

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AND ASSOCIATED BACKGROUND BRIEFING, ON THE
OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT ON WEDNESDAY 21 JUNE
2017.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH 2017

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AN INTRODUCTION BY THE PRIME MINISTER

This Queen's Speech is about recognising and grasping the opportunities that lie ahead for the United Kingdom as we leave the European Union. It is about delivering a Brexit deal that works for all parts of the UK while building a stronger, fairer country by strengthening our economy, tackling injustice and promoting opportunity and aspiration.

The election result was not the one I hoped for, but this Government will respond with humility and resolve to the message the electorate sent. We will work hard every day to gain the trust and confidence of the British people, making their priorities our priorities. And since the election, we have been confronted by the tragic fire at Grenfell Tower and another terrorist attack on the streets of our capital. This Government will always act in the national interest, dealing head-on with the major issues our country faces.

First, we need to get Brexit right. That means getting a deal which delivers the result of last year's referendum and does so in a way that commands maximum public support.

Much has been said in recent days about what the General Election signified about Britain's decision to leave the EU. The fact is that over 80 per cent of the electorate backed the two major parties, both of whom campaigned on manifestos that said we should honour the democratic decision of the British people. While this will be a Government that consults and listens, we are clear that we are going to see Brexit through, working with Parliament, business, the devolved administrations and others to ensure a smooth and orderly withdrawal.

This will therefore be a busy legislative session with a number of Bills geared towards making a success of Brexit. It will include a Repeal Bill that will provide as much legal certainty as possible for businesses and individuals as we leave the European Union. There will be an Immigration Bill that gives us control of the number of people coming here from Europe while allowing us to continue attracting the brightest and the best. A new Trade Bill and a new Customs Bill will enable the United Kingdom to conduct its own independent trade policy, helping British businesses trade with thriving markets around the world. A Fisheries Bill will allow us to control access to our territorial waters. Our Agriculture Bill will provide stability to farmers as we leave. A Nuclear Safeguards Bill will protect our world-leading nuclear industry during Brexit, while our International Sanctions Bill will allow the United Kingdom to continue to comply with our international obligations.

The referendum vote last year was not just a vote to leave the EU though - it was a profound and justified expression that our country often does not work the way it should for millions of ordinary working families.

That is why this legislative session will also contain a number of measures to build a stronger economy so we can improve people's living standards and fund public services like our NHS and schools on which we all depend. The National Living Wage will be increased so that people who are on the lowest pay see their wages go up as the economy strengthens. We will continue to bring down the deficit so that young people don't spend most of their working lives paying for our failure to live within our means. Work on our modern Industrial Strategy will continue to ensure all

parts of the country share in economic success. We will make markets fairer, including measures to tackle unfair practices in the energy and telecoms markets. A draft Bill will be brought forward to ban letting agents charging fees to tenants and we will continue to increase housebuilding through measures set out in our Housing White Paper. We will enhance rights and protections in the workplace, make the UK the best place in the world for digital business and bring forward a Data Protection Bill to ensure a world-class regime for protecting personal data. And there will be separate Bills on High Speed 2, the development of electric vehicles and commercial satellites so our economy is equipped with the world-leading infrastructure it needs to benefit from the opportunities of new technology.

At the same time, much work needs to be done to build a fairer society where people can go as far as their talents will take them and no one is held back because of their background. We will continue to work to ensure every child has the opportunity to attend a good school and all schools are fairly funded. We will reform technical education so that we have a world-class system. Draft Domestic Violence and Abuse legislation will provide a statutory definition of this hideous crime, ensure robust protective orders are available and that victims get the justice they deserve. As we work towards a new Mental Health Act, we will review the mental health legislative landscape and publish recommendations on where new policy could provide greater rights for those experiencing mental health problems so they can live lives free from discrimination. We will work to address the challenges of social care for our ageing population, bringing forward proposals for consultation to build widespread support. And we will make further progress to tackle the gender pay gap and discrimination against people on the basis of their sexuality, faith, disability, gender or race - including through our racial disparity audit of public services.

The tragedy at Grenfell Tower last week shocked the whole nation. The Government has already announced that there will be a public inquiry to ensure justice for the victims and their families who suffered so terribly. I can announce today that we will take forward measures to introduce an independent public advocate for all public disasters, who will act on the behalf of bereaved families and also support them at public inquests. We will also develop a new strategy for resilience in major disasters – which could include a new Civil Disaster Reaction Taskforce that will help at times of emergency.

Keeping our country safe is a fundamental duty of any government. We will therefore continue to support our armed forces, spending at least 2 per cent of our national income on defence and delivering an Armed Forces Bill that will give those who bravely serve our country more flexibility in the way they live and work. We will bring forward proposals to ensure that critical national infrastructure is protected to safeguard national security.

As we have sadly seen with the recent attacks in Westminster, Manchester, London Bridge and Finsbury Park, the country faces an unprecedented threat from terrorism. In light of these attacks, our counter-terrorism strategy will be reviewed to make sure the police and security services have all the powers they need to protect our country. We will work to reach international agreements that regulate cyberspace to prevent the spread of extremism and terrorist planning. We will continue to tackle the threat of terrorism at source with military action against Daesh. And a new Commission for Countering Extremism will be established to support the Government in stamping out extremist ideology in all its forms.

Britain is a great, global trading nation - one of the world's largest economies, with strong and fruitful relationships with countries around the world. We may be leaving the EU, but we are going to remain a Global Britain that is confident on the world stage. That means supporting the rules-based international order and leading international efforts on global issues such as mass migration, modern slavery and climate change. We will also host the Commonwealth Summit in April of next year to cement its relevance to this and future generations.

Finally, this Government will do everything in our power to build a more united nation and strengthen our precious union of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. We will take seriously our responsibility to govern for the whole United Kingdom and will seek to work closely with the devolved administrations. We will also work with all of the parties in Northern Ireland to support the return of devolved government. The majority of the Bills in the programme will apply across the UK in full or in part. Amongst many other things, the contents of the programme will support the burgeoning aerospace industry in Wales, protect access to UK waters which are so important to Scottish fishermen and open new markets for key exporting industries in Northern Ireland.

So this is a Government with purpose. Determined to deliver the best Brexit deal. Intent on building a stronger economy and a fairer society. Committed to keeping our country safe, enhancing our standing in the wider world and bringing our United Kingdom closer together. Putting ourselves at the service of millions of ordinary working people for whom we will work every day in the national interest.

Prime Minister Theresa May MP

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

WEDNESDAY 21 JUNE 2017

MY LORDS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

My Government's priority is to secure the best possible deal as the country leaves the European Union. My Ministers are committed to working with Parliament, the devolved administrations, business and others to build the widest possible consensus on the country's future outside the European Union.

A bill will be introduced to repeal the European Communities Act and provide certainty for individuals and businesses [**Repeal Bill**]. This will be complemented by legislation to ensure that the United Kingdom makes a success of Brexit, establishing new national policies on immigration, international sanctions, nuclear safeguards, agriculture, and fisheries [**Immigration Bill, International Sanctions Bill, Nuclear Safeguards Bill, Agriculture Bill, Fisheries Bill**].

My Government will seek to maintain a deep and special partnership with European allies and to forge new trading relationships across the globe. New bills on trade and customs will help to implement an independent trade policy [**Trade Bill and Customs Bill**], and support will be given to help British businesses export to markets around the world.

My Ministers will strengthen the economy so that it supports the creation of jobs and generates the tax revenues needed to invest in the National Health Service, schools, and other public services.

My Government will continue to improve the public finances, while keeping taxes low. It will spread prosperity and opportunity across the country through a new modern, industrial strategy.

My Government will work to attract investment in infrastructure to support economic growth. Legislation will be introduced to ensure the United Kingdom remains a world leader in new industries, including electric cars [**Automated and Electric Vehicles Bill**] and commercial satellites [**Space Industry Bill**]. A new bill will also be brought forward to deliver the next phase of high-speed rail [**HS2 2A Bill**].

My Government will continue to work to ensure that every child has the opportunity to attend a good school and that all schools are fairly funded. My Ministers will work to ensure people have the skills they need for the high-skilled, high-wage jobs of the future, including through a major reform of technical education.

The National Living Wage will be increased so that people who are on the lowest pay benefit from the same improvements in earnings as higher paid workers. My

Ministers will seek to enhance rights and protections in the modern workplace.

My Government will make further progress to tackle the gender pay gap and discrimination against people on the basis of their race, faith, gender, disability or sexual orientation.

Legislation will be brought forward to protect the victims of domestic violence and abuse [**Draft Domestic Violence and Abuse Bill**].

My Government will reform mental health legislation and ensure that mental health is prioritised in the National Health Service in England.

Proposals will be brought forward to ban unfair tenant fees [**Draft Tenants' Fees Bill**], promote fairness and transparency in the housing market, and help ensure more homes are built.

My Ministers will work to improve social care and will bring forward proposals for consultation.

My Government will ensure fairer markets for consumers, this will include bringing forward measures to help tackle unfair practices in the energy market to help reduce energy bills.

A priority will be to build a more united country, strengthening the social, economic and cultural bonds between England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

My Government will work in cooperation with the devolved administrations, and it will work with all of the parties in Northern Ireland to support the return of devolved government.

A new law will ensure that the United Kingdom retains its world-class regime protecting personal data [**Data Protection Bill**], and proposals for a new digital charter will be brought forward to ensure that the United Kingdom is the safest place to be online.

Legislation will also be introduced to modernise the courts system [**Courts Bill**] and to help reduce motor insurance premiums [**Civil Liability Bill**].

My Government will initiate a full public inquiry into the tragic fire at Grenfell Tower to ascertain the causes, and ensure that the appropriate lessons are learnt.

To support victims, my Government will take forward measures to introduce an independent public advocate, who will act for bereaved families after a public disaster and support them at public inquests.

My Ministers will continue to invest in our gallant Armed Forces, meeting the NATO commitment to spend at least two per cent of national income on defence, and delivering on the Armed Forces Covenant across the United Kingdom [**Armed Forces Bill**].

My Government will bring forward proposals to ensure that critical national infrastructure is protected to safeguard national security.

A commission for countering extremism will be established to support the Government in stamping out extremist ideology in all its forms, both across society and on the internet, so it is denied a safe space to spread.

In the light of the terrorist attacks in Manchester and London, my Government's counter-terrorism strategy will be reviewed to ensure that the police and security services have all the powers they need, and that the length of custodial sentences for terrorism-related offences are sufficient to keep the population safe.

My Ministers will ensure that the United Kingdom's leading role on the world stage is maintained and enhanced as it leaves the European Union.

As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, committed to spending zero point seven per cent of national income on international development, my Government will continue to drive international efforts that increase global security and project British values around the world.

My Government will work to find sustainable political solutions to conflicts across the Middle East. It will work to tackle the threat of terrorism at source by continuing the United Kingdom's leading role in international military action to destroy Daesh in Iraq and Syria. It will also lead efforts to reform the international system to improve the United Kingdom's ability to tackle mass migration, alleviate poverty, and end modern slavery.

My Government will continue to support international action against climate change, including the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Prince Philip and I look forward to welcoming Their Majesties King Felipe and Queen Letizia of Spain on a State Visit in July.

My Government will host the Commonwealth Summit in April of next year to cement its relevance to this, and future generations.

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 is about recognising and grasping the opportunities that lie ahead for the United Kingdom as we leave the European Union:

- delivering a Brexit deal that works for all parts of the United Kingdom;
- building a stronger, fairer country by strengthening our economy, tackling injustice and promoting opportunity and aspiration.

27 Bills and draft Bills are being announced today in a legislative programme, which will deliver on these themes.

1. Delivering Brexit

Following on from the 2016 referendum, the Government will bring forward legislation to deliver on the will of the British people and ensure a smooth and orderly withdrawal from the EU:

Repeal Bill

This Bill will allow for a smooth and orderly transition as the UK leaves the EU, ensuring that, wherever practical, the same rules and laws apply after exit and therefore maximising certainty for individuals and businesses. The Bill will:

- repeal the European Communities Act 1972 and convert EU law into UK law as we leave the EU;
- create temporary powers for Parliament to make secondary legislation, enabling corrections to be made to the laws that do not operate appropriately once we have left the EU. It will also allow changes to be made to domestic law to reflect the content of any withdrawal agreement under Article 50;
- replicate the common UK frameworks created by EU law in UK law, and maintain the scope of devolved decision-making powers immediately after exit. This will be a transitional arrangement to provide certainty after exit and allow intensive discussion and consultation with the devolved administrations on where lasting common frameworks are needed.

