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Pages 13-14 include key changes that will feed into ‘levelling-up agenda’.  
Page 14 finishes with key employment and growth forecasts from SR20.

#### Not in scope of this briefing:

There are announcements in the 2020 Spending Review on the following topics, but they are not featured in this briefing:

- **NHS funding** – references on pages 5, 28, 43, 44, 45, 46, 59, 60 + 61 of SR20.
- **Test and trace, and COVID-19 vaccines** – references on pages 5, 89 + 90 of SR20.
- **Devolved administration funding** – references on pages 28, 54, 55 + 59 of SR20.
- **Overseas aid & Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office** – references on pages 6, 51 + 70 of SR20.
- **Defence & Intelligence Community** – references on pages 7, 56, 57, 64, 67, 68 + 69 of SR20.
- **Courts, Prisons and Police** – references on pages 29, 43, 45, 46, 64, 65 + 66 of SR20.
- **Public sector net debt** – reference on page 15.
- **Public Value Framework** – reference on page 46.
- **Managing Public Money (e.g. fraud, spending controls, & central gov IT)** – reference on page 47.
- **Sports** – reference on page 81.
- **Farming** – reference on page 82.
- **Equalities** – references on page 93-95.
- **Restated welfare cap on universal credit** – references on page 113-114.

Finally, there is a budget overview for each Government Department from page 104 onwards.

## SPENDING REVIEW 2020 – Headline announcements

<u>British Business Bank (BEIS)</u>	Paragraph and page references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BEIS has allocated <b>£557.5m</b> in capital funding to the British Business Bank (excluding Covid-19 business support schemes). This includes:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>£422m</b> for the Bank’s planned activities in 2021-22, providing access to finance to small businesses across the UK and supporting them to grow.</li> <li>○ <b>£56.5m</b> to fund expansion of the British Business Bank’s Start-Up Loans scheme. This will provide an additional 1,000 loans to help catalyse new entrepreneurship in the economic recovery from Covid-19.</li> <li>○ Resources to make <b>£270m</b> in new commitments to support priorities in innovation and growth finance, regional finance, and the <b>National Security Strategic Investment Fund</b>.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	6.82 Pg 79
<u>Business support schemes</u>	Paragraph and page references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£50.7m</b> for BEIS business support programmes to improve SME productivity through leadership, management and technology adoption.</li> <li>• <b>SR20 freezes the business rates multiplier in 2021-22</b>, saving businesses in England £575m over the next five years. The government is considering options for further Covid-19 related support through business rates reliefs, and will outline plans for 2021-22 reliefs in the New Year. <i>(Also referred to in local authority funding section).</i></li> </ul> <p>The Government has also announced the <b>extension to some of its COVID-19 business support packages</b>. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an extension to the UK-wide CJRS (Coronavirus Jobs Retention Scheme) to 31 March 2021</li> <li>• an extension of Self-Employment Income Support Scheme with two further grants covering the period from November to April 2021</li> <li>• cash grants of up to £3,000 per month for businesses in England which are legally closed</li> <li>• cash grants of up to £2,100 per month for hospitality, leisure and accommodation businesses which are permitted to remain open but which are suffering from reduced demand due to restrictions on socialising.</li> <li>• £1.1bn of one-off funding for councils through the Additional Restrictions Grant in England to enable them to support businesses</li> <li>• extending the application period for the existing UK-wide Loan Schemes and the Future Fund to the end of January 2021 and an ability to top-up Bounce Back Loans.</li> <li>• (SR20 confirms £519m of funding in 2021-22 to support the continued delivery of Covid-19 loans, including paying for the 12-month interest free period on the Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLs) and the Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILs)).</li> <li>• extending the UK-wide mortgage and consumer credit payment holiday for borrowers</li> <li>• extending the £1m level of the UK-wide Annual Investment Allowance for a further year to the end of 2021</li> <li>• £1.57bn through the Cultural Recovery Fund to provide a lifeline to vital cultural organisations hard-hit by the pandemic.</li> <li>• A rebate scheme reimbursing employers with more than 250 employees for up to 2 weeks of SSP per employee until spring 2021. SSP has also been extended to those who are ill or self-isolating due to Covid-19 or who are clinically extremely vulnerable and unable to work as a result.</li> </ul>	6.82 pg 79 14 Pg 3 1.11 Pg 10 1.16 pg 14 1.17 pg 15 2.3 pg 23 2.6 pg 24 2.8 pg 26
<u>COVID-19 Support Package for Public Services</u>	Paragraph and page references
<p>SR20 provides a further <b>£55bn of support for the public services response to Covid-19</b> next year. This funding is targeted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• controlling and mitigating the virus (by funding the development and purchase of successful vaccines, and NHS Test and Trace).</li> <li>• public services support and recovery.</li> <li>• supporting jobs and businesses (by supporting jobs and livelihoods across the UK – including by supporting the DWP Plan for Jobs).</li> </ul>	5 Pg 1 18 Pg 3 2.12 Pg 27 2.13 Pg 27

