



# The Labour Policy Roadmap – post-conference update

A sectoral breakdown of the  
party's pledges and ambitions

DODS UK Political Intelligence



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## Introduction

With a general election due by January 2025, Labour leader Keir Starmer and his shadow ministerial team have been gradually setting out the party's policy plans to show it is a government in waiting. While gaps and detail remain, Labour has outlined ambitions and proposals across a broad range of areas, including the economy, energy, and health. However, the party has also rowed back on some pledges, mostly due to concerns about the impact on the public finances. That has drawn criticism from some of inconsistent policymaking and a lack of ambition. The uncertain economic outlook, with sluggish growth, elevated inflation and borrowing costs, and conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East, suggests some of Labour's plans could evolve further or be dropped altogether before it unveils an election manifesto. Nevertheless, a picture is emerging of how a Labour government would run the country if voters hand Starmer the keys to Number 10 Downing Street.

This Dods Political Intelligence report provides an updated compilation of Labour's pledges and ambitions across a range of policy areas following the party's annual conference in Liverpool, based on party statements, speeches, and comments by Starmer and other senior Labour officials, and some media reports. The first compilation was published in late June 2023 can be accessed [here](#).

## Policy

On 23 February 2023, Starmer set out Labour's "Five Missions for a Better Britain":

- Secure the highest sustained growth in the Group of Seven, with good jobs and productivity growth in every part of the country.
- Make Britain a "clean energy superpower" to create jobs, cut bills and boost energy security with zero-carbon electricity by 2030, accelerating to net zero.
- Build an NHS "fit for the future" by reforming health and care services to speed up treatment, harnessing life sciences and technology to reduce preventable illness, and cutting health inequalities.
- Reform the police and justice system, to prevent crime, tackle violence against women, and stop criminals getting away without punishment.
- Break down barriers to opportunity by reforming the childcare and education systems, raising standards, and preparing young people for work and life.

The following compilation of pledges for each government policy area is based on Labour statements, speeches, and comments by senior party figures, unless hyperlinked to an alternative source. To improve navigation of the report, some pledges are repeated where they are particularly significant to multiple policy areas. Dods does not vouch for the accuracy of the media reports cited.

## Business, Economy and Financial Services

- Implement a Green Prosperity Plan to ramp up annual investment in the green economy to £28bn after 2027. The original plan announced in 2021 involved £28bn investment per year.
- Pursue a policy of 'securonomics' focusing on the economic security of the nation, and protect the independence of the Bank of England, Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR), and the civil service.
- UK debt to fall as a share of GDP and day-to-day spending must be sustainably funded.
- Put forward a new Charter for Budget Responsibility, guaranteeing in law that any government making a significant and permanent tax and spending change will be subject to an independent forecast from the OBR.
- Revive the Industrial Strategy Council, drawing together employers, trade unions and universities, and placing it on a statutory footing.
- Cut business rates for small and medium-sized businesses. In the longer term, replace business rates with a system that supports entrepreneurship, rewards businesses that move into empty premises and incentivises investment.
- Impose new targets to get planning decisions on renewable energy projects down to months from years.
- Encourage local authorities to identify land for development and ensure that local communities who host infrastructure feel the benefits.
- Update the industrial relations framework, giving trade unions greater freedom to organise, represent and negotiate.
- Abolish the non-domiciled, or non-dom. tax status.
- Labour has [no plans for a wealth tax](#), such as a mansion tax on expensive properties, and will also not increase capital gains tax or raise the top rate of income tax.
- End private schools' exemption from value-added tax and business rates in the first Labour budget and use the revenues towards helping children in state schools.
- Target fraud, financial waste, and inefficiency, including crack down on ministers' use of private jets, and aim to cut the government's spending on consultancies by half over the next parliament by requiring departments to demonstrate value for money before hiring consultants
- Appoint a Covid Corruption Commissioner, supported by investigators, to recover fraudulently obtained Covid grants.
- Create a new National Wealth Fund with a target that for every pound of public investment put in will leverage three times as much in private sector investment.
- Reconnect with Europe while remaining outside of the EU, the single market and the customs union, using the 2025 UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement review as an opportunity to reduce trading friction on food, agricultural, medical and veterinary goods.
- Strengthen mutual recognition of professional standards and qualifications with Europe.
- Give communities and devolved nations powers to drive private sector growth, including enabling councils to take over empty retail units.
- Provide a £600m contingency fund to support struggling firms and energy intensive industries, paid for by the one-off windfall tax on oil and gas producers.
- Buy, make, and sell more in Britain, to shorten supply chains and make UK economy more resilient to global events, including investing in reshoring and ensuring more public contracts go to British companies.
- Develop a competition and takeover regime to protect the productive capacity of British firms, including from hostile takeovers and asset strippers, and reduce hasty lay-offs in recession.
- Look at corporate governance rules to see how long-termism can be embedded into UK's regulatory structures.
- Scrap the private equity carried interest loophole to reduce incentive for asset stripping.
- Double onshore wind by 2030, double offshore wind by 2035, triple solar power by 2030, and invest in tidal, nuclear, hydrogen.



