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Conservative Party Conference Key Messages and Narrative

This Conservative Government is determined to build a country that works for everyone. We are getting on with the job and working hard every day to deliver the change people want: striking the right deal for Britain abroad and a better deal for ordinary, working-class people here at home.

We are working hard to strike the right deal for Britain abroad: making a success of Brexit and shaping an ambitious global role that puts Britain's interests first.

We are working hard to strike a better deal for ordinary, working-class people here at home: giving them control of the things that matter most in their lives; building an economy in which everyone plays by the same rules and ordinary working people have the chance to share in the country's economic success; creating a society that rewards work and helps anyone, regardless of background, go wherever their talents will take them.

The right deal abroad and a better deal at home. This is the change ordinary, working-class people want and they can trust us to deliver it.

By putting their interests first and being driven by their concerns and priorities, we will build a country that works for everyone, not just the privileged few.

The right deal abroad

This conference takes place at a significant moment for Britain: a moment of great national change.

The result of June's referendum was clear. People said they wanted to be given more control over the decisions that affect them, and that's what we are working hard to deliver.

People can trust this Conservative Government to deliver the change they want. They can trust us to strike the right deal for Britain.

We will make it a priority to control the number of people who come here from Europe – but also to allow British companies to trade with the single market in goods and services. And at the same time, we are going to make the most of the opportunities that our departure from the EU presents – getting out into the world and doing business right across the globe.

A better deal at home

But it is clear that people also want change here at home.

The referendum showed that ordinary, working-class people feel they have too little control over the things that matter most in their lives and the decisions that affect them.

They're getting on with their lives, often quietly and without complaint, but sometimes it's a struggle. They're getting up early and working around the clock, but still they worry about being able to pay the bills and giving their children the best start they can. They're doing their best, but sometimes it feels like things work well for other people and not for them. They're just about managing but they would like a little help. They would like to know someone is listening; someone is on their side.

This Conservative Government will deliver for ordinary, working-class people

This Conservative Government is getting on with the job and working hard to deliver for them. They can trust us to make the changes they want – striking a better deal for ordinary, working people and giving them more control of the things that matter most to them.

We have achieved a lot over the past six years: stabilising the economy, reducing the budget deficit, helping more people into work than ever before - and taking people on the lowest wages out of income tax altogether.

But we know there is much more to do if we are to create a country that works for everyone.

So while we deliver change abroad, we will also deliver change here at home: building an economy and society that works for everyone, and a country that serves the interests not of the rich and powerful, but of the ordinary, working-class people of Britain.

We will do everything we can to give them more control over their lives, to tackle the injustices and barriers that hold people back, and to take on vested interests – wherever they are found – that put the interests of the few above the concerns of the many.

We will build a country that works for everyone

That is why with Theresa May as our Prime Minister, this Conservative Government will build:

- **An economy that works for everyone**, through economic reforms that focus on increasing productivity so that more people can share in the country's prosperity, getting tough on irresponsible behaviour in big business to ensure the free market truly works for all, and actively shaping an industrial strategy that serves the interests of Britain and of ordinary, working people
- **A society that works for everyone**, through ambitious social reforms that ensure the talent you have and how hard you're prepared to work matter more than where you were born, who your parents are, what your accent sounds like, what god you worship, or whether you're a man or a woman, gay or straight, black or white.
- **A democracy that works for everyone**, in which we recognise there are some things that only the state and politicians can do, where politicians face up to the tough decisions that need to be made, and in which the interests of ordinary, working people are put before those of the privileged few.

By being a united team, dedicated to serving the people and getting on with the job

This is a significant moment for Britain: a moment of great national change at home and abroad.

This united Conservative Government is ready to seize that moment: making a success of Brexit, forging a bold, new positive role for ourselves in the world, and changing our economy and our society here at home to ensure they serve the interests of ordinary, working-class people. The right deal abroad and a better deal here at home.

While other parties are frankly too divided or distracted to deliver the leadership Britain needs, the Conservative Party under Theresa May's strong, proven leadership is knuckling down and getting on with the job – delivering the change ordinary, working-class people want and building a country that works for everyone, not just the privileged few.

Team England Commonwealth Games Funding

Summary: The 2018 Commonwealth Games are taking place on the Gold Coast, Australia. Sport England are awarding £4 million of National Lottery funding to Team England – so we are well-prepared to beat the Aussies in their own backyard.

- **Team England topped the Commonwealth Games medal table in Glasgow 2014. They secured a record-breaking 174 medals, including golds for future Rio stars like gymnast Max Whitlock, cyclist Laura Trott, and diving pair Jack Laugher and Chris Mears. Australia came second in 2014 and are have dubbed the 2018 competition the ‘revenge games’ as they seek to regain top spot in the medal table on home turf.**
- **The Gold Coast Commonwealth Games will provide opportunities for our athletes to continue building on their past success. Sport England has awarded £4 million of National Lottery money to Team England, so a full-team of 390 athletes, competing across 18 able-bodied and para-sports, have access to the best training and go to the Games ready to defend their crown.**
- **The Gold Coast Commonwealth Games are an opportunity for our athletes to showcase their talent and is another example of how the lottery, established by Conservative Prime Minister Sir John Major, is helping sportsmen and women achieve their true potential.**

Background

- **The Commonwealth Games are a great opportunity for our athletes to compete, gain experience and prepare for other international sporting events.** The Commonwealth Games gives our athletes experience of competing in a major international sporting event, where they can showcase their talents. Part of Team GB's recent Olympic and Paralympic success was due to the experience athletes had at past Commonwealth Games, where they received the best training and experience of international sporting competitions.
- **International success can inspire the next generation of sportsmen and women – inspiring more children and adults to be active.** In 2015/16, 22.5 per cent of active people in England said hosting the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics had motivated them to do more sport or physical activity.¹
- **This Conservative Government is committed to getting more people involved in sport.** Sport is so important because it encourages children and adults to be active, lead a healthy lifestyle, make friends - and have a lot of fun. We want more people, particularly under-represented groups like women and ethnic minorities to have the opportunity to play sport, benefit from great coaching and be part of a team.

Our solution

- **Sport England's £4 million lottery award will enable athletes to properly train and prepare for the Games.** DCMS arms-length body Sport England has approved a National Lottery award to Commonwealth Games England of £4 million, through to 2019.
- **This funding will allow Team England to take a full-team to the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games.** England topped the medal table in Glasgow 2014 and the aim will be for them to do so again, this time on Australian soil.
- **These Games will promote sport for all.** The team will be the biggest, strongest and most diverse team England has ever taken to a Commonwealth Games. The Games will have a positive legacy for young people and adults across the country, who will be inspired to enter sport by the success of our great athletes.

¹ Department for Culture Media and Sport, *Taking Part – Statistical Release*, July 2016, [link](#).

Conservative record

- **Sporting success.** At the Rio Olympics and Paralympics there were 214 medals– our best ever away performance and the only time a country has won more medals in the Games after they were host nation.
- **Hosted major events.** We have staged more than 54 major sporting events since London 2012, attracting over 5.7 million spectators and generating an economic impact of more than £170 million.
- **Increased participation.** More than a half a million extra people are playing sport regularly since 2010. More people from traditionally under-represented groups such as women, disabled people and people from black and minority ethnic (BME) backgrounds are playing sport.¹
- **Extra funding for sport.** Last year in the Autumn Statement we increased exchequer funding to UK Sport by 29 per cent, building on the success of London and Rio and allowing us preparing for the Tokyo Olympics in 2020.

Costing and funding

- £4 million of National Lottery funding allocated by Sport England to Commonwealth Games England.

Political points to make

- **Labour are too divided to even think about sport.** Jeremy Corbyn made no mention of sport in his keynote conference speech as he was too preoccupied urging colleagues to end ‘trench warfare’ tearing Labour apart.²
- **Labour’s Shadow Culture Secretary cares more about renationalising everything, than our country’s sporting future.** Instead of setting out a vision for sport, arts and culture, Kelvin Hopkins used Labour conference to call for the party to bring back nationalisation and Clause IV.³
- **Labour’s Shadow Culture Secretary doesn’t even want the job.** Kelvin Hopkins told the same meeting: ‘I have made it clear I want to go to the backbenches as soon as possible to cheer for Jeremy from the backbenches’.⁴

¹ HM Government, *Sporting Future*, December 2015, [link](#).

² Jeremy Corbyn, *Speech to Labour Conference 2016*, [link](#).

³ Kelvin Hopkins, *comments at a fringe event held by the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy*, September 2016, [link](#).

