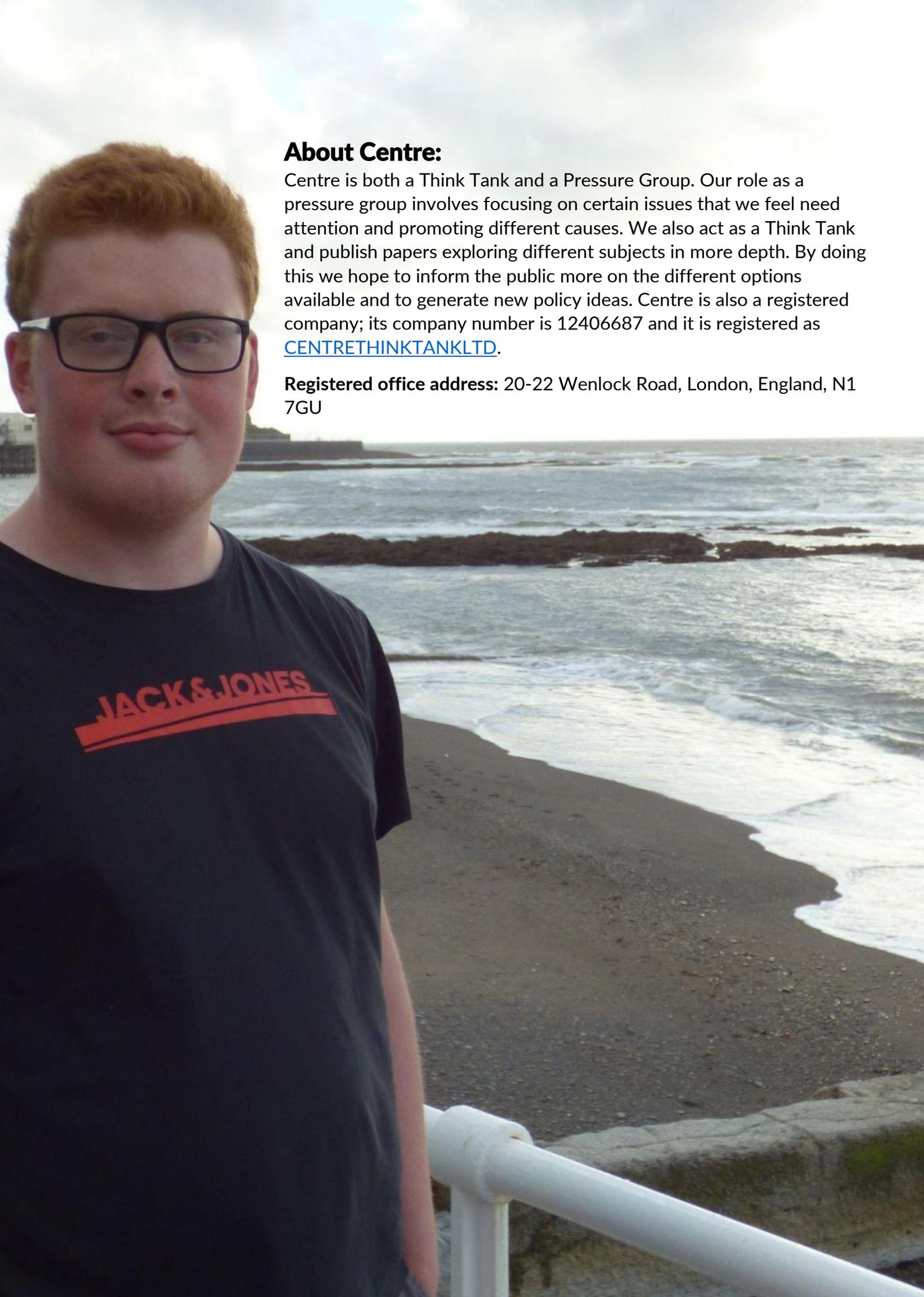


Funding our plan

Funding our policies to support public service and boost businesses



Centre



About Centre:

Centre is both a Think Tank and a Pressure Group. Our role as a pressure group involves focusing on certain issues that we feel need attention and promoting different causes. We also act as a Think Tank and publish papers exploring different subjects in more depth. By doing this we hope to inform the public more on the different options available and to generate new policy ideas. Centre is also a registered company; its company number is 12406687 and it is registered as [CENTRETHINKTANKLTD.](https://www.centrethinktank.org.uk)

Registered office address: 20-22 Wenlock Road, London, England, N1 7GU

Introduction:

This document sets out costings for our main policy document. All calculations are made using public sources such as our partners at Policy Engine alongside the IPPR think tank. However, these costings are not perfect and are still a work in progress. If you have any corrections or suggestions, you can contact us using the form on our website. We are also still adding costings to this document and it will be updated as we calculate each area. Some totals are listed as £0 but this simply shows the costings for that area have not yet been done.