- Establish an Office for Value for Money to monitor public spending and introduce consumer protection regulation in areas like buy-now-pay-later.
- A new National Procurement Plan to ensure social value is mandatory in contract design.
- Introduce new Fair Work Standard to recognise best employers.
- Expand economic devolution in England by the end of first term, including a Take Back Control bill in first King's Speech. Constitutional reform to also replacing the House of Lords with an elected second chamber.
- Ensure that "[multinational tech companies pay their fair share of tax](#)", after rowing back on past pledge to increase the levy charged on revenues of tech companies operating in the UK.
- Raise stamp duty surcharge on overseas buyers.
- Dropped past pledges to nationalise Royal Mail, energy and water companies, though it remains committed to nationalising the railways.

(Emily Evans – Political Consultant covering Financial Services and the Economy @EmilyCEvans)

## Industry

- Introduce an industrial strategy in partnership with business, civil society and trade unions with four key missions: delivering clean power by 2030, caring for the future, harnessing data or the public good, and building a resilient economy.
- Establish a new Industrial Strategy Council on statutory footing to support long-term planning and policy consistency
- Increasing research and development spending from public and private sources to 3% of GDP.
- Make Britain a hub for starting a business, based on December 2022 Start-Up, Scale-Up report. This will include freeing up institutional investment from pensions funds and ISAs, alongside a reformed independent British Business Bank with ability to leverage external funds; a new Procurement Council of Experts to improve performance; and encourage investment with R&D tax credit system.
- Support high streets by cutting business rates for small businesses, a £700m voucher scheme to help small firms make energy efficiency measures, tackle late payment by making large companies publish information on payment practices, give councils powers to take over empty shops; and introduce town centre patrols.
- [Double](#) the size of the co-operative sector in the UK.
- Guarantee Royal Mail's Universal Service Obligation (USO) in a way that is affordable and accessible for all users and financially sustainable for the long term. Work with Royal Mail and unions to expand role of postal workers and support local economies with innovative products and services.
- Set up a supply chain taskforce to review supply chain needs across critical sectors including defence, energy, medicines, and food.
- Create a new Cabinet Subcommittee on National Resilience responsible for preparedness and resilience policy, conduct an urgent review of COBRA, and appoint a Minister for Resilience within the Cabinet Office to coordinate department-wide responses.
- Match-fund investment in a decade-long plan to drive innovation in the green steel sector, including in hydrogen and electric arc furnace technology.
- Publish a semiconductors strategy within the first parliamentary session.