⁴ Ibid.

PREVIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

Guaranteeing EU-funded projects

Summary: The Chancellor has announced that the Government will provide further guarantees to EU funding schemes. As we prepare to depart the EU, HM Treasury will provide a guarantee for all structural and investment fund projects, including agri-environment schemes (i.e. multi-year public sector projects) that run over the point of departure.

- **This Government will make a success of Brexit. We will ensure British businesses and universities will have additional certainty over future funding as the UK departs from the European Union.**

Our solution

- Where departments – as determined by their relevant Secretary of State – are content that EU-funded projects meet the following high-level criteria, this funding will be subject to a Treasury guarantee. They must:
 - provide value for money, in a way that had a comparable benefit to other domestically-funded programmes;
 - support domestic strategic priorities, specifically projects that fit with department’s own priorities and the Government’s agenda.
- These conditions will only be applied in such a way that the current pipeline of committed projects are not disrupted, including agri-environment schemes due to begin this January.
- Each government department will be accountable for ensuring that they deliver on these criteria, as they commit EU funding through their various schemes.
- Where necessary, further details of the criteria will be provided ahead of the Autumn Statement.

Devolution scope:

- Where the Devolved Administrations sign up to structural and investment fund projects under their current EU budget allocation prior to Brexit, the Government will ensure they are funded to meet these commitments. Given that the administration of EU funding is largely devolved, it will be for the Devolved Administrations to decide what criteria to use to assess projects.

Conservative record

- In August this year, the Chancellor announced that all structural and investment fund projects, including agri-environment schemes, signed before the Autumn Statement will be fully funded, even when these projects continue beyond the UK’s departure from the EU.
- This previous announcement also guaranteed competitively bid projects directly with the European Commission, for example universities participating in Horizon 2020; and the current level of direct farm payments (CAP pillar 1) until 2020.

Costing and funding

- The final cost of this measure will be subject to our exit negotiations. Given the uncertainty, we intend to treat this as a contingent liability for now.

- Where departments ensure that EU funded projects meet the criteria set out by the Chancellor, these agreements will be guaranteed by the Treasury.
- The UK economy is fundamentally strong and we can afford to take this action to provide stability and maintain confidence.
- Given that the UK is a net contributor to the EU budget, all the current funding from the EU is recycled UK taxpayers' money. The UK is likely to be able to fund these liabilities from the savings from our contribution to the EU budget.

Political points to make

- **Unlike Labour, we are giving people certainty and security to allow them to continue with these projects.** Under Labour, the economy would not be able to afford the security and guarantees that come with a Conservative Government that lives within its means.

Public finances

Summary: Today, the Chancellor delivered a speech to Conservative Party Conference outlining his approach to managing the public finances.

- **The British people elected us on a promise to restore fiscal discipline and clean up the mess left behind by Labour. And that is exactly what we are going to do. But we will do it in a pragmatic way that reflects the new circumstances we face.**
- **The fiscal policies set out by George Osborne were the right ones for the time. But when times change, we must change with them. At the Autumn Statement in November we will set out our plan to deliver long-term fiscal sustainability while responding to the consequences of uncertainty in the short-term and recognising the need for investment to build an economy that works for everyone. A new plan for the new circumstances Britain faces.**
- **But make no mistake. The task of fiscal consolidation must continue. And it must happen within the context of a clear, credible fiscal framework that will anchor expectations, control day-to-day public spending, deliver value for money and get us back living within our means.**

Background

- Through the tough choices of the last Chancellor, we've reduced the deficit, cut the welfare bill, kept mortgage rates low, cut income tax for 30 million people and taken four million low-paid workers out of income tax altogether.
- But the work that we began in 2010 is not finished. The deficit remains unsustainable and last year, the government borrowed £1 in every £10 we spent.
- Piling up debt for our children and our grandchildren to pay off is not only unsustainable, it's unfair.

Our solution

- We will restore fiscal discipline in a pragmatic way that reflects the new circumstances we face. We will no longer target a surplus at the end of this Parliament, but the task of fiscal consolidation must continue.
- At the Autumn Statement in November the Chancellor will set out a new plan to deliver long-term fiscal sustainability that responds to the consequences of short-term uncertainty and recognises the need for investment to build an economy that works for everyone.

Conservative record

- **Cutting the deficit by two thirds.** Between 2009/10 and 2016/17, public sector net borrowing is forecast to fall from 10.1 per cent of GDP – the highest since records began in 1948 – to 2.9 per cent. Borrowing has been falling since its peak in March 2010 in part due to greater efficiency savings and confidence in our long-term economic plan (OBR, *Public finances databank*, 27 July 2016, [link](#)).

Costing and funding

- The Chancellor will set out details at the Autumn Statement.

Political points to make

- **Labour left Britain with a record deficit.** At 10.1 per cent of GDP, public sector borrowing was at its highest since records began in 1948 (OBR, *Public finances databank*, 27 July 2016, [link](#)).

- **Labour would spend, borrow more than last time – they’ve even print money to pay for it.** Labour would spend an extra £500 billion and borrow and even print money to pay for it (*Jeremy for Labour*; Accessed 4 August 2016, [link](#); *New Economics Manchester*, 20 April 2016, [link](#)).

Midlands Connect funding

Summary: The Department for Transport is announcing funding of £12 million for Midlands Connect.

- **This Government wants better transport to help people get on in life. That is why we are heavily investing in transport across Britain to bring our country closer together and spread growth across our nation.**
- **Midlands Connect, a partnership between local authorities and enterprise, will now have funding guaranteed for the next three years. The organisation works with the Department for Transport and transport operators to identify investment priorities that will contribute towards developing the Midlands into an engine for growth. Transport will create a significant number of jobs and improve productivity and this announcement follows other big investments in the Midlands.**
- **With its position at the heart of the country, the Midlands is worth over £220 billion and is vital to the country's success. Midlands Connect is making great progress to build evidence of the region's transport needs and help make the Midlands an engine for growth and we are pleased to make this commitment to finding their work.**

Background

- Midlands Connect was formed in 2014.¹ It is a collaboration with central government that brings together 28 local authorities and 11 Local Enterprise Partnerships from across the Midlands.
- Together, the Midlands Connect Partnership and the Department for Transport is developing a transport strategy that identifies the major infrastructure projects needed to improve the connectivity of the region's key locations to help drive economic growth and power the Midlands Engine.
- In the Summer Budget 2015, the Government provided £5 million funding for Midlands Connect.²
- Midlands Connect published their initial report, *Picking up the Pace*, in July this year.³ They will publish an emerging strategy in October and a final strategy by spring 2017.
- Budget 2016 announced that the Government will aim to put Midlands Connect on a statutory footing by the end of 2018.⁴

Our solution

- **Today we are providing additional funding of £12 million until the end of the Spending Review period (2019-20).** This means we are placing Midlands Connect on a similar financial footing to Transport for the North, which also has funding committed until the end of the Spending Review.

Conservative record

- The £5 million we have already given Midlands Connect has allowed them to develop their strategy, which will recommend projects such as the Midlands Road Hub and Midlands Rail Hub.
- In Nottingham, £370 million has been invested extending the tram network.⁵

¹ Midlands Connect, *Picking up the Pace*, July 2016, [link](#).

² HMT, *Summer Budget 2015*, 8 July 2015, [link](#).

³ Midlands Connect, *Picking up the Pace*, July 2016, [link](#).

⁴ HMT, *Budget 2016*, 16 March 2016, [link](#).

⁵ *DfT press release*, 15 December 2011, [link](#).

- In Birmingham £75 million has been invested extending the Metro from Snow Hill through the city centre and £750 million to transform Birmingham New Street.¹

Costing and funding

- £12 million until the end of the Spending Review period (2019-20) which will be delivered through the Transport Development Fund.

Political points to make

- In thirteen years in office, Labour failed to significantly invest in Midlands transport infrastructure, leading to the economy in the region being held back. This partnership model gives local priorities a voice.

Likely Labour position: This is just a talking shop, the funding is a good start but the Tories need to put real money into transport infrastructure in the Midlands.

Rebuttal: This Conservative Government is heavily investing in transport across the country to bring our country closer together and spread growth across the nation. The Midlands generates an economic output of £220 billion and is home to a number of major manufacturers, such as Jaguar Land Rover in Wolverhampton and Solihull and Toyota, Rolls Royce and Bombardier in Derby. With its position at the heart of the UK, the Midlands is an engine for growth and Midlands Connect is making great progress.