Education:

Increase the use of technology in education. A £2 billion fund.

Apprenticeships and internships should receive a living wage.

An online education system. An initial £500 million fund.

Use a committee to help plan better school meals.

Replace the Requirement for Collective Worship in Schools.

Ensure students have access to bathroom breaks during lessons.

Gender neutral uniforms in schools.

Give teachers a master's degree when entering teaching. We support a Teach First style program that means all new teachers have a tuition free master's degree when entering teaching. This should also be alongside the opportunity for existing teachers to gain a master's degree if they don't already have one.

Schools should not be forced to become Academies.

Most existing Academies should be converted into Community schools.

Give Local Authorities more power over existing Academies.

Replace Academy Trusts.

Only allow non-profit organisations and groups to be involved in running schools.

All new state schools should be Community Schools.

Phase out Grammar Schools and Secondary Moderns.

Schools should not be allowed to discriminate based on religion.

Faith schools should follow the curriculum in full, including for Religious Education (RE).

Offer to purchase the land and buildings owned by government funded faith Schools. As Foundation, Trust, voluntary aided and voluntary controlled schools often own the land and buildings we support offering to buy both the land and the buildings. The schools would then be converted into accountable community comprehensives.

Set standards for faith schools to continue to receive government funding.

All schools:

Expand the number of schools using the national curriculum.

Abolish all girls and all boys schools.

An education watchdog.

Increase the age at which children start education to 7.

Make it easier for students to switch between school years.

Scrap Base Line Assessments.

Scrap SATs.

Change GCSE's to an easier baccalaureate style qualification.

Introduce TCSE's.

Grants for schools offering GCSE's on arts and technology subjects. £500 million.

Split (PSHE) into separate sections.

Teach topics rather than subjects.

Increase the importance of practical and verbal skills in GCSE's and A-levels.

College entrance exams for students that don't pass their English and Maths GCSE's.

Alter T-Levels for rural communities.

Less homework.

Mixed ability classes for students.

A single GCSE and A-level exam board.

Higher Education Grants. Abolishing tuition fees and reintroduce maintenance loans will cost [£6 billion per year.](#)

A single degree qualification exam board.

Support two-year degree schemes.

Increase funding for lifelong learning. This would make it easier to learn new skills during or after work. We believe that education should be accessible to those who want to learn at whatever age they may be.

Increase loans for master's students. We would increase the loans for master's students, so they cover the full cost of a master's degree.

Total: - £9 billion.

Economy:

A better deal for self-employed workers, small businesses and freelancers. Using a disability top-up to ensure anyone who needs sick leave and can't afford it is able to receive support.

A private sector watchdog.

Create a Minister for Competition.

Create an Office of Regulatory Simplification.

A new business advice hub.

Expand the British Business Bank. £1 billion in funding.

Strengthen the Competition and Markets Authority.

A National Sovereign Wealth Fund.

Elected members on company boards.

A national framework for collective bargaining.

The right to flexible working must be guaranteed.

Allow employees six months leave to start up a business.

To be an independent contractor, a minimum standard of 'work freedom' must be met.

Overtime must be compensated either with financial remuneration or with time off in lieu.

Enshrine a minimum living wage in law for everyone over the age of 16.

Enshrine a right to disconnect and a right to a personal life in law.

Unified Income Tax. Capital Gains Tax with an indexation allowance would raise [£10 billion](#) each year over five years. Dividends taxes would raise [£5.8 billion](#) per year over 5 years. This would be a total of £15.8 billion per year.

A Proportional Property Tax. A Proportional Property Tax is revenue neutral. However, later on this could be replaced by a Land Value Tax which would raise money on the value of land. [£36.7 billion](#) is needed to replace the revenue from Stamp Duty, Council Tax and business rates. A 1% Land Value Tax would raise [£36.6 billion](#) or a 2% Land Value Tax would raise 73.2 billion leaving a £36.6 billion surplus.

