

Interim Report

Foreword

Thank you to all who took the time to respond to the 2020 National Policy Forum Consultation.

Your insight has enabled the NPF to provide a set of grounding principles to shape our policy for the challenges and opportunities ahead.

The principles outlined in the report are based on the values that bring us together as a Party and lay the foundations for the work we will do together over the next four years. Labour wins when we offer a vision of the future that is optimistic and gives people hope that things can and will change for the better, and these principles reflect this.

From empowering citizens to fighting the climate emergency, rebalancing Britain to supporting the nation's mental health, the principles demonstrate that our Party is rooted in the values that the public share, and outline the kind of change that we know is so needed in our country.

This report could not have been developed without listening to views from across the Labour movement, from our members to affiliates, all of whom play a vital role in developing our policies. But this engagement doesn't stop here – we now want to hear what all parts of our Party think about these principles.

While the world around us is changing fast, the common bonds between us have been strengthened as a result of the challenges we have undergone. By working together, we can rebuild our country and ensure a fairer Britain for all.

Yours,



Keir Starmer
Leader of the Labour Party

The next steps for the National Policy Forum (NPF)

Thank you to all members, affiliates and stakeholders who took part in the NPF (National Policy Forum) consultation this year, whether you submitted your ideas through Labour Policy Forum or attended one of the online roundtable events.

Social distancing measures meant that consultation activity looked a little different this year. The Consultation was held solely online, with all eight documents hosted on Labour Policy Forum, and eight member policy roundtable events on Zoom in lieu of our usual roadshow of events. This was an opportunity to trial new methods of engagement, and we hope to be able to continue to do this as the work of the NPF evolves over the next few years.

This work will be laid out in more detail in the following report. While it was not possible for this report to be taken to Annual Conference and debated on Conference floor, we hope that it will be of interest to inform and explain the work of the NPF this year.

The report lays out a set of principles that the policy commissions will build upon over the course of the election cycle looking to 2024.

**We want to hear your views on these principles,
and welcome you to submit them via Labour Policy Forum:**

www.policyforum.labour.org.uk/make-a-submission.

Your comments will be considered by the policy commission and will inform a fuller report covering two years of NPF activity, which will be taken to Conference in September 2021. If passed by delegates it will form part of our policy platform.

Thank you again for your involvement with the National Policy Forum this year. Your insights will help us to shape our policy platform so we can win again and ensure a fairer Britain for all.

Membership 2020

HM Opposition

Anneliese Dodds MP*
Bridget Phillipson MP
Emily Thornberry MP
Pat McFadden MP

NEC

Andy Kerr*
Andi Fox †
Lara McNeill
Tom Warnett

CLPs and Regions

Lisa Banes – *Yorkshire and Humber Region*
Barbara Muldoon – *Northern Ireland CLP*
Grace Blakeley – *Greater London Region*
Teresa Beddis – *West Midlands Region*
Russell Cartwright – *Eastern Region*
Karen Constantine – *South East Region*
Jos Gallacher – *Labour International*
Eva Murray – *Scottish Labour Party*
Carol Wilcox – *South West Region*

Affiliates

Carrie Aspin – *Usdaw*
Tony Burke – *Unite*
Joe Fortune – *Co-operative Party*
Dave Prentis – *UNISON*
Steve Turner – *Unite*
Dave Ward – *CWU*

Elected Representatives

Jackie Baillie MSP
Sue Jeffrey – *Association of Labour Councillors*

*Co-convenor

† Joined commission in May 2020

Overview of the work of the Economy, Business and Trade Policy Commission

The coronavirus outbreak has led to the largest economic contraction in centuries and will likely cause the biggest jobs crisis in generations.

The initial impact of the virus and necessary public health restrictions have been exacerbated by the government's poor handling of the coronavirus response. Political choices by the government, including outsourcing of Test, Trace and Isolate and a reluctance to offer comprehensive support to key groups (including those needing to self-isolate), have led to the UK having the highest rate of excess deaths in Europe and the deepest recession in the G7.

The government's continuing failure to get a grip on Test, Trace and Isolate and its sink-or-swim approach to economic support means the UK faces great uncertainty heading into the winter. The government made a deliberate choice to start withdrawing support while the virus is still not under control, leaving whole sectors and millions of workers to fend for themselves.