## Energy

- Amended Green Prosperity Plan to “ramp up” investment in the green economy annually to £28bn by 2027. This will support targets to more than double onshore wind capacity, triple solar capacity and quadruple offshore wind capacity.
- Create a new National Wealth Fund to invest in a range of initiatives including: £2bn to part-finance eight new “gigafactory” battery plants in the West Midlands, the North East, the North West and the South West; £3bn for the transition of the steel industry including investment in six clean steel plants; £1.8bn in port infrastructure upgrades including nine renewable-ready ports; £500m for green hydrogen manufacturing including the world's largest hydrogen electrolyser plant; and £1bn for net-zero industrial clusters in every region of the country. It will also support offshore wind investment into nine areas: Forth and Tay, Humber, East Anglia, Solent, North West and North Wales, Belfast Harbour, North East Scotland, North East England and the Celtic Sea.
- End North Sea oil and gas exploration but honour any existing licences in operation at the time of the election, including Rosebank off the coast of the Shetland Islands—the UK's largest undeveloped oil field.
- Create Great British Energy, a new publicly-owned clean power generation firm based in Scotland, within the first year in government to help achieve target of clean energy by 2030, cut bills and strengthen energy independence. GB Energy will invest in green energy technologies

alongside the private sector, and will provide up to £600m for local authorities and up to £400m low-interest loans each year for communities as part of a Local Power Plan.

- Deliver a Warm Homes Plan to upgrade 19 million homes with energy saving measures over a decade, to help cut annual household bills by £1,000, and ensure that all homes are upgraded to EPC rating of at least C. This will see annual public investment in home energy reach £6bn in the second half of the parliament.
- An annual £500m British Jobs Bonus fund, allocated as capital grants to encourage companies to invest in the development of clean technologies.
- Plans for expansion of grid infrastructure to accelerate the deployment of new renewable generation, and reform the planning system to ensure communities benefit from hosting grid infrastructure.
- A rolling programme of electrification to help decarbonise UK's transport system.
- Accelerate planning decisions for renewable energy projects to months from years, including by dismantling the grid queue to speed those that are ready to connect.

(Jack Green-Morgan – Political Consultant covering Energy and Climate)

## Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

- Invest in gigabit broadband and develop UK supply chains in 5G technology.
- Introduce regulation that opens data while enshrining consumer rights.
- Use new capabilities in [data analysis and AI to deliver better public services](#), built on frameworks and institutions that build public trust and uphold the privacy and security rights of UK citizens.
- Close the digital divide by improving digital education in schools.
- Direct Ofcom to strengthen consumer protections in the broadband market and ensure there is an industry-wide social tariff for low-income families.
- Toughen legislation that protects people from [online harms](#), including “legal but harmful” material, and impose new criminal sanctions on those responsible for promoting damaging content and establish a new ombudsman.
- Bring in new rights, protections and access to training for workers to keep pace with the changing nature of work and technological advancements.
- Secure the [BBC's independence](#) and ensure it can continue to be a universal, publicly-owned and funded public service broadcaster.
- Introduce a statutory regulator for English football, with a strong voice for fans, financial regulation to prevent more clubs going bust, and distribution down the pyramid to support lower league clubs and communities.
- Introduce 'Creative Compact' to ensure boosting creative industries is a critical part of growth plans, including encouraging growth in creative clusters outside London and Southeast.

## Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

- Reconfigure funds for farming and fishing to support sustainable practices, smaller traders, local economies and community benefits.
- Embed in policy the responsibility for farmers to conserve, enhance and create safe habitats for birds, insects and other wild animals, and encourage the growth of wildflowers.
- Issue new guidance to end the use of antibiotics for routine, preventative purposes with farm animals.
- Establish a science innovation fund to promote the most sustainable forms of farming and fishing, with support earmarked for the small-scale fishing fleet.
- Review the allocation of UK fishing quotas to promote the most sustainable fishing practices, in a way which benefits coastal communities and the small-scale fishing fleet.
- Protect habitats and species in the 'blue belts' of the seas and oceans surrounding the UK and its overseas territories and consult on the creation of National Marine Parks around the UK.
- Set guiding targets for plastic bottle deposit schemes, working with food manufacturers and retailers to reduce waste.
- Enhance and strengthen the Hunting Act, end the badger cull, make illegal hunting and all wildlife crime a reportable offence, and improve enforcement and prosecution rates for the persecution of birds of prey.
- Ban fox trail hunting.
- Require shops to prominently label items containing real fur and phase in a ban on all fur imports. Introduce and enforce a total ban on ivory trading.
- Initiate a large tree planting programme, working with farmers and foresters to promote biodiversity and better flood prevention.
- End rotational heather burning.
- Launch an independent review into the economic, environmental and wildlife impacts of driven grouse shooting.
- Ban wild animals in circuses.
- Pass a Clean Air Act, establish a legal right to breathe clean air and place new duties on ministers to ensure air quality guidelines are met.
- Invest in [mitigating and adapting to the effects of climate change](#) by improving flood defences and the resilience of national infrastructure to extreme weather.
- Oppose [fracking](#) and commit to banning it in England.
- Examine ways to prevent environmental harms and human rights abuses in [supply chains](#).
- Pass a "[right to roam act](#)", which could allow national parks to adopt the right to wild camp, as well as expand public access to woodlands and waterways.
- Set mandatory targets to [halve water utility leaks](#), strike off company directors who continually breach and ignore their responsibilities, ensure payments of dividends are linked to key performance metrics.
- Deliver a [land-use framework](#) in England that supports sustainable farming and improves our national biodiversity.
- Ensure that at least 50 percent of all food purchased by the public sector would be locally produced and sustainable, equivalent to £1.2bn of public money spent on quality food.

(Dr Joshua Wells – Political Consultant covering Environment, Food And Rural Affairs [@Dr\\_jrwells](#))

## Trade

- Reconnect with Europe while remaining outside of the EU, the single market and the customs union, using the 2025 UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement review as an opportunity to reduce trading friction on food, agricultural, medical and veterinary goods.
- Strengthen mutual recognition of professional standards and qualifications with Europe.
- Aim to strike [trade deals](#) that prioritise jobs, businesses and livelihoods while promoting Labour values around the world, including human rights, workers' rights, trade union freedom, equality, protecting the environment and ensuring the highest standards for consumers.
- Work with devolved governments, trade unions, and local authorities to introduce new binding responsibilities for trade negotiators to deliver for the whole of the UK.
- Reform the Trade Remedies Authority to safeguard industry from trade dumping practices and take account of the impact of trade injuries.
- Use human rights protection clauses to tackle the use of modern slavery in supply chains (source as above).
- Establish a new arms export regime that is transparent, free from arbitrary judgements and committed to upholding international law.

## Health

- Train 10,000 more nurses and midwives, 7,500 more doctors, 700 more district nurses, and 5,000 new health visitors per year.
- Produce a long-term workforce plan for the NHS, with independent projections for staff numbers, new career paths into the NHS, and new types of health and care professionals including an inaugural fair pay agreement.
- Provide an extra £1.1bn to help the NHS beat the backlog, with extra clinics at evenings and weekend, providing two million more appointments each year.
- Set up a £171m per year Fit For The Future Fund to provide the NHS with new technology, including artificial intelligence and double the number of scanners, to help spot diseases more quickly and cut waiting times,
- Ban junk food adverts targeted at children.
- Introduce a scheme for senior doctors across the UK to address retention issues and recognise that the tax treatment of pensions has discouraged some from continuing in the workforce.
- Target ambulance waiting times to seven minutes for cardiac arrest, four hours for A&E.
- Reduce heart attacks and strokes by a quarter within a decade and ensure 75 percent of cancer is diagnosed at stage one or two.
- To cut waiting lists, patients will be able to visit nearby hospitals where faster treatment is available
- Use spare capacity in the private sector to treat NHS patients.
- Improve routes for referral to specialist services in the community, such as allowing opticians to refer into hospitals and greater self-referral in areas where it is appropriate.
- Improve data-sharing and portability in health and care, while guaranteeing data is safeguarded and used ethically.
- Develop a strategy to ensure that women and girls have access to safe, high-quality healthcare.
- End the black maternal mortality gap.
- Provide 700,000 extra dentistry urgent appointments a year, incentivise new dentists to work in areas most in need, introduce supervised toothbrushing in schools for three to five-year olds, targeted at areas with highest childhood tooth decay.
- Support Conservative policy to raise the legal age for smoking by one year every year.