A fairer VAT system. neutral.

The top level for inheritance tax should be 50% and the bottom rate should be 25%. Inheritance tax is taxation paid on someone's estate (money, property and possessions) after they have died. Inheritance tax will be paid on any money over £200,000 regardless of the recipient unless it is a charity in which it would start at

£300,000.

We would add in brackets:

Exempt below: £200,000

25%: £200,000 - £500,000

50% above: £500,000

Progressive corporation tax rates.

We would support brackets of:

Exempt below: £60,000

Lower rate: 20% between £60,001 and £250,000

Higher rate: 26%

26% corporation tax would raise an extra [£15 bn](#) a year.

Tax Based Regulation. Neutral.

Tell people how their taxes are spent.

End the backdated IR35 (loan charge) tax on individuals rather than businesses. The loan charge is being used to change tax on people who paid tax through another business rather than directly with their client. Whilst many of the businesses who have offered these loans have not been forced to pay money back, individuals have been. We disagree with backdated taxes and would end the loan charge on past taxation.

Scrap the marriage allowance. The marriage allowance costed £580 million between [2021-2022](#) which would be saved by scrapping the allowance.

Total: £66.98 billion.

Democracy:

Move to three tiers of government.

Use Proportional Representation to elect the House of Commons.

A UK Federacy.

A single layer of local government.

If the Prime Minister resigns, then a new election must be held.

Abolish the need for the Speaker and Deputy Speakers to be elected as MP's.

A system of recall for representatives.

Lower the voting age to 16.

Limit donations to political parties and candidates.

The monarch should be allowed choose whether they are head of the Church of England.

A written constitution for the UK.

Remove the political powers of the monarch but retain the monarchy.

Automatic voter registration.

A democracy watchdog. Neutral.

Establish citizens assemblies.

Total: Neutral.

Health:

Involve doctors and nurses in management decisions.

Care for the elderly and disabled needs to be delivered at home when possible.

Rather than elderly people having to travel from their homes to see a doctor if they prefer or need to see a doctor, they should be able to arrange for someone to come and visit them.

Focus on illness prevention.

Allow the right to die.

A new NHS watchdog.

All non-experimental treatments should be NICE-approved. The National Institute for health and Care Excellence or NICE should have a larger scope and budget so it can ensure that aside from experimental treatments offered under the cancer drugs fund/experimental drugs fund all NHS treatments are NICE approved.

Update NHS patient record storage. £2 billion.

Legalise all drugs for medical use.

Increase the availability of virtual NHS appointments. Virtual appointment should be available for hospital or GP appointments via a phone or video call. This was part of the NHS Long Term Plan but needs to be extended further with the option of an online appointment for wherever its practical to do so.

An NHS umbrella:

Social care should be brought under the NHS umbrella. As part of this they would be under NHS pay scales.

There are a number of services we believe should eventually be under the NHS umbrella including; carers helping out at home with day to day issues, day centres which help people to meet up and sometimes gives people meals, adaptations for your home due to a condition you have and end of life care.

we will not only pay for care home costs but we will set up a government run care home service rather than relying on charities, businesses and local authorities to provide the service.

Free social care will cost [£5 billion](#).

Mental health care should be brought under the NHS umbrella. Better mental health care [“The Strategy Unit have estimated £3-4 billion is needed”](#).

Integrate CAMHS into the education system. We believe we must integrate mental health referral into state schools and universities. This would involve at least trained individual within each school or university campus. Integration should also be offered to private universities and schools.

Referral units for mental health within workplaces. Referral units will be implemented within workplaces of over 250 employees. This will be a structured system with a workplace mental health professional who is able to refer employees to appropriate support. These referral units would also include ordinary workers who are trained as pastoral care officers who will ensure individual plans for each worker is kept to and fitted to their work life. Finally, there would be a safeguarding officer to deal with breaches or issues in relation to treatment of employees.

Smaller businesses of less than 250 will have access to free government training for one staff member to act as a referral officer, another to be safeguarding officer and a final safeguarding officer. As businesses increase in the number of employees, the amount of training the government will pay for will decrease until the business has 250 employees.