¹ *DfT press release*, 16 February 2012, [link](#); *DfT press release*, 18 September 2015, [link](#).

Housing package

Summary: The Communities Secretary Sajid Javid, and the Chancellor, Philip Hammond, have announced a package of new measures to build more houses, more quickly, in the places people want to live. This is a £5 billion package of investment.

- **This Conservative Government is getting on with the job of building a country that works for everyone. We have made great progress fixing the broken housing market we inherited from Labour, but now is the time to go further.**
- **We want to ensure everyone has a safe and secure place to live and that means we have got to build more homes. It is only by building more houses that we will alleviate the financial burden on those who are struggling to manage.**
- **There has been a housing shortage in this country for decades, and this Government is determined to take action to tackle it. We'll use all the tools at our disposal to accelerate housebuilding and ensure that over time, housing becomes more affordable.**

Background

- **Since 2010, we have been turning round the housing market from the mess left by Labour.** By reforming the planning system and increasing investment in housing we have turned around the housing market from the mess we inherited from Labour – with over 700,000 net additional homes delivered between April 2010 and March 2015 (DCLG, *Net Supply of Housing*, 12 November 2015, [link](#)).
- **But there's much more to do – the simple fact is in recent years, under successive governments, we have failed to build enough houses in England.** In the 20 years from 1969 to 1989, 4.7 million homes were built in England. Between 1992 and 2012, 3.0 million were completed. There is a longstanding gap between housing supply and demand which has led to worsening affordability. In almost 30 per cent of local authorities, median house prices are over 10 times median incomes.
- **Traditional builders take too long to build houses.** Currently five firms account for 30 per cent of all housebuilding and their 2014 output was only marginally above its 2008 level. Their model relies on acquisition of land, being released over extended periods– building out of homes on a site can take over twenty years.
- **The housing market is not diversified and finance continues to be an issue.** There are far fewer small and medium sized builders (SME) active now compared to before Labour's great recession. According to the National House Building Council, in 2005 SME builders were responsible for the building over 40,000 homes across Great Britain, in 2015 it was less than 20,000. Following Labour's financial crisis, the number of custom and self-build properties completed in the UK fell by around a third from its peak – which is why we committed in our manifesto to double the number of custom and self-build homes by 2020. The expansion of innovative house building techniques such as offsite is restricted because of caution from lenders.
- **The state has not spurred competition.** State bodies have compounded this problem through its traditional approach to releasing public sector land in large parcels to generate the highest one-off receipt. This has generally meant selling to larger developers or even non-developers (e.g. land traders). This can mean land ends up in large developer (or non-developer) landbanks, rather than being used strategically to help address the supply gap – particularly in areas of high demand – and drive advanced methods of construction in the market.
- **We want to ensure developers do not have an incentive to develop on greenfield over brownfield land.** It is better for our economy, and the environment, when new homes are instead built on former employment

and industrial sites. Currently though the extra costs of developing on brownfield land – which requires upfront work to make it suitable to build on – means that developers prefer to build on greenfield land, particularly outside of London.

Our solution

- **A package of initial measures, ahead of a Housing white paper later this year:**

Accelerated Construction

- **The Government will step in to address failures in the market.** Government will take direct action, using public land to encourage new developers with different models into housebuilding, and support SMEs. This will help us close the housing supply deficit.
- **We will make more surplus public land available and ready to build on.** We will identify sites within the Government’s portfolio which can be built on by 2020, and will work with local authorities to help them bring forward their own sites. We will deliver outline planning permission and undertake the costs of some remediation work to reduce development risks on our sites, and work with local authorities to ensure they do the same on theirs.
- **We will diversify the market.** We will partner with new entrants, SMEs, custom builders and offsite manufacturers and build out sites at up to twice the rate a large developer might. By using our land as equity rather than expecting an upfront receipt, we lower developer risk and overcome issues with access to finance.
- **This will deliver up to 15,000 new homes on surplus public sector land by 2020, and 30,000 in total** – ensuring that valuable public sector land is used to generate the homes that people need.
- In the long term we expect this policy to deliver value uplift for the Government. In the short term, the costs of Accelerated Construction are £2 billion of new public sector net borrowing.

Homes Building Fund

- **We are opening a £3 billion Home Building Fund.** This Fund will deliver housing growth through direct Government support for those who cannot access financing in the market.
- The £3 billion Home Building Fund will provide:
 - £1 billion of short term loan funding for small builders, custom builders and innovators, delivering 25,500 homes this Parliament.
 - £2 billion of long term funding for infrastructure and large sites, unlocking a pipe line of up to 200,000 homes over the longer term – with the emphasis on developments on brownfield land.

Urban Regeneration

- **We will take action to radically increase brownfield development and to bring life back to abandoned sites.** That means high quality housing for families in town centres, breathing new life into our high streets, turning abandoned shopping space into new communities and increasing density of housing, including around transport hubs, to build homes that people want to live in.
- **There will be a ‘de facto’ presumption in favour of housing on suitable brownfield land.** By strengthening national planning policy we will create a ‘de facto’ presumption in favour of housing on suitable brownfield land and drive up density levels in high demand areas while ensuring that developments

are well-designed and respect the character of the local area. This could deliver an addition 25,000 new homes by 2021.

- **We will allow local planning authorities to grant permission in principle on sites suitable for housing-led development identified in the new Brownfield Registers.** This will make development of up to 140,000 homes per annum on brownfield land less risky for developers, identified in the Brownfield registers we introduced to help housebuilders quickly identify suitable brownfield sites in their area for new housing.
- **We will also build on the existing benefits of our recent permitted development rights on office to residential development.** The permitted development rights for office to residential, which gives a general permission for developing office space into housing, will be extended it to allow for demolition of the offices and replacement with housing on a like-for-like basis. This could provide around 4,000 new homes by the end of 2021. We will explore other opportunities to make underused land available for new homes.

Conservative record

- **We are accelerating housing supply** – with 170,690 additional homes in 2014-15, up 25 per cent from the previous year. Our reformed locally-led planning system has given **planning permission to 277,000 new homes** in the year to June 2016 (DCLG, 12 November 2015, [link](#); 15 September 2016, [link](#)).
- Taking into account the extra homes from our ‘change of use’ reforms, a total of **205,000 extra homes** have been delivered in England in 2015-16 (Valuation Office Agency, *Council Tax: Stock of properties 2016*, 30 June 2016, [link](#)).
- **Government backed schemes are helping people into home ownership.** We are helping anyone who aspires to own a home to achieve their dreams. Since 2010, over 330,000 households have benefitted from government backed schemes like Right to Buy and Help to Buy.
- **We have delivered almost 300,000 new affordable homes since 2010.** 293,000 new affordable homes delivered since 2010 (DCLG, *Affordable Housing Supply, Live Table 1000*).
- **We have taken action to make it easier to build new housing on brownfield land.** Through planning reforms we have removed unnecessary burdens. The Housing & Planning Act legislated for ‘Permission in Principle’ and brownfield registers, which makes it easier for developers to identify, and build on brownfield land.

Costing and funding

- **Accelerated Construction.** In the long term we expect this policy to deliver value uplift for the Government. In the short term the costs of expanding the pilot are £2 billion of new investment.
- **Home Building Fund.** Of the £3 billion Fund now opened, £1.15 billion is new, additional money. £800 million of the £2 billion for long term loans and £325 million of the £1 billion for short term loans).
- **Urban Regeneration.** Planning policy measures have no fiscal implications.
- This policy applies to England only.

Political points to make

- **Housebuilding under Labour fell to levels not seen since the 1920s.** Between June 2008 and June 2009 only 75,000 new homes were started, the lowest level of housebuilding in peacetime since the 1920s. (DCLG, *House Building: September Quarter 2013 England*, 21 November 2013, [link](#)).

- **Promised to build 240,000 homes a year and barely reached half that number.** In 2007, Gordon Brown promised to increase house building to deliver 240,000 houses a year. But in Labour's last year in office the total number of houses started was only just over 124,000. (Gordon Brown, *Labour Party Conference Speech 2007*, 24 September 2007, [link](#); *DCLG Live Tables 208*, [link](#)).
- **Labour's plans to spend, borrow, and tax more would see housebuilding collapse again.** Labour's policy for billions in extra borrowing show they would follow even more extreme policies of reckless spending that got us into the last crisis. That saw housebuilding fall to its lowest level since the 1920s. Repeating the same mistakes would risk seeing that all over again.
- **Labour in contrast want to make it harder for people owning their own home – by suspending the right to buy.** While the Conservatives in Government have been taking action to help more people realise their ambition to own their own home Labour policy is to make that harder. They want to axe the Right to Buy (as the Welsh Labour Government are doing in Wales), which has helped tens of thousands of families to own their own home, with 63,000 sales under the scheme since April 2010.