There is still a lot of uncertainty about the future spread of the virus as we head into the winter. The government has had to reimpose additional restrictions across vast swathes of the country, with some businesses being forced to close once again. Yet economic support has not gone hand in hand with the introduction of public health measures.

The consultation document asked what policymakers can do to support the economy through the crisis and ensure that the recovery is quick and robust.

It also explored some of the longer-term issues thrown into stark relief by the crisis.

The UK economy was woefully underprepared for this kind of crisis. Insecure work, low pay and high levels of economic and regional inequality left too many exposed when Covid hit.

The consultation therefore focused on two themes: recovery and renewal. It asked not only what policymakers could do to secure the quickest possible economic recovery but also how they could lay the foundations for sustainable, more equitable growth in the long-term.

The Commission took evidence from a wide range of groups, organisations and individuals.

On the 27th of May, we held a virtual roundtable for Labour Party members facilitated by Shadow Chancellor Anneliese Dodds and Shadow International Trade Secretary Emily Thornberry.

These included virtual 'breakout rooms' looking at issues raised in the consultation, including support for the hardest hit sectors, improving the quality of work and building an economy that is greener and fairer.

The Commission held a series of meetings throughout the consultation period, including an evidence session in June, with presentations from the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and representatives of the manufacturing industry, Make UK.

The TUC looked at how austerity had undermined the UK's response to the pandemic and presented a number of proposals for a fairer and more sustainable economic model. Make UK outlined its members' experience of the crisis and set out its view on how government can support the UK's manufacturing base as it looks to recover.

Throughout June, the Commission also held a series of business roundtables looking at the implications of the coronavirus for different sectors of the economy, with detailed discussions of the specific issues facing firms and workers in these sectors. This included retail, hospitality, manufacturing and the creative industries amongst others.

Principles:

1. **There can be no economic recovery until the government gets a grip on the health crisis**

Until we control the virus and people feel safe, the economy cannot bounce back. The most important measure for the recovery is a functioning public health system. That means the government must fix Test, Trace and Isolate.

2. **Past mistakes cannot be repeated**

A decade of cuts to public services caused a slow recovery from the Global Financial Crisis and left us with a sluggish economy and low productivity, impacting living standards and the quality of public services. The UK must do it differently this time, not repeating the mistakes of the last decade.

3. **A better deal for key workers**

The pandemic has shown who the real 'essential' workers are. Many have been underpaid and undervalued for too long. They deserve better – and that means looking not just at the terms of their employment but also wraparound issues like childcare.

4. **Ensure workers are empowered**

The crisis has underlined the vital role of trade unions, whilst the job retention scheme showed what can be achieved when they are involved in making policy. The role of trade unions in workplaces and policymaking should be strengthened.

5. Promote decent, secure and well-paid work

Over the last decade, living standards stagnated for the first time in generations, productivity flatlined and insecure work skyrocketed. The recovery must create well-paid, secure, decent and sustainable jobs.

6. Training workers for the jobs and industries of the future

We need high quality training and employment support so that those who lose their jobs or are at risk of unemployment are able to re-train into the well-paid, secure jobs of the future, including ensuring a just transition to net zero. Support needs to be there for both younger and older workers.

7. Rebalancing Britain

Many of the areas hit hardest by a decade of Tory rule and are set to be hit hard again by this crisis. The recovery must help rebalance Britain and spread opportunity to every corner of the country, building an economy in which everyone has a stake.

8. Build it in Britain

The UK's world leading manufacturing industry is the cornerstone of communities across the UK. Britain's industrial base needs to be protected and championed as the country transitions to net zero.

9. Harness the Green Industrial Revolution

The regions and nations of the UK led the last industrial revolution, and we must ensure they are at the forefront of the transition to net zero as we tackle the climate crisis. That means encouraging innovation in the green technologies of the future.

10. Business at the heart of recovery and renewal

The crisis has shown responsible businesses at their best – rooted in local communities and with a long-term outlook. Those businesses have been let down by a decade of low investment and sluggish growth. The recovery must correct this record and harness their energy and dynamism to create a greener, fairer, more prosperous Britain.

Consultation responses

The Commission received hundreds of submissions from a range of individuals, organisations, members, unions and local parties.