For businesses with less than three people the process would instead involve advice on how they can refer themselves to mental health services although this training should be of the same quality as larger businesses receive.

These services should be available to those contracting with the company or those who are on internships, apprenticeships or work experience.

Link St John Ambulance to the NHS more closely.

Create an NHS Air Ambulance. Just as there is a publicly funded air ambulance service in Scotland, we would create a new publicly funded air ambulance service in England and support one in Wales. This would incorporate any air ambulance services running through charitable donations that would like to be part of the program. This new program would work closely with the NHS ambulance service.

Increase funding for 'back to nursing' courses. While on the course, ex-nurses will be paid a full nurse's salary and this will be used to encourage people to return to nursing. To receive full pay, nurses will need to sign up to work in the NHS for at least 6 months afterwards unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Increase pay by 5% for all NHS staff. Per year this will cost [£1.7 billion](#).

Abolish all prescription charges. Abolish prescription fees, [£750 million](#) per year.

Improve hospital food to meet higher nutritional standards. This will be achieved by giving out fresh food when feasible and ensuring that hospitals meet food standards by providing them with the money to do so. Not only will this make hospital stays more pleasant but it's likely to help patients to recover faster.

Offer non-essential operations within the NHS.

A long-term social-care fund. To cover the costs of social care, we propose a ringfenced fund which will be paid for with general taxation. This fund will be offset the effects of population changes on our social care system.

Total: - £13.450 billion.

Environment:

Renewable energy should be subsidised and given tax reductions. This would include wind turbines, tidal power, solar power, hydroelectric power and hydrogen energy. These forms of power don't result in nuclear waste; harmful emissions like coal power produces and they won't run out. They will also help the UK to combat global warming. We also believe that where possible wind turbines should on land rather than offshore as a result of the difficulty with the maintenance of offshore wind turbines.

We have an overall aim for the UK to build up its renewable energy base enough to provide all the UK's power. One way to increase the use of renewable energy is to make it more affordable. This can be achieved in two ways, subsidies and tax breaks. Subsidising renewable energy will make it more affordable to buy renewable energy sources. Tax based regulation not only makes it cheaper to buy renewable energy, but it also makes it more costly to use more harmful types of energy.

To overcome the issues arising from the varying levels of power produced by renewable energy there are two solutions. First is grid technology which saves electricity and allows people to feed power into and out of the grid more efficiently. Second is large batteries to store power in times of high electricity production such as the one built in South Australia by Tesla in 2017.

Invest in renewable energy. £2 billion.

Invest in renewable energy research. Whilst investing in renewable energy is important, we also need to invest in research too. This will apply to the capture, storage and usage of renewable energy. There are two areas we feel need urgent research. First is carbon capture as this could reverse climate change by bringing CO2 levels down. The main sources of carbon such as factories and areas with higher levels of carbon pollution need to be targeted. Further research is also needed on storing carbon once it has been captured. Second is hydrogen power as a replacement for fossil fuel burning cars. The capture of this needs extensive research as the current methods of capture make it too costly for general use. Finally, whilst grid technology is already widely used, improving it can reduce energy waste and consumption.

Eventually scrap the energy price cap.

The UK should cooperate with Euratom.

Tax products that use excessive amounts of plastic.

Gradually phase out the UK's use of nuclear power.

Reward people for recycling plastic bottles.

A gradual ban on non-electric cars.

Incentivise electric cars.

Work within International Organisations on climate change.

Ban fracking.

A well-regulated water sector.

Ban all Hunting with Dogs.

Ban badger culling.

Include crustaceans and cephalopods in the definition of animals.

Ban the sale and use of snares and glue traps.

Ban cage farming by 2035.

Ban imports of fur.

Ban the breeding of pheasants where they are used simply for shooting.

A large-scale reintroduction program of animals into the UK. To keep populations of rats, mice, voles, rabbits and foxes away from overpopulation, we support the reintroduction of certain animals to the UK. This would include reintroducing or increasing the

Total: - £2 billion.

Equality:

Ban shortlists for the House of Commons.

Official status for the native languages of the UK.

Nameless recruitment.

Take the definition of marriage out of the legal framework.

Recognise humanist weddings in law.

England should not have a state religion.