Brexit – Article Fifty and ECA Repeal

Summary: On the first day of the conference the Prime Minister set out more detail on the Government’s plan for Brexit covering three areas: timing, process and the Government’s vision for Britain after we leave the EU.

- **On 23 June the British people voted to leave the EU and the Government will deliver on their verdict. We are not going to give a running commentary on every twist and turn of our exit negotiations. But when there are things to say we will keep the public up to date.**
 - **First on timing: there will be no unnecessary delays in invoking Article Fifty. We will invoke Article Fifty no later than the end of March next year.**
 - **Second, on process: the Government will shortly introduce a Great Repeal Bill to remove the European Communities Act from the statute book on the day we leave, meaning that the authority of EU law in Britain will end.**
 - **Third, our vision for Britain outside the EU is clear: a fully-independent, sovereign country with freedom to make our own decisions. We will do what independent, sovereign countries do. We will decide for ourselves how we control immigration. And we will be free to pass our own laws. We want to give British companies the maximum freedom to trade with and operate in the Single Market – and let European businesses do the same here. But let’s be clear: we are not leaving the European Union only to give up control of immigration again. We want our deal with the European Union to reflect the kind of mature, cooperative relationship that close friends and allies enjoy.**
- **Let’s now have the confidence in ourselves to go out into the world, securing trade deals, winning contracts, generating wealth and creating jobs. This vision for a ‘Global Britain’ is possible and it is in our sight.**

Key Points

- **Our vision is for a fully-independent, sovereign country with freedom to make our decisions.** The process we are about to begin is not about negotiating all of our sovereignty away again. It is not going to be about any of those matters over which the country has just voted to regain control. It is not, therefore, a negotiation to establish a relationship anything like the one we have had for the last forty years or more.
 - We will do what independent, sovereign countries do. We will decide for ourselves how we control immigration. And we will be free to pass our own laws.
 - We want to give British companies the maximum freedom to trade with and operate in the Single Market – and let European businesses do the same here. But let’s be clear: we not leaving the European Union only to give up control of immigration again.
 - We want our deal with the European Union to reflect the kind of mature, cooperative relationship that close friends and allies enjoy.
- **We will invoke Article Fifty no later than the end of March next year.** By this point, Britain will begin its formal negotiations to leave the European Union. This will provide certainty that there will be no unnecessary delays and no attempt to stay in the European Union by the back door, as well as certainty for other European countries on when this begins.
 - It is up to the Government to trigger Article Fifty. When it legislated to establish the referendum, Parliament put the decision to leave or remain inside the EU in the hands of the people. And the

people gave their answer with emphatic clarity. So now it is up to the Government to get on with the job.

- Those people who argue that Article Fifty can only be triggered after agreement in both Houses of Parliament are not standing up for democracy, they're trying to subvert it. They're not trying to get Brexit right, they're trying to kill it by delaying it. They are insulting the intelligence of the British people. That is why, next week the Attorney General himself will act for the Government and resist them in the courts.
- **The European Communities Act will be repealed on the day we leave the European Union – meaning that the authority of EU law in Britain will end.** We will soon put before Parliament a Great Repeal Bill, which will remove from the statute book – once and for all – the European Communities Act. This historic Bill – which will be included in the next Queen's Speech – will mean that the 1972 Act, the legislation that gives direct effect to all EU law in Britain, will no longer apply from the date upon which we formally leave the European Union. We will convert the body of existing EU law and Parliament will be free to amend, repeal and improve any law it chooses.
 - This process will give businesses and workers maximum certainty as leave the European Union. And we are absolutely clear: existing workers' legal rights will continue to be guaranteed in law.

Political Points

Labour cannot be trusted to deliver on leaving the EU

- **Many Labour MPs do not even accept that we are going to leave the EU.**
 - Over two third of Labour MPs back Owen Smith for leader. Smith said: 'We should be saying we're not going to put up with that, we're going to stay in the European Union' (*Labour leadership hustings Birmingham*, 18 August 2016).
 - Shadow Foreign Secretary Emily Thornberry said: 'I think that we have to have some form of democratic, an injection of democracy in some way' (*Sky Murnaghan*, 11 September 2016).
 - David Lammy said: 'We do not have to do this...The referendum was an advisory, non-binding referendum' (*The Independent*, 26 June 2016, [link](#)).

Liberal Democrats want to ignore the British people over their vote to leave the EU

- **Tim Farron wants Britain to re-enter the EU.** Tim Farron said: 'The Liberal Democrats will fight the next election on a clear and unequivocal promise to restore British prosperity and role in the world, with the United Kingdom in the European Union, not out' (*The Independent*, 25 June 2016, [link](#)).

UKIP are making themselves irrelevant by being so divided, distracted and incompetent

- **They offer nothing on making sure we succeed as we leave the EU, or on any other issue.** After a leadership contest where two candidates were barred, UKIP's major donor threatened to stop his funding and its only MP is in open rebellion against the party hierarchy. UKIP's former deputy leader Paul Nuttall said the party now resembles 'a jigsaw that has been emptied on to the floor' (*ITV News*, 16 September 2016, [link](#); *BBC News*, 26 July 2016, [link](#); *BBC News*, 1 August 2016, [link](#); *The Week*, 4 August 2016, [link](#); *The Guardian*, 9 September 2016, [link](#)).

The SNP are exploiting the Brexit vote for their own separation agenda

- **The SNP only care about exploiting Brexit to further the cause of independence.** Just hours after the declaration of the EU referendum result, Nicola Sturgeon claimed a second Scottish independence referendum was ‘on the table’ and ‘highly likely’ (*BBC News Online*, 24 June 2016, [link](#)).

More funding to tackle mental health stigma

Summary: The Health Secretary has announced that the Government will be committing an extra £12.5 million to the Time to Change mental health campaign over the next 4 years.

- **We want to ensure that everyone with a mental health issue can get the help they need quickly – and a key part of that is about reducing the stigma that surrounds mental health conditions.**
- **So we are investing £12.5 million over the next 4 years, supplemented by funding from Comic Relief and the Big Lottery Fund, in Time to Change. That campaign, run by charities Rethink and Mind, has proven success in reducing stigma – 3.4 million people’s attitudes have improved towards mental health since the initiative started. This funding gives certainty their work can continue in future years.**
- **We know that anti-stigma campaigns have worked in other key areas of healthcare like cancer and HIV, breaking societal taboos and ensuring more people get help faster – and ultimately improving the lives of people all over the country.**

Background

- We know that the attitudes of others can stop the 1 in 4 of those who experience a mental health problem from seeking the help and support they need.¹ But with this funding we are backing a campaign which annually reaches more than 24 million people and to date, 3.4 million people have reported improved attitudes towards mental illness. There has also been a drop in people reporting discrimination as a result of mental health issues from 42 per cent to 28 per cent.²

Our solution

Time to Change is a campaign run by the charities Mind and Rethink Mental Illness to change the way everyone thinks and acts about mental health problems.

This funding for Time to Change will be used to create a social movement to empower local communities to tackle stigma. This will include:

- Creating a Time To Change hub in every region – this will be a dedicated centre for people to talk about mental health problems and build their own campaigns to tackle stigma in their areas.
- Training a regional Time to Change Champion – this will see people of all ages working to tackle stigma in their communities, schools and workplaces.
- Part of the training will involve a mental health ‘boot camp’ for young adults where they will learn about the barriers people with mental health problems have to overcome. The five day course will teach participants techniques to help engage their communities and how to have the greatest impact tackling stigma.
- Time To Change will also work in schools to create a head teacher peer support network. This will link up school leaders so they can discuss the issues they face, share experiences and discuss the best ways to address them.
- A series of social media campaigns will also work to target negative attitudes in the general population. Time To Change will focus particularly on men, children and young people, African and Caribbean communities.

¹ Mind website, [link](#).

² Time to change website, [link](#); [link](#) and [link](#).

Conservative record

- Since 2010, we have increased by five times the number of people accessing treatment for conditions like depression and anxiety¹; raised our dementia diagnosis rates to one of the highest in the world; legislated for parity of esteem with physical health; introduced waiting times targets; and we now treat 1,400 more people for mental health conditions every single day. We are also the first Government to put mental health on an equal legal footing with physical health by introducing the law for parity of esteem.