<p>Of this £55bn support package for public services, <b>£21bn has been set aside as contingency funding</b>. This £21bn is not yet allocated but” will allow the necessary support to be put in place and adapted through the course of next year”.</p> <p>Of the £55bn (minus the £21bn) in 21/22, <b>£3bn is additional funding to support local authorities in England with Covid-19 pressures in 21/22</b>. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an additional <b>£1.55bn</b> of grant funding to local authorities to meet additional expenditure pressures as a result of Covid-19</li> <li>• <b>£670m</b> of additional grant funding to help local authorities support the more than 4m households that are least able to afford council tax payments</li> <li>• <b>£762m</b> to compensate local authorities for 75 per cent of irrecoverable loss of council tax and business rates revenues in 2020-21 that would otherwise need to be funded through local authority budgets in 2021-22 and later years, and</li> <li>• extending the existing Covid-19 sales, fees and charges reimbursement scheme for a further 3 months until the end of June 2021.</li> </ul>	<p>2.18 Pg 28 2.19 Pg 29 6.58 Pg 72 6.65 Pg 75 6.66 Pg 75 6.74 Pg 76 6.79 Pg 78</p>
<p><b>Culture &amp; Heritage (DCMS)</b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£320m</b> for internationally-renowned galleries and museums</li> <li>• <b>£100m</b> of capital investment for DCMS-supported bodies working across culture, heritage, and sports</li> <li>• <b>£150m</b> to continue to strengthen our cultural and heritage infrastructure, including through the <b>Cultural Investment Fund</b> and <b>Museums Infrastructure Fund</b>, enabling the development of British Library North and continued investment in the <b>Heritage High Streets</b> programme.</li> </ul>	<p>6.87 pg 81</p>
<p><b>Digital Investment (DCMS)</b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£1.2bn</b> from 2021/22 to 2024/25 to support the rollout of gigabit-capable broadband across the UK. This is part of the government’s £5bn commitment to support gigabit-capable broadband rollout to the hardest to reach areas of the UK</li> <li>• <b>£50m</b> investment next year, as part of a £250m commitment to building a secure and resilient 5G network.</li> <li>• <b>£260m</b> UK-wide to continue flagship digital infrastructure programmes, including the Shared Rural Network for 4G coverage, Local Full Fibre Networks, and the 5G Testbeds and Trials Programme.</li> <li>• <b>£45m</b> for programmes to drive growth through digital technologies and data, while improving online safety and security.</li> </ul>	<p>6.86 pg 80</p>
<p><b>Education, Employability and Skills</b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<p><b>DWP programmes &amp; funding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£3.6bn</b> of additional funding in 2021-22 for DWP to deliver labour market support and their <b>Plan for Jobs</b>. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ funding the <b>£2bn Kickstart scheme</b> which will create hundreds of thousands of new, fully subsidised jobs for <b>young people</b> at risk of long-term unemployment across Great Britain. The SR20 settlement includes <b>£1.6bn in 2021-22</b> which will ensure funding for over 250,000 Kickstart jobs</li> <li>○ a brand-new 3-year long <b>£2.9bn Restart programme</b> that will provide intensive and tailored support to over 1m long-term unemployed people and help them find work, with approximately <b>£0.4bn of funding in 2021-22</b>.</li> <li>○ <b>£1.4bn</b> to build on the Plan for Jobs commitment to increase capacity in Job Centre Plus and double the number of work coaches.</li> <li>○ <b>£0.2bn</b> in other job search support measures announced in the Plan for Jobs this Summer, including the Job Entry: Targeted Support and Job Finding Support schemes, the Youth Offer and Sector-based Work Academy Programme placements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>DfE programmes &amp; funding</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An increase in the schools budget from £47.6bn in 2020-21 to <b>£49.8bn in 2021-22</b> – an increase of £2.2bn. <i>(see local authority funding section too).</i></li> </ul>	<p>4.5 pg 43 4.13 pg 44 4.14 pg 44 4.19 pg 46 6.15 pg 62 6.16 pg 62 6.17 pg 62 6.18 pg 62 6.19 pg 63</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£375m for the National Skills Fund in 2021-22</b>, which will provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>£138m</b> for the government’s commitment to fund in-demand technical courses for adults, equivalent to A level, and to expand the employer-led boot camp training model</li> <li>○ <b>£127m</b> to continue support for people to build the skills they need to get into work, building on the summer Plan for Jobs, including funding for traineeships, sector-based work academy placements and the National Careers Service</li> <li>○ <b>£110m</b>, including £50m of capital investment, to drive up higher technical provision in support of the future rollout of a Flexible Loan Entitlement to test and develop innovative models for local collaboration between skills providers and employers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>£2.5bn of funding for apprenticeships and further improvements for employers:</b> from August 2021, employers who pay the Apprenticeship Levy will be able to transfer unspent levy funds in bulk to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with a new pledge function. Unspent levy funds will still expire after 24 months.</li> <li>• <b>£1.8bn</b> investment in 2021-22 to maintain and improve the condition of school buildings.</li> <li>• <b>£300m</b> in 2021-22 for new school places for children with special educational needs and disabilities.</li> <li>• <b>£83m</b> in 2021-22 to ensure that post-16 providers can accommodate the expected demographic increase in 16 to 19-year-olds</li> <li>• <b>£64m</b> in 2021-22 for the Student Loan Company, including for its transformation programme</li> <li>• <b>£162m</b> in 2021-22 to support the rollout of T Levels wave 2 and 3</li> <li>• <b>£72m</b> in 2021-22 to support the commitment to build 20 Institutes of Technology.</li> <li>• <b>£22m</b> to continue improving the quality of teaching, including funding for mentor time as part of the Early Careers Framework</li> <li>• Finally, the DfE settlement also provides funding to prepare for a UK-wide domestic alternative to Erasmus+, in the event that the UK no longer participates in Erasmus+, to fund outward global education mobilities. The government will set out further details in due course.</li> </ul> <p><b>Further Education (FE) Colleges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£1.5bn</b> over six years to deliver the government’s commitment to bring all FE college estates in England up to a “good” condition</li> <li>• <b>£291m</b> for Further Education in 2021-22, to ensure that core funding for 16 to 19-year-olds is maintained in real terms per learner.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Flood &amp; Coastal Defence Infrastructure (DEFRA)</b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doubling of the government’s flood and coastal defence investment to <b>£5.2bn over six-years</b>, commencing next year, which will better protect 336,000 properties across England by 2027.</li> <li>• This commitment includes a <b>£200m six-year flood and coastal resilience innovation programme</b> which will support over 25 local areas to take forward wider innovative actions that improve their resilience to flooding and coastal erosion, and up to <b>£155m</b> to accelerate 22 shovel-ready flood defence schemes already announced earlier this year.</li> </ul>	<p>3.5 pg 33 6.92 pg 82</p>
<p><b>Free Trade agreements &amp; EU transition &amp; HMRC funding</b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade is at the heart of the government’s foreign policy. In under two years, the UK government has signed or agreed in principle free trade agreements with 53 countries including Canada, Japan and Switzerland.</li> <li>• SR20 supports continued implementation of the UK’s new independent trade policy – including ongoing trade negotiations with the United States, Australia and New Zealand – with the aim of enabling 80 per cent of UK trade to be covered by free trade agreements by the end of 2022.</li> <li>• SR20 provides over <b>£2bn</b> to support repatriation of functions from the EU and to take back control of UK borders.</li> </ul> <p>SR20 allocates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£4.1m</b> for the Cabinet Office to create simpler and more flexible procurement rules post EU-transition</li> <li>• <b>£16m</b> seed funding for the Border and Protocol Delivery Group to develop a Single Trade Window</li> </ul>	<p>5.12 pg 52 6.108 pg 88 6.120 pg 92</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funding for the Cabinet Office to continue its crucial work on border readiness and transition through the <b>Ports Infrastructure Fund</b>, and <b>£10m</b> to support border flow.</li> <li>• <b>£18.2m</b> increase to UK Export Finance’s resource budget, funded from premium income, to enable increased support for UK exporters.</li> <li>• <b>£1bn</b> funding for HMRC to reform and enhance the <b>UK customs system</b> after the end of the Transition Period, including investment in critical physical and IT infrastructure and support for UK traders and businesses.</li> <li>• <b>£363m</b> to recruit 1,100 Border Force officers to deliver transit customs arrangements and to continue supporting law enforcement cooperation with EU member states from 1 January 2021.</li> <li>• Funding to continue HMRC’s transformation into one of the most digitally-advanced tax authorities in the world. This includes <b>£146m</b> to extend the successful rollout and operation of Making Tax Digital for VAT for businesses below the VAT threshold and for Income Tax Self-Assessment businesses and landlords with income over £10,000.</li> <li>• <b>£572m</b> to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to seize the opportunities resulting from environmental, regulatory and economic independence for the UK, including ambitious regulatory reforms.</li> <li>• An additional <b>£217m</b> to deliver the Future Borders and Immigration System to ensure UK is ready to attract the best and brightest from around the world as the government introduces a new points-based immigration system.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Freeports</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SR20 provides up to £10m of resource funding, and the first tranche of a total of £175m of capital funding, in England – partly funded from the Towns Fund – to establish Freeports as national hubs for global trade and investment, promoters of regeneration and job creation, and hotbeds of innovation.</li> <li>• There will be 10 Freeports across the UK – at least one in each of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – to bring jobs, investment and prosperity to some of the most deprived communities.</li> </ul>	<p>25 Pg 4 3.16 pg 36 6.60 pg 73</p>
<p><b><u>Green investment – headline messages</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A repetitive statement in SR20 is: <i>“The economic recovery from Covid-19 must be green. The Prime Minister’s Ten Point Plan has set out a vision for Britain to lead a Green Industrial Revolution. The UK’s commitment to achieving net zero emissions by 2050 will require a major economic transformation, and the government is increasing support for net zero innovation to support this objective.”</i></li> <li>• SR20 sets out how the government will begin to fund the Ten Point Plan. The Ten Point Plan mobilises <b>£12bn</b> to give industry the certainty it needs to invest, supports up to 250,000 green jobs and saves 180 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.</li> </ul>	<p>29 pg 5 3.5 pg 33 3.21 pg 39 3.22 pg 39 6.81 pg 79</p>
<p><b><u>Green investment - Carbon Capture and Storage Infrastructure</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SR20 invests in innovative clean energy technologies...</li> <li>• SR20 includes <b>£1bn</b> for a Carbon Capture and Storage Infrastructure Fund, which will fund the construction of 4 new Carbon Capture and Storage plants by 2030. These 4 CCS clusters will bring jobs and investment to industrial heartlands in areas of North East and North West England, the Humber, Scotland and Wales.</li> </ul>	<p>3.30 pg 40</p>
<p><b><u>Green investment – Environment and Climate Change</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<p>SR20:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government commits to be the first generation to leave the natural environment in a better condition than it was inherited.</li> <li>• Invests <b>£92m</b> for the <b>Nature for Climate Fund</b> – to increase tree planting and peatland restoration in England in line with Climate Change Commission</li> </ul>	<p>3.41 pg 41 6.94 pg 82</p>