Provide free sanitary products and contraceptives. It is extremely concerning that issues such as period poverty still exists within the UK today. Therefore, we propose that condoms, femidoms, tampons, the pill, sanitary towels and menstrual cups should be provided free of charge. For distribution providing them through; schools, universities, food banks, toilets, homeless shelters, women's refuges, workplaces and through the NHS GP surgeries will be a priority.

Cap the Cost of Child Care. This policy would cap the cost of childcare at £140 per month and poorer families will get it for free, a policy currently used in Sweden. This would be available until children start education, under our plans this would be at age 7. https://wbg.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/De_Henau_WBG_childcare_briefing3_2017_02_20.pdf

Decriminalise sex work.

Remove the two doctors' rule on abortions before 20 weeks pregnancy.

Ban protests of medical decisions outside hospitals and clinics.

Remove sanctions for those receiving abortions from criminal law.

Ban non-consensual and unnecessary intersex operations.

Ban parents from smacking their children.

Relationship and sex education (RSE) that ensures all students learn about LGBTQ+ issues.

Reform the GRA to allow self-determination.

Remove gender markers on legal documents.

End the spousal veto.

Ban Conversion Therapy.

Separate prison units for transgender inmates to provide specialised support. Separate prison units will allow the staff for these units to be specifically trained in dealing with transgender prisoners. They would be trained both in how to be sensitive to trans issues and how to give them support if needed.

Participation in competitive sports at a for Transgender athletes will be up to individual sporting bodies.

Increase the quality and number of gender identity clinics. The current state of gender identity clinics within the UK has led to enormous wait times which is why the system needs to be drastically improved. There should be three key goals in improving gender identity clinics. Firstly, to increase both the number of gender identity clinics and the number of staff within them. This increase the number of staff will be achieved both with a general increase in pay and clinics but also by a one-time payment for those that move to a gender identity clinic. The second is to ensure that GPs are aware that they both can and should diagnose gender dysphoria and handle Hormone Replacement Therapy prescriptions. Finally, we should abandon the gatekeeping method used now in favour of informed consent as a model for healthcare provision much like used by indigo has been using in Manchester. This will reduce wait times and increase the quality of care delivered.

Total: £0.

Transport:

Invest in rail infrastructure across the UK. Railways in the UK are already owned by the government through Network Rail which deals with improvements for railways. They should receive extra funds to increase rail electrification, reopening stations that have been closed due to previous railway cutbacks where the routes aren't better served by buses or other forms of public transport and increased capacity on overcrowded routes.

Whilst large investments in the railways will mean increased taxation in the short term, they may actually be outweighed by increased trade in the long term. It helps businesses transport goods and will have particular benefit for businesses in rural areas.

Publicly owned railways. No cost as the government will take over as each franchise ends.

A review into the trains used by HS2 and Northern Powerhouse Rail.

A transport watchdog.

Invest in roads. Extra investment in roads means the government allocating more money for highways England. This funding should be targeted at rural areas. It may also be possible for new roads to be white to reflect more heat and to cool the surface temperature during hot weather.

Support self-driving vehicles.

Allow local councils to run either private or public bus services.

Support autonomous buses.

Focus on building new roads rather than smart motorways. Smart motorways sometimes use the hard shoulder for traffic which can cause accidents if cars need to use the hard shoulder in the event of an accident. This would include both 'all lane running' systems where the hard shoulder is removed permanently and 'dynamic hard shoulder' systems where it is removed when there is heavy traffic. However, this does not apply to 'controlled motorway' schemes which do not use the hard shoulder.

Total: £0 billion.

Social security:

A Guaranteed Minimum Income. A Guaranteed Minimum Income ensures that anyone out of work or on a low income will receive enough money to live above the poverty line. If you start to earn money from a part time job or one that pays below a living wage, the Guaranteed Minimum Income will decrease by 30p for every £1 earned until an individual is earning a living wage. This means work will always pay more than being on benefits unless you are receiving extra support. The payment itself would be made once per week and would increase during periods of cold weather to pay for heating bills. If possible, we support these payments being decided on a regional level, so payments keep up with the living costs and housing costs in different areas.

This will be available to anyone earning below a living wage, who is over 18 years of age and has below a certain amount in savings. The payments will increase with inflation and there are several circumstances in which the payments will be larger. They need to cover any training, job interviews or travel for NHS treatment people need. It would replace Universal Credit system, housing benefits, jobseekers' allowance, Income Support, the Cold Weather Payment, the Warm Home Discount Scheme and the Winter Fuel Payment.