Costing and funding

- This initiative will cost £20 million over the next four years – with £12.5 million coming as a grant from the Department of Health. The rest of the money is from Comic Relief and the Big Lottery Fund.

Political points to make

- It is only because we have a strong economy, and have been prepared to make difficult decisions, that we can afford to fund the NHS and invest both in better mental health care and this campaign. We are spending record amounts on mental health - £11.7 billion in 2014-15, and have pledged an extra £1 billion a year by 2020.
- Labour have no plan to grow the economy, and no plan to invest in our NHS. They stood on a manifesto pledging to spend £5.5 billion less than this Government, and have not committed an extra penny since then. Asked on Sky News on 26 August ‘how do we afford the NHS?’ the Shadow Health Secretary’s answer was: ‘We have to make savings’.

¹ IAPT NHS, [link](#).; IAPT Dataset, [link](#).

Prison Staffing

Summary: The Government will boost staffing in 10 of our most challenging prisons to ensure prisons remain safe and provide meaningful opportunities for reform.

- **Prisons keep dangerous people off our streets and punish those who commit serious crimes. But they should also be places of safety and reform. Without safety there is no chance of meaningful reform, and reform will in turn ensure we have safety in our prisons and on our streets. Current levels of violence and drugs in our prisons are unacceptable.**
- **That is why we are taking immediate action to boost staffing in 10 of our most challenging prisons and launching a nationwide roll-out of new working practices so staff in every prison spend more time supervising prisoners. We will also launch a new programme to increase the number of ex-service personnel working in our prisons.**
- **These measures form part of our prison safety and reform plan which we will launch in the coming weeks. We are determined to make prisons work, so that offenders come out of prison better able to find work, better able to support their families and less likely to re-offend. To put something back into society rather than forever taking out.**

Background

- **There has been a rise in dangerous new psychoactive substances (NPS) in prisons.** The rise of NPS has been a major shock to the prison system, making already dangerous offenders even more volatile and their reactions more difficult to judge and manage. The former Chief Inspector of Prisons has said that NPS are ‘the most serious threat to the safety and security of our jails’.
- **This increase in NPS has contributed to a rise in prison violence.** In the last year attacks on prison officers rose by 40 per cent, assaults on inmates by other inmates were up by 31 per cent and self-inflicted deaths of prisoners increased 28 per cent.

Our solution

- **Immediate staff increases in 10 of our most challenging prisons.** We will invest £14 million a year to increase staffing in 10 of the most challenging prisons, boosting staffing levels by over 400. Staffing levels will be ramped up over the coming months and we are planning for all staff to be in place by March next year.
- **Nationwide roll-out of new working practices so staff in every prison spend more time supervising inmates.** There is a clear link between higher levels of staff engagement with prisoners and lower violence. We will roll out a new staff deployment model across the entire prison estate. This model will increase the amount of time staff spend engaging with and supervising prisoners.
- **Boosting the number of ex-service personnel working in prisons.** We will increase the number of service leavers applying for prison officer posts through targeted work experience schemes. We will ensure that service leavers continue to receive their Armed Forces salary whilst undertaking a work experience placement and, if accepted as a prison officer, during their initial training.
- **Prison safety and reform plan to be launched in the coming weeks.** We will be launching a comprehensive plan for prison safety and reform in the coming weeks, followed by legislation early next year.

Conservative record

- **Investing £1.3 billion to improve efficiency and ensure that prisons are better rehabilitating offenders.** Over the next 5 years we will invest £1.3 billion to reform and modernise the prison estate.
- **Creating six new pilot ‘reform prisons’, to empower staff and drive up standards.** These new ‘reform prisons’ will be given full autonomy over how they operate and spend their budget.
- **Protecting the £130 million prison education budget, to improve rehabilitation.** Reoffending costs £13 billion annually. We will give more control over prison education to ‘reform prison’ governors and protect the £130 million budget, to break the reoffending cycle. We will also work with Teach First to encourage high quality graduates to work in prisons to improve education standards.
- **Banning legal highs.** The Psychoactive Substances Act restricts the supply, production, and possession of psychoactive substances and provides harsh penalties for those who flaunt this law. We’ve also given powers to the police to seize and destroy ‘legal highs’, and put in place new penalties for possession of a psychoactive substance in custody.

Costing and funding

- £14 million per year will be invested in boosting staff numbers in 10 of our most challenging prisons.

Political points to make

- **Labour risked people’s security because they failed to build enough prison places and had to let out thousands of dangerous prisoners early onto our streets.** They released: 16,335 violent offenders, two terrorists. 494 offenders were recalled to custody.
- **Labour failed to rehabilitate criminals as the prison population increased by nearly a third between 2000 and 2010.** The adult male population increased from 61,252 in 2000 to 80,489 in 2010.

Labour position

- **Jo Stevens, shadow justice minister:** ‘Staff numbers have fallen, leading to increasing levels of violence, drug use and chaos in our prisons. Swift and urgent action must be taken in order to tackle the astronomical levels of violence in our prisons to help ensure that meaningful rehabilitation takes place, reoffending rates fall, and the public can have confidence in our prison system’.

Rebuttal

- We are absolutely committed to reducing violence in our prisons. That is exactly why we are taking immediate action to boost staffing in 10 of our most challenging prisons, and launching a nationwide rollout of new working practices so staff in every prison spend more time supervising inmates, as there is a clear link between higher levels of staff engagement with prisoners and lower violence.

Employment practices review

Summary: The Prime Minister has announced that Matthew Taylor, Chief Executive of the RSA and a former senior adviser to the Labour Party, will lead an independent review of employment practices in the modern economy.

- **We have more people in work than ever before but the growth and innovation in our economy means that there are more people who do not have a traditional ‘employer-employee’ relationship.**
- **Whilst our employment rules work well for the majority, it is vital that they keep up to date with changing employment practices. So the Prime Minister has announced that Matthew Taylor will lead a review of employment practices in today’s economy. This will consider how: employment practices need to change to keep pace with modern business models, and the implications of new forms of work for employee rights and responsibilities; employer freedoms and obligations; and our existing regulatory framework surrounding employment.**
- **To make sure that our economy works for everyone, we need our employment rules to work for people who don’t have the security that comes with a traditional job.**

Background

- **Types of employment are changing.** An increasing share of the workforce have non-standard forms of employment arrangements: including self-employment (4.8 million people)¹, zero hour contracts (900,000 people)² or temporary work (1.7 million people)³. There are overlaps between these categories, but taken collectively it represents around one in five workers.⁴
- **The current set of employment rules works for the majority of these people.** Surveys consistently show that self-employed people are happier with their work than employees. The flexibility of our labour market is also an important strength of our economy. It has played a key role in sustaining the record employment level that we currently enjoy. About two thirds of people on zero hour contracts do not want more hours, and report that they are happy with their work life balance⁵.
- **However the growth of non-standard employment practices can also create problems.** Around 6 million people are not covered by the standard suite of workplace rights, a number that continues to grow. And while 92 per cent of people consider job security to be important, only 65 per cent of people think their job is secure.⁶
- **This flexibility can be both an asset and a potential threat.** The UK’s flexible labour market gives our businesses a competitive advantage internationally. But the growth of the so-called gig economy, and the rise in non-standard working practices, has created problems for a significant minority and tested the limits of existing labour market protections. It is also a problem for employers, who can find it difficult to deliver training without formally declaring contractors as workers, and who struggle with a regulatory and tax system designed for formal and reliable employment.

Our solution

- **Matthew Taylor, the chief executive of the RSA and a former senior Labour adviser, will lead an independent review of employment practices in the modern economy.** The review will consider whether

¹ ONS, *UK Labour Market: September 2016*, table 3, [link](#).

² ONS, *Labour Force Survey: Zero-hours contracts data tables*, 8 September 2016, [link](#).

³ ONS, *UK Labour Market: September 2016*, table 3, [link](#).

⁴ ONS, *UK Labour Market: September 2016*, table 3, [link](#).

⁵ CIPD, *Policy Report*, December 2015, p.33, [link](#).

⁶ British Social Attitudes, *Survey 33 - Work*, [link](#).

our employment rules have kept pace with changes in the economy, such as the growth in self-employment, on-demand working, the practice of contracting rather than hiring, and zero hour contracts. It will make recommendations to government about how to maintain flexibility while supporting job security, workplace rights, opportunities for progression and representation for the growing number of people who do not have traditional employment relationships.