The Bill does not put any constraints on the withdrawal agreement we will make with the EU and further legislation will be introduced to support such an agreement if and when required.

Customs Bill

As it stands, the EU customs code applies directly in the UK. The Bill will ensure:

- that the UK has a standalone UK customs regime on exit;
- flexibility to accommodate future trade agreements with the EU and others;
- that changes can be made to the UK's VAT and excise regimes to ensure that the UK has standalone regimes on EU-exit.

Trade Bill

The Bill will cement the United Kingdom's status as a leading trading nation, driving positive global change through trade, whilst ensuring UK businesses are protected from unfair trading practices. The Bill will:

- put in place the essential and necessary legislative framework to allow the UK to operate its own independent trade policy upon exit from the European Union.

Immigration Bill

With the repeal of the European Communities Act, it will be necessary to establish new powers concerning the immigration status of EEA nationals. The Bill will allow the Government to control the number of people coming here from Europe while still allowing us to attract the brightest and the best. The Bill will:

- allow for the repeal of EU law on immigration, primarily free movement, that will otherwise be saved and converted into UK law by the Repeal Bill;
- make the migration of EU nationals and their family members subject to relevant UK law once the UK has left the EU.

Fisheries Bill

As the UK leaves the EU, the Bill will:

- enable the UK to exercise responsibility for access to fisheries and management of its waters.

Agriculture Bill

In line with the manifesto, the Bill will ensure that after we leave the EU we have an effective system in place to support UK farmers and protect our natural environment. The Bill will:

- provide stability to farmers as we leave the EU;
- protect our precious natural environment for future generations;
- deliver on the manifesto commitment to "provide stability for farmers as we exit the EU."

Nuclear Safeguards Bill

The Bill will establish a UK nuclear safeguards regime as we leave the European Union and Euratom. The Bill will:

- give the Office for Nuclear Regulation powers to take on the role and responsibilities required to meet our international safeguards, and nuclear non-proliferation, obligations.

International Sanctions Bill

The Bill will support our role as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and a leading player on the world stage, by establishing a new sovereign UK framework to implement international sanctions on a multilateral or unilateral basis. The Bill will:

- return decision-making powers on non-UN sanctions to the UK;
- enable the UK's continued compliance with international law after the UK's exit from the EU.

2. Building a stronger economy

Automated and Electric Vehicles Bill

The Bill will ensure the UK continues to be at the forefront of developing new technology in electric and automated road vehicles. The Bill will:

- allow the regulatory framework to keep pace with the fast evolving technology for electric cars, helping improve air quality;
- provide for the installation of charging points for electric and hydrogen vehicles;
- extend compulsory motor vehicle insurance to cover the use of automated vehicles, to ensure that compensation claims continue to be paid quickly, fairly, and easily, in line with longstanding insurance practice.

Space Industry Bill

The UK has one of the largest aerospace industries in the world and has pioneered new technology for modern satellites. The Bill will:

- create new powers to license a wide range of new commercial spaceflight, including vertically-launched rockets, spaceplanes, satellite operation, spaceports and other technologies;
- create a regulatory framework to manage risk, ensuring that commercial spaceflight in the UK remains safe.

High Speed 2 Phase 2A Bill

The next phase of the HS2 project, linking up communities, will be set out in this Bill. The Bill will:

- provide the powers to build and operate the next stage of the HS2 network between Birmingham and Crewe.

Smart Meter Bill

In order to help deliver more transparent energy bills and allow households to monitor their use effectively, the Bill will:

- extend, by five years, powers to make changes to smart meter regulations, and make sure the rollout is delivered effectively;

- introduce a Special Administration Regime to ensure the continuing operation of the national smart meter service if the provider becomes insolvent.

National Insurance Contributions Bill

The Bill will legislate for National Insurance contributions (NICs) changes announced at previous fiscal events (Budget 2016 and Autumn Statement 2016).

3. Making our country fairer

Travel Protection Bill

This Bill will improve protection for holidaymakers by updating the UK's financial protection scheme for holidays. The Bill will:

- update the Air Travel Organisers' Licence (ATOL) scheme, to align it with enhancements to the package travel regulations that predate people booking their holidays on the internet.

Draft Tenants' Fees Bill

Tackling unfair fees on tenants will make the private rental market more affordable and competitive. The draft Bill will bring forward proposals to:

- ban landlords and agents from requiring tenants to make any payments as a condition of their tenancy with the exception of the rent, a capped refundable security deposit, a capped refundable holding deposit and tenant default fees;
- cap holding deposits at no more than one week's rent and security deposits at no more than one month's rent.

Draft Domestic Violence and Abuse Bill

In line with the manifesto commitment, draft proposals will be published to update the law to help tackle the evil of domestic abuse and violence. Proposals will be published in draft for scrutiny by MPs and peers to help build a consensus and raise the profile of this issue. The draft measures will bring forward proposals:

- to establish a Domestic Violence and Abuse Commissioner;
- to define domestic abuse and create a consolidated new domestic abuse civil prevention and protection order;
- to ensure that if abusive behaviour involves a child, then the court can hand down a sentence that reflects the devastating life-long impact that abuse has on the child.

Civil Liability Bill

This Bill will crack down on fraudulent whiplash claims and is expected to reduce motor insurance premiums by about £35 per year. The Bill will:

- ban offers to settle claims without the support of medical evidence and introduce a new fixed tariff of compensation for whiplash injuries with a duration of up to 2 years.

Courts Bill

The Bill will reform the courts system in England and Wales to ensure it is more efficient and accessible, and in doing so utilise more modern technology. The Bill will:

- end direct cross examination of domestic violence victims by their alleged perpetrators in the family courts and allow more victims to participate in trials without having to meet their alleged assailant face-to-face;
- introduce digital services which will allow businesses to pursue their cases quickly, enabling them to recover debts more easily;
- provide a better working environment for judges, allowing more leadership positions in the judiciary to be offered on a fixed term basis, and enabling judges to be deployed more flexibly.

Financial Guidance and Claims Bill

The Bill will combine three financial advice bodies into one, ensuring that people across the UK are able to seek the help and advice they need to manage their finances. The Bill will:

- establish a new statutory body, accountable to Parliament, with responsibility for coordinating the provision of debt advice, money guidance, and pension guidance;
- transfer the regulation of claims management services to the Financial Conduct Authority, and transfer complaints-handling responsibility to the Financial Ombudsman Service.

Goods Mortgage Bill

The Bill will implement recommendations from the Law Commission to update Victorian era law on logbook loans. The Bill will:

- increase protections to borrowers who have taken out a mortgage on goods that they own, such as their car (a “logbook loan”);
- ensure borrowers are better informed about their loan and provide safeguards if borrowers get into financial difficulty.

4. Making our country safer and more united

Armed Forces Bill

The Bill will provide our Service personnel with modern, flexible opportunities to serve their country in ways that better suit their lifestyle aspirations and circumstances – while still ensuring our armed forces have all the resources and capability they need to be the best in the world and keep our country safe. The Bill will:

- enable forms of part-time service and limited geographic employment within the Regular Armed Forces;
- enable Service personnel returning from special leave including maternity, shared parental and adoption leave to have more options to support an easier transition back into duty.

Data Protection Bill

The Bill will fulfil a manifesto commitment to ensure the UK has a data protection regime that is fit for the 21st century. The Bill will:

- ensure that our data protection framework is suitable for our new digital age, and cement the UK's position at the forefront of technological innovation, international data sharing and protection of personal data;
- strengthen rights and empower individuals to have more control over their personal data including a right to be forgotten when individuals no longer want their data to be processed, provided that there are no legitimate grounds for retaining it;
- establish a new data protection regime for non-law enforcement data processing, replacing the Data Protection Act 1998; and
- modernise and update the regime for data processing by law enforcement agencies.

Draft Patient Safety Bill

The draft Bill will set out a framework to help improve patient safety in the NHS and instil greater public confidence in the provision of healthcare services in England. The Bill will bring forward proposals to:

- establish the Health Service Safety Investigation Body in statute, providing it with clear powers to conduct independent and impartial investigations into patient safety risks in the NHS in England;
- create a prohibition on the disclosure of information held in connection with an investigation conducted by the Health Service Safety Investigation Body, enabling participants to be as candid as possible. This prohibition will not apply where there is an ongoing risk to the safety of patients or evidence of criminal activity, in which case the Investigation Body can inform the relevant regulator or the police.

5. Other measures

The programme will also include three Finance Bills to implement budget decisions. Summer Finance Bill 2017 will include a range of tax measures including those to tackle avoidance. The programme will also include a technical Bill to ratify several minor EU agreements and further Bills, which will be announced in due course, to effect the UK's withdrawal from the EU. The Government will also be taking forward a range of other measures which may not require primary legislation.

1. DELIVERING BREXIT

REPEAL BILL

“A bill will be introduced to repeal the European Communities Act and provide certainty for individuals and businesses.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- End the authority of European Union law in the United Kingdom and return powers from Brussels to the UK.
- Provide a functioning statute book on the day we leave the European Union and ensure that it is for our sovereign Parliament (and where appropriate the devolved legislatures) to make any future changes to our laws.

The main benefits of the Bill are:

- Allowing for a smooth and orderly transition as the UK leaves the EU, ensuring that, wherever practical, the same rules and laws apply after exit and therefore maximising certainty for individuals and businesses.
- The UK Parliament (and where appropriate the devolved legislatures) will be free to make any future changes to our laws.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Repealing the European Communities Act 1972 and converting EU law into UK law as we leave the EU.
- Creating temporary powers to make secondary legislation, enabling corrections to be made to the laws that do not operate appropriately once we have left the EU. It will also allow changes to be made to domestic law to reflect the content of any withdrawal agreement under Article 50.
- Replicating the common UK frameworks created by EU law in UK law, and maintaining the scope of devolved decision making powers immediately after EU-exit. This will be a transitional arrangement to provide certainty after exit and allow intensive discussion and consultation with devolved administrations on where lasting common frameworks are needed.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill’s substantive provisions would apply to the whole of the UK.

Key facts

- Throughout the statute book, there are references that will no longer be accurate once we leave the EU, such as references to “EU law” or “EU obligations”. These

will need to be repealed or amended to ensure we have a comprehensive statute book post-exit, so the power to correct the law would allow the Government to amend converted law to reflect our new position.

- There will be law which upon leaving the EU will no longer work at all due to, for example, reference to an EU institution that will no longer be relevant to the UK. In this instance the power to correct the law would allow the Government to amend our domestic legislation either to replace the reference to an EU institution with a UK body (or bodies) or remove the reference completely.
- Once we leave the EU, there will be areas of law where legislation would continue to work legally and can be complied with, but where the policy outcome delivered by that legislation might cease to make sense. For example, information sharing with EU institutions. In this case where the law no longer functions as intended, the Government would be able to amend or repeal these converted regulations to reflect that such an arrangement should only exist if it has been separately agreed, or is otherwise in the UK's interest.

CUSTOMS BILL

“New bills on trade and customs will help to implement an independent trade policy”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Provide new domestic legislation to replace EU customs legislation and modify elements of the indirect taxes system. This will allow the UK to operate standalone customs and indirect taxes regime on exit from the EU, whatever the outcome of the negotiations.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To allow the Government to operate standalone domestic customs and indirect taxes regimes when the UK leaves the EU, whatever the outcome of negotiations. The Bill will allow the UK to continue to provide a world-leading customs service after the UK exits the EU. In order to provide continuity for businesses, the customs legislation will mostly be based on existing EU law.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To provide a domestic legislative framework allowing the Government to:
 - charge customs duties on imported goods and adjust the rates of these duties;
 - collect payments of customs duties, administer the customs regime, and tackle duty evasion;
 - control the import and export of goods.;
 - accommodate potential negotiated arrangements with the EU.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the UK. Customs, VAT, and excise regimes are reserved matters.

Key facts

- The UK delivers a highly effective customs service. The UK maintained 5th place globally in the World Bank logistic performance index in 2016.
- The UK handled 55 million customs declarations in 2016 – 99% of them electronically.
- The UK annually collects around £28 billion in import VAT, nearly £8 billion in excise duties on imports, and over £3 billion in Customs Duty.

