Questions

1. How can science and technology policy support growth in all regions and nations

of the UK?

- 2. What role does the digital economy have in enabling the UK's growth?
- 3. How can improvements to transport deliver growth across the country, including in

rural areas?

4. What policies can help deliver Labour's existing pledges on green growth, particularly

the Green Prosperity Plan?

5. What policies can help contribute to the four missions outlined in Labour's industrial

strategy?

6. What are the specific implications of policy proposals in this area for (a) women, (b)

Black, Asian and minority ethnic people; (c) LGBT+ people, (d) disabled people and

- (e) all those with other protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010?
- 7. What consideration would need to be given to policy proposals in this area when

collaborating with devolved administrations and local governments in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland?



2023

7

A green and digital future

The context

Britain has extraordinary economic potential. Yet the country are in the midst of the worst cost of living crisis

in 40 years and the economy is shrinking.

The Conservatives have failed to protect working people from rising prices.

While Labour has consistently

called for energy prices to be frozen, the government has allowed them to soar. Working people are picking

up the bill, while oil and gas giants are getting a tax break thanks to the windfall tax loophole.

The UK entered this crisis more vulnerable than we should have been because the Conservatives have

failed over 13 years to grow the economy, leaving us less prosperous and more insecure. On top of a lost

decade of growth, the UK is the only G7 economy that is smaller than before the pandemic. And we are

forecast to have the slowest growth in the G7 over the next two years.

Low growth is reflected in declining living standards across the country. Real wages are lower in every

region of Great Britain than they were in 2010. On average, people are earning £1,600 less per year than

they were when Labour was last in government.

Driving weak growth is the lowest rate of business investment in the G7.

Businesses need stability and

certainty but the Conservatives have overseen a chaotic economic environment. They've broken their own

fiscal rules 11 times, undermined independent economic institutions and shunned economic warnings that

have led to higher mortgages and borrowing costs for the UK. The botched Brexit deal continues to cause

difficulties for exporters.

To rebuild Britain, we need to improve our technological capabilities and compete on a global stage. Yet

the Government scrapped its industrial strategy, leaving the UK falling behind in the race for the jobs of

the future, many of which will be in green and digital industries. Our world-

leading research capabilities in

science and technology too often fail to translate into growth in the high-tech sectors which could provide

good jobs across the country. Despite much talk about 'levelling up', there continue to be stark differences

in income between different regions in the UK.

Digital technologies have the potential to be a significant source of growth. But businesses are still waiting

for regulatory clarity and poor digital infrastructure is holding growth back.

A chronic lack of investment has created high-cost, low-reliability utilities and public services, including the

transport network. When people cannot reliably and affordably travel to work, the whole economy suffers.

Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine has exposed just how insecure the UK's energy system has become under

the Conservatives, contributing to higher bills for everyone. The Conservatives have failed to invest in energy

security, severely cutting energy efficiency programmes and effectively banning new onshore wind projects.

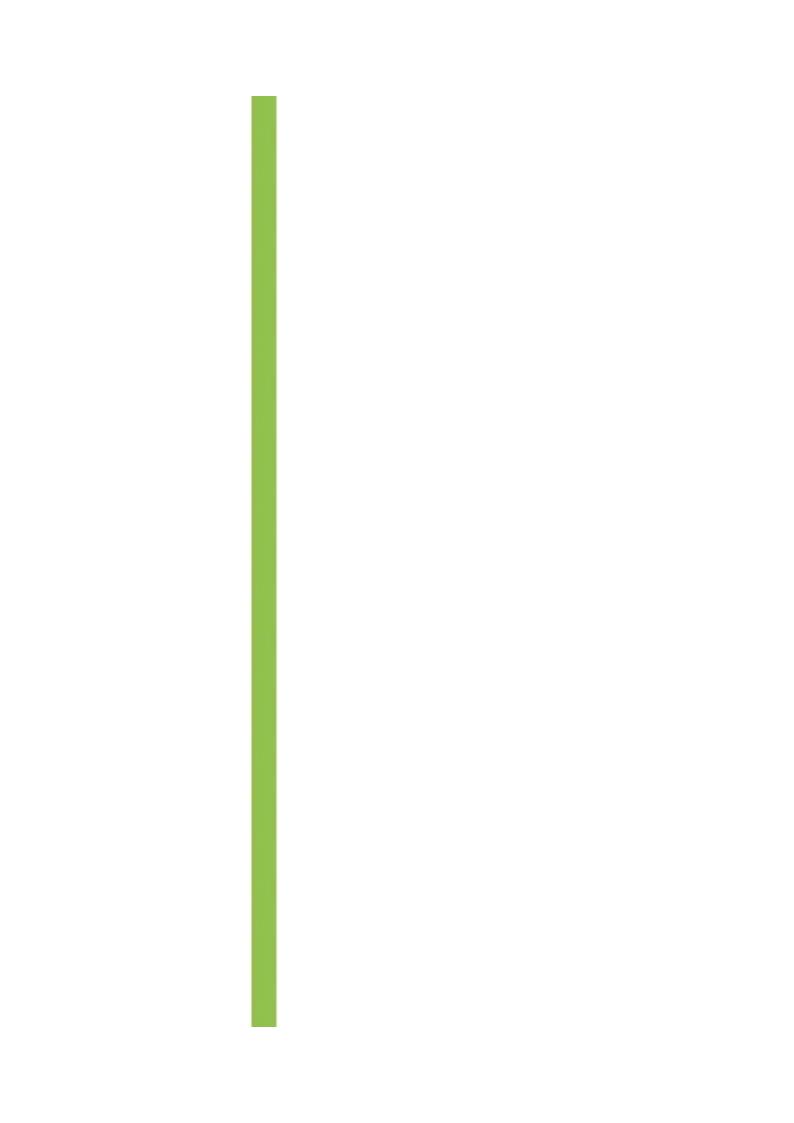
This leaves people facing higher bills, businesses less competitive and growth dampened.

