantic security since 1949.
- The Review will:
 - Examine how we strengthen and prioritise our **alliances, diplomacy and development**.
 - Examine how we **reform Whitehall** to support integrated policy-making and operational planning across departments and agencies.
 - Examine Whitehall’s thinking on all aspects of **deterrence** and consider ways in which **technological surprise** could threaten our security. From smartphones to autonomous drones, the security environment is transforming rapidly.
 - Examine the entire **procurement process** used by the armed forces, intelligence agencies and other security forces. Developing world-leading procurement practices will save the Armed Forces significant

money in the long-term, help to improve capability and ensure new technologies are delivered faster.

- Examine how the Government can improve **collaboration with scientists and technology companies** to improve security. The Government will consider how to strengthen British investments in space and the most advanced quantum technologies (computing, communication, sensors) - both of which will also strengthen British science and business beyond the security realm.
- The scope and criteria of the review will be announced early next year.

Foreign affairs

“My ministers will promote the United Kingdom’s interests, including freedom of speech, human rights and the rule of law. My government will work closely with international partners to help solve the most complex international security issues and promote peace and security globally. It will stand firm against those who threaten the values of the United Kingdom, including by developing a sanctions regime to directly address human rights abuse, and working to ensure that all girls have access to twelve years of quality education.”

Global Britain

- As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, NATO, the G7, the G20 and the Commonwealth, the UK will continue to play a leading role globally.
- The UK is the only major country which is simultaneously meeting the NATO target of spending 2 per cent of our GDP on defence, and the UN target of spending 0.7 per cent of our GNI on international development.
- The Government will strengthen Britain’s role in the world, championing free trade and collective security and acting as a force for good, bringing countries together to tackle global challenges, including climate change.
- The Government will bolster the alliances and institutions that help project our influence and keep us safe: the UN and UN Security Council; NATO; the Commonwealth; Five Eyes; the G20; the G7 and WTO.

Girls’ education

- The UK is leading global action to help provide 12 years of quality education for all girls by 2030.
- Between 2015 and 2019 the UK supported at least 5.8 million girls to gain a decent education.
- At the United Nations General Assembly in 2019, the Prime Minister announced £515 million to help get over 12 million children – half of them girls - into school. This will boost economic growth and improve women’s rights in some of the poorest countries in the world.

Champion for global free trade

- Just as we led the way in opening up trade in manufactured goods in the last two centuries, Government will open up trade in services, in which the majority of us work and where most new jobs will be created.
- When the UK leaves the EU we will take back control of our trade policy for the first time in 46 years and help protect and reform the WTO, creating trading rules for the 21st Century.
- Our ambition is to cover 80 per cent of total UK external trade with free trade agreements by 2022, ensuring that UK exporters can access new and expanding markets for goods and services around the world.
- The Government has already announced that we will be negotiating Free Trade Agreements with major economies and free market democracies, including the United States of America, New Zealand, Australia and Japan.
- Our trade deals will not only be free but fair – in particular towards the developing nations whose economies could be transformed by access to the UK's markets and expertise. In all our trade agreements we will not compromise on our high environmental protection and food standards. The Government will promote animal welfare standards at every opportunity in trade negotiations.
- The Government will launch up to 10 new free ports to promote free enterprise.
- The Government has been clear that any future deal with the US must work for UK consumers, farmers and companies. The Government will drive a hard bargain with all our trading partners and will be prepared to walk away if that is in the national interest.
- The NHS is not, and never will be, for sale to the private sector, whether overseas or domestic. The Government is committed to the guiding principles of the NHS – that it is universal and free at the point of need. The price the NHS pays for drugs is not on the table.

International Development:

- The Government is proud of our record in helping reduce global poverty and will continue to be a global leader on international development, maintaining our commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of gross national income on development.

- The Government will work with others towards an end to all preventable deaths of mothers, newborn babies and children by 2030 and lead the way in eradicating Ebola and malaria.
- The Government will do more to help countries receiving aid to become self-sufficient by raising their own resources through private investment and their own tax revenues.
- The Government will uphold our peace-building and humanitarian efforts around the world to assist war-torn and divided societies.

Human Rights/Magnitsky Sanctions

- The UK promotes and defends the full range of universal human rights, and strongly encourages all states to fulfil their obligations under international law. This includes continuing work to defend and advance Freedom of Religion or Belief, promoting Media Freedom, and tackling Modern Slavery.
- The Government will further develop an independent sanctions regime once we leave the EU, building on existing Magnitsky-style measures and developing the powers to tackle human rights abusers around the world head on.
- As the Foreign Secretary said: *“If someone is responsible for gross human rights abuses, I don't think they should be able to syphon their money through British banks. If they have asset freezes on them I don't think they should come and do their Christmas shopping in Knightsbridge. I think that's a good way of morally anchoring this concept of global Britain, showing we can be a force for good in the world.”*

Key facts

- The UK is the world's fifth biggest economy, sixth largest exporter and second largest exporter of services.
- 12 per cent of the world's international students attend UK universities and 4 of top 10 global universities are located in the UK.
- Around 130 million girls are out of school.
- At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in 2018, all 53 Commonwealth members agreed to work to ensure 12 years of quality education for all girls by 2030.