(Joshua Opeaye – Political Consultant for Health and Trade @joshuaopeaye)



## Social care and mental health

- Launch a [national care service](#) to be implemented over several parliamentary terms.
- A [10-year programme of investment and reform](#), including a new deal for care workers to ensure they get better pay, terms and conditions, training and career progression.
- Support for [unpaid family carers](#) to improve work and family life balance, including improvements in flexible working and care leave.
- A new principle of “[home first](#)” as a care setting, including greater housing options, home adaptations, and technology to help people to continue to live independently.
- Recruit 8,500 new mental health staff.
- Guarantee mental health treatment within a month of referral.
- Provide specialist mental health support in every school and create an open access mental health hub for children and young people in every community. Publish the [first long-term plan](#) to improve mental health outcomes and halve the suicide rate declining within five years.

## Work and Pensions

- Target the highest employment in the G7.
- Reduce the Universal Credit [taper rate](#).
- Simplify Universal Credit and reform out of work support so that it provides a path to good, secure and well-paid jobs that match the skills and experience of workers.
- Introduce an Employment Rights Bill within the first 100 days in government, including a ban on zero-hour contracts, end fire and rehire practices, and address gender pay gaps.
- Ask parliament to repeal the Minimum Service Levels Bill within first 100 days.
- Stamp out blacklisting, including updating regulations to outlaw the use of predictive technologies for blacklisting, and empowering employment tribunals to order the destruction of any digital or other list, and give trade unions a legal and reasonable right to access workplaces.
- Maintain the Conservative government's two-child benefit cap.
- Decline to commit to the so-called triple lock, which ensures the state pension is raised in line with either inflation, average earnings, or 2.5 percent, whichever is highest. Decision on whether to include commitment in the manifesto will depend on state of economy at time of elections.
- Provide a safety net for people who lose their job or cannot work due to ill health or disability.
- Replace the current system of work capability assessments with a system that supports people to live with security.
- Modernise job centres to ensure they focus on work progression as well as support people to navigate the benefits system, job search and retraining.
- Reform the [access to work scheme](#) to allow people looking for work to apply without a job offer and receive an in principle indicative award.
- Provide targeted help for the over-50s seeking employment and offer back-to-work support and guidance to those who have worked but recently left the labour market, and improve information on work, savings and retirement.
- Ensure working-age adults with disabilities have [greater choice and control](#) over their support and personal budgets.
- Close the disability pay gap.

(Dean Sabri - Head of Dods UK Political Intelligence covering Health and Social Care policy  
[@Dean\\_Sabri](#))

## Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

- Build 1.5m new homes over five years, including opportunities for first-time buyers and reforming the planning system to remove blockages to investment in housing and infrastructure.
- Deliver new towns with homes, green spaces, reliable transport links and high streets.
- A package of devolution to mayors with stronger powers over planning and housing investment.
- “Planning passport” for urban brownfield development, with fast-track approval and delivery of high-density housing on urban brownfield sites.
- Support first-time buyers of homes in new developments with a government-backed mortgage guarantee scheme.
- Upgrade four million homes to Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) band C in their first term and invest £2.3bn per year to provide financial support for households to insulate their homes.
- Deliver affordable homes in a new zero carbon homes programme, ensuring all council and housing associations reach EPC band C. This comes alongside a commitment to provide funding to support councils and housing associations to build new homes to Passivhaus standards.
- Reform how land is valued when acquired by councils through “compulsory purchase orders”, by removing “hope value” from being included in the purchase price.
- Starmer has [said](#) he would award councils and residents more power to build on the green belt in order to meet housing need.
- Restore housing targets and give English councils more powers to [build on green belt land](#).
- Starmer has [said](#) the party’s target for home ownership will be 70 percent, and Nandy has [said](#) that first-time buyers will get a “comprehensive” mortgage guarantee scheme and “first dibs” on new homes.
- Introduce a Renters Charter including ending no-fault evictions, four-month notice for landlords, national register of landlords, and new rights for tenants to make repairs and have pets.
- Continue the levelling up agenda by devolving decision-making away from Westminster to those with experience, knowledge, and expertise in local areas.
- Labour will make it a constitutional requirement that the political, administrative, and financial autonomy of local government should be respected by central government, [according](#) to ‘A New Britain: Renewing our democracy and rebuilding our economy’, a report from the Commission on the UK’s Future chaired by Gordon Brown.
- The report from the Commission on the UK’s Future also recommends that local government should be given greater long term financial certainty to support investment, including at least three-year financial settlements.