We heard repeatedly that the key to a strong economic recovery was getting the health crisis under control.

A holiday homes operator told one of our business roundtables that consumer confidence was the key to getting their business up and running, with control of the health crisis a key part of this. The Federation of Master Builders also noted that consumer confidence was key to restarting construction, as clients needed to feel safe having work done in their homes.

This underlines the importance of effective public health measures, including a functioning test, trace and isolate system. The economy can only bounce back when confidence returns – and this requires a working testing system, as evidenced from other countries like Germany and South Korea shows.

We also heard about the importance of robust health and safety procedures in getting the economy restarted. Unite noted the vital role performed by trade union health and safety reps in ensuring a safe return to work, and outlined some of the deficiencies in existing regulations that made it harder to secure workplaces.

The submissions were overwhelmingly clear that the recovery from the coronavirus recession had to learn lessons from the recovery from the Global Financial Crisis and previous shocks that have hit the UK economy, including the 1980s recession which saw whole communities left to fend for themselves and mass unemployment.

The Commission heard how the coalition's policy of spending cuts from 2010 reduced demand in the economy at a critical moment, undermining the recovery just as it was taking off.

What followed was one of the slowest recoveries from recession on record, with the biggest slowdown in productivity in at least 250 years, and wages still below their pre-financial crisis peak when coronavirus hit in March.

"Austerity, in the aftermath of the last crisis, was used to curb public borrowing, cut welfare for the most vulnerable...despite the opposition of most economists, who called for an anti-austerity agenda. The unsurprising result was the slowest recovery from recession in two centuries, coupled with untold hardship for many millions of UK citizens."

IZA Institute of Labor Economics, University of St Andrews

We also heard of the damage done to public services by a decade of cuts, leaving many front-line services overly exposed to the outbreak of coronavirus. The TUC told the Commission how vital social infrastructure had been fatally weakened by a decade of cuts.

This has often been coupled with a ruthless drive to outsource vital public services to private firms offering a cut price fee. Problems with firms like Carillion have been well documented, but the failures of outsourced contracts for PPE and testing during the crisis remind us a knee jerk drive to contract out often leads to worse outcomes and higher costs.

There are already a number of influential Conservative voices calling for a return to the austerity of 2010. This would be disastrous for the economy and the country, and the government must be clear in ruling it out.

The Chancellor has also floated an agenda of tax rises and spending cuts in the press, designed to suit the Tories' electoral prospects rather than the national interest.

The coronavirus crisis has shone a light on some fundamental weaknesses in the UK economy. Low pay, insecurity and inequality are longstanding problems - but they have been ruthlessly exposed by the pandemic.

The workers who were already worst impacted by these weaknesses have borne the brunt of the crisis.

Essential workers are more likely to be low paid and on insecure contracts. They are also more likely to be from groups that are already economically disadvantaged.

Similarly, workers in sectors that were shut down are more likely to be low paid and on precarious contracts.

As we look to the recovery phase, the government must ensure these problems are not exacerbated by the pandemic.

"Labour International CLP recognises that the Covid-19 emergency has created new imperatives to ensure a more resilient economy with better recognition of the value of all forms of labour and recalls that the economy was already weakened by low productivity, low wages and low rates of investment."

Labour international CLP

"As the restrictions begin to lift, discussions about "building back better" provide an opportunity for business and policy makers alike to forge the future of our economy, working together to maintain and implement long term policies focused on regional growth, investment, good jobs, and responsible business practices."

Institute for Family Business

Insecure work

Since 2010, work has become increasingly insecure. Two thirds of all jobs created since the financial crash have been in low-paid, insecure roles, whilst the numbers of people on zero-hours contracts hit a record high in 2020.

We received extensive testimony on the damaging effects of insecure work, as people's mental and physical health suffers from stress and anxiety.

According to estimates from the Living Wage Foundation and New Economics Foundation, 1.3 million key workers were in insecure work.

We heard from the Women's Budget Group about the effect of insecure work in the adult social care sector. A quarter of the workforce are on zero-hours contracts, with unstable hours, rising workloads and endemic stress problems.

We heard how insecurity makes it harder to raise health and safety issues and creates perverse incentives to return to work when sick. The prevalence of insecure work amongst key workers has undermined the response to the pandemic.