<p>recommendations for nature-based climate solutions. This will include expansion of the <b>Urban Trees Challenge Fund</b> and new investment in <b>Community Forests</b>, to bring trees and woodlands closer to where people live. This will support an additional 1,000 green jobs and help deliver England’s share of the government’s target to plant 30,000 hectares of trees a year UK wide by 2025.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doubles the <b>Green Recovery Challenge Fund</b> with a further <b>£40m</b> to fund a second round of natural capital projects in 21/22.</li> <li>• Allocates <b>£7m</b> to improve public access to green space by taking forward the <b>Coast to Coast National Trail and England Coast Path</b> and more than £75m in funding for <b>National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>. Additional funding for England’s National Nature Reserves will also help more people enjoy the benefits of time outdoors.</li> <li>• Allocates an additional <b>£40m investment</b> in nature recovery through an extended <b>Green Recovery Challenge Fund</b></li> <li>• Supports the implementation of the flagship <b>Environment Bill measures</b> including biodiversity net gain for development, the setting of legally-binding environmental targets, and the Office for Environmental Protection.</li> <li>• Supports <b>increasing recycling and reducing waste</b>, allowing Defra to progress with extended producer responsibility for packaging waste, introduce a deposit return scheme, and <b>implement consistent collection of waste</b> – including food waste – in every local authority in England by the end of this Parliament.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Green investment – Green transport &amp; electric vehicles</b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport accounted for 28 per cent of domestic emissions in 2018, making it the highest emitting sector in the UK.</li> <li>• SR20 prioritises investment to transition to zero emission vehicles, including by providing <b>£1.9bn for charging infrastructure and consumer incentives</b>.</li> <li>• The £1.9bn includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>£950m</b> to support the rollout of rapid electric vehicle (EV) charging hubs at every service station on England’s motorways and major A-roads, so that motorists can charge their car on long journeys in the time it takes to have a cup of coffee.</li> <li>○ <b>£582m</b> for the Plug-in Car, Van, Taxi, and Motorcycle Grant until 2022-23, reducing the sticker price of zero and ultra-low emission vehicles for the consumer.</li> <li>○ £275m to extend support for charge point installation at homes, workplaces and on-street locations, while reforming these schemes so that they target difficult parts of the market such as leaseholders and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)</li> <li>○ <b>£90m</b> to fund local EV charging infrastructure to support the roll out of larger on-street charging schemes and rapid hubs in England.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Further investment includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£257m for more active travel</b> (i.e. cycling and walking) in 2021-22, part of the Prime Minister’s £2bn commitment to cycling and walking across the parliament.</li> <li>• <b>£120m in 2021-22</b> which, in combination with DfT’s existing commitment to complete the first <b>All Electric Bus Town</b> this financial year, will support delivery of over 800 cleaner, greener, quieter zero emission buses.</li> <li>• <b>£500m</b> to be spent in the next four years on the development and <b>mass-scale production of electric vehicle batteries</b> and support for associated supply chains, boosting investment into our strong manufacturing bases including in the Midlands and North East. (Nissan Leaf EV was named in text, so expect Nissan to be aided by this announcement).</li> </ul>	<p>3.26 Pg 39 3.33 pg 40</p>
<p><b>Transport - More generalised transport announcements</b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<p>The DfT settlement includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Almost <b>£19bn</b> of transport investment next year, including <b>£1.7bn</b> for local roads maintenance and upgrades.</li> <li>• a continued contribution to the ongoing response to Covid-19 by supporting public transport services to ensure that people can make the journeys they need to safely and reliably. This includes over <b>£2bn</b> of confirmed funding in <b>2021-22 for rail services</b>.</li> <li>• over <b>£58bn</b> of investment confirmed for road and rail transport <b>between 2021-22 and 2024-25</b>, delivering some of government’s largest capital</li> </ul>	<p>Pg 76 + 77</p>