- Bringing the 55% taper rate to 30% for Universal Credit would cost £18.1 billion according to Policy Engine. It would reduce poverty by 6% and 28% of people come out ahead with 0% coming out behind.

A series of top-up systems:

The parental leave top-up. If you have children, the top-up will work so it is either added to statutory paternity pay given to you by your employer or your Guaranteed Minimum Income so it pays a living wage. This will last a year in total although the person giving birth to the child will have an extra 4 weeks off before the child is born. This will be at 90% of normal pay, 25% of which will be paid by the employer and 75% of which will be paid by the government. It will be split between partners with both partners having to take at least 30% of the total time with the rest being split however they want. The first payment will be larger to deal with the initial costs of having a child and after that payments will increase with inflation. They will then reduce as the child gets older and allows for part time parental leave. For those that are on a Guaranteed Minimum Income, after the year comes to an end they will receive a smaller payment at the same rate as child benefits for the next 5 years. This would replace statutory paternity pay, statutory Shared Parental Pay, paternity leave, shared parental leave, child benefits, maternity pay and maternity allowance.

Retirement top-up. The retirement age would be set at 65 for both men and women. When you reach this age, you would receive payments from income tax contributions. Savings made into the Income Tax will be increased with the triple lock formula although private pension funds would be an alternative to this. This would replace the basic state pension and pension credit.

- England and Wales.

Carers top-up. If you are a carer, then you will be able to receive a Guaranteed Minimum Income top-up. This will supplement either your wage or regular Guaranteed Minimum Income payments. This is regardless of age and for any period whilst you are a caregiver. It will top up wages minus costs incurred as a carer, so you reach a living wage. This would replace the Carer's Allowance.

- England, Scotland and Wales.

Bereavement top-up. If a member of your immediate family dies, then you will be able to take Bereavement leave with a Guaranteed Minimum Income for four weeks. There are no maximum savings or earnings to receive this. This will increase with inflation and would replace the bereavement support payment.

Disability top-up. If someone is unable to work due to disability, then they can receive a Guaranteed Minimum Income. We would link NHS services to this program to assess who is eligible for this payment and how much money they will require. This can include smaller support payments for those in work, a living wage payment for those out of work as a result of injury or disability and payments for those with extra requirements such as equipment or individual carers on top of this if needed. This would also be available to people who are self-employed and are unwell. There is no time or age limit for how long someone can receive this payment and the individual, or if need be, a guardian, will receive the money. Whilst short term conditions would be reassessed based on how long lasting it is likely to be, lifelong disabilities or conditions will not be reassessed. It would replace the disability living allowance, the personal independence payment, Attendance Allowance and the Employment Support Allowance.

Child support top-up. This would top-up a Guaranteed Minimum income with support for anyone who has children. The top-up would be a reformed version of Child Income Support and it would decrease as someone's income goes up in the same way as a Guaranteed Minimum Income.

Replace the Department for Work and Pensions with a Department for Social Security. The department of work and pensions will be replaced with the smaller department for social security as a Guaranteed Minimum Income means less administrative work.

A social security watchdog.

Total: £0.

Justice:

Focus on reforming prisoners. We support a justice system would be much like the Norwegian model which has shown that rehabilitation of prisoners can result in only a very small number of prisoners reoffending. This would hopefully reduce the amount of money that needs to be spent on the prison service overall. Just like the Norwegian system, we would offer education for inmates to help them find work once they have left prison and to help them not to fall into a cycle of reoffending. To reduce prison culture, we also support copying the idea of larger prisons with houses containing multiple rooms rather than cells. These would have separate toilets and showers.

For high-risk prisoners, there will still be high security prisons as the more open prisons will be targeted at minimal crimes. However, offenders who are in prison for larger crimes can apply to go to these prisons when they reach the last four months of their sentence if they have been very well behaved.

Expanded restorative justice programs. This is where, if the victims agree to it, victims and criminals can discuss the crime that has taken place. This gives the criminal a chance to understand the impact their crime had on the person and the community. The offender then gives back to the community through programs such as community service.