"Workers in insecure, temporary, agency and zero and short hour contracts feel less able to raise health and safety issues at work as their future income –and financial situation –is dependent on maintaining a good relationship with their employer."

Unite the Union

Similarly, there is evidence that people in insecure work are bearing the brunt of the economic shock.

Insecure work is especially prevalent in sectors that were shut down, with nearly half of all workers on zero-hours contracts working in shut down sectors. A survey by the Resolution Foundation also found workers in insecure roles were more likely to have been laid off or lost hours.

Insecure work also interacts with other inequalities. For instance, black workers are significantly more likely to be in insecure work than white workers. Women are also overrepresented in sectors that rely on precarious work.

Key workers

The pandemic has also revealed who the real essential workers are. Throughout the crisis, workers from across the public and private sector have worked tirelessly to control the virus, maintain vital services and keep food on the shelves.

These workers are often underpaid and undervalued. They have borne the brunt of a decade of pay stagnation, rising childcare costs and growing labour market insecurity.

The problems in the adult social care sector have been outlined above, but we also heard from Usdaw about the retail sector and Community about the logistics sector.

“Many Usdaw members throughout the retail and pharmaceutical supply chains have been at the forefront of the response to the Coronavirus outbreak. Our members work in high risk jobs on the front line of ensuring that the country continues to be fed and have access to medical supplies.”

USDAW

“Currently, the value of NHS and key workers to society is highlighted and appreciated and there is an awareness that care workers, shop workers, delivery drivers, cleaners and porters are also occupations that are subject to zero hour contracts and low pay”

Sandra

Inequality

Inequality in the UK was unacceptably high prior to the outbreak of coronavirus, with stubborn ethnicity, gender, age and inter-regional gaps in a range of economic outcomes.

These inequalities all overlap and intertwine with profound social and health consequences. In recent years, we've seen the gap in life expectancy between rich and poor areas grow. Men born in the least deprived area of the UK can expect to live 10 years longer than men born in the most deprived area.

The crisis has shone a light on these inequalities. Richer households, typically in jobs where they can work from home, have seen their incomes unaffected and have built up savings, whilst poorer households are more likely to have lost income, and built up debts, and arrears on rent and bills.

Similarly, evidence suggests it is the oldest and youngest workers who have been disproportionately affected. It is also likely to be the youngest and oldest workers who will find it hardest to find new roles after the crisis.

Towns and cities that have been hit hard by a decade of Tory neglect are also set to be hit hard by the crisis. The government is turning its back on promises to deliver for these parts of the country by refusing to offer fair packages of economic support for areas under restrictions.

Economic insecurity has also undermined the health response to the pandemic. People in insecure work and with no savings have been placed in an incredibly difficult position when told to self-isolate, especially because of flaws in provision of SSP and UC.

"A positive vision of equalities is an essential component of a good society. Health inequalities such as the disproportionate deaths of Black staff and citizens must never happen again."

Unison

Whilst the crisis has shown some longstanding problems, it has also shown some clear solutions.

Throughout the crisis, trade unions have been working hard to protect jobs and people at work. Unions have underlined the vital role they play as the voice for workers - fighting for fair treatment, pay and conditions.

"We must support strong and effective trade unions which are the best way of defending and improving conditions."

High Peak CLP

Without the trade union movement, there would also have been no furlough scheme.

The crisis has shown what can be achieved when government works with unions and business together to make policy. This spirit of constructive engagement should continue as we look to support jobs and firms into the long term.

"Unions have demonstrated the importance of their role representing working people at workplace, sectoral and national level throughout the crisis

Collective bargaining delivers higher pay, more training days, more equal opportunities practices, better holiday and sick pay provision, more family-friendly measures, less long-hours working and better health and safety; staff are much less likely to express job-related anxiety in unionised workplaces than comparable non-unionised workplaces."

TUC

During the consultation, we heard from businesses of all sizes and all sectors across the UK. Many pressed home just how difficult the past months had been for them as a business owner, as the shutters came down and orders dried up.

We also heard how businesses had responded to the pandemic and been able to serve their communities in times of crisis.