<p>portfolios and <u>levelling-up across the country</u>. This includes record investment in strategic roads and rail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£1.7bn in 2021-22 for local roads maintenance and upgrades</b> to tackle potholes, relieve congestion and boost connectivity.</li> <li>• <b>£300m in 2021-22 to drive transformation of bus services</b>. This funding will be drawn down in the first instance for any further Covid-19 support that may be required, while progressing reform to deliver better outcomes</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Green investment – Greener homes and buildings</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<p>SR20 seeks to make homes and buildings, which contribute nearly one fifth of all UK emissions, more energy efficient and less carbon intensive. It provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£1.1bn</b> to make homes and buildings net zero carbon-ready.</li> <li>• <b>£475m</b> to make public buildings greener.</li> <li>• <b>£150m</b> to help some of the poorest homes become more energy efficient and cheaper to heat with low-carbon energy.</li> <li>• a further <b>£60m</b> to retrofit social housing.</li> <li>• SR20 extends the popular <b>Green Homes Grant voucher scheme</b> with <b>£320m of funding in 2021/22</b>. The government is committed to spending <b>£3bn</b> on building decarbonisation, and will review this allocation in the spring, together with how it can best deliver this agenda over the course of this parliament.</li> <li>• SR20 confirms <b>£122m in 2021/22</b> to support creation of <b>clean heat networks</b>. This, together with the measures to be set out in the government’s forthcoming <b>Heat and Buildings Strategy</b>, will help meet the target of installing 600,000 heat pumps by 2028, and scale up the other low carbon heating and energy efficiency measures necessary to make buildings fit for net zero.</li> </ul>	<p>3.38 pg 41 3.39 pg 41</p>
<p><b><u>House-building - More generalised house-building announcements</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<p>The SR20 invests nearly <b>£20bn</b> of investment underpinning the government’s long-term housing strategy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>£7.1 bn</b> for a <b>National Home Building Fund</b> over the next four years to unlock up to 860,000 homes. The NHBF includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ confirming <b>£4.8bn</b> of capital grant funding, including for land remediation, infrastructure investment, and land assembly delivery of the Brownfield Fund, announced at Budget 2020 for Mayoral Combined Authorities (MCAs)</li> <li>○ support for housing delivery and regeneration, unlocking brownfield sites, regenerating estates and releasing serviced plots on public sector land across the country through an additional <b>£100m</b> for non-Mayoral Combined Authorities in 2021/22 on top of the <b>£400m Brownfield Fund</b> announced at Budget 2020.</li> <li>○ <b>£2.2bn</b> of new loan finance to support housebuilders across the country. This includes delivering <b>Help to Build</b> for custom and self-builders, and funding for SMEs and modern methods of construction.</li> <li>○ (Further funding for NHBF will be confirmed at the next multi-year spending review).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>£12.2bn</b> for the <b>Affordable Homes Programme</b>. The new AHP will deliver up to 180,000 new homes for affordable homeownership and rent, with a greater proportion outside of London than the previous programme.</li> <li>• An additional <b>£12m</b> to take forward the government’s radical planning reform agenda.</li> </ul>	<p>3.14 pg 35 6.59 Pg 73</p>
<p><b><u>Green investment – Low-carbon hydrogen production</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SR20 invests in innovative clean energy technologies...</li> <li>• The UK aims to develop 5 gigawatts (GW) of low-carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030, supporting up to 8,000 jobs.</li> <li>• This will be supported by a range of measures, including a <b>£240m Net Zero Hydrogen Fund</b> and <b>£81m</b> for pioneering hydrogen heating trials (to test its use in heating buildings). <i>(Also referred to in R&amp;D section)</i></li> </ul>	<p>30 pg 5 3.14 pg 35 3.31 pg 40 5.26 pg 56 6.81 pg 79</p>