TRADE BILL

“New bills on trade and customs will help to implement an independent trade policy”

The purpose of the Bill is:

- To support the UK in making a smooth exit from the European Union and ensure that UK businesses are able to benefit from trade with the rest of the world.
- To cement the UK’s leading role as a great, global trading nation, whilst ensuring UK businesses are protected from unfair trading practices.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To establish the tools we need to deliver the best international trading framework for the UK outside of the European Union, including an effective trade remedies regime.
- To ensure our trade policy reflects the needs and potential of businesses and consumers throughout the UK, and helps create a country that is stronger, fairer, more united and more outward-looking than ever before.
- To meet the manifesto commitment to “introduce a Trade Bill in the next Parliament” (p.15).

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To put in place the essential and necessary legislative framework to allow the UK to operate its own independent trade policy upon exit from the European Union.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the UK.

Key facts

- In 2016, the value of exports to the UK economy was £547.6 billion, up 23.2% on 2010 and up 5.8% on 2015. The value of imports was £584.6 billion, up 20.1% on 2010 and up 6.8% on 2015. Goods exports represented around 55% and service exports represented around 45% of all UK exports in 2016.
- The Department of International Trade recorded a record-breaking number of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects coming into the UK in 2015/16 at 2,213, up 11% on 2014/15.
- The UK has established nine working groups with 15 countries and high-level dialogues to explore the best ways of progressing our trade and investment relationships.

IMMIGRATION BILL

“This will be complemented by legislation to ensure that the United Kingdom makes a success of Brexit, establishing new national policies on immigration”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Allow the Government to end the EU’s rules on free movement of EU nationals in the UK and make the migration of EU nationals and their family members subject to relevant UK law once the UK has left the EU, whilst still allowing the UK to attract the brightest and the best.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To ensure we have the flexibility to create a fair and sustainable immigration system that gives us control over the numbers of people who come to the UK from the EU.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To allow the Government to repeal EU law on immigration, primarily free movement, that will be saved and converted into UK law by the Repeal Bill.
- To allow the Government to make the migration of EU nationals and their family members subject to relevant UK law once the UK has left the EU.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the UK. Immigration is a reserved matter.

Key facts

- The Repeal Bill will save and convert EU law into UK law before we leave the EU. We are introducing an Immigration Bill that allows us to end free movement in the UK and bring EU nationals within the UK’s immigration system.

FISHERIES BILL

“This will be complemented by legislation to ensure that the United Kingdom makes a success of Brexit, establishing new national policies on [...] fisheries.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Enable the UK to control access to its waters and set UK fishing quotas once it has left the EU.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To ensure UK responsibility for the access to and management of its waters.
- To enable the UK to set our own quotas once we have left the EU, which will both help ensure prosperity for a new generation of fishermen as well as preserve and increase fish stocks.
- This will help to deliver on the manifesto commitments for our coastal communities (p. 26-27).

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Powers to enable the UK to exercise responsibility for access to fisheries and management of its waters.

Territorial extent and application

- Aspects of the Bill will extend to the UK, as international matters are not devolved. We will consult widely with the devolved administrations on the appropriate extent of any legislation.

Key facts

- The seafood sector contributes £1.3 billion to the economy, employing 34,600 people and is a key industry in coastal communities across the UK.
- There were over 6,000 UK fishing vessels in 2015, which landed 708,000 tonnes of fish, worth £775 million.
- In 2015, EU vessels caught 683,000 tonnes (£484 million revenue) in UK waters and UK vessels caught only 111,000 tonnes (£114 million revenue) in EU Member States' waters.

AGRICULTURE BILL

“This will be complemented by legislation to ensure that the United Kingdom makes a success of Brexit, establishing new national policies on [...] agriculture.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Provide stability to farmers as we leave the EU.
- Support our farmers to compete domestically and on the global market, allowing us to grow more, sell more and export more great British food.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To support a thriving and self-reliant farming sector that is more competitive, productive and profitable.
- To protect our precious natural environment for future generations.
- To deliver on the manifesto commitment to “provide stability for farmers as we exit the EU” (p. 25-26).

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Measures to ensure that after we leave the EU, and therefore the Common Agricultural Policy, we have an effective system in place to support UK farmers and protect our natural environment.

Territorial extent and application

- We will consult widely with the devolved administrations on the appropriate extent of any legislation.

Key facts

- Agriculture uses 71% of UK land area.
- Agriculture contributes around £8.6 billion to the UK economy and employs c1.5% of the workforce.

NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS BILL

“This will be complemented by legislation to ensure that the United Kingdom makes a success of Brexit, establishing new national policies on [...] nuclear safeguards.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Establish a UK nuclear safeguards regime as we leave the European Union and Euratom.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To ensure that the UK continues to meet our international obligations for nuclear safeguards, as applies to civil nuclear material through the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- To continue the UK’s reputation as a responsible nuclear state, to support international nuclear non-proliferation, and to protect UK electricity supplied by nuclear power.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To give the Office for Nuclear Regulation powers to take on the role and responsibilities required to meet our international safeguards, and nuclear non-proliferation obligations.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the UK. Nuclear safeguarding is a reserved matter.

Key facts

- Nuclear safeguards are reporting and verification arrangements to ensure that civil nuclear material is not diverted from its intended use.
- These arrangements are essential for a responsible nuclear state, and a prerequisite for civil nuclear trade.

INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS BILL

“This will be complemented by legislation to ensure that the United Kingdom makes a success of Brexit, establishing new national policies on [...] international sanctions.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Enable the UK to continue to impose, update and lift sanctions regimes both to comply with our international obligations and to pursue our foreign policy and national security objectives after the UK’s exit from the EU.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To ensure that, as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, the UK continues to play a central role in negotiating global sanctions to counter threats of terrorism, conflict and the proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as bringing about changes in behaviour.
- To return decision-making powers on non-UN sanctions to the UK.
- To enable the UK’s continued compliance with international law after the UK’s exit from the EU.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To provide a domestic legislative framework to allow the Government to:
 - impose sanctions to ensure compliance with obligations under international law after the UK’s exit from the EU. These include asset freezes, travel bans and trade and market restrictions;
 - ensure individuals and organisations can challenge or request a review of the sanctions imposed on them;
 - exempt or license certain types of activity, such as payments for food and medicine, which would otherwise be restricted by sanctions;
 - amend regulations for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing and to pass new ones after the UK’s exit from the EU.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the whole of the UK and would contain provisions to extend its provisions to the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies as appropriate.

Key facts

- The UK currently implements 34 sanctions regimes, which aim to influence a change in unacceptable behaviour, constrain activities like a country’s nuclear or

chemical weapons programme, or communicate a strong message of disapproval.

- These include country-specific sanctions regimes, including on Russia, North Korea and Iran as well as regimes targeting Daesh, Al Qaida and other terrorist groups. Between North Korea and Syria alone, the UK has played a key role in designating over 500 individuals and entities who are considered a threat to the UK's national security.
- Sanctions can have real impact as shown in the key role they played in bringing Iran to the negotiating table and securing agreement that its nuclear programme will be exclusively peaceful.

2. BUILDING A STRONGER ECONOMY

AUTOMATED AND ELECTRIC VEHICLES BILL

“Legislation will be introduced to ensure the United Kingdom remains a world leader in new industries, including electric cars”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Allow innovation to flourish and ensure the next wave of self-driving (automated) technology is invented, designed and operated safely in the UK.
- Ensure we retain our position as a global leader in the market for electric vehicles by improving our national charging and hydrogen refuelling infrastructure.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To put the UK at the forefront of automated vehicle ownership and use and maintain our position as one of the best places to research and develop modern transport technologies.
- To ensure a world-class infrastructure which supports the rapid adoption and use of electric vehicles by consumers as more mass market models become available, helping improve air quality.
- This supports the ambitions set out in the manifesto for the UK to “lead the world in electric vehicle technology and use”, with “almost every car and van to be zero-emission by 2050” (p.24), and to continue preparing the UK for automated vehicles (p.81).

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Extending compulsory motor vehicle insurance to cover the use of automated vehicles, to ensure that compensation claims continue to be paid quickly, fairly, and easily, in line with longstanding insurance practice.
- Allowing the Government to require the installation of charge points for electric vehicles at motorway service areas and large fuel retailers, and to require a set of common technical and operational standards. This will ensure that charge points are convenient to access and work seamlessly right across the UK.

Territorial extent and application

- The provisions for automated vehicles would apply to England, Wales and Scotland. These are reserved matters.

- The provisions relating to electric vehicle infrastructure would apply to the whole of the UK and are reserved matters, except for in Northern Ireland where we will seek a legislative consent motion.

Key facts

- Official research indicates that the market for automated vehicles in the UK will be worth £28 billion by 2035. The Government is investing over £200 million in research and testing infrastructure to ensure the UK remains one of the best places to develop this technology.
- Connected and Automated Vehicle technologies have the potential to greatly reduce the occurrence of road traffic collisions. In 2015 85.7% of reported collisions that caused personal injury accidents in Great Britain involved human error.
- There are now over 100,000 vehicles in the UK fleet that have benefited from the Government Plug-in Car Grant for electric vehicles. More than 13,800 ultra low emission vehicles were registered in the first quarter of 2017, an increase of 17% from the same period in 2016.
- The Government has committed to spend £600 million during this Parliament to support the growing market for ultra-low emission vehicles, and a further £270 million funding was announced at Autumn Statement 2016. The UK is the largest market for electric vehicles in the EU and a global leader in electric vehicles' development and manufacture – 1 in 5 electric cars sold in the EU in 2016 was made in the UK.

SPACE INDUSTRY BILL

“Legislation will be introduced to ensure the United Kingdom remains a world leader in new industries, including [...] commercial satellites.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Boost the economy, British business, engineering and science by making the UK the most attractive place in Europe for commercial spaceflight.

The main benefits of the Bill would be to:

- Use commercial spaceflight to support the Modern Industrial Strategy to deliver a stronger economy by generating jobs and putting British business, engineering and science at the forefront of this technology.
- Secure continued growth in the UK space sector – which has been growing at 8% annually over the past decade – to secure a 10% share of the global space economy by 2030.
- Generate new business opportunities in developing local spaceport and spaceflight technology along with training, tourism and supply chain opportunities in more remote areas of the UK.
- Offer the UK’s world leading small satellite companies new options for low-cost, reliable access to space. Global small satellite launch and servicing could exceed £25 billion in revenues over 20 years with an untapped European regional market potentially worth around one third of this.
- Create new opportunities for the UK’s scientific community to carry out cutting-edge research in a micro-gravity environment by giving British scientists easier access to this unique environment by enabling them to launch from UK soil.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- New powers to license a wide range of new commercial spaceflight, including vertically-launched rockets, spaceplanes, satellite operation, spaceports and other technologies.
- A comprehensive and proportionate regulatory framework to manage risk, ensuring that commercial spaceflight in the UK remains safe.
- Measures to regulate unauthorised access and interference with spacecraft, spaceports and associated infrastructure – drawing on the UK’s extensive expertise – particularly in aviation security.
- To promote public safety by providing a regulatory framework to cover operational insurance, indemnity and liability.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the UK, as space and aviation are reserved matters.

Key facts

- The UK space industry is worth £13.7 billion to the UK economy and supports over 38,000 jobs.
- Emerging markets for small satellite launch offer an exciting opportunity to grow our space sector, create local jobs and inspire the next generation of British scientists and engineers.
- This Bill will help us achieve our ambition to grow the UK's share of the global space market from 6.5% to 10% by 2030.
- The UK was the third country to operate a satellite, after the Soviet Union and the USA, in April 1962 with Ariel 1.

HIGH SPEED RAIL (WEST MIDLANDS – CREWE) BILL

“A new bill will also be brought forward to deliver the next phase of high-speed rail.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Provide the powers to build and operate the next stage of the High Speed Two (HS2) network from the end of the Phase One route at Fradley to a junction with the West Coast Main Line just south of Crewe.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To allow cities in the north of England and Scotland to enjoy the increased capacity, improved connections, economic benefits and reduced journey times of HS2 sooner by accelerating the building of a connection to Crewe, as recommended by the Sir David Higgins’ report in 2014.
- To improve connections between our great cities, free up space on our existing rail lines, generate jobs and help us build an economy that works for everyone.
- To fulfil the manifesto commitment to “continue our programme of strategic national investments” (p. 23). It will continue to build the full High Speed Two “Y” network connecting London, Birmingham, Leeds and Manchester.