One shop owner told us how they'd been able to stay open and stocked during the tense early days of the crisis, whilst the British Retail Consortium detailed how the industry and its supply chain worked flat out to keep food on the shelves. We also heard how many manufacturers had adapted to produce vital supplies like PPE.

The crisis has shown the value of responsible businesses that take a long-term outlook and are rooted in the communities they serve.

These businesses have been let down by a decade of economic mismanagement, low productivity and sluggish growth– and recently by the government's threat to break international law which does enormous damage to the UK's global reputation as a place to do business.

Business must be at the heart of recovery and be given the tools and confidence to invest and grow. Their energy and dynamism must be also be harnessed to create a greener, fairer more prosperous Britain.

The pandemic has also shone a light on those businesses that look to avoid their obligations.

Many of the same firms that have used complex legal structures to minimise their obligations in the good times came cap in hand for support when times got bad.

Some have opportunistically sought to use the pandemic to restructure and lay off staff, sometimes threatening workers with the sack if they don't sign new contracts with worse terms.

This underlines the importance of robust corporate governance structures to root out bad practice and embed a long-term outlook that considers workers, communities and the environment. This needs to be coupled with a framework for fair tax practices and clamping down on tax avoidance, evasion and illicit financial flows.

In addition, government support during the coronavirus crisis and recovery shouldn't have just been a blank cheque. In future, support should go to businesses signing up to treat their workers decently, meet net zero obligations and tackle soaring executive pay.

In June, the Commission heard evidence from Make UK, the trade body for the manufacturing industry in the UK. They shared details of some of the vital work manufacturers had been doing to support the national effort against coronavirus. They also outlined the extraordinary challenges faced by the sector in the coming months and years.

At the members' roundtable in May, attendees underlined the importance of manufacturing to communities across the UK. Attendees stressed the value of the skilled, well-paid and unionised jobs manufacturers provide.

"The ongoing decline in manufacturing has had a profound impact in areas where the industry supports the local economy, most notably Scotland and Northern England."

James, North West

The Conservatives have failed to protect the UK's industrial base, with hundreds of thousands of jobs in manufacturing lost since the financial crisis. Manufacturing has also shrunk considerably as a share of the UK's economic output.

Worryingly, the government risks repeating these mistakes. We heard how the manufacturing sector has been one of the worst affected, and yet still there has been no targeted support to help manufacturers get back on their feet.

"Foundation industries have played a significant role in places and regions across the UK, from new jobs, investment and prosperity to towns and cities. There needs to be a focus as to how those industries can not only become environmentally-friendly but continue to be work-rich industries of the future."

Community

Many responses noted the potential of exciting new technologies, such as automation, artificial intelligence and advanced manufacturing.

These technologies will be vital for tackling climate change and spurring a green industrial revolution. They will also help tackle the UK's chronic productivity puzzle and boost low productivity sectors like retail and hospitality.

The UK has a proud history of technological innovation, as towns and cities led the world into the last industrial revolution. We must ensure all areas of the UK are ready to capitalise on the next, green industrial revolution.

During our business roundtables, we heard about the importance of technology and innovation in a number of sectors. Attendees noted firms adopting the latest digital technology had proved most resilient during the pandemic. Tech UK told us the move online during the pandemic could accelerate adoption of digital technologies.

"Work should be done to ensure that people, businesses and services across the UK can take advantage of new and innovative technology. Technology can help to increase productivity, allow sustainable economic growth and support levelling up if given the chance."

Vodafone UK

We also heard of the growing importance of new technologies to regional economies, with one roundtable attendee noting the growing influence of digital and health tech start-ups in Yorkshire.

Many respondents noted that a decade of austerity had starved the UK of investment. Spending on R&D is around a quarter lower than the OECD average whilst a sluggish economy combined with continuing uncertainty over Brexit has led to sluggish business investment.

A return to austerity would fatally undermine any drive to harness a green industrial revolution.

“Labour needs to be driving the conversation about how the UK can increase technological innovation and competitiveness, while robustly protecting technology users from the associated harms.”

Shadrack, South East

We also heard how the adoption of new technologies has the potential to disrupt existing jobs and working patterns. Usdaw told us about the challenges of increasing automation in retail, as some firms used technology to opportunistically reduce headcount and hours.

A green industrial revolution and investment in new technology must come with investment in workers, to ensure they share in its benefits and enjoy new, well-paid, secure, unionised jobs.