<b><u>Green investment – Nuclear energy</u></b>	Paragraph and page references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>£2.7bn for the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority to enable it to continue the work of safely decommissioning the UK’s nuclear legacy sites, across England, Scotland and Wales.</li> <li>Up to £525m towards the development of a large-scale nuclear project, subject to value for money assessment, and advanced nuclear technologies. This £525m includes £125 m for nuclear technologies in 2021-22, and £385m for an Advanced Nuclear Fund.</li> </ul>	6.81 pg 79 6.82 pg 79 6.83 pg 79
<b><u>Green investment – Offshore energy</u></b>	Paragraph and page references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SR20 invests in innovative clean energy technologies...</li> <li>By 2030 the government plans to quadruple offshore wind capacity to 40 GW and maximise the opportunities this presents for jobs and investment.</li> <li>SR20 invests <b>£160m</b> to upgrade portside manufacturing capabilities to help build the next generation of offshore wind farms</li> </ul>	30 pg 5 3.14 pg 35 3.20 pg 39 3.22 pg 40 6.81 pg 79
<b><u>Green investment - The Net Zero Innovation Portfolio (NZIP)</u></b>	Paragraph and page references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Net Zero Innovation Portfolio (NZIP) will accelerate near-to-market low-carbon energy innovations.</li> <li>£200m is allocated for NZIP in 2021/22 to support new decarbonisation solutions and bolster emerging technologies such as direct air capture and low carbon hydrogen (<i>also referred to in R&amp;D section</i>)</li> </ul>	3.35 pg 41 6.80 pg 79
<b><u>Levelling-Up Fund</u></b>	Paragraph and page references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SR20 announces a new <b>Levelling-Up Fund</b>, worth <b>£4bn</b> for England.</li> <li>This Fun will invest in local infrastructure that has a visible impact on people and their communities and will support economic recovery. It will be open to all local areas in England and prioritise bids to drive growth and regeneration in places in need, those facing particular challenges, and areas that have received less government investment in recent years.</li> <li>Moving away from a fragmented landscape with multiple funding streams, this new cross-departmental Fund (between MHCLG &amp; DfT) will invest in a broad range of high value local projects up to £20m, or more by exception, including bypasses and other local road schemes, bus lanes, railway station upgrades, regenerating eyesores, upgrading town centres and community infrastructure, and local arts and culture.</li> <li>SR20 makes available up to <b>£600m in 2021-22</b>.</li> <li>The Government will publish a prospectus for the Fund and launch the first round of competitions in the New Year.</li> <li>The Places for Growth Programme will establish a reporting mechanism through which progress on levelling-up will be tracked across government.</li> </ul>	24 pg 4 3.16 pg 36 6.57 pg 72 6.75 pg 77
<b><u>Local authority funding</u></b>	Paragraph and page references
<p>The underlying core settlement for local authorities in 2021-22 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>£300m of new grant funding for adult and children’s social care, in addition to the £1bn announced at SR19 that is being maintained in 2021-22 in line with the government’s commitment</li> <li>increasing Revenue Support Grant in line with inflation</li> <li>maintaining the existing New Homes Bonus scheme for a further year with no new legacy payments. The government do say they will consult on reforms</li> </ul>	Pg 43 4.12 pg 44 4.16 pg 45 6.66 pg 75 6.67 pg 75 6.68 pg 75