Conservative record

- **The employment rate at a historic high.** Since 2010 employment has increased by 2.7 million¹ and the number of workless households is lower than it ever was under the last Labour Government.²
- **The Government has banned the use of exclusivity clauses in zero hour contracts.**³ It is now illegal for employers to include exclusivity clauses in zero hour contracts meaning that people have the freedom to look for and take other work opportunities and have more control over their work hours and income. An individual on a zero hours contract can now make a complaint to an employment tribunal if their employer mistreats them for working, or seeking to work, elsewhere.

Scope of the review

The review will address six key themes:

Security, pay and rights

- To what extent do emerging business practices put pressure on non-standard workers, so that rather than making a fair trade off between job security and some combination of flexibility, greater work availability or higher pay, they lose out on all dimensions?
- To what extent does the growth in non-standard forms of employment undermine the reach of policies like the National Living Wage, pensions auto-enrolment, sick pay, and holiday pay?

Progression and training

- How can we facilitate and encourage professional development within the modern economy to the benefit of both employers and employees?

Finding the appropriate balance of rights and responsibilities for new business models

- Do current definitions of employment status need to be updated to reflect new forms of working created by emerging business models, such as on-demand platforms?

Representation

- Could we learn lessons from alternative forms of representation around the world, for example the Freelancers Union in New York which focuses on access to health insurance, or the California App Based Drivers Association which lobbies companies like Uber on behalf of drivers?

Opportunities for under-represented groups

- How can we harness modern employment to create opportunities for groups currently underrepresented in the labour market (the elderly, those with disabilities or care responsibilities)?

New business models

- How can government – nationally or locally – support a diverse ecology of business models enhancing the choices available to investors, consumers and workers?

¹ ONS, *Labour Market Statistics*, 14 September 2016, [link](#).

² ONS, *Working and Workless Households: 2015*, 1 September 2016, [link](#).

³ *Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015*, Part 11, [link](#).

Political points to make

- **Less than 3 per cent of workers are on zero-hours contracts.** Between April and June 2016, 903,000 people were estimated to be on zero-hours contracts, 2.85 per cent of people in work.¹
- **Three-quarters of the rise in employment since Labour were in power has been in full-time jobs.** The number of people working full-time has risen by 2 million since Labour were in power.²
- **In office, Labour recognised and welcomed zero hours contracts.** They said that ‘these [zero hour] contracts maximise flexibility for employers and suit some people who want occasional earnings’ and admitted that ‘many employers ensure the contracts are used sensibly’.³
- **Labour have since admitted that zero-hours contracts can be useful.** Former Shadow Business Secretary Chuka Umunna has said that ‘sometimes people quite like to use them’.⁴
- **Labour presided over zero hours contracts with exclusivity clauses when they were in government.** Zero-hours contracts were happening under Labour. As early as 2000, using old measures, the ONS estimates that there were 225,000 people on these contracts.⁵

¹ ONS, *Labour Force Survey: Zero-hours contracts data tables*, 8 September 2016, [link](#).

² ONS, *Labour Market Statistics*, 14 September 2016, [link](#).

³ Board of Trade, *Fairness at Work White Paper*, May 1998, [link](#).

⁴ Chuka Umunna, *ITV Daybreak*, 20 August 2013.

⁵ ONS, *Ad Hoc Analysis: Zero Contract Hours*, 2013.

Stopping benefit reassessments for those most in need

Summary: We will stop requiring people with the most severe, lifelong conditions to be reassessed for their out-of-work benefits.

- **We are building a country that works for everyone – not just the privileged few. A key part of that is making sure that all those who are able to work are given the support and the opportunity to do so.**
- **But it also means ensuring that we give full and proper support to those who can't. If someone has a disease which can only get worse then it doesn't make sense to ask them to turn up for repeated appointments to check their eligibility for out-of-work benefits. If their condition is not going to improve, it is not right to ask them to be tested time after time. So we will stop it.**
- **This will remove unnecessary stress and bureaucracy for the most vulnerable in society.**

Background

- **Employment and Support Allowance is the out-of-work unemployment benefit for people who are unable to work as a result of a health condition or disability.** After having a Work Capability Assessment to determine eligibility, claimants receive up to £102.15 a week if in the work-related activity group and up to £109.30 a week if in the support group.
- **People who are unlikely to ever to get into work are currently required to undergo reassessments.** For example, the benefit system currently requires a claimant with profound brain injuries to have regular re-assessments to confirm their eligibility for Employment and Support Allowance, or additional payments in Universal Credit, even though we know that their condition almost certainly will not change. This creates unnecessary stress for the individual, and unnecessary expenditure for the taxpayer.

Our solution

- **Exempting those with serious and chronic conditions from reassessments.** We will work with medical professionals, our health assessment provider, and others to develop criteria to stop re-assessments for people with the most severe health conditions. People with illnesses such as severe Huntington's, severe autism or a congenital heart condition, will be amongst those who might qualify to continue to receive Employment Support Allowance automatically.
- **Simplifying the assessment process.** In addition, we will also explore in a forthcoming Work and Health Green Paper how we might simplify and improve the assessment process and how we can use information more effectively to support people with health conditions and disabilities.

Conservative record

- **We have improved the system we inherited from Labour.** Labour introduced the Employment and Support Allowance to support individuals with a temporary interruption in employment. Since 2010, there have been five independent reviews of the Work Capability Assessment between 2010 including over 100 recommendations. As a result, we have already made considerable improvements to the Employment and Support Allowance assessment process, for example improving the training of assessors to make sure they are able to provide accurate advice on the day-to-day impacts of a range of disabilities and health conditions and reducing backlogs and processing times.
- **We have increased spending on disability support – ensuring we support the most vulnerable.** Our reforms have seen support for the disabled increase. In the last Parliament, spending rose by £3 billion. We are now spending about £50 billion on benefits alone to support people with disabilities and health conditions.

Costing and funding

- There are minimal departmental costs associated with this measure that will be met from within the department's budget.

Political points to make

- **Labour would let welfare spending spiral out of control, resulting in increased taxation and borrowing.** Jeremy Corbyn and the Labour party oppose all of the welfare reforms and measures we have taken since 2010 to put welfare on a sustainable base. They want to remove the benefit cap and consult on introducing a universal basic income – meaning a return to something for nothing (*Jeremy Corbyn Speech to the TUC*, 15 September 2015, [link](#); Jeremy Corbyn, *Keynote speech on the economy at Bloomberg*, 15 September 2016, [link](#)).

Support to boost new technologies

Summary: We want the UK to lead the world in the development, commercialisation and adoption of new technologies. So the Government will: (a) provide additional £100 million funding to extend and enhance the Biomedical Catalyst supporting innovative UK life science companies translate research into commercial success, (b) provide additional £120 million funding for universities to fund new tech transfer offices, and (c) expand the Challenger Business Programmes to address regulations that pose the largest barriers to the adoption of disruptive technologies.

- **The Government's long-term strategic goal is for the UK to be the best place in the world to develop and launch innovative technologies.**
- **We are providing financial support to universities and business, and a mechanism to address regulatory challenges to boost the development and commercialisation of new technologies.**
- **We will ensure that the commercial benefits of technological developments stay in the UK, providing economic growth and high value jobs through-out the supply chain, and building a country that works for everyone, not just the privileged few.**

Background

The UK has excellent research facilities, but has traditionally been less successful at commercialising these new technologies. The UK performs poorly on SMEs introducing product or process innovations (Global Innovation index 2014).

Our solution

- The **Biomedical Catalyst** provides grant support at the early innovation stage targeting the funding gap to ensure that emerging disruptive healthcare technologies are delivered to market. The programme offers funding at varying stages of technical and commercial development from proof of concept to feasibility awards. Average grants are £750,000 per company mainly to start-ups and spin outs. It has been hugely oversubscribed with funding applications outnumbering grant awards fourfold. The new funding extends the programme for the next four years.
- The UK has some world class university **tech transfer offices** that support effective transfer of the research carried out at universities and research institutions, into commercially viable business ventures. However, there is a wide variation between universities, and there are significant economies of scale to be reaped from better collaboration. This new programme incentivises universities to bid for funds to collaborate and expand their network of tech transfer centres.
- A key part of developing new technologies is creating a regulatory environment that supports the development of disruptive technologies. The **Challenger Business Programme** was launched in October 2013 to identify and as far as possible remove the barriers that stop insurgent and innovative businesses from setting up and thriving in the UK. This programme will be expanded into new sectors and new businesses as an element of the Industrial Strategy.