Concluding remarks from the co-convenors, Anneliese Dodds MP and Andy Kerr

The coronavirus crisis is the biggest challenge this country has faced since the Second World War. The past months have been profoundly difficult for people and their families across the UK, and we sadly fear there may be hard months to come.

We'd like to thank everyone in our wider movement – the members, trade unions and affiliates – whose energy and enthusiasm make it such a success. It's been a privilege to speak to so many of you and hear your ideas on how we can build a better Britain. We only hope that next year we can do it all in person.

Facing the coronavirus pandemic was never going to be easy – but political decisions by the Conservatives, both during this year and over the course of the last decade, have made it much harder.

Our public services have been cut to the bone since 2010, whilst the key workers we all clapped for have been underpaid and undervalued. They have been let down by a decade of Tory rule and it should not have taken a global pandemic for the Conservatives to sit up and take notice.

The crisis has also shone a light on some long-standing economic injustices.

Inequality, low pay and insecurity have long blighted the lives of millions but have been brought to the fore by the coronavirus outbreak.

We cannot go back to business as usual.

As we look to recover from coronavirus, we must tackle these injustices head on. The principles in this document outline our intention to build a policy platform that creates a greener, cleaner, fairer Britain.

However, we have to recognise that we are far from out of the woods yet.

Whilst some of this consultation looked at longer term economic challenges, a large part of it naturally focused on the immediate economic challenges of further local and national restrictions, social distancing and the spread of the coronavirus during flu season.

Labour has sought to be a constructive opposition throughout this period. In times of national crisis people don't want to see political point scoring; they want to see an opposition willing to work with government to help get the policy right.

We've always said we want the government to succeed. We want to see jobs, businesses and communities supported through a dangerous pandemic.

However, this does not mean blindly supporting the government in everything they do – it means offering up firm and constructive proposals where we think they have got it wrong.

Regrettably, this has happened all too often when it comes to the economic consequences of coronavirus.

Business, unions and researchers have been clear throughout that the key to recovery in the short term was getting the virus under control.

Government can reopen pubs and the high street, but people won't go if they don't feel safe. Businesses will only stay open and begin to recover if we have a functioning test and trace system, to contain any outbreaks quickly. Labour repeatedly warned that without a working testing system many businesses faced a long winter.

Regrettably, a working system was not put in place and the easing of restrictions had to be reversed. None of this was inevitable, as has been shown by the many countries around the world still enjoying the freedoms that come with a competent public health response.

Throughout the summer, the government also obstinately refused to heed our calls for targeted wage support to replace the furlough scheme.

In late September – after the deadline for large-scale redundancies had already passed – the Chancellor eventually relented and announced a successor to the furlough scheme that would subsidise the wages of workers on reduced hours.

Even then, he had to make significant changes twice in two weeks in order to fix the problems with the original scheme. He then had to change his plans again in October, reintroducing the original furlough scheme hours before it was set to expire – first extending it just for the month of November, and then eventually extending it to March 2021.

This irresponsible chopping and changing and unacceptable delays are causing needless anxiety, damaging the economy and hurting workers and businesses.

At Labour Connected, the Shadow Chancellor outlined three steps to a better, more secure future: recover jobs, retrain workers and rebuild business. Those three steps were informed by the conversations we had with thousands of you across the country.

To recover jobs; By bringing forward £30bn in capital spending over the next 18 months and investing it in the clean industries of the future right across the UK. Action now to build it in Britain again, match the green ambitions of other countries and deliver a clean, jobs-rich recovery. And a clear, predictable package of wage support- not endless chopping and changing.

To retrain workers, we need a National Retraining Strategy.

A spell of unemployment when someone is young can slash by a fifth what they can earn during the rest of their life. Unemployment knocks confidence, destroys skills and scars communities for decades. That's why we must do far, far more so the unemployed and those facing unemployment can retrain, so they can get into the jobs of the future.

Lastly, we need to rebuild business. As part of the NPF process we've talked to many business owners who can feel a lifetime of hard work slipping through their fingers. Many viable businesses risk going to the wall because of the debt built up during the crisis. We need a plan in place now that will help support purposeful, responsible businesses to come through the other side and form a critical part of our economic recovery.