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.
- To set out the way railway regulation will apply to the railway.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would extend to the UK but concerns the route between Fradley and Crewe.

Key facts

- The HS2 line between Fradley and Crewe is scheduled to open in 2027.
- This is a further investment of £3.5 billion in the infrastructure this country needs.
- Journey times, already shortened by Phase One, will be reduced by a further 13 minutes for journeys between London and Crewe, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow. Cities not directly served by HS2 but connected to Crewe will also have faster journey times to and from London.

SMART METER BILL

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Allow the Government to continue to support the effective and efficient completion of the smart meter rollout.
- Allow the Government to oversee implementation and ensure the successful realisation of the £5.7 billion of net benefits delivered by smart meters.
- Enable the continued secure provision of the national smart meter infrastructure in Great Britain.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- The successful rollout of smart meters, which puts consumers in control of their energy use, helping them understand their energy and bills, bringing an end to estimated billing and transforming the experience of pre-payment customers.
- Protecting the operation of the national data and communication service to safeguard smart services at all times.
- Deliver the manifesto commitment to ensure that “smart meters will be offered to every household and business by the end of 2020, giving people control over their energy bills that they have not had before” (p.57).

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To extend the Government’s ability to make changes to smart meter regulations by five years, making sure the rollout is delivered effectively, and that benefits are maximised into the future.
- To introduce a Special Administration Regime which will provide insurance for the national smart meter infrastructure in the unlikely event that the company responsible for it were to become insolvent. The availability of a Special Administration Regime is standard practice for energy network companies, energy suppliers, and in other sectors such as water and rail.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to Great Britain.

Key facts

- Smart meters are a vital upgrade to energy infrastructure bringing our energy infrastructure into the twenty first century.
- We are making good progress with the rollout of smart meters, with nearly 7 million meters installed already by the end of March 2017.
- Smart meters will provide a net annual bill saving of £300 million in 2020 across

all households, rising to £1.2 billion a year in 2030.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS BILL

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Legislate for the National Insurance contribution (NICs) changes announced in the 2016 Budget and the 2016 Autumn Statement.
- Make the NICs system fairer and simpler. It will help ensure that we can continue to fund vital public services.
- This legislation does not relate to the discussion of Class 4 contributions at the time of the Spring Budget 2017.

Territorial extent and application

- The provisions in this Bill would apply to the UK.

3. MAKING OUR COUNTRY FAIRER

TRAVEL PROTECTION BILL

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Improve protection for holidaymakers by updating the UK's financial protection scheme for holidays.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To ensure the Air Travel Organisers' Licence (ATOL) travel protection scheme for holidaymakers keeps pace with innovation in the online travel market, and that appropriate protection is in place regardless of whether consumers book online or the high street.
- To make it easier for UK companies when selling holidays across Europe, as they will be able to trade under the UK's ATOL scheme rather than the regimes in each country they sell to.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To update the ATOL scheme and align it with enhancements to the EU and UK package travel regulations that predate people booking their holidays on the internet.
- The measures would:
 - enable the ATOL scheme to cover new digital business models and modern consumer purchasing behaviour;
 - align protection with that offered across Europe to allow UK established companies to sell more easily across borders.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the UK.

Key facts

- 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.
- The ABTA Holiday Habits Report 2016 identified that more than three quarters (76%) of UK consumers booked their holiday online in 2016.

DRAFT TENANTS' FEES BILL

“Proposals will be brought forward to ban unfair tenant fees, promote fairness and transparency in the housing market [...]”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Ban charging tenants 'letting fees' to improve transparency, affordability and competition in the private rental market.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To increase competition in the private rental sector, resulting in lower costs overall and a higher quality of service for renters.
- Reduced upfront costs for tenants.
- To deliver on the manifesto commitment to “shortly ban letting agent fees” (p.59), and make renting fairer and more affordable for millions of tenants. Banning letting agent fees will improve transparency for renters – currently, these fees are not explained clearly, meaning tenants are charged very different, and sometimes very high, fees for similar services.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Measures to ban landlords and agents from requiring tenants to pay letting fees as a condition of their tenancy.
- Measures to enforce the ban with provision for tenants to be able to recover unlawfully charged fees.

Territorial extent and application

- The ban would apply to England only. However, some minor amendments to the Consumer Rights Act 2015 may apply to England and Wales.

Key facts

- The English Housing Survey 2014-15 found that the average letting fees charged per tenancy is £223 and that median fees charged by agents increased by 60% between 2009-10 and 2014-15 (14% increase in mean). Shelter found that 1 in 7 tenants pay more than £500.
- Citizens' Advice Bureau found that 64% of tenants experienced problems paying letting agents' fees and 42% had to borrow money.
- An eight-week consultation on banning letting fees paid by tenants closed on 2 June. Responses will be used to inform the draft Bill, and the Government will respond fully in due course.

DRAFT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE BILL

“Legislation will be brought forward to protect the victims of domestic violence and abuse.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Transform our approach to domestic violence and abuse to ensure that victims have the confidence to come forward and report their experiences, safe in the knowledge that the state and justice system will do everything it can to both support them and their children, and pursue their abuser.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To protect victims of domestic violence and abuse.
- To give the justice system greater guidance and clarity about the devastating impact of domestic violence and abuse on families.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To establish a Domestic Violence and Abuse Commissioner, to stand up for victims and survivors, raise public awareness, monitor the response of statutory agencies and local authorities and hold the justice system to account in tackling domestic abuse.
- To define domestic abuse in law to underpin all other measures in the Bill.
- To create a consolidated new domestic abuse civil prevention and protection order regime.
- To ensure that if abusive behaviour involves a child, then the court can hand down a sentence that reflects the devastating life-long impact that abuse can have on the child.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill’s substantive provisions would apply to England and Wales only. The functions of the Domestic Violence and Abuse Commissioner in relation to Wales are to be determined in consultation with the Welsh Government.

Key facts

- The 2015/16 Crime Survey for England and Wales indicates 7.7% of women and 4.4% of men reported having experienced any type of domestic abuse in the last year. This is the lowest level since the survey began.
- Data from 2015/16 shows that 11% of all offences recorded by the police were flagged as domestic abuse related.

- The volume of prosecutions and convictions for domestic abuse are at the highest ever recorded. In 2015/16 prosecutions reached 100,930 and convictions 75,235.
- Around 1 in 5 children have been exposed to domestic abuse. Those who witnessed domestic abuse as a child were more likely to experience domestic abuse as an adult.

CIVIL LIABILITY BILL

“Legislation will also be introduced to [...] help reduce motor insurance premiums.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Ensure there is a fair, transparent and proportionate system of compensation in place for damages paid to genuinely injured personal injury claimants.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- Tackling the continuing high number and cost of whiplash claims to put money back in the pockets of motorists through reduced insurance costs.
- Ensuring that full and fair compensation is paid to genuinely injured claimants.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To tackle the rampant compensation culture and reduce the number and cost of whiplash claims by banning offers to settle claims without the support of medical evidence and introducing a new fixed tariff of compensation for whiplash injuries with a duration of up to two years.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to England and Wales.

Key facts

- The volume of road traffic accident related personal injury claims is around 50% higher than 10 years ago (520,000 claims registered in 2006/07 compared with 780,000 in 2016/17) despite huge advances in vehicle safety.
- Motorists could see on average savings of around £35 per year passed on through reduced insurance premiums.

COURTS BILL

“Legislation will also be introduced to modernise the courts system”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Reform our courts and tribunal system to improve access to justice, making better use of technology and modernising working practices.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To reform our world class courts system so that it provides straightforward and efficient access to justice for people, and provides targeted support and care for those who need it.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To put an end to the direct cross examination of domestic violence victims by their alleged perpetrators in the family courts and extend the use of virtual hearings, which will allow victims to participate in trials without having to meet their alleged assailant face-to-face.
- To enable those charged with some less serious criminal offences to opt to plead guilty, accept a conviction and pay a statutory fixed penalty online which will free up court time for more serious cases. Defendants will need to actively opt into this process and could still choose to have their case heard in court instead. An example would be where a first time offender has admitted to travelling on a train without purchasing a ticket. The reforms will also introduce digital services which will allow businesses to pursue their cases quickly, enabling them to recover debts more easily.
- To meet the demands of a modern justice system, by providing a better working environment for judges, allowing more leadership positions in the judiciary to be offered on a fixed term, and enabling judges to be deployed more flexibly to improve the opportunities for career progression.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply in full to England and Wales and in part to Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Key facts

- Reforming our courts, by making better use of technology and modernising working practices, will result in steady state savings to the taxpayer of £226 million once the reforms are implemented.

FINANCIAL GUIDANCE & CLAIMS BILL

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Establish a new arm's-length Single Financial Guidance Body that will replace three existing providers of publicly funded financial guidance. This measure aims to improve the UK's financial capability by providing a more joined-up service to help people make effective financial decisions.
- Strengthen the regulation of Claims Management Companies by transferring the regulatory responsibility to the Financial Conduct Authority.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To provide greater clarity and make it simpler for customers by having a single body responsible for all public financial guidance. The current public financial guidance service is delivered by the Money Advice Service, The Pensions Advisory Service and Pension Wise, with services overlapping. A single body will improve efficiency by reducing duplication and will deliver better value for money.
- To protect consumers from widespread malpractice across the Claims Management Companies sector, such as nuisance calls and encouragement of fraudulent claims, by transferring regulatory responsibility to the Financial Conduct Authority. This transfer will also help ensure that senior managers are personally held accountable for the actions of their business.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To establish a new statutory body, accountable to Parliament, with responsibility for coordinating the provision of debt advice, money guidance, and pension guidance.
- To enable the body's activities to be funded through existing levies on pension schemes and the financial services industry.
- To transfer the regulation of claims management services to the Financial Conduct Authority, and transfer complaints-handling responsibility to the Financial Ombudsman Service.
- To ensure the Financial Conduct Authority has the necessary powers to implement a claims management regulatory regime. This will include a new power which will allow the Financial Conduct Authority to cap the fees that Claims Management Companies charge consumers, as well as ensuring a more robust authorisation process for new firms who wish to enter the market.

Territorial extent and application

- The financial guidance measures would apply to the UK, except the provision of debt advice by the Single Financial Guidance Body which would apply to England only as debt administration is a devolved matter.

- Measures on regulating Claims Management Companies would apply to England and Wales only.

Key facts

- There is a clear demand for the services offered by the existing organisations. In 2015/16, Pension Wise assisted consumers via 61,000 telephone calls and face-to-face appointments, The Pensions Advisory Service handled 103,000 calls, and the Money Advice Service handled 300,000.
- Claims Management Companies offer support to consumers in relation to making a claim for compensation. They currently operate across six sectors: financial services, personal injury, employment, industrial injuries, criminal injuries and housing disrepair. Financial services claims represent 59% of market turnover and personal injury totals 40%.
- 76% of the public do not believe that Claims Management Companies tell the truth to their customers, and 23% of Claims Management Companies faced regulatory intervention in 2014/15.
- The 2016 Independent Review of Claims Management Regulation examined problems in the sector (such as nuisance calls and fraudulent claims) and concluded that stronger regulation was necessary. In order to deliver a step-change in the regulation of the sector, it recommended transferring regulatory responsibility for Claims Management Companies to the Financial Conduct Authority.

GOODS MORTGAGES BILL

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Continue the Government's work to deliver a consumer credit market that functions well and delivers a good deal for consumers by modernising outdated, Victorian-era legislation.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To provide increased protections to borrowers who have taken out a mortgage on goods that they own, such as their car (a "logbook loan"). Borrowers will be better informed about their loan and the Bill would provide safeguards if borrowers get into financial difficulty.
- To remove unnecessary burdens on firms that raise the cost of logbook lending.
- To create new opportunities for sole traders and partnerships to access finance by reforming goods mortgages and helping these businesses raise finance against their assets. It will also provide greater confidence to invoice financiers to lend to small, unincorporated businesses, and will make lending cheaper.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- Repealing the Victorian-era Bills of Sale Acts and replacing them with a Goods Mortgage Act which enables individuals to use their existing goods (such as a vehicle) as security for a loan, while retaining possession of the goods.
- Increasing protection for borrowers who get into financial difficulty, by introducing a new requirement for a lender to obtain a court order before seizing goods where a borrower has made significant repayments (where one third of the loan has been paid) and wants to challenge the repossession.
- Helping borrowers in financial difficulty by giving borrowers the right to voluntary termination by handing over their vehicle or other goods to the lender.
- Providing protection for innocent third parties who buy a vehicle subject to a logbook loan that may be at risk of repossession, and making it clearer that borrowers who knowingly sell goods with a logbook loan attached could be committing fraud.