The Government has neglected its role as a partner for businesses and unions. They scrapped their industrial

strategy, leaving businesses without the certainty and clarity they need. And they have frequently refused

to sit down with unions, forcing them into the largest wave of strikes in a generation.







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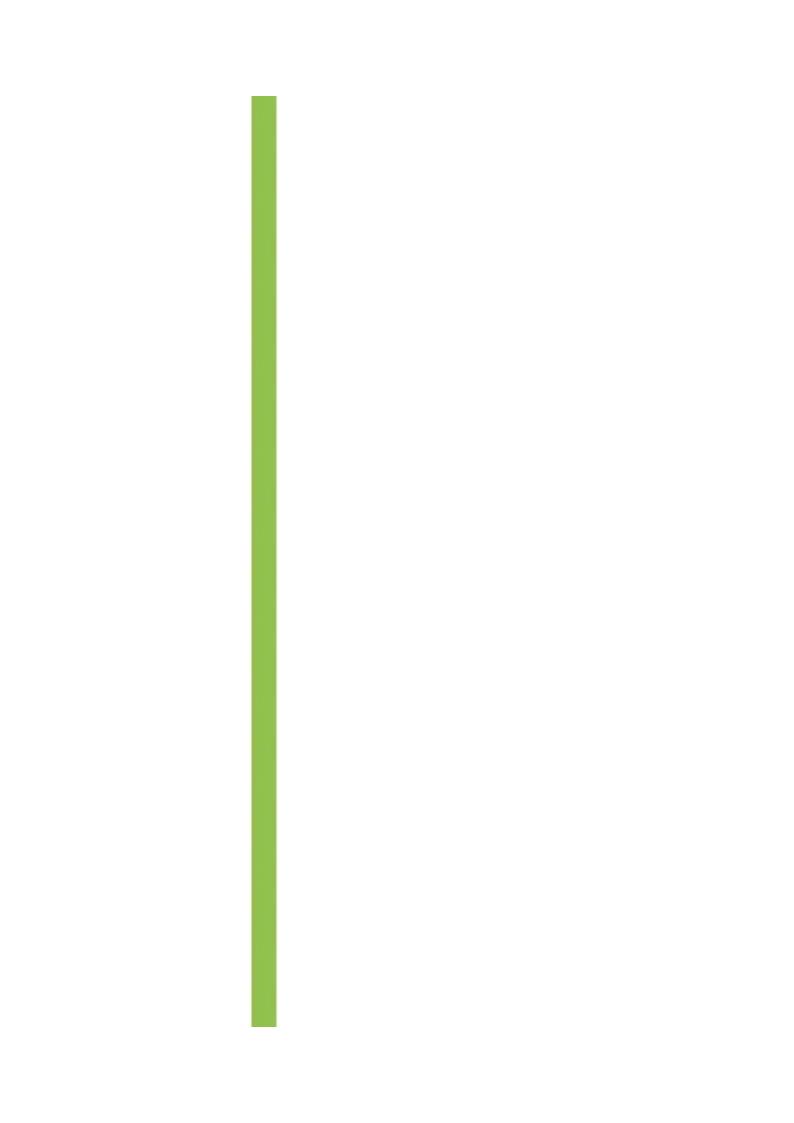
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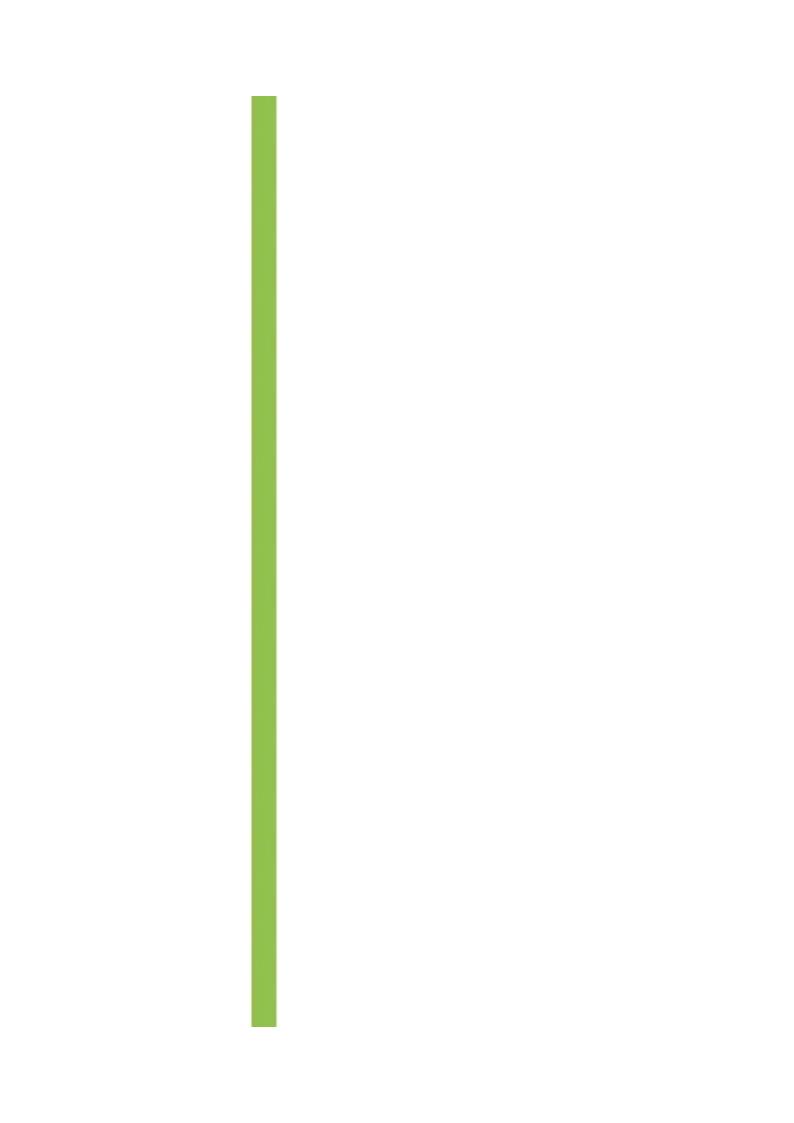
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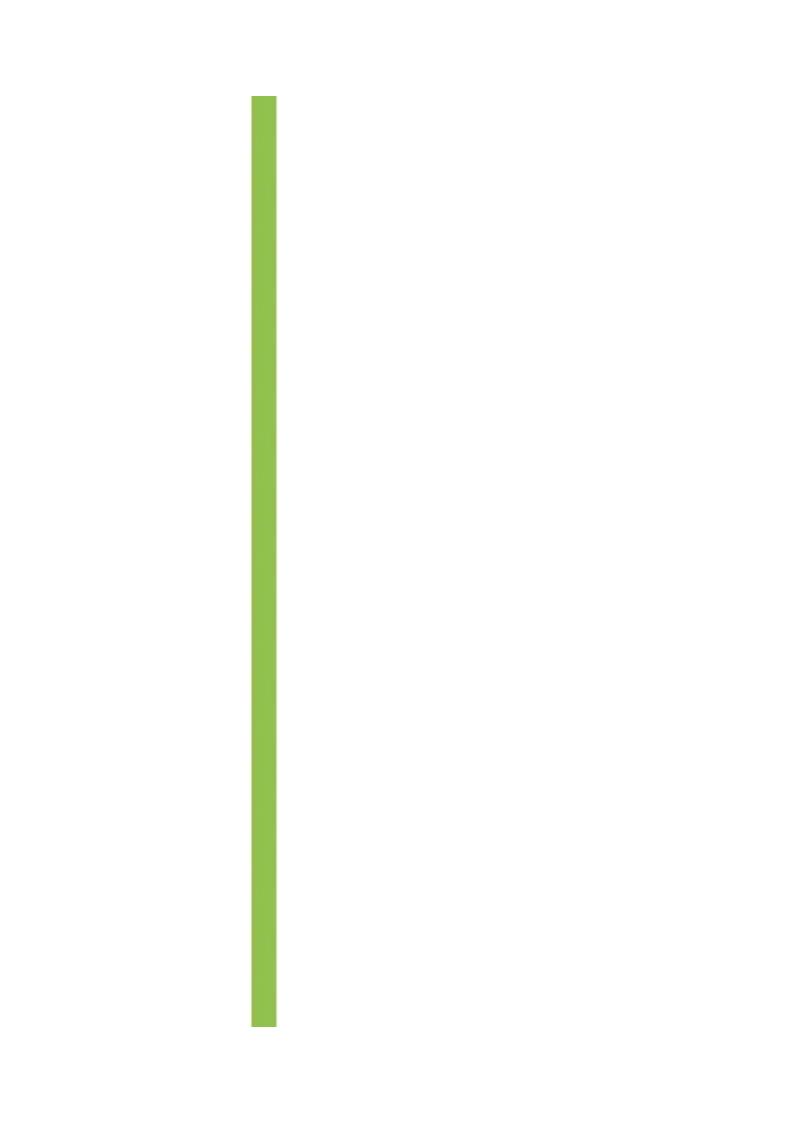