Conservative record

- Since launching in 2012, the biomedical catalyst has awarded more than £250 million funding, matched by £150 million of private finance, to over 300 projects. Post-award funded companies and academics have realised in excess of a further £1 billion pounds in post project financing licensing deals and acquisitions. Frontier economics estimate a 20 per cent rate of return for UK public R&D investments.

- Tech Transfer Offices at Cambridge, Imperial, Edinburgh, Oxford, UCL have delivered huge commercial benefits and delivered new technologies for example in land remediation, pest control, IT systems, and genetic and genome data.
- The Challenger Business programme has engaged directly with some 400 disruptive businesses across 10 sectors (including Fintech, sharing economy, healthcare technology and drones). Actions taken in response to issues identified include tax allowances for money earned from the sharing economy, VAT exemption for cryptocurrencies, and exemptions for the space and satellite sector from Insurance Premium Tax, to match other leading nations.

Costing and funding

This is additional funding from HMT to BEIS in addition to the budget agreed during the Spending Review:

- £100 million over four years for the biomedical catalyst
- £120 million over four years for the tech transfer programme
- No direct costs for the Challenger Business Programme

Political points to make

- The Conservative Government is backing British business to succeed. These are successful programmes that we are expanding to deliver more benefit to the UK. Labour's position is simply to tax and spend.
- We want the UK to remain a global hub for new technology. This will drive our economy over the next few decades, creating well paid jobs and paying the taxes that we need to fund public services.
- Support for new technology sectors is a key part of a modern industrial strategy. Further plans will be unveiled over the coming months.

New support for Afghanistan

Summary: The Government is committing up to £750 million from the aid budget to Afghanistan between 2017 and 2020.

Background

- **This funding will save lives and help build a viable, long-term state – ensuring that the achievements of our brave armed forces are supported. Our commitment shows how we are deploying the UK’s aid budget in a way which is firmly in our national interest and will help protect our national security.**
- **UK assistance over the next four years will strengthen infrastructure and government systems, improve health and education services, support mine clearance within the country and create the jobs and investment needed for the country to turn the corner in realising greater economic independence.**
- **This will create an Afghanistan that is less dependent on aid and is a safer and more secure country that offers increasing opportunities for the Afghan people. This work will protect UK national interests by reducing threats from terrorism, narcotics and illegal migration, and improving prospects for investment.**

Our solution

- **We will commit up to £750 million, from the aid budget, to Afghanistan between 2017 and 2020.** This will help deliver improved health and education systems and stronger economic growth.
- **We will help clear deadly mines.** Our support will help clear contaminated land, help people make use of that land, and educate people about the danger of un-cleared land.
- **We will meet urgent humanitarian needs.** In addition to this long-term development support, we will help meet the most immediate needs of around a million displaced Afghans before winter hits. By giving £15 million to the United Nations Flash Appeal for Afghanistan, we will provide shelter, food and medicine to vulnerable Afghan families, including people who have returned from Pakistan and women and children driven out of their homes by continuing fighting inside the country.
- **Our support will help bolster the economy and state of Afghanistan.** This development aid is a vital complement to the separate support we provide to the Afghan security forces. Making this commitment will send a clear signal that the international community will not walk away from Afghanistan.

Conservative record

- **The UK has already offered strong support to Afghanistan’s security.** In July 2016, the international community reaffirmed its commitment to Afghanistan’s security at the Warsaw NATO Summit. The UK confirmed that it will maintain its investment of £70 million a year in the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces to 2020.
- **UK support has improved millions of lives in Afghanistan.** The UK’s presence in Afghanistan over the last decade has helped to stabilise that country and prevent it from becoming a base for global terrorists that would threaten the streets of Britain. We have improved the lives of ordinary Afghans significantly – with millions more girls in school, better healthcare, and greater prosperity. Our support has helped the number of Afghan children attending primary school rise from 4.3 million in 2008 to more than 7.2 million by

2014. Of these, 39 per cent were girls, up from virtually none under the Taliban, when girls were not allowed to go to school¹.

Costing and funding

- We are committing up to £750 million between 2017 and 2020. All of this will count as Official Development Assistance, and will come out of the UK's existing commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of national income as aid.²

Political points to make

- **We are deploying the UK's aid budget in a way which is firmly in our national interest.** We are addressing challenges like migration, terrorism and narcotics which affect working people's everyday lives.
- **Labour may claim that we are diverting the aid budget towards narrow security issues.** This is nonsense – this money will help millions of the world's very poorest people. We are helping the poor in a way which is also firmly in our national interest. It is clear that not only would Labour make us less safe at home, it would not take action to ensure the world's poorest are kept safe abroad. Improving the security of fragile states is vital to ensure our aid reaches those at risk and to prevent people from becoming trapped in poverty. If your country is not stable and free from the threat of violence then you cannot get to work, you can't get to the local clinic and your children can't go to school.

¹ *DFID Press Release*, 8 September 2016, [link](#).

² £640 million will come from DFID's bilateral country programme. £60 million will come from DFID's Girls Education Challenge Fund. £36 million will come from the cross-Government Conflict, Stability and Security Fund. £14 million will come from the Foreign & Commonwealth Office. In addition to the £750 million of long-term development support, DFID is providing a £15 million to the current UN humanitarian appeal for Afghanistan.

Building our new nuclear submarines

Summary: The Conservative Government was elected on a manifesto commitment to renew our nuclear deterrent – the ultimate guarantee of the nation’s security. Having gained the overwhelming backing of Parliament in July, we will now invest £1.25 billion in order to move to the build phase of the project.

- **Britain’s nuclear deterrent is the ultimate guarantee of the nation’s security. We use it every day to deter our adversaries. It is a critical part of the NATO Alliance that is the cornerstone of our security, and that of our allies.**
- **When there are 17,000 nuclear weapons in the world, we cannot know what threats may emerge in the 2030s, 2040s, and 2050s.**
- **The Conservative Government is committed to maintaining a continuous round the clock underwater nuclear deterrent. Labour’s leadership want to scrap that deterrent. They cannot be trusted with our nation’s security.**

Background

- **Britain has had continuous-at-sea nuclear deterrent for almost 50 years.** Our current fleet of Vanguard submarines are ageing and we must now start building the four replacements that will ensure we maintain our nuclear capability 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year until the 2060s.
- **Those who argue in favour of scrapping our nuclear deterrent unilaterally must be certain no extreme threats will emerge in the next 30 or 40 years.** With an expansionist Russia Building eight ballistic missile submarines and North Korea testing nuclear weapons, we simply cannot be certain of that.

Our solution

- **Committing to build a new generation of nuclear submarines.** Our election manifesto made a clear commitment to maintain our continuous at sea deterrence by building four new nuclear submarines. This was reaffirmed in our strategic defence review after the election. Now, with Parliament backing our plan by 472 votes to 117¹, we are announcing £1.25 billion to begin the build phase known as ‘delivery phase 1’.
- **That money will enable us to start building boat 1.** Delivery phase 1 will see us begin building the auxiliary machine space, containing switchboards and control panels for the reactor, as well as carrying prototyping, purchasing material for boats two to four and investing in facilities at the yard in Barrow where they will be built.

Conservative record

- **Investing in Britain’s defence.** This Conservative Government is able to begin building new nuclear submarines because we are increasing the defence budget every year of this decade, as well as meeting both the NATO commitment to spend 2 per cent of GDP on defence and to spend 20 per cent of the defence budget on equipment.

Costing and funding

- The £1.25 billion investment in delivery phase 1 is budgeted for in the MoD budget and part of the commitment that was confirmed in the Strategic Defence and Security Review, published November 2015.

¹ Hansard, 18 July 2016, Division 46, [link](#).