(Fionnuala Quinn - Political Consultant for Local Government, Housing and Communities  
[@Fionnuala\\_Q](#))

## Transport and Infrastructure

- Make electric vehicle ownership more affordable by offering interest free loans for new and used electric vehicles to those on low to middle incomes to remove the upfront cost barrier; and trialling a national scrappage scheme, as well as accelerating the rollout of charging points and targeting left-behind areas.
- Accelerate the roll-out of charging points on streets, particularly in regions like Yorkshire, the North West and the West Midlands.
- Reinstate the 2030 ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel cars.
- Provide 10-year funding cycles for automotive R&D, to match that given to aerospace, and secure critical mineral partnerships with ally countries.
- Invest £2bn to part-finance [eight gigafactory battery plants](#) to support electric vehicle sector.
- Bring the railways into public ownership as contracts with existing operators expire.
- Cannot commit to building HS2 beyond Birmingham after Conservative government cancelled the northern leg of the project in October 2023, but working with local authorities to ensure it can deliver transport infrastructure between and within cities to support growth.
- Commission an independent expert inquiry into HS2 to learn lessons for the future.
- Local leaders should be able to shape local rail services, fares services and timetables, through partnership agreements between local government, metro mayors and National Rail, according to the [Report of the Commission on the UK's Future](#).
- Overhaul bus services as part of Take Back Control Bill by giving greater control over fares and routes to local government and devolving the Bus Services Operators Grant to all councils, according to media reports and following [Report of the Commission on the UK's Future](#). Franchising would also be made available to all parts of England, and the ban on municipal bus ownership would be lifted.
- Support the principle of [Clean Air Zones](#), phased in carefully and accompanied by a just transition plan. However, Starmer moved to back a Labour candidate's call for a delay in the expansion of the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) in Greater London after initially supporting it.
- Support local authorities to provide safe, accessible [walking routes](#) and cycling infrastructure.
- Support the principle of devolving stable, longer term infrastructure budgets, as recommended by the National Infrastructure Commission.
- Reform the UK Infrastructure Bank so borrowers commit to creating jobs with decent and enforceable conditions. Bank should also include workers' representatives on its board, publish an annual report on the geographical spread and impact of its investments, and support supply chain resilience and industrial strategy.
- Labour has not announced substantial policy plans for the aviation sector since urging the government to protect jobs and set commitments on climate change during the Covid crisis.

(Jack Williamson – Political Consultant for Transport and Infrastructure)

## Foreign Affairs and Development

- New mission statement for the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) based on five goals, including strong armed forces, championing UK prosperity, using climate action to drive growth, using development to promote UK security health, and establishing UK as a trusted and influential partner.
- Develop new multilateral alliances on specific issues. Ed Miliband, Shadow Secretary of State of Climate Change and Net Zero, has called for a "[Clean Power Alliance](#)" of the leading nations on climate change.
- Push for climate action as a fourth pillar at the United Nations.
- Carry out a complete audit of UK-China relations, following a three Cs strategy: challenge, compete, and, where possible, cooperate.
- Build strong relations with India and Pakistan whilst respecting human rights and depoliticising the Kashmir dispute.
- Make Brexit work by taking advantage of global trading opportunities and strengthening relations with the EU, including reducing friction on food, agricultural, medical and veterinary goods, participating in the Horizon scheme, strengthening mutual recognition of professional standards, and improving links between students and universities.
- Bring the UK back into the [Dublin Agreement](#).
- Return to spending 0.7 per cent of GNI on overseas development aid as soon as the fiscal situation allows.
- Considering keeping development within the FCDO, rather than reinstating a separate Department for International Development (DfID) as previously advocated by Starmer.
- Setup a new taskforce to coordinate private sector support for development finance in line with the government's priorities.
- Push for a new international law of ecocide to criminalise the wilful and widespread destruction of the environment.