<p>to the New Homes Bonus shortly, with a view to implementing reform in 2022-23.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing <b>£16m</b> to support modernisation of local authorities’ cyber security systems.</li> <li>• An additional <b>£254m</b> of resource funding for local authorities to support rough sleepers and those at risk of homelessness (<i>see support for vulnerable ppl section as well</i>).</li> <li>• Overall core day-to-day spending, excluding exceptional funding to fight Covid-19, will rise to <b>£384.6bn in 2021-22</b>.</li> <li>• This includes the <b>schools’ budget</b>, that will increase from £47.6bn in 2020-21 to <b>£49.8bn in 2021-22</b> – an uplift of £2.2bn (<i>see education section as well</i>).</li> </ul> <p><b>Council Tax</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authorities will be able to levy a 3 per cent adult social care precept. In the longer term, the government is committed to sustainable improvement of the adult social care system and will bring forward proposals next year.</li> <li>• The referendum threshold for increases in council tax will remain at 2 per cent in 2021- 22.</li> </ul> <p><b>Social Care</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under the “breaking down silos” chapter, SR20 states “£2.1bn provided to local authorities through the improved Better Care Fund which will be pooled with the NHS to help meet adult social care needs and reduce pressures on the NHS”.</li> </ul> <p><b>Business Rates</b> (<i>Also referred to in business support section</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government is undertaking a fundamental review of the business rates system and is currently considering responses to the call for evidence. A final report setting out the full conclusions of the review will be published in spring 2021.</li> <li>• To support businesses in the near-term, the government has decided to <b>freeze the business rates multiplier in 2021-22</b>, saving businesses in England an estimated £575m over the next five years. Local authorities will be fully compensated for this decision.</li> <li>• Earlier this year, the government announced that it would delay the move to 75 per cent Business Rates Retention and the implementation of the fair funding review. In order to provide further stability to the sector, the government has decided not to proceed with a reset of business rates baselines in 2021-22 and will maintain the existing 100 per cent business rates pilots for a further year.</li> </ul> <p><b>PWLB &amp; discounted lending</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government will reform the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) lending terms, ending the use of the PWLB for investment property bought primarily for yield, which presents a risk for both national and local taxpayers. The government will cut PWLB lending rates to gilts + 100bps for Standard Rate and gilts + 80bps for Certainty Rate.</li> <li>• The government has also announced the outcome of the Local Infrastructure Rate competition. Six authorities will benefit from £336m in discounted lending for local infrastructure priorities.</li> </ul>	<p>6.69 pg 75 6.70 pg 75 6.71 pg 76</p>
<p><b>National Infrastructure Strategy Investments</b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<p>SR20 invests in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 new hospitals</li> <li>• 500 schools - Government commits to rebuilding 50 schools a year across England for the next 10 years.</li> <li>• Delivering 18,000 prison places, through £4n investment</li> </ul>	<p>32 pg 6 4.19 pg 46</p>
<p><b>Pay, Salary &amp; National Living Wage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public-sector pay freeze, except for the 1m lowest-paid NHS workers, and, there is £44m for early years education in 2021-22 to increase the hourly rate paid to childcare providers for the government’s free hours offers.</li> <li>• Increases in the <b>National Living Wage</b> will be effective from April 2021 and are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For individuals aged 23 and over by 2.2 per cent from £8.72 to <b>£8.91</b> per hour</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p> <p>16 pg 3 17 pg 3 1.31 pg 21 1.33 pg 21</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For 21 to 22-year-olds by 2.0 per cent from £8.20 to £8.36 per hour</li> <li>○ For 18 to 20-year-olds by 1.7 per cent from £6.45 to £6.56 per hour</li> <li>○ For 16 to 17-year-olds by 1.5 per cent from £4.55 to £4.62 per hour</li> <li>○ For apprentices by 3.6 per cent from £4.15 to £4.30 per hour</li> <li>● Also, Government is increasing the daily accommodation offset rate by 2.0 per cent from £8.20 to £8.36.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Relocation of civil servants</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Government is committed to relocating 22,000 civil servant roles out of London and the South East by 2030 and will make progress against this target in the next financial year through investment in the Government Hubs and departmental relocation programmes.</li> <li>● The HM Treasury settlement includes £15.7m and £6m towards establishing a new government economic campus in the North of England and progresses work on government Hubs in Cardiff and Belfast, to operate alongside the new Queen Elizabeth House ‘Edinburgh Hub’.</li> <li>● This is to decentralise policy decision-making out of London and contributing to the government’s ambitious levelling up agenda.</li> <li>● The <b>Places for Growth Programme</b> will establish a reporting mechanism through which progress on levelling-up will be tracked across government.</li> </ul>	<p>3.18 pg 36 6.106 pg 87 6.108 pg 87</p>
<p><b><u>Research and Development (BEIS)</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>SR20 invests £14.6bn in R&amp;D in 2021-22.</b> Of which, £11.1m is given to BEIS to disseminate.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>UKRI</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● £350m is allocated to <b>UK Research &amp; Innovation (UKRI)</b> for 21/22. UKRI will receive a 3-year settlement.</li> <li>● Within this £350m for UKRI, £50m is ringfenced for UKRI to fund high-risk, high pay-off research in 21/22. A further £750m is to be invested into high-risk, high pay-off R&amp;D in later years up to March 2025.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>National Academies</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Like UKRI, the <b>National Academies</b> received a multi-year settlement.</li> <li>● SR20 states the NA and UKRI “core research budgets will increase by more than £400m p.a. on average for the next three years”.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Innovate UK</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● £490m is allocated to <b>Innovate UK’s</b> core programme and infrastructure budget for 21-22.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>New Unit – Last mile of innovation</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SR20 commits £17m to establish a <b>new unit and fund</b> that will focus on the <b>last mile of innovation</b> to help ensure that public sector knowledge assets translate into new high-tech jobs, businesses and economic growth.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Green R&amp;D (also referred to in green infrastructure section)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● £81m of R&amp;D funding in 2021-22 to launch a programme of investment in <b>low and zero emission transport technologies (also referred to in green investment sections)</b>. This includes new initiatives on sustainable aviation fuels, clean maritime demonstrations, zero emission freight trials, innovative electric vehicle charging solutions, and funding for a Hydrogen Transport Hub in the Tees Valley.</li> <li>● £200m in 2021-22 for the <b>Net Zero Innovation Portfolio</b>, to develop new decarbonisation solutions and accelerate near-to-market low-carbon energy innovations (<b>also referred to in green investment sections</b>).</li> </ul>	<p>39 Pg 7 3.28 Pg 40 5.15 pg 54 5.16 pg 54 5.18 pg 54 5.19 pg 54 6.80 pg 78</p>
<p><b><u>Shared Outcomes Fund</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Spending Round 2019 announced £200m for the Shared Outcomes Fund to fund pilot projects to test innovative ways of working across the public</li> </ul>	<p>Pages 97-99</p>