Territorial extent and application

- In line with the Law Commission's recommendations, the Bill would apply to England and Wales.

Key facts

- The Bill would cut wasteful red tape faced by lenders that raise the cost of goods mortgage lending, such as onerous and expensive High Court registration –

complying with registration requirements currently costs each firm about £46 per goods mortgage. The Law Commission has estimated that abolition of High Court registration for mortgages of vehicles would save firms £2 million per year. These savings can be passed to consumers.

- Tens of thousands of bills of sale are registered each year – an average of 40,000 per year over the last five years. We estimate over 150 borrowers a year will directly benefit from the introduction of the requirement for a lender to obtain a court order where a borrower has made significant repayments and wants to challenge the repossession.
- Currently, it can cost invoice financiers between £480 and £1,735 to register general assignments of book debts given by sole traders or partnerships – reform of registration will cut these costs significantly to around £125 per registration, and reform will speed up financing to small businesses.

4. MAKING OUR COUNTRY SAFER AND MORE UNITED

ARMED FORCES (FLEXIBLE WORKING) BILL

“My Ministers will continue to invest in our gallant Armed Forces [...] and delivering on the Armed Forces Covenant across the United Kingdom.”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Support recruitment and retention in the Armed Forces by enabling flexible working arrangements for regular Service personnel.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To provide our Service personnel with modern, flexible opportunities to serve their country in way that allows them to better balance their family responsibilities, and which better suits their lifestyle aspirations and circumstances.
- To ensure that the Services are more representative of the people that they serve and have more choice in the way they live and work, which will be crucial in retaining and attracting key skills and in diversifying the makeup of the Armed Forces.
- This delivers on the manifesto commitment to “attract and retain the best men and women for our Armed Forces, including by engaging them on a flexible basis” (p.41).

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To amend the Armed Forces Act 2006 to enable forms of part-time service and limited geographic employment within the Regular Armed Forces. New flexible working provisions will enable Service personnel returning from special leave including maternity, shared parental and adoption leave to have more options to support an easier transition back into duty.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the whole of the UK, and would also extend to the Isle of Man and the British overseas territories (except Gibraltar).

Key facts

- The Armed Forces are working towards a 15% female recruitment target by 2020. There is currently a 10.2% female representation in the Armed Forces as a whole.

DATA PROTECTION BILL

“A new law will ensure that the United Kingdom retains its world-class regime protecting personal data”

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Make our data protection framework suitable for our new digital age, allowing citizens to better control their data.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To meet the manifesto commitments to give people new rights to “require major social media platforms to delete information held about them at the age of 18” (p.79) and to “bring forward a new data protection law” (p.80).
- To ensure that our data protection framework is suitable for our new digital age, and cement the UK’s position at the forefront of technological innovation, international data sharing and protection of personal data.
- To allow police and judicial authorities to continue to exchange information quickly and easily with our international partners in the fight against terrorism and other serious crimes.
- To implement the General Data Protection Regulation and the new Directive which applies to law enforcement data processing, meeting our obligations while we remain an EU member state and helping to put the UK in the best position to maintain our ability to share data with other EU member states and internationally after we leave the EU.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To establish a new data protection regime for non-law enforcement data processing, replacing the Data Protection Act 1998. The new rules strengthen rights and empower individuals to have more control over their personal data, including a right to be forgotten when individuals no longer want their data to be processed, provided that there are no legitimate grounds for retaining it.
- To modernise and update the regime for data processing by law enforcement agencies. The regime will cover both domestic processing and cross-border transfers of personal data.
- To update the powers and sanctions available to the Information Commissioner.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the UK. Data protection is a reserved matter.

Key facts

- Over 70% of all trade in services are enabled by data flows, meaning that data protection is critical to international trade.
- The digital sector contributed £118 billion to the economy and employed over 1.4 million people across the UK in 2015.

DRAFT PATIENT SAFETY BILL

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Improve how the NHS investigates and learns from mistakes by establishing an independent Health Service Safety Investigation Body.
- Encourage staff and other participants to share information freely with the Health Service Safety Investigation Body by prohibiting the disclosure of information held in connection with its safety investigations, creating a 'safe space' for staff.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To further improve patient safety in the NHS and instil greater public confidence in the provision of healthcare services in England, by ensuring serious incidents can be investigated by an independent and impartial body, without the need for expensive, lawyer-led inquiries where that is unnecessary.
- To embed a culture of learning and safety improvement across the NHS, so that when things go wrong, lessons are shared throughout the system.
- To deliver on the manifesto pledge to "legislate for an independent healthcare safety investigations body in the NHS" (p.69).

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To establish the Health Service Safety Investigation Body (HSSIB) in statute, providing it with clear powers to conduct independent and impartial investigations into patient safety risks in the NHS in England.
- To create a prohibition on the disclosure of information held in connection with an investigation conducted by the Health Service Safety Investigation Body, enabling participants to be as candid as possible. This prohibition will not apply where there is an ongoing risk to the safety of patients or evidence of criminal activity, in which case the HSSIB can inform the relevant regulator or the police.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would extend to England and Wales and apply in England only.

Key facts

- Major investigations such as the Public Inquiry into Mid Staffordshire NHS Foundation Trust and the Morecambe Bay Investigation have shown there is a need for a systemic approach to investigations and learning in the NHS. Since 2005, the cost of these and similar national investigations has been £37 million.
- Unsafe care has been estimated to cost between £1 billion and £2.5 billion each year in remedial action and patient care, litigation and compensation costs.

5. OTHER LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

EU (APPROVALS) BILL

The purpose of the Bill is to:

- Implement changes to international agreements between the EU and non-EU countries.

The main benefits of the Bill would be:

- To continue to fulfil our EU obligations whilst the UK is still a member of the EU.
- To allow the EU to agree greater cooperation between the competition authorities of the EU and Canada. This will allow competition authorities to share evidence collected during competition investigations to help prevent anti-competitive practices. The UK is interested in strong international competition rules, to ensure UK businesses can thrive internationally.
- To allow Serbia and Albania observer status at the EU Fundamental Rights Agency, helping contribute to stability in the West Balkans.

The main elements of the Bill are:

- To allow the UK to support EU measures granting Serbia and Albania observer status at the EU's Fundamental Rights Agency and an agreement to provide for enhanced cooperation between the competition authorities of the EU and Canada.

Territorial extent and application

- The Bill would apply to the UK.

Key facts

- Under the European Union Act 2011, the UK may not agree to an EU Council decision made under Article 352 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union until that decision has been approved by an Act of Parliament. Article 352 allows the EU to act in areas where it has not been given specific competence.
- The EU Fundamental Rights Agency provides expertise on fundamental rights to the EU institutions, Member States and countries seeking accession. Serbia and Albania are both seeking accession to the Agency.
- The EU-Canada competition agreement will allow competition authorities to share evidence collected during the course of competition investigations.

6. NON-LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

BREXIT: ENGAGEMENT WITH PARLIAMENT, THE DEVOLVED ADMINISTRATIONS AND BUSINESS

“My Ministers are committed to working with Parliament, the devolved administrations, business and others to build the widest possible consensus on the country’s future outside the European Union.”

- Government engagement with Parliament on EU exit has already been extensive. We will continue to support Parliament in its scrutiny role as we enter negotiations. As the Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union has made clear numerous times, we will keep the UK Parliament at least as well informed as the European Parliament as negotiations progress.
- Over the past 12 months the Government has engaged extensively on EU exit with businesses and trade bodies across all regions of the UK. This has included hundreds of meetings with stakeholders from the business community, from civil society and beyond. As we enter the negotiation phase we will look to intensify this work in order to test and validate positions and to continue to build support from the business community as we move forward.
- We have been clear from the start that the devolved administrations should be fully engaged in this process. The Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union resumed discussions with the Scottish and Welsh governments ahead of the first round of talks. We will continue to engage the devolved administrations as we seek a deal that secures the specific interests of Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales, as well as those of all parts of England.

Key facts

- Since the referendum result, the Government has met with hundreds of businesses from every sector and region of the UK economy.
- The Government has provided for four ‘Brexit’ themed debates in Government time – on issues from workers’ rights to security, law enforcement and criminal justice.
- Since the result of the referendum there have been a number of engagements, both bilateral and multilateral, between the UK Government, and each of the devolved administrations.

COUNTER TERRORISM REVIEW

“In the light of the terrorist attacks in Manchester and London, my Government’s counter-terrorism strategy will be reviewed to ensure that the police and security services have all the powers they need, and that the length of custodial sentences for terrorism-related offences are sufficient to keep the population safe.”

The purpose of the review

- This review of counter-terrorism legislation is part of a broader review of our whole approach to counter-terrorism. Urgent work is already underway which will ensure that Government is doing everything possible to address the threat from terrorism and keep the public safe, drawing on lessons from the recent attacks in London and Manchester.
- It will ensure that the police and security services have the powers they need to deal with terrorism and consider whether tougher prison sentences for those found guilty of terror offences are necessary. We will not hesitate to legislate if necessary.
- It will consider what further steps need to be taken to halt the spread of extremist material and poisonous propaganda online so there are no safe spaces on the internet for terrorists. This will include working internationally and encouraging tech companies to do more to remove harmful content from their networks.

The main elements of the review

- The review will cover:
 - counter-terrorism powers and other powers the Government can use to fight terrorism;
 - sentences for those convicted of terror offences;
 - working with online companies to reduce and restrict the availability of extremist material online.

COMMISSION FOR COUNTERING EXTREMISM

“A commission for countering extremism will be established to support the Government in stamping out extremist ideology in all its forms, both across society and on the internet, so it is denied a safe space to spread.”

This Government is committed to identifying and stamping out extremism across society, promoting pluralistic British values and reducing tolerance of extremism.

To support this we will be establishing a statutory Commission for Countering Extremism that will play a key role in supporting communities and the public sector to identify and confront extremism wherever it exists.

The Commission will:

- Identify examples of extremism and expose them;
- Help the Government to identify new policies to tackle extremism;
- Support the public sector and civil society in promoting and defending pluralistic values across all our communities.

Key facts

- The manifesto included a commitment to establish a new Commission for Countering Extremism. This will complement the Government’s broader programme of work to tackle extremism in all its forms.
- The Government published its Counter-Extremism Strategy in October 2015.
- The Strategy was the first of its kind. It is focused on: countering the extremism ideology; building partnerships with all those opposed to extremism; disrupting the most dangerous extremists; and building cohesive communities.

PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE GRENFELL TOWER FIRE

“My Government will initiate a full public inquiry into the tragic fire at Grenfell Tower to ascertain the causes and ensure that the appropriate lessons are learnt.”

On 15 June 2017, the Prime Minister announced a full public inquiry would take place to look into the circumstances behind the tragic fire which broke out in Grenfell Tower in the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

Key facts

- This will be a full public inquiry, in line with the Inquiries Act.
- The Government will appoint a judge to Chair the inquiry on the recommendation of the Lord Chief Justice.
- Residents, the families of the deceased, the Mayor of London and HM Opposition will be consulted on the terms of reference under which the inquiry proceed and the Government will agree the terms of reference, which will be published in consultation with the Chair of the Inquiry.
- The voices of residents and victims’ families must be heard by the inquiry and we will provide funding for their legal representation to make sure this happens.
- The Chair will determine who to call to give evidence (on oath) and the call for papers. The Government will cooperate fully.
- The Inquiry's report will be published to the Prime Minister and Parliament. Interim findings will provide a basis for early action.
- The Government has made a £5 million Grenfell Tower Residents’ Discretionary Fund available. Every household whose home has been destroyed as a result of the fire is receiving a minimum £5,500 payment from the fund. We will also ensure that until people are rehoused, the cost of temporary accommodation will be met on their behalf.
- People who lost their homes in the fire must be rehoused at the earliest possible opportunity and we will aim to do this within 3 weeks of the date of the disaster.
- We guarantee that we will rehouse people as close as practically possible to where they previously lived, meaning they can continue to access the same public services such as their local school or local GP. This rehousing would be in the same borough and, if not, a neighboring borough.
- On 15 June, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government announced the activation of the Bellwin scheme to help the council support the community. Under the scheme, financial assistance is available to local authorities to help with immediate costs following a disaster or emergency in their area that involves danger to life or property. They can apply to have 100% of their eligible costs above a threshold reimbursed.