## Defence

- Conduct a Strategic Defence and Security Review within the first year in office.
- [Stop planned cuts](#) to armed forces troop numbers.
- Appoint a new [Armed Forces Commissioner](#) to be a public voice for personnel and their families, improve service life, and strengthen parliamentary oversight.
- Secure a new defence and security agreement with the EU, including regular summits.
- Apply a '[NATO test](#)' to all major defence programmes in government to ensure commitments to the alliance are fulfilled in full.
- Use the UK's position on the UN Security Council to push for more strategic arms limitations and nuclear disarmament.
- Continue the UK's support for Ukraine and pursue action internationally to punish Russian President Vladimir Putin and his allies for their part in the war.
- Push to [seize Russian assets](#) frozen in the UK and use them to finance Ukraine's reconstruction.
- Commission the National Audit Office (NAO) to conduct a full audit of Ministry of Defence spending and make the MoD the first department subject to Labour's planned Office for Value of Money's regime on spending decisions.
- Fully incorporate the Armed Forces Covenant into law.
- Establish a new arms export regime that is transparent, free from arbitrary judgements and committed to upholding international law.

(Harry Banton - Deputy Head of Dods UK Political Intelligence covering Foreign Affairs, International Development, And Defence)

## Education

- Recruit [more than 6,500 new teachers](#).
- Considering a [means-tested offer on childcare](#), after ruling out universal free childcare.
- [Remove barriers](#) that prevent councils from opening more maintained nurseries and childcare provision.
- Introduce breakfast clubs for every primary school in England.
- Enable [schools to co-operate with their local authority](#) more closely on admissions.
- Want schools to provide wraparound childcare support and strengthen link between early years services and schools.
- Children should have access to sport and extra-curricular activities by age of 10.
- Train more primary teachers in maths teaching and develop maths skills in nurseries.
- Ensure private schools pay VAT and business rates. [Previously the party had said it remove private schools' exemptions from VAT and business rates by withdrawing their charitable status](#).
- Consult on replacing Ofsted's one-word school grading system with a "[report card](#)", bring multi-academy trusts (MATs) into the remit of inspection, and introduce a new annual review of safeguarding, health and safety, attendance and off-rolling.
- Establish a new set of regional improvement teams to work as partners with schools in responding to areas of weakness identified in new Ofsted school report cards.
- Launch a National Excellence Programme for teachers, including a recruitment fund, and continued professional development, including on special educational needs (SEN).
- Embed essential digital and life-skills across the school curriculum.
- Create a mental health hub for children and young people in every community and mental health support in every secondary school.
- Labour's May 2021 Ending Violence Against Women and Girls report advocated training on sexist incidents, requirement for government to collect data on sexual harassment in schools and colleges, and zero-tolerance to sexism in education settings.
- Transform the Apprenticeship Levy into a new Growth and Skills Levy enabling firms to spend up to 50 percent of their levy contributions on non-apprenticeship training. The new levy would fund specialist training colleges to equip workers for local industries, particularly in renewables, nuclear, engineering, computing and modern toolmaking.
- Set up a new expert body, Skills England, to help meet skills needs across all regions, including a list of approved qualifications for businesses to spend their levy revenue on developed in collaboration with devolved authorities, businesses, unions and other experts.
- Combine and devolve adult education budgets to mayors and combined authorities, and simplify the funding landscape for colleges to enable them to respond to local skills needs.
- Recruit [more than 1,000 careers advisers](#) for schools and colleges and re-introduce two weeks of work experience.
- Ban unpaid internships, except when part of an education or training course.
- Establish Fair Pay Agreements covering a range of issues, including in-work training.
- Aim to create a world class vocational education system and apprenticeships by 2030, with local government having a greater role in determining training in their area. Includes having 75 percent of young people qualified to Level 3 and 85 percent in a sustained destination by 2030.
- [Reform university](#) tuition fees system to lower pay-back costs for graduates, after Starmer dropped pledge to scrap university tuition fees.
- Increase private and public R&D spending to 3 percent of GDP, improve collaboration between universities, business and local economic institutions, enable universities to develop self-sustaining local clusters of innovation and investment, and Introduce 10-year R&D funding settlements to support innovation.
- Labour's Start-up, Scale-Up report recommendations include encouraging more spin-outs from UK universities and building on the R&D tax credit system.