Political points to make

- **Labour's leadership wants to scrap Britain's nuclear deterrent – even though its official policy is to support it.** Jeremy Corbyn said: 'As you very well know I am not a supporter of nuclear weapons and we are supporting the UN in its ban process.'¹ He has refused to rule out trying to change Labour's policy and Seumas Milne, Labour's director of strategy and communications, reportedly deleted the suggestion that Labour 'would not seek to change' the party's formal pro-nuclear policy before a general election from Shadow Defence Secretary Clive Lewis' speech.²
- **Jeremy Corbyn has said he would not use Britain's nuclear deterrent.** 'I never want to use a nuclear weapon.'³ A deterrent only works if you are ultimately prepared to use it, otherwise it ceases to have a deterrent effect.
- **Labour's leadership wants to withdraw from NATO.** Jeremy Corbyn said: 'I'd rather we weren't in it'.⁴ NATO is the cornerstone of euro-Atlantic security and has kept the peace in Europe since 1949.
- **Labour's leader wants to abolish the Armed Forces.** Jeremy Corbyn said: 'Wouldn't it be wonderful if every politician around the world instead of taking pride in the size of their armed forces...abolished their army...surely that is the way we should be going forward'.⁵
- **Labour's leadership wants to appoint a Minister for Peace.** Jeremy Corbyn said: 'In the ministerial things that we may well be appointing in the future, let's have a minister for disarmament and a minister for peace.'⁶

¹ *BBC News*, 27 September 2016,

² *The Guardian*, 26 September 2016, [link](#).

³ *BBC News*, 27 September 2016,

⁴ *New Statesman*, 29 July 2015, [link](#).

⁵ *YouTube*, 6 August 2012, [link](#).

⁶ *The Telegraph*, 22 September 2016, [link](#).

Digital skills for everyone

Issue: Karen Bradley announced on Saturday 1 October that the Government will ensure free training for adults who lack basic digital skills in the Digital Economy Bill currently before Parliament.

- **In today’s digital economy, being able to use modern technology and navigate the internet should be considered as important as basic literacy and numeracy. But too many people struggle to get by, with more than 10 million adults in England lacking the basic digital skills they need to send an email, fill out an application form, or even simply browse the internet.**
- **That is why we will introduce a new statutory duty to provide free training in basic digital skills for adults who need support, where it is available.**
- **Our changes will help adults to gain skills relevant to the job market and bring them out of the ‘digital darkness’ – helping to make sure our economy and society work for everyone.**

The problem

- **Many currently lack basic digital skills.** A recent report by the Commons Science and Technology Committee found up to 12.6 million of the adult UK population lack basic digital skills, while an estimated 5.8 million people have never used the internet at all.¹
- **The elderly and the least well off are the worst affected by the lack of basic digital skills.** 35 per cent of people in lower socio-economic groups lack basic digital skills, compared to just 13 per cent in upper and middle class groups. Just 43 per cent of over-65s meet the criteria for basic digital skills, compared to 93 per cent of 15-24 year olds.²
- **To succeed in the modern workplace everyone needs basic digital skills.** To make sure the UK remains a thriving economy, competitive on the world stage, adults need to have good literacy, numerical and digital skills.³

Our solution

- **We will provide free training in basic digital skills for adults lacking qualifications or capabilities – ensuring everyone can benefit from the digital economy.** A forthcoming amendment to the Digital Economy Bill currently going through Parliament will introduce this, putting digital skills on the same footing as English and Maths. Where adults want and need to improve their digital skills and courses are available, we will offer free training. The digital skills training will be delivered by colleges and other adult education providers.
- **New standards and qualifications will be drawn up to replace the current digital training – so everyone in need can receive the best digital training.** We will consult on the detail of the new offer in due course.
- **This policy applies to England.**

¹ House of Commons Science and Technology Committee, *Digital Skills Crisis*, June 2016, [link](#).

² Ibid.

³ DfE, *Post-16 Skills Plan*, July 2016, [link](#).

Our achievements

- **Since 2010, the Government has provided £36 million to fund programmes to help people gain basic digital skills.** These programmes have helped more than 1.5 million people to develop their digital skills, with another million adults set to benefit by 2019.¹
- **We have vastly improved our digital infrastructure by investing in superfast broadband.** We are on track to deliver – and expect to exceed – our target of 95 per cent superfast broadband coverage by 2017. 90 per cent of the UK now has access to superfast broadband and the government has provided access speeds of two megabits per second or more to the whole of the UK.²
- **We are strengthening protections in the digital world – so everyone can benefit from the digital economy safely.** Our Digital Economy Bill will ensure consent is obtained for direct marketing to protect consumers from nuisance calls and spam emails. To protect children, age verification will be introduced to access pornographic material online.

Costing and funding

- **Training will be funded from the existing Adult Education Budget.** Precise details will be set out in due course.

Political points to make

- **Labour left millions without good broadband services.** In June 2010, almost 3 million homes and businesses did not have access to basic broadband speeds of at least two megabits per second.³
- **Under Labour, Britain fell behind other European countries in terms of broadband services.** The UK slipped in terms of internet access and the speed of services available compared with other European countries.⁴

¹ Department for Culture Media and Sport, *written evidence to the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee*, January 2016, [link](#).

² *Hansard*, 26 April 2016, WA, [link](#).

³ DCMS, accessed on 8 August 2014, [link](#).

⁴ House of Lords Communications Committee, *Public Service Content*, 8 April 2009, p.92.

OTHER LINES

Aid budget

Our aid programme opens doors in many countries. We will make full use of all our influence, as part of our diplomatic relations, to make progress on issues that are important to the UK – including the return of foreign offenders. Crucially, our aid budget helps to build stable and secure countries overseas which improves the ability of those countries to accept foreign offenders from the UK. We won't use the aid budget as a 'blunt instrument' but we will use it to deliver in the interests of UK taxpayers and the world's poorest.

Grammar schools

Building a country that works for everyone, not just the privileged few, means giving every parent the chance to pick the best possible school for their child.

Figures released recently show parents are 50 per cent more likely to pick a grammar school as their first preference secondary school. But the 1998 ban stops thousands of parents and their children benefitting from them.

Our ambitious proposals will unlock more good school places for children, so they get an education that caters to their individual talents, abilities and needs.

Business rates

This revaluation improves the fairness of rate bills by making sure they more closely reflect the property market and from 2020 all rates raised in London will be spent in London.

We've set aside £1 billion to help businesses in London transition to the new rates and from next year over 60,000 small firms in the capital will be taken out of paying any rates at all – part of a wider package that will save £800 million by 2021.

Help To Buy: Mortgage Guarantee scheme

Through the Help to Buy schemes, we've helped 185,000 people buy a house and hundreds of thousands have taken advantage of the Help to Buy: ISA, with its generous government bonus.

The Help to Buy: Mortgage Guarantee scheme was introduced in 2013 as a temporary scheme to increase the availability of high loan to value mortgages following a significant drop off in availability following the financial crisis. As announced in 2013, the scheme will close to new applicants at the end of 2016.

Having supported over 86,000 households, many high street banks are again offering 90-95 per cent loans to first time buyers. The Financial Policy Committee of the Bank of England has also said they think this is unlikely to have any impact on the availability of high LTV mortgages.

We will continue to support people to get on the housing ladder including through the Help to Buy: ISA and the Help to Buy: Equity Loan Scheme which we have already extended to 2020.

Minimum wage rise

From Saturday 1 October young workers and apprentices across the country will see their pay rise as new minimum wage rates take effect.

We promised to build an economy that works for everyone and this increase in the minimum wage means our lowest paid young workers will receive their largest pay rise since the recession.

This pay rise will make a real difference to hard-working young people across the country and means for the vast majority of workers, the National Minimum Wage is at its highest level in real terms.

This pay rise for young workers delivers on the Conservatives' commitment to ensure work pays and builds on this year's increase in the personal allowance as well as the new National Living Wage for those 25 and over.

APPENDICES

Main Hall Agenda

MONDAY 3 OCTOBER

14:30 - 16:15, Symphony Hall

Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport

Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Secretary of State for International Trade

16:30 - 17:30, Hall 1

Preparation for next year's elections

A campaigning session focusing on next year's local and mayoral elections in England, Scotland and Wales.

Open to Party Members only

TUESDAY 4 OCTOBER

10:30 - 11:00, Symphony Hall

Celebrating the Union

Leader of the Welsh Conservatives in the National Assembly for Wales

Secretary of State for Wales

Secretary of State for Scotland

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland

11:00 - 12:30, Symphony Hall

A society that works for everyone

Secretary of State for Defence

Secretary of State for Justice

Secretary of State for Home Affairs

14:30 - 16:15, Symphony Hall

A society that works for everyone

Secretary of State for Work and Pensions

Secretary of State for Health

Secretary of State for Education

16:30 - 17:30, Hall 1

A party that works for everyone

Party Members discuss why they joined the Conservative Party

Open to Party Members only

WEDNESDAY 5 OCTOBER

10:00 - 10:30, Symphony Hall

A party that works for everyone

Contributions from Conservative MPs

10:30 - 13:00, Symphony Hall

A country that works for everyone

Leader of the House of Lords

Leader of the Scottish Conservatives

The Prime Minister