- The Department for Communities and Local Government is urgently conducting an audit of all high rises in England by local authority. Fire and Rescue services will follow up the inspection of any buildings identified as high risk and action will be taken to safeguard residents where required.
- We will be assessing the position on Building Regulations, recognising the need to take account of public inquiry interim findings and conclusions.
- We will also develop a new strategy for resilience in major disasters – which could include a new Civil Disaster Reaction Taskforce that will help at times of emergency.

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ADVOCATE

“To support victims, my Government will take forward measures to introduce an independent public advocate, who will act for bereaved families after a public disaster and support them at public inquests.”

- The purpose of the Independent Public Advocate is to keep the bereaved and surviving victims of disasters informed of progress in any relevant investigation and make them fully aware how they can contribute to that investigation. The Public Advocate will be able to access information held by public bodies and will, where appropriate, report on or share that information with representatives of the victims.
- The Public Advocate would ensure that, in the event of disasters involving multiple fatalities and where there are numerous persons affected, no individuals or families are sidelined in what will necessarily be large and complex proceedings to determine the facts and causes of the events that have affected them.
- We will consult on the detail of our proposals to ensure that we focus the role on those events where the scale, complexity and public interest result in demands being made on our investigatory bodies, that put at risk their ability to adequately support and engage with victims and the bereaved.
- The role will support the existing systems and procedures for investigating deaths and inquiring into matters of public concern, to ensure that those directly affected by the events are able to fully access and effectively participate in the process.
- The role of the Public Advocate will apply to England and Wales. Separate jurisdictions for investigating deaths and mass fatalities operate in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Key facts

- Introducing a public advocate will build on reforms to the inquest system implemented in 2013 which included a right for victims to request documents, and guidance for coroner’s offices to provide updates at regular intervals and explain each stage of the process.

MENTAL HEALTH REFORM

“My Government will reform mental health legislation and ensure that mental health is prioritised in the National Health Service in England.”

Reform of legislation

- 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 Act has not been fully updated for 34 years, although the Mental Health Act 2007 made changes.
- We have already acted when we have seen problems with the use of the existing legislation. This year the police powers of detention under the Act were amended, and the Government has worked to reduce by 80% the numbers of people being detained in police cells in England since 2011/12 because of their mental ill health.
- The Government will now begin to consider what further reform of mental health legislation is necessary, including changes in how the Act is implemented on the ground.
- As we work towards a new Mental Health Act, we will review the mental health legislative landscape and publish recommendations on where new policy could provide greater rights for those experiencing mental health problems so they can live lives free from discrimination.
- As we set out in our manifesto, our considerations will include:
 - looking at why rates of detention are increasing and taking the necessary action to improve service responses;
 - examining the disproportionate number of those from certain ethnic backgrounds, in particular black people, who are detained under the Act;
 - reviewing the use of Community Treatment Orders, to see if they remain fit for purpose in helping people leaving hospital to receive better care and support in the community;
 - considering how the rights of family members to get information about the mental health and treatment of their loved ones can be improved;
 - ensuring that those with mental ill health are treated fairly, protected from discrimination, and employers fulfil their responsibilities effectively.

Making mental health a priority in the NHS

- It was this Government that gave parity of esteem to the treatment of mental health in the National Health Service. The Five Year Forward View for Mental Health sets out our ambitious programme for further system reform.

- The Government has backed this with a significant increase in funding: since 2010, spending on mental health has increased to a record £11.4 billion in 2016/17, with a further investment of £1 billion every year by 2020/21.
- The Government will continue to invest in new and better services across the whole spectrum of mental health conditions. In particular, making further improvements in early intervention, investing in community services and expanding access to 24/7 crisis care support both in the community and in A&E.
- The Government will publish a Green Paper on Children and Young People's Mental Health focused on helping our youngest and most vulnerable members of society receive the best start in life. This will make sure best practice is being used consistently and will help to accelerate improvements across all services so that children and young people get the right mix of prevention and specialist support.

Key facts

- The number of detentions made under the Mental Health Act is rising – there were 63,622 uses of the Act in 2015-16, an increase of 9% on the year before, and up 47% compared to 2005-06.
- The further £1 billion a year committed by 2020/21 for mental health started to enter the system in April 2017. This will improve services – putting Crisis Resolution and Home Treatment teams on a 24/7 footing, making more mental health response teams available in A&E, and improving perinatal mental health.

SOCIAL CARE

“My Ministers will work to improve social care and will bring forward proposals for consultation.”

- We will work to address the challenges of social care for our ageing population, bringing forward proposals for consultation to build widespread support.
- The ageing population presents one of our nation’s most profound challenges. It raises critical questions as to how as a society we enable all adults to live well into later life and how we deliver sustainable public services that support them to do so.
- The Government has already invested an additional £2 billion to put social care on a more stable footing and alleviate short-term pressures across the health and care system. However, further reform is required to ensure that the system is prepared to meet the challenges of the increasing numbers of over 75s.
- To address these questions, the Government will work with partners at all levels, including those who use services and who work to provide care, to bring forward proposals for public consultation. The Government will consult on options to encourage a wider debate.
- The consultation will set out options to improve the social care system and to put it on a more secure financial footing, supporting people, families and communities to prepare for old age, and address issues related to the quality of care and variation in practice.

Key facts

- The number of people aged 75 and over is expected to increase by 70% between 2015 and 2035.
- At the same time, the proportion of the total population which is represented by older people is expected to increase to 365 per 1,000 working age people by 2037, from 280 in 1971.
- There is a threefold variation in the proportion of care providers rated ‘good’ or ‘outstanding’ by the Care Quality Commission between the highest and lowest council areas in England.

DIGITAL CHARTER

“proposals for a new digital charter will be brought forward to ensure that the United Kingdom is the safest place to be online.”

- We will develop a Digital Charter that will create a new framework which balances users’ and businesses’ freedom and security online.
- The Charter will have two core objectives: making the UK the best place to start and run a digital business and the safest place in the world to be online.
- We will work with technology companies, charities, communities and international partners to develop the Charter; and we will make sure it is underpinned by an effective regulatory framework.
- We are optimistic about the opportunities on offer in the digital age, but we understand these opportunities come with new challenges and threats – to our security, privacy, emotional wellbeing, mental health and the safety of our children. We will respond to these challenges, assuring security and fairness in the new digital age and strengthening the UK’s position as one of the world’s leading digital economies.
- We strongly support a free and open internet. But, as in the offline world, freedoms online must be balanced with protections to ensure citizens are protected from the potential harms of the digital world. We will not shy away from tackling harmful behaviours and harmful content online – be that extremist, abusive or harmful to children. And we will make sure that technology companies do more to protect their users and improve safety online.
- Many of these challenges are of an international nature, so we will open discussions with other like-minded democracies and work with them to develop a shared approach. The Prime Minister has already started this process, securing an agreement with G7 countries to strengthen their work with tech companies on this vital agenda.
- Britain’s future prosperity will be built on our technical capability and creative flair. Through our Modern Industrial Strategy and digital strategy, we will help digital companies at every stage of their growth, including by supporting access to the finance, talent and infrastructure needed for success and by making it easier for companies and consumers to do business online.

Key facts

- Working with partners, we have supported robust action to tackle harmful material posted online:
 - the Internet Watch Foundation has shared information on approximately 35,000 indecent images of children with six major tech companies

(Facebook, Microsoft, Twitter, Yahoo, Adobe and Google) so they can remove them from their services;

- the Police Counter-Terrorism Internet Referral Unit has secured the removal of over 270,000 pieces of terrorist-related content since its creation;
 - the Digital Economy Act introduces protections for children from seeing adult material online.
-
- The success of the digital economy is vital to the success of the whole economy, contributing £118 billion to the economy in 2015: over 7% of the UK's Gross Value Added.

PUBLIC FINANCES

“My Ministers will strengthen the economy so that it supports the creation of jobs and generates the tax revenues needed to invest in the National Health Service, schools, and other public services.

My Government will continue to improve the public finances, while keeping taxes low. It will spread prosperity and opportunity across the country through a new modern, industrial strategy.”

- We will reflect on the message voters sent at the General Election – while always remembering that we have to balance the books and eliminate the deficit we inherited following the financial crisis. This is to ensure that future generations do not pay when we fail to live within our means.
- Our Autumn Statement last year set out a balanced plan to keep the public finances under control, while allowing us to invest in the public services on which we all depend like the NHS and schools. We will reflect on this at future fiscal events such as this year’s Autumn Budget.
- The Government values the important work that public sector workers do in delivering essential public services. We can only have well-funded public services and high standards of living if we deliver a stronger economy and increase our productivity.
- We have committed to budget balance – matching what the Government spends with what we raise in taxation – by the middle of the next decade.
- In the interim, the Government will reduce the structural deficit to less than 2% of GDP and get debt falling as a percentage of GDP by 2020/21. In their March forecast, the Office for Budget Responsibility judged that the Government remains on track to meet its interim targets.
- These rules take a balanced approach, combining the flexibility to support the economy if necessary in the near term, and the commitment to return the public finances to a sustainable position in the long term. The Chancellor will set out levels of tax and spending at future fiscal events, but we have been clear that we want to keep taxes as low as possible for ordinary working people.
- This fiscal framework has provided the space for additional investment in the productive capacity of the UK economy through the new National Productivity Investment Fund announced at Autumn Statement 2016. This is targeted at four areas that are critical for productivity: transport, digital communications, research and development and housing. It will provide for an extra £23 billion of investment between 2017/18 and 2021/22.

Key facts

- The deficit has now has been cut by three-quarters from its post-war peak of 9.9% of GDP in 2009/10. The deficit was 2.5% in 2016/17, a level not seen since before the 2008 financial crisis.
- The Office for Budget Responsibility expects that borrowing will fall to 0.7% of GDP by 2021/22, which is forecast to be the lowest level as a share of GDP in two decades.

SCHOOLS AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

“My Government will continue to work to ensure that every child has the opportunity to attend a good school and that all schools are fairly funded. My Ministers will work to ensure people have the skills they need for the high-skilled, high-wage jobs of the future, including through a major reform of technical education.”

We want every child to go to a good or outstanding school. We will look at all options and work with Parliament to bring forward proposals that can command a majority.

We want to make sure all children, regardless of where they live or their background, can get a world-class education that unlocks talent and creates opportunity. We want to make Britain the world’s Great Meritocracy: a country where everyone has a fair chance to go as far as their talent and their hard work will allow, where advantage is based on merit not privilege.

Thanks to our reforms there are 1.8 million more children in schools rated good or outstanding than in 2010.

Delivering enough school places is one of the Government’s top priorities. We have already committed £5.8 billion for local authorities up to 2020 to deliver new school places, on top of our investment in the free schools programme.

We will continue to encourage more people, schools and institutions with something to offer to come forward and help deliver more good school places.

To continue the growth of good or outstanding school places, we have made available to academies and maintained schools a £140 million Strategic School Improvement Fund.

We will continue to convert failing maintained schools into academies so that they can benefit from the support of a strong sponsor, and we are focused on building capacity across the system to enable this, including through growing new multi academy trusts.

Key facts

- There are now 18,726 good or outstanding schools, up by 3,829 since 2010.
- Over 6.6 million pupils are taught in good or outstanding schools, up by 1.8 million since 2010.
- We have already committed £5.8 billion up to 2020 to deliver new school places, on top of our investment in the free schools programme.
- Over 50 new schools are expected to open in September 2017. There are currently over 350 new schools in the pipeline that will create over 150,000 places when the schools reach capacity.

Fairer Funding

We believe that the current arrangements are unfair and we remain committed to changing them.

The way funding is distributed to schools in England is not fair. Across the country, schools teaching children with the same needs gets markedly different amounts of money for no good reason. The data that we use to allocate funding to local authorities is over a decade out of date.