<p>sector, with an emphasis on thorough plans for evaluation. The pilots funded by the first round are shown on pages 97-99.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SR20 announces a further <b>£200m</b> will be made available for a second round of the <b>Shared Outcomes Fund</b>.</li> </ul>	
<b><u>Statistics and fact collation</u></b>	Paragraph and page references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>£493.7m for the UK Statistics Authority</b> to deliver the Census in 2021 and support the ongoing delivery of high-quality core statistics that underpin government policy making. This includes £6.5m of new investment to monitor the economic and social impacts of Covid-19, and to maintain the credibility of the UK's economic and fiscal framework as the UK leaves the European Statistical System</li> </ul>	6.120 pg 92
<b><u>Support for Vulnerable People</u></b>	Paragraph and page references
<p><b><u>Building safety</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An additional £30m to help deliver the new building safety regime, taking resource funding to at least £70m in 2021/22, in the wake of the Grenfell Tower tragedy and Dame Judith Hackitt's recommendations to raise building safety standards.</li> <li>This includes funding for a new building safety regulator to oversee a more stringent regime for higher-risk buildings.</li> <li>£1.6bn of capital to remove unsafe cladding from high rise buildings</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Domestic abuse</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>£98 m of additional resource funding, bringing total funding to £125m, to enable local authorities to deliver the new duty to support victims of domestic abuse and their children in safe accommodation in England</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Troubled Families</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>£165m for local authorities through the Troubled Families programme, providing intensive support to families facing multiple interconnected problems.</li> <li>This will be a cross-department fund, with MHCLG, DfE, MJ, HMT, Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Care to work together on the programme.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Disadvantaged and most vulnerable Children</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>£220m for the Holiday Activities and Food programme to provide enriching activities and a healthy meal for disadvantaged children in the Easter, Summer and Christmas holidays in 2021.</li> <li>£24m in 2021-22 to start a new programme to maintain capacity and expand provision in secure children's homes. This will provide high quality, safe homes for some of our most vulnerable children and will mean children can live closer to their families and support networks, in settings that meet their needs.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Rough sleepers</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An additional £254m of resource funding for local authorities to support rough sleepers and those at risk of homelessness.</li> <li>£87m of capital funding in 2021-22 primarily to support the delivery of long-term accommodation for rough sleepers</li> <li>This takes total resource funding for rough sleeping and homelessness in 2021-22 to £676m, and supports the Rough Sleeping Initiative.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>COVID-19 temporary support measures for vulnerable:</u></b></p> <p>To support those on low incomes throughout the outbreak, the government has announced a package of <u>temporary</u> welfare measures in place until spring 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a £20 per week increase to the Universal Credit (UC) standard allowance and Working Tax Credit basic element for 2020-21. This means that for a single UC claimant (aged 25 or over), the standard allowance has increased from £317.82 to £409.89 per month until April 2021</li> <li>an increase in the Local Housing Allowance rates for UC and Housing Benefit claimants so that it covers the lowest third of local rents. Claimants will gain on average an additional £600 per year in increased housing support.</li> <li>a relaxation of UC minimum income floor for self-employed claimants.</li> </ul>	<p>2.8 pg 26</p> <p>2.18 pg 28</p> <p>4.14 pg 45</p> <p>4.29 pg 48</p> <p>6.18 pg 63</p> <p>6.19 pg 63</p> <p>6.58 pg 72</p> <p>6.61 pg 73</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>£500m hardship fund that the government expects local authorities to use to discount the council tax bills of all working age local council tax support claimants by £150.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Towns Fund</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Government is supporting the long-term regeneration of 167 towns across England to increase jobs, deliver growth and improve living standards through the Towns Fund.</li> <li>£621m in 21/22 for the Towns Fund to regenerate high streets, town centres and communities.</li> <li><i>Please note some of the Towns Fund is being diverted to fund Freeports (see separate freeport section).</i></li> </ul>	<p>23 pg 4 3.16 pg 36 6.60 pg 73</p>
<p><b><u>UK Shared Prosperity Fund</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SR20 sets out how the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF) will help to <u>level-up</u> and create opportunity for people and places across the UK.</li> <li>UKSPF will be a cross-department fund managed by MHCLG and DWP.</li> <li>Funding for the UKSPF will ramp up so that total domestic UK-wide funding will at least match receipts from EU structural funds, on average reaching <b>around £1.5bn per year</b>.</li> <li>UKSPF will operate UK-wide, using the new financial assistance powers in the UK Internal Market Bill. Investments and programmes will display common branding.</li> <li>The government will set out further details of the UKSPF in a UK-wide investment framework published in the spring. Its funding profile will be set out at the next Spending Review.</li> </ul>	<p>25 pg 4 3.16 pg 36 3.19 pg 37 4.29 pg 48 6.60 pg 73 6.119 pg 90</p>
<p><b><u>First portion of UKSPF</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A portion of the UKSPF will target <u>places most in need</u> across the UK, such as ex-industrial areas, deprived towns and rural and coastal communities. It will support people and communities, opening up new opportunities and spurring regeneration and innovation.</li> <li>The government will develop a UK-wide framework for investment in places receiving funding and prioritising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>investment in people</b> and skills tailored to local needs, such as work-based training, supplementing and tailoring national programmes (e.g. the Adult Education Budget); and other local support (e.g. for early years)</li> <li><b>investment in communities and place</b> including cultural and sporting facilities, civic, green and rural infrastructure, community-owned assets, neighbourhood and housing improvements, town centre and transport improvements and digital connectivity</li> <li><b>investment for local business</b> including to support innovation, green and tech adoption, tailored to local needs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Places receiving funding will be asked to agree specific outcomes to target within the UK-wide framework. <b><u>They will then develop investment proposals to be approved by the government among a representative stakeholder group.</u></b></li> <li>Investment should be aligned with the government’s clean growth and net zero objectives.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Second portion of UKSPF</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A second portion of the UKSPF will be targeted differently: <u>to people most in need through bespoke employment and skills programmes</u> that are tailored to local need. This will support improved employment outcomes for those in and out of work in specific cohorts of people who face labour market barriers.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Pilot funding</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SR20 provides <b>£220m additional funding</b> to help local areas prepare over 2021-22 for the introduction of the UKSPF/to support communities to pilot programmes and new approaches. Further details will be published in the New Year.</li> </ul>	