- At the G7 Leaders' Summit in Biarritz in 2019, the Prime Minister announced £90 million of new funding to provide education for children caught up in crises and conflict.
- The Government has committed to ending the preventable deaths of mothers, new-born babies and children by 2030 and lead the way in eradicating Ebola and malaria.
- 2020 is a landmark year for gender equality with the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action and the 20th anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women Peace and Security (which the UK holds the pen on).
- In 2020 the UK government will host its first ever international LGBT conference.
- The UK will also host an international conference on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict.
- The Government will seek to protect those persecuted for their faith and implement the Truro Review recommendations.

CONTACT DETAILS

Brief	Lead Department(s)	Press Office contact
Legislative briefs		
Agriculture Bill	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	020 8225 7317
Air Traffic Management and Unmanned Aircraft Bill	Department for Transport	020 7944 3021
Airline insolvency legislation	Department for Transport	020 7944 3021
Animal welfare legislation	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	020 8225 7317
Birmingham Commonwealth Games Bill	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	020 7211 2210
Broadband legislation	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	020 7211 2210
Building Safety Bill	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	0303 444 1201
Counter Terrorism (Sentencing and Release) Bill	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536
Divorce, Dissolution and Separation Bill	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536
Domestic Abuse Bill	Home Office Ministry of Justice	020 7035 3535 020 3334 3536
Employment Bill	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 1000

Environment Bill	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	020 8225 7317
Espionage legislation	Home Office	020 7035 3535
EU (Withdrawal Agreement) Bill	Department for Exiting the European Union	020 7276 0432
Extradition (Provisional Arrest) Bill	Home Office	020 7035 3535
Financial Services legislation	Her Majesty's Treasury	020 7270 5238
Fire Safety Bill	Home Office	020 7035 3535
Fisheries Bill	Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs	020 8225 7317
Foreign national offenders legislation	Home Office	020 7035 3535
Health Service Safety Investigations Bill	Department of Health and Social Care	020 7210 5477
Immigration and Social Co-ordination (EU Withdrawal) Bill	Home Office	020 7035 3535
Medicine and Medical Devices Bill	Department of Health and Social Care	020 7210 5477
National security and investment legislation	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 1000
NHS Funding Bill and NHS Long Term Plan	Department of Health and Social Care	020 7210 5477
Pension Schemes Bill	Department for Work and Pensions	020 3267 5144
Police Powers and Protections Bill	Home Office	020 7035 3535
Prisoners (Disclosure of	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536

Information About Victims) Bill		
Private International Law (Implementation of Agreements) Bill	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536
Public bodies boycotts legislation	Cabinet Office	020 7276 7545
Railways (Minimum Service Levels) Bill	Department for Transport	020 7944 3021
Renters' Reform Bill	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	0303 444 1201
Sentencing (Pre-consolidation Amendments) Bill	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536
Sentencing Bill	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536
Serious Violence Bill	Home Office	020 7035 3535
Thomas Cook Compensation Bill	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 1000
Trade Bill	Department for International Trade	020 7008 3333
Windrush (Compensation Scheme) Bill	Home Office	020 7035 3535
Non-legislative briefs		
Business rates	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	0303 444 1201
Climate change	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 1000
Constitution and democracy	Cabinet Office	020 7276 7545

Cost of living	Her Majesty's Treasury	020 7270 5238
Education	Department for Education	020 7783 8300
English devolution	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	0303 444 1201
Foreign affairs	Foreign Office	020 7215 1000
Housing	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	0303 444 1201
Integrated Security, Defence and Foreign Policy Review	Cabinet Office Ministry of Defence Foreign Office	020 7276 7545 020 7218 7907
Mental health reform	Department of Health and Social Care	020 7210 5477
National disability strategy	Department for Work and Pensions	020 3267 5144
National infrastructure strategy	Her Majesty's Treasury	020 7270 5238
Online Harms	Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport	020 7211 2210
Public finances	Her Majesty's Treasury	020 7270 5238
Rail reform and High Speed Rail 2 (West Midlands - Crewe) Bill	Department for Transport	020 7944 3021
Royal Commission on the Criminal Justice System	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536
Science, space and research	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 1000
Social care reform	Department of Health and Social Care	020 7210 5477
The Armed Forces	Ministry of Defence Cabinet Office	020 7218 7907 020 7276 7545

The Union	Cabinet Office	020 7276 7545
Victims law reform	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536