Submissions

In 2020 the Economy, Business and Trade Policy Commission received and considered submissions on the following topics:

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|--|---|---|---|
| <p>A</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to Work Adult education Agriculture Apprenticeships Armed Forces Arms trade Art Austerity Automation <p>B</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAME Banks Brexit Buses Business rates Businesses Buy-to-let <p>C</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon capture Child poverty Childcare City regions Climate change Coastal Transport Collective bargaining rights Commonwealth Community ownership Consumer rights Cooperatives Coronavirus Corporation tax Council Tax Countryside Crime Customs union | <p>D</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data Protection Debt Defence Devolution Digital Disabilities Disability equality Discrimination Drugs <p>E</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early Years Eldery Care Electric Vehicles Electricity Employees Employers Employment and Support Allowance Employment protection Energy prices England Environment Equality Europe European Union Exports <p>F</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Food Food poverty Foreign policy Fretrade Funding Furlough Further Education | <p>G</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender pay gap Global health Globalisation Green economy Green New Deal <p>H</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and safety Health insurance Higher Education Hospitality industry Housing HS2 <p>I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration Income tax Industrial strategy Interest rates International development Investment <p>J</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice <p>L</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Tax LGBT equality Living standards Local economies Local Government <p>M</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing Mental health Migration Minimum wage Monetary Policy Mortgages Museums and galleries | <p>N</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National debt National Education Service National Investment Bank National Living Wage National Social Care Service Nationalisation NHS NHS Staff Nuclear power <p>P</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pensions Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Pharmaceuticals Poverty Private education Private rented sector Public regional banks Public schools Public services <p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Race equality Railways Regional development Renewable energy Research and Development Resource scarcity Rural communities |
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Submissions

In 2020 the Economy, Business and Trade Policy Commission received and considered submissions on the following topics:

S

Savings
Secondary schools
Sexual health
Shared ownership
Shipping
Single market
Small business
Social Care
Social housing
Social media
Social Security
Solar energy
Surveillance
Sustainability

T

Targets
Tax
Tax credits
Teachers
Technology and science
The Constitution
The economy
The media
Trade
Trade agreements
Trade Unions
Transport
Travel & Tourism

U

Universal basic income
Universal Credit
Universities
Utilities

V

Vaccines
VAT
Voter engagement
Voting Age

W

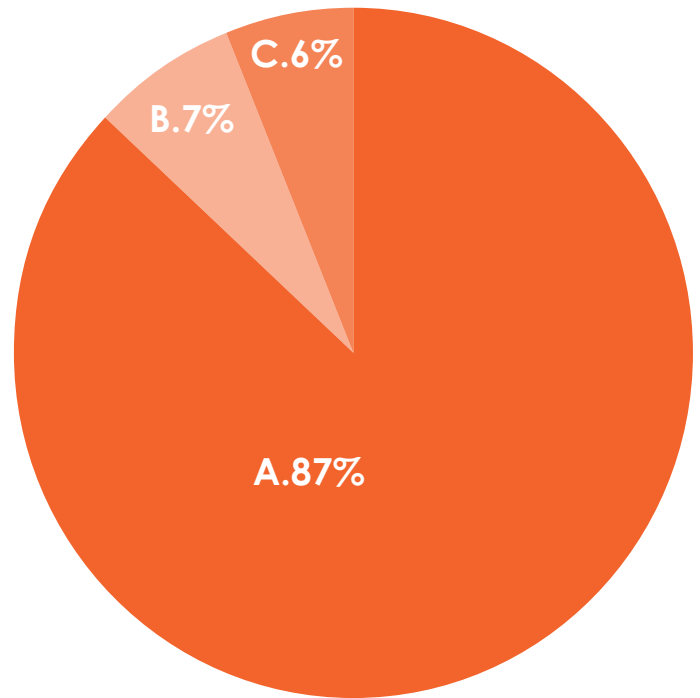
Wages
War crimes
Women's rights
Work experience
Worker's rights

Z

Zero-hour contracts

Breakdown of who sent in submissions

- A.** Individuals – 87%
- B.** Local Parties – 7%
- C.** Organisations – 6%



Breakdown of how submissions were received

- A.** Labour Policy Forum – 94%
- B.** Email – 6%