- Create 7,500 more medical school places, 10,000 more nursing and midwifery clinical placements per year, and train 5,000 more health visitors.
- Reduce school uniform costs by setting a maximum limit of three branded items across uniform and PE kit.
- Carry out a review of early years provision in England, chaired by former Ofsted chief inspector Sir David Bell.
- Introduce supervised toothbrushing in schools for three to five-year olds, targeted at areas with highest childhood tooth decay.
- Provide schools with funding to deliver evidence-based early language interventions.
- Improve coordination between education, social care and other services that support families by piloting the expansion of a children's identification number, like an NHS number. Carry out an expert-led Curriculum and Assessment Review to consider provision from the start of primary through to the end of compulsory education.
- Include a creative or vocational subject as one of the non-EBacc subjects in pupil's Progress and Attainment 8.
- Revise delivery of the Early Career Framework (ECF), deliver a Teacher Training Entitlement, and introduce a new mentoring framework for headteachers and school leaders.
- Review bursaries and restructure teacher retention payments into one scale incorporating different factors such as subject and geography.
- Introduce one-to-one mentors for children in Pupil Referral Units.

(Tom Hunter – Principal Political Consultant covering Education and Skills [@thetomhunter](https://twitter.com/thetomhunter))

## Home Affairs

- A points-based system for immigration, including linking the shortage occupation list to training plans for tackling skills shortages in the UK and ending a 20 percent reduction in the minimum salary required to get a visa for jobs on a government shortage occupation list.
- Get [net migration falling](#) in the medium and long-term, but Labour has not set a target
- Establish a [cross-border police unit](#), fast-track decisions and returns to clear the asylum claims backlog and end hotel use.
- A new agreement with France and other countries to cooperate on asylum claims.
- Abandon policy of [sending migrants to Rwanda](#) and instead hire additional National Crime Agency investigators to tackle people-smuggling gangs. Re-enter the EU migrants returns scheme, but renegotiate the Dublin Convention, and open new resettlement schemes to enable legal entry for refugees with family connections.
- Set new [targets for caseworkers](#) to double asylum decisions.

## Justice

- Halve the level of violence against women and girls within a decade by having specialist rape courts and support for rape and domestic abuse victims, specialist rape units and domestic abuse workers in every police force, tackle online misogyny, and introduce a new Domestic Abuse Register to track offenders.
- Labour's May 2021 Ending Violence Against Women and Girls report advocated policies including introducing a VAWG bill, increasing sentences for rape, stalking and domestic murder, and consultation on a new street sexual harassment offence.
- Aim to halve incidents of knife crime within a decade by cracking down on violent crime, making grooming and criminal exploitation of children illegal, access to mental health workers in schools and youth workers into hospital emergency departments and custody suites, and tackling online sites selling machetes and dangerous knives.
- Raise confidence in every police force to its highest levels by hiring 13,000 new neighbourhood police and PCSOs, patrols of town centres, overhaul training, misconduct and vetting procedures, including mandatory anti-racism training, support the Police Covenant, and a strong antisocial behaviour plan.
- Raise the proportion of crimes solved by increasing the Crown Prosecutor pool by 50 percent, new joint arrangements for the police and Crown Prosecution Service, tackle bureaucracy, introduce a new direct entry scheme for detectives, and significantly strengthen the Victims' Bill.

(Mia Terra St. Hill - Political Consultant covering Home Affairs, Justice and Equalities @MTStHill)



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