That is why we recently consulted on a National Funding Formula for schools, and why we will deliver on our manifesto commitment to make funding fairer. This has been widely welcomed across the sector.

Since 2010 the schools budget has been protected in real terms. This Government has committed to increase the school budget further, as well as continuing to protect the Pupil Premium to support those who need it.

We know that how schools use their money is also important in delivering the best outcomes for pupils. The Government has produced tools, information and guidance to support improved financial health and efficiency in schools.

Technical Education

This Government is determined to create a world-class technical education system and see technical excellence valued as highly as academic success.

We will be investing an extra half a billion pounds a year in England's technical education system.

The Post-16 Skills Plan, published in July 2016, confirmed the Government's acceptance of all 34 of the recommendations made by the Independent Panel on Technical Education to improve technical education.

The centrepiece of the proposals was the introduction of 15 technical education routes (within which sit "T-levels") based on standards designed by employers and grouping together occupations where there are shared training requirements.

Each route would allow progression from Level 2, which is the GCSE-equivalent, to level 5, the Higher National Diploma equivalent for college-based, and to level 7 for apprenticeships.

As part of our Industrial Strategy, we will also deliver on our plans for new Institutes of Technology. These will enable more young people to take advanced technical qualifications and become key institutions for the development of the skills required by local, national and regional industry.

We will also continue to create millions of apprenticeships and to ensure that they are of high quality, so that employers get access to the skills they need.

And we will continue to work towards making it easier for young people to take technical and vocational routes, so that they can make effective choices about how these will benefit their careers and future study.

Key facts

- We will be investing an extra half a billion pounds a year in England's technical education system, once the reforms are fully implemented, to increase the hours of learning and introduce work placements.

NORTHERN IRELAND

“My Government will work in cooperation with the devolved administrations, and it will work with all of the parties in Northern Ireland to support the return of devolved government.”

- The overriding priority for the UK Government in Northern Ireland remains the restoration of devolved power-sharing government in Stormont by the statutory deadline of 29 June.
- This Government believes in devolution. It is right that decisions over local services – like health, education, transport and economic development – are taken by local politicians in locally accountable political institutions.
- As the manifesto made very clear, the UK Government remains fully committed to the Belfast Agreement and its successors, and the principles embedded in these – including governing in the interests of the whole community and working in partnership with the Irish Government to restore devolved government in accordance with the well-established three-stranded approach.
- Intensive political talks are underway in Belfast. The UK Government is working with the main Northern Ireland parties and, as appropriate, the Irish Government to restore a fully functioning inclusive Executive and Assembly. The Prime Minister has met with the main Northern Ireland parties and the Taoiseach in recent days to support the process to restore devolved power-sharing government.
- The re-establishment of the Executive in Northern Ireland will support the full implementation of the Stormont House and Fresh Start Agreements. The Government will work closely with the Northern Ireland Executive and the Irish Government to deliver the remaining commitments of these agreements. These include further steps to tackle paramilitary activity and continued work to build consensus for the creation of the new institutions to address the legacy of Northern Ireland’s past.

Key facts

- At the Northern Ireland Assembly elections in March the people of Northern Ireland voted in large numbers to make clear their overwhelming preference for the re-establishment of devolved government. Those elected at this poll now have a responsibility to give Northern Ireland the Assembly and Executive which the people want and need.
- It is crucial that the Executive is in place to address and take advantage of the challenges and opportunities that Northern Ireland faces – particularly as the UK prepares to leave the EU.
- There has been significant progress on the implementation of the Stormont House and Fresh Start Agreements but it is clear that more work is needed to deliver the remaining commitments in these agreements, particularly in building the necessary consensus on legacy issues in Northern Ireland.

NATIONAL LIVING WAGE AND WORKERS' RIGHTS

“The National Living Wage will be increased so that people who are on the lowest pay benefit from the same improvements in earnings as higher paid workers. My Ministers will seek to enhance rights and protections in the modern workplace.”

- There are currently 31.95 million people in work – 372,000 more than this time last year.
- The employment rate is at 74.8% – its joint highest rate since records began back in 1971.
- While record numbers of people are in employment, there have been reports of some employers not treating their staff in a way that we would expect.
- We are committed to building an economy that works for everyone and we are clear that employers must take their employment law responsibilities seriously.
- This means making sure workers are paid properly and enjoy the rights to which they are legally entitled.
- The Government introduced the new National Living Wage in April 2016 to provide a significant boost to the earnings of the lowest paid, whilst recognising that this needs to be affordable for businesses.
- Hence the National Living Wage will be increased to 60% of median earnings by 2020, meaning that the wages of the lowest paid will increase faster than average in order to get there.
- And after 2020, the National Living Wage will continue to be increased so that these workers will benefit from the same improvements in earnings as the average worker.
- We want to make sure employment rules and rights keep up to date to reflect new ways of working, and that is why in October we asked Matthew Taylor to conduct an independent review into modern employment practices.
- We recognise the importance of being open to new and innovative ways of working – and having a skilled and flexible workforce is part of what makes the UK an attractive place to do business.
- But it is also crucial that workers receive a decent wage and that people working in all sorts of jobs are able to benefit from the right balance of flexibility, rights and protections.
- The Matthew Taylor Review of Employment Practices is an important step towards us ensuring fairness for everyone in work and we look forward to receiving the report shortly.

Key facts

- Over 2 million workers were estimated to be covered by the National Minimum and National Living Wage in April 2017 – around 9% of all employees.
- The introduction of the National Living Wage benefitted over 1.5 million employees in April 2016 and contributed towards the lowest earners' fastest pay rise in 20 years. The 4.2% increase in the National Living Wage to £7.50 in April 2017 was estimated to benefit up to 2 million workers. It means an increase in earnings of over £500 a year for a full-time worker on the National Living Wage rate.
- Since April 2016, the National Living Wage has added £1,400 to the annual income of those in full-time work on minimum wage.
- Between 2015 and 2016, earnings for those on the lowest pay grew more than twice as fast as those on the highest pay (6.2% growth at the fifth percentile, and 2.5% growth at the 95th percentile). The Office for National Statistics highlighted the probable role of the National Living Wage in driving this growth, and note that the growth at the fifth percentile is the highest it has been since the data series began in 1997.
- The Matthew Taylor Review of Modern Employment Practices was commissioned in October 2016 to help us understand whether working rights are in need of modernisation to keep up with new ways of working.

TACKLING THE GENDER PAY GAP AND DISCRIMINATION

“My Government will make further progress to tackle the gender pay gap and discrimination against people on the basis of their race, faith, gender, disability or sexual orientation.”

Gender Pay Gap

- This year we introduced mandatory Gender Pay Gap reporting regulations for large employers.
- To help tackle the causes of the Gender Pay Gap, we have introduced Shared Parental Leave, and extended the right to request Flexible Working. We are also doubling the free childcare entitlements for working parents of 3 and 4 year olds, and we introduced Tax-Free Childcare from April 2017. In the 2017 Budget, we allocated £5 million to support returners who have taken a break from work.

Race

- The Race Disparity Audit was announced in August 2016 to look into racial disparities in public services stretching right across Government. The report will be published later this year. It will highlight the differences in outcomes for people of different backgrounds in every area from health to education, employment to welfare, skills and criminal justice.
- The Government welcomed Ruby McGregor-Smith’s review of 'Race in the workplace', and we are working with Sir John Parker, Chairman of Anglo American Plc., to improve the ethnic diversity of boards by 2021.

Faith

- In December 2016, Dame Louise Casey published her independent review on how to boost opportunity and integration in isolated and deprived communities. We will bring forward plans for tackling these issues in the coming months through a new integration strategy.

LGB&T Equality

- We have established a £3 million programme from 2016 to 2019 to prevent and address homophobic, biphobic and transphobic bullying in schools.
- To support transgender equality we have increased investment in Gender Identity Services and issued new guidance to prisons on the treatment and management of transgender offenders.

Disability

- In February 2017, the Minister for Disabled People announced 11 new disability sector champions who have recently articulated their shared ambition to encourage businesses to make their accessibility information prominent and share best practice, adopting the motto “Disability Visibility”.
- We are promoting the use of social enterprises which support disabled people, both through increasing the use of the Social Value Act 2012 in central government procurement, and through the development of the wider Industrial Strategy.

Key facts

- The gender pay gap for all employees is 18.1% - the lowest on record.
- McKinsey estimates that increasing gender equality in work could add £150 billion to the UK economy by 2025.

CRITICAL NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

“My Government will bring forward proposals to ensure that critical national infrastructure is protected to safeguard national security.”

- The Government will bring forward proposals to consolidate and strengthen Government’s powers to protect national security. This will ensure that foreign ownership of companies controlling important infrastructure does not undermine British security or essential services.
- Our liberal, open economy depends on us making sure that investment in critical assets is safe. The proposals will ensure that the Government has the information it needs to assess threats to national security and the powers to act on them. It is important that we protect national security, while remaining an open and liberal international trading partner and a global champion of free trade and investment.
- The proposals will enable the UK Government to scrutinise significant foreign investment only for the purposes of protecting national security and will give the UK Government powers to intervene in those transactions which raise national security concerns.

Key facts

- The UK is one of the world’s top destinations for Foreign Direct Investment. It has the third highest Foreign Direct Investment stock (the amount of existing foreign investment) in the world, behind the US and China.
- A 2015 ranking of countries by Foreign Direct Investment as a proportion of GDP showed the UK at 51% – the highest proportion in the G20.
- The World Trade Organisation and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development recognise the fundamental importance of allowing member countries to protect their national security.

HOUSING

“Proposals will be brought forward to [...] help ensure more homes are built.”

- We have not built enough homes in this country for generations. In order to fix the dysfunctional housing market, we need to build more of the right homes, in the right places, and ensure the housing market works for all parts of our community.
- This will help to tackle the increasing lack of affordability by bringing more properties onto the market. It will slow the rise in housing costs relative to the rise in wages, and help ordinary working people gain better access to this most basic of necessities. It will help more ordinary working families buy an affordable home and will bring the cost of renting down.
- In February we published a Housing White Paper, which proposes end-to-end action across the whole housing system, with measures to:
 - release more land for homes where people want to live;
 - build the homes we need faster;
 - get more people building homes;
 - support people who need help now.
- We will deliver the reforms proposed in the White Paper to increase transparency around the control of land, to “free up more land for new homes in the right places, speed up build-out by encouraging modern methods of construction and diversify who builds homes in the country” (p.70).
- We will consult and look to take action to promote transparency and fairness for leaseholders. We will look at the sale of leasehold houses and onerous ground rents, working with property developers, the Competition and Markets Authority and others as outlined in the Housing White Paper.

Key facts

Getting more homes built

- In 2016, the median house price in England was nearly eight times the median earnings – an all time record high.
- Home ownership among 25-34 year-olds in England has fallen from 56% in 2005/06 to 38% in 2015/16, whereas the percentage of 25-34 year-olds living in the private rented sector increased from 24% to 46% over the same time period.
- 189,650 net additional homes were delivered in 2015/16 in England, up 11% on 2014/15 and the highest level since 2007/08. We need to sustain that momentum to meet the affordability challenge. All credible sources agree we need between 225,000 and 275,000 new homes per year to tackle this problem.

Leasehold reform: ground rents and service charges

- The Department for Communities and Local Government estimates there were 4 million residential leasehold dwellings in England in the private sector in 2014/15 and that 1.2 million of these were leasehold houses.
- Land Registry figures show leasehold made up 43% of all new-build registrations in England and Wales in 2015, compared to 22% in 1996. In addition the percentage of residential sales that were leasehold grew in every English region between 2011 and 2015.
- Direct Line for Business research in 2016 suggested that the average annual ground rent was £371 for new builds and £327 for older properties.
- The Government will launch a consultation on leasehold in due course. We will consider responses to the consultation and work with stakeholders to promote transparency and fairness for leaseholders.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

“My Ministers will ensure that the United Kingdom’s leading role on the world stage is maintained and enhanced as it leaves the European Union.

“As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, committed to spending zero point seven per cent of national income on international development, my Government will continue to drive international efforts that increase global security and project British values around the world.