## A summary of the specific geographical investments – so we can gauge where levelling-up investment is being aimed

<u>Specific regional investment</u>	Paragraph and page references
<p>The Spending Review 2020 refers frequently to levelling-up and addressing regional imbalances. On page 38, there is a map that shows regional funding, but I thought it might be helpful to extract the specific geographical investments that the Government refers to in SR20 – as this could indicate their regional priorities...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is funding for a <b><u>Hydrogen Transport Hub in the Tees Valley</u></b> (part of wide £81m investment in green R&amp;D).</li> <li>• £57m on a joint programme between the BEIS and MHCLG to regenerate the former SSI Steelworks site in the <b><u>Tees Valley</u></b>.</li> <li>• <b><u>Museums Infrastructure Fund</u></b> enables the development of <b><u>British Library North (at Boston Spa, Yorkshire)</u></b>.</li> <li>• £500m to be spent in the next four years on the development and mass-scale production of electric vehicle batteries and support for associated supply chains, boosting investment into our strong manufacturing bases including in the <b><u>Midlands and North East</u></b>.</li> <li>• £1bn for a Carbon Capture and Storage Infrastructure Fund, which will fund the construction of 4 new Carbon Capture and Storage plants by 2030. These 4 CCS clusters will bring jobs and investment to <b><u>industrial heartlands in areas of North East and North West England, the Humber, Scotland and Wales</u></b>.</li> <li>• strengthening the spine of the UK’s transport connectivity to connect across regions, including through <b><u>High Speed 2</u></b>, the largest ever investment in motorways and A-roads, and the Union Connectivity Review.</li> <li>• Through SR20, the government will also support local economies to grow by delivering major investment for local transport priorities in <b><u>English cities</u></b> through the Transforming Cities Fund and, building upon this, through <b><u>five-year intra-city transport settlements for eight Mayoral Combined Authorities</u></b>. (Over £2.5bn is confirmed for these eight city regions across England from 2022-23, maintaining the government’s commitment of £4.2bn for five-year, consolidated intra-city transport settlements, subject to appropriate governance being in place. A further £50m of resource funding will be provided in 2021-22 to support the relevant Mayoral Combined Authorities with preparations for these settlements.)</li> <li>• £4m towards its ongoing <b><u>Oxford-Cambridge Arc programme</u></b>, building on the government’s commitments to accelerate housing and infrastructure delivery.</li> <li>• UK Shared Prosperity Fund will support places, such as <b><u>former industrial areas, deprived towns and coastal communities</u></b>.</li> <li>• The HM Treasury settlement includes £15.7m and £6m towards establishing <b><u>a new government economic campus in the North of England</u></b> and progresses work on <b><u>government Hubs in Cardiff and Belfast</u></b>, to operate alongside the new <b><u>Queen Elizabeth House ‘Edinburgh Hub’</u></b>.</li> </ul>	<p>3.5 pg 34 3.14 pg 35 3.15 pg 35 3.17 pg 36 3.28 pg 40 3.30 pg 40 3.33 pg 40 4.29 pg 48 6.61 pg 74 6.81 pg 79 6.87 pg 81 6.106 pg 87</p>

## Non-financial announcements that are important

<u>Green Book – Rules for future investment</u>	Paragraph and page references
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A refreshed Green Book updates the government’s guidance on how to assess potential investments, <b><u>to help achieve the aim of addressing regional imbalances and levelling-up</u></b>.</li> <li>• HM Treasury has therefore updated the Green Book to end the dominance of the BCR in decision making.</li> <li>• Starting at SR20, appraisals must give a comprehensive picture of cost and benefits, including impacts that are difficult to monetise. In particular, options will be assessed first and foremost based on whether they deliver relevant policy objectives. Any option which fails to do so cannot be considered value for money and will not progress to shortlisting stage.</li> </ul>	<p>28 Pg 5 3.7 Pg 34 4.33 Pg 48</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government is also changing the guidance so <u>it will no longer be acceptable for proposals to be ‘place blind’</u>. Business cases should be developed to align with relevant local strategies and major interventions in the area.</li> <li>• In addition, for the first time, business cases for all proposals will have to set out how they will impact different places on a comply or explain basis.</li> </ul>	
<p><b><u>Project Speed</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple references in SR20 to Project Speed, the Government’s taskforce, which is taking steps to cut down the time it takes to develop, design and deliver vital infrastructure projects.</li> <li>• Project Speed seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ reform infrastructure planning and improve environmental regulations</li> <li>○ overhaul procurement rules and modernise the construction sector with better use of data and new technology</li> <li>○ ensure more effective decision making</li> <li>○ initiate a step change in capability and leadership.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The reforms identified by Project Speed will be rolled out across the government’s portfolio, dramatically cutting delivery times and providing benefits to users earlier.</li> </ul>	<p>33 Pg 6 4.38 Pg 49</p>
<p><b><u>Unemployment statistics + forecasts, and GDP forecasts</u></b></p>	<p>Paragraph and page references</p>
<p><u>This year’s performance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between March and October 2020, the number of employees on payroll fell by 782,000 (2.7 per cent).</li> <li>• Redundancies rose to 314,000 in the three months to September – the highest level on record.</li> <li>• Meanwhile, vacancies this year fell further and more rapidly than during the 2008- 2009 recession and in October were still around 35 per cent down on the year.</li> </ul> <p><u>OBR unemployment forecast:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The OBR forecast expects the unemployment rate to average 4.4 per cent across 2020, rising to 7.5 per cent at its peak in Q2 2021.21</li> <li>• The unemployment rate is then projected to fall to 4.4 per cent by 2025, compared to a pre-crisis rate of 3.8 per cent in 2019.</li> <li>• However, under the downside scenario the unemployment rate peaks at a high of 11 per cent in Q1 2022.</li> </ul> <p><u>OBR GDP forecast:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The OBR overall forecasts that GDP will fall by 11.3 per cent in 2020 , before returning to growth in 2021. However, the economy is not expected to reach pre-crisis level until the end of 2022.</li> <li>• (In OBR’s <u>upside scenario</u>, consistent with a vaccine becoming widely available in spring of 2021, activity rebounds quickly as expanding testing and the effective roll-out of a vaccination programme allows for the removal of restrictions. GDP returns to its pre-virus level by the <u>end of 2021</u> and there is no enduring economic scarring. However, under the <u>downside scenario</u>, where subsequent waves of infection require periodic re-imposition of health restrictions and a sufficiently effective vaccine does not become available, output recovers to its pre-virus level only in <u>Q3 of 2024</u>, consistent with persistently higher unemployment).</li> </ul>	<p>1.5 Pg 9 1.18 Pg 15</p>