Before prison sentences are handed out, people must be given a full mental health check. In order to ensure our prison services are effective we need to implement full checks when prisoners enter prison rather than the current system of rushed tests, so we know what help needs to be given to prisoners. This would take place before any judgment is made so it can be considered if a sentence is delivered.

If you've served a full sentence for a minor crime, it shouldn't be on your record. This will help prisoners to get back into work after smaller crimes and will hopefully stop them from reoffending due to poverty.

We don't support the use of the death penalty for any crime.

Set the minimum age at which someone can be charged for a crime to 13.

When someone is tried for a crime, they should remain anonymous.

Increase legal aid funds. This would involve reversing the cuts in legal aid that have taken place since 2010. This would be alongside reinstating help for cases involving family law and other areas that are no longer covered by legal aid. This would help to reduce some of the inequalities that currently exist in the UK's court system.

All police must wear body cameras. This would require police officers who are dealing with cases to record their actions. It would allow for a full record of police actions, can help to defend against any accusations of misconduct and makes it easier to review cases afterwards.

All prisons should be publicly run. We do not believe prisons or prison services should be run for profit. We feel a profit-based approach is the wrong motive for prisons to have and that operating under public ownership is a better model. Dangerous individuals should also not be placed under the guard of private companies.

Fines will be proportionate to income.

A justice watchdog.

Exempt offenders who are pregnant from prison.

Use community service more for minor crimes.

A drug legalisation and decriminalisation program.

Total: £0.

Foreign Affairs:

Require a vote by the House of Commons on all new Free Trade Deals and trade deals.

Strengthen the United Nations.

Apply to be an Observer Member of the Nordic Council.

Our foreign aid budget Should be 1% of Gross National Income. If we look at the 2018 figures from before the pandemic then this would be an extra £6 billion although this may be higher depending on the economy at the time.

Allow asylum seekers to work. An extra [£31.6 million](#) per year.

A fair immigration system.

A referendum on membership of the EU's Single Market.

Meet our NATO spending commitments.

A northern defence strategy.

Give military personnel more support.

Stop selling arms to countries that abuse human rights. This would include countries on the government's list of human rights abusers such as Saudi Arabia, China, Pakistan and Egypt. We would halt the sales of weapons to these countries until they respect human rights. In Saudi Arabia, the ongoing arms sales have helped to destabilise the Middle East further. We are, however, heartened by the reforms to the country being led by Prince Mohammad bin Salman although these need to go further before we feel arms sales could be restarted to the country.

Keep only a minimal nuclear deterrent.

Total: £31.6 million.

Housing:

A zoning system.

A new purchasing system for council houses.

Expand Help to Buy. Help to buy supports people financially if they have brought their first home. Help to buy should be reintroduced and extended to cover older properties that need to be repaired along with new build properties.

New houses should have proper insulation.

Support new garden cities.

For any housing built, there needs to be sufficient infrastructure.

Copy Finland's 'housing first' scheme. This should be based on Finland's success in tackling the number of homeless people on its streets. The UK's current model relies on temporary accommodation and essentially taking steps towards getting a new house. We would copy Finland's 'Housing First' scheme which instead focuses on getting people a house as soon as possible rather than just temporary accommodation. This would be backed up by support workers, a focus on lifelong education and addiction treatment so people leaving homelessness don't return to being homeless. We also support expanding the existing housing first system by the Housing Executives Supporting People program in Northern Ireland.

A housing watchdog.

Collective bargaining between landlords and tenants.

Go ahead with Leveson 2. Leveson 2 will look into the relationship between the police and journalists. There needs to be further investigation into what went wrong and how phone hacking can be prevented from happening in the future. We also fully support the 'hacked off' campaign that supports Leveson 2.

Strengthen the Competition and Markets Authority.

Scrap the BBC licence fee. This policy would cost £4.03 billion; poverty would fall by 2% with 87% of people come out ahead and 0% of people would come out behind.

An Independent Press Regulator.

A digital bill of rights.

A BBC watchdog.

New or expanded community hubs. We support either creating community hubs in areas that don't have them or expanding existing hubs. The aim would be for these hubs to include provisions that would help pensioners and the wider community to connect more. This includes community kitchens, regular meet and eats, access to free food, cafes and education or music facilities.

Total: £0.

Overall financial :

New revenue:	£67.296 billion
Increased public spending:	£24.45 billion
Surplus:	£41.846 billion