“My Government will work to find sustainable political solutions to conflicts across the Middle East. It will work to tackle the threat of terrorism at source by continuing the United Kingdom’s leading role in international military action to destroy Daesh in Iraq and Syria. It will also lead efforts to reform the international system to improve the United Kingdom’s ability to tackle mass migration, alleviate poverty, and end modern slavery.”

Global Britain

- As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, NATO, the G7, the G20 and the Commonwealth, the UK continues to play a leading role globally. The UK is the only major country which will simultaneously meet the NATO target of spending 2% of our GDP on defence and the UN target of spending 0.7% of our gross net income on development. The Government will hold fast to a vision of a Global Britain that is respected abroad, tolerant at home, engaged in the world and working with our international partners to advance the prosperity and security of our nation for generations to come.

Counter-Daesh

- The UK has a comprehensive strategy to defeat Daesh, working as part of the 71 member Global Coalition, in which we continue to play a leading role. Daesh is being defeated. The Coalition assess it has lost 66% of the territory it occupied in Iraq and 47% in Syria. Its finances have been hit, its leadership is being killed and its fighters are demoralised. Defeat in Mosul and Raqqah will devastate Daesh’s so-called caliphate, but neither will be a fatal blow. This is a fight that will take time and patience. We are focused on humanitarian aid and actively seeking an end to the conflict in Syria.

Middle East

- The UK’s longstanding position on the Middle East Peace Process is clear: the UK supports a negotiated settlement leading to a safe and secure Israel living alongside a viable and sovereign Palestinian state, based on 1967 borders with agreed land swaps, Jerusalem as the shared capital of both states, and a just, fair, agreed and realistic settlement for refugees. The Government is committed to making progress towards a two-state solution and believes that negotiations will only succeed when they are conducted between Israelis and Palestinians, supported by the international community.
- The UK has played a leading role in diplomatic efforts in Yemen, including

bringing together key international actors to try to find a peaceful solution. The Government will provide over £1 million to the UN Special Envoy's office to bolster the UN's capacity to facilitate the peace process.

Extremism

- The Government is unwavering in its commitment to tackling extremism in all its forms. The problem is a global one, so we will work internationally to reinforce our domestic efforts. Extremism attacks the fundamental values that bind us as a global community and undermines our efforts to build a better, more tolerant world. Collective international action, and strong partnerships with civil society and industry, will be necessary to tackle effectively the growing global threat from extremism.

Mass migration

- The UK is committed to improving the international response to mass movements of refugees and migrants. We want to embed the principle of 'first safe country' to encourage migrants to seek protection in the first safe country they can reach and reduce dangerous secondary movements, which threaten migrants' lives and open them to exploitation.
- We must strengthen international adherence to legal frameworks that distinguish between refugees and economic migrants, so we can provide proper protection for refugees and reap the economic benefits controlled migration can bring while discouraging abuse of the immigration system. All states should maintain the right to control their borders and accept returns of their nationals when they have no right to remain elsewhere.

Alleviating poverty

- We remain committed to achieving the UN's Global Goals and ending extreme poverty by 2030.

Modern slavery

- The UK is taking an ambitious approach to tackling modern slavery. We are advocating for better international coordination to deliver commitments made and ensure governments and international agencies prioritise interventions and resources to tackle modern slavery, bring perpetrators to justice and support victims.

Climate change/Paris Agreement

- The UK remains committed to taking a lead in the global response to climate change. The Paris Agreement is the right global framework for protecting the prosperity and security of future generations, while keeping energy affordable and secure for our citizens and businesses.
- The Prime Minister spoke to the US President following his decision to pull the US out of the Paris Agreement, expressing her disappointment with the decision

and stressing that the UK remained committed to the Paris Agreement, as she set out recently at the G7.

Key facts

- **Daesh:** Around 1,110 UK personnel are supporting the counter-Daesh campaign, with approximately 295 involved in delivering training Iraqi forces. UK personnel in the region have helped to train more than 18,000 members of the Iraqi security forces.
- **Modern slavery:** In January the Prime Minister's Modern Slavery Implementation Task Force agreed a three-strand international strategy: working in countries with links to slavery in the UK (a Home Office lead); working in priority countries with high prevalence of modern slavery (an FCO lead); and working through multilateral fora (a DfID lead). In March we brought modern slavery to the UN Security Council for an open debate, raising the profile of the issue.
- **Alleviating poverty:** Between 2011 and 2015, the UK:
 - supported 69.5 million people, including 36.4 million women, to gain access to financial services to help them work their way out of poverty;
 - supported 11.3 million children in primary and lower secondary education, of whom 5.3 million were girls;
 - supported 5.6 million births with skilled birth attendants;
 - reached 30 million children under the age of 5, and breastfeeding/pregnant women with relevant nutrition interventions.
- Our aid programmes are responding to humanitarian crises around the world including famine in parts of South Sudan and risk of famine in Somalia.
- **Middle East:** The UK is the fourth largest donor to Yemen, committing £103 million in humanitarian aid to Yemen for 2016/17. The UK Government is matching pound-for-pound public donations up to £5 million to help provide life-saving assistance across Yemen.
- By the end of 2016, the UK had resettled more than 5,000 people under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme and the Vulnerable Children's Resettlement Scheme, as part of our commitment to take 23,000 people by 2020.
- The UK has committed £2.46 billion since 2012, our largest ever response to a humanitarian crisis, and making us the second largest bilateral humanitarian donor to the Syria crisis.
- UK help has already provided:
 - almost 25 million food rations (19.7 million in Syria; 5.3 million in the region);
 - over 7.9 million medical consultations (6.8 million in Syria; 1.1 million in the region);
 - over 9.5 million relief packages (8.6 million in Syria; 946,000 in the region).

ARMED FORCES

“My Ministers will continue to invest in our gallant Armed Forces, meeting the NATO commitment to spend at least two per cent of national income on defence, and delivering on the Armed Forces Covenant across the United Kingdom.”

NATO 2% commitment

- The first duty of any Government is the safety and security of the British people at home and abroad. That is why we have committed to meeting the NATO target to spend at least 2% of our GDP on defence until 2022 and increase spending by at least half a per cent more than inflation every year.

Key facts

- The UK has the second largest defence budget in NATO and the fifth largest in the world.
- The UK was one of only five NATO allies to spend 2% of their GDP on defence in 2016. We spent 2.17%.
- The UK is one of ten NATO allies that meets the NATO target of spending 20% of its annual expenditure on major equipment and research and development.

Armed Forces Covenant

- The Armed Forces Covenant was enshrined in law in the 2011 Armed Forces Act and is a commitment from the nation that those who serve or have served, and their families, are treated fairly and not disadvantaged in their day-to-day lives as a result of their military service. Special consideration is also appropriate in some cases, especially for those who have given most such as the injured and bereaved.
- The Government, local authorities, the wider public sector, charities, commercial organisations and civil society all have a role in supporting the Armed Forces community. This includes support to veterans in the areas of employment, healthcare, housing, education, and financial advice.

Key facts

- The Covenant was enshrined in law in the 2011 Armed Forces Act.
- The £200 million Forces Help to Buy scheme, launched in April 2014, supports Service families aspiring to home ownership. Since its launch the scheme has disbursed £154 million (10,203 payments) to applicants (up to April 2017).
- Since the launch of the Armed Forces Covenant the Government has committed £250 million for the Covenant Fund over 25 years and provided a further £355 million in LIBOR bank fines to support military charities and organisations.

CONSUMER MARKETS, INCLUDING THE ENERGY MARKET

“My Government will ensure fairer markets for consumers. This will include bringing forward measures to help tackle unfair practices in the energy market to help reduce energy bills.”

- The Government will publish a green paper that will closely examine markets which are not working fairly for consumers, and is prepared to act where necessary.
- This will look across markets at how to help consumers avoid being caught out by unfair terms and subscription traps. We will also consider ways to help them enforce their rights, including through more widespread use of alternative dispute resolution.
- It will include measures aimed at helping consumers to get a better deal in individual essential markets like telecoms, where we will make billing easier to understand for customers.
- In the housing market we will look at ways we can streamline the home buying process so it is cheaper, faster and less stressful for people when they make the biggest purchase of their life.
- We have committed to extending the price protection currently in place for some vulnerable energy consumers to more of those on the poorest value tariffs. We are considering the best way to do this – whether through action by the regulator or legislation.
- Progress has been made in recent years to improve competition in the energy retail market, but it is clear that more needs to be done. That is why we are legislating to allow the Government to continue to support the effective and efficient completion of the smart meter rollout, putting customers in control of their energy use. We will also support initiatives to improve switching and transparency in the market.

Key facts

- Citizens Advice Bureau estimates that 2 million customers have problems cancelling subscriptions each year, and 4 out of 5 people who had a problem with recurring payments did not realise they had signed up until money was taken from their account.
- Consumer access to alternative dispute resolution is mandatory in some regulated markets, and over half a million consumer complaints were resolved in this way in 2016.
- According to Ofcom, 40% of people have never switched their mobile provider, and an estimated 70% have never switched landline.
- In 2016 7.7 million gas and electricity customers (16% of the market) switched supplier, but around two thirds of domestic customers remain on poor value

standard variable tariffs.

- In March 2017, the average standard variable tariff for Big Six customers was £1,086 and the average cheapest tariff was £875, which shows that many customers could be saving around £211 every year.
- The Competition and Markets Authority found that domestic customers on standard variable tariffs were paying around £1.4 billion more than they would if the market were functioning effectively.
- There are now over 50 energy suppliers in the domestic retail energy market, up from 13 in 2010.

CONTACT DETAILS

Bill	Lead Department(s)	Press Office contact
Legislation		
Agriculture Bill	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	020 8225 8331
Armed Forces (Flexible Working) Bill	Ministry of Defence	020 7807 8935
Automated and Electric Vehicles Bill	Department for Transport	020 7944 3021
Civil Liability Bill	Ministry of Justice	020 3545 8970
Courts Bill	Ministry of Justice	020 3545 8970
Customs Bill	HM Treasury	020 7270 5238
Data Protection Bill	Department for Culture, Media and Sport, Home Office	020 7211 2088 020 7035 0804
Draft Domestic Violence and Abuse Bill	Home Office Ministry of Justice	020 7035 3535 020 3334 3536
EU (Approvals) Bill	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 6245
Finance Bills	HM Treasury	020 7270 5238
Financial Guidance and Claims Bill	Department for Work and Pensions	0203 267 5141
Fisheries Bill	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	020 8026 3906
Goods Mortgages Bill	HM Revenue and Customs	020 7270 4563
HS2 2A Bill	Department for Transport	020 7944 3021
Immigration Bill	Foreign and Commonwealth Office	020 7035 0804
International Sanctions Bill	Foreign and Commonwealth Office	020 7008 3121
National Insurance Contributions Bill	HM Revenue and Customs	03000 585031
Nuclear Safeguards Bill	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 8930
Draft Patient Safety Bill	Department for Health	020 7210 6330

Repeal Bill	Department for Exiting the European Union	020 7276 0432
Smart Meter Bill	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 8930
Space Industry Bill	Department for Transport	020 7944 2662
Draft Tenants' Fees Bill	Department for Communities and Local Government	030 3444 2694
Trade Bill	Department for International Trade	020 7215 5078
Travel Protection Bill	Department for Transport	020 7944 3021
Non-legislative briefs		
Armed Forces	Ministry of Defence	020 7218 2165
Brexit	Department for Exiting the European Union	020 7276 0432
Commission for Countering Extremism	Home Office	020 7035 3830
Consumer Markets, including the Energy Market	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	0207 215 5969
Counter Terrorism Review	Home Office	020 7035 4304
Critical National Infrastructure	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 6245
Digital Charter	Department for Culture, Media and Sport	020 7211 6145
Foreign Affairs	Foreign and Commonwealth Office	020 7008 3100
Housing	Department for Communities and Local Government	030 3444 2694
Independent Public Advocate	Ministry of Justice	020 3334 3536
Mental Health Reform	Department for Health	020 7210 5010
National Living Wage and Workers' Rights	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy	020 7215 5947
Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Office	028 9052 7856
Public finances	HM Treasury	020 7270 4583

Public Inquiry into the Grenfell Tower fire	Department for Communities and Local Government	030 3444 2694
Schools and Technical Education	Department for Education	020 7783 8300
Social Care	Department of Health	020 7210 5010
Tackling the Gender Pay Gap and discrimination	Department for Education	020 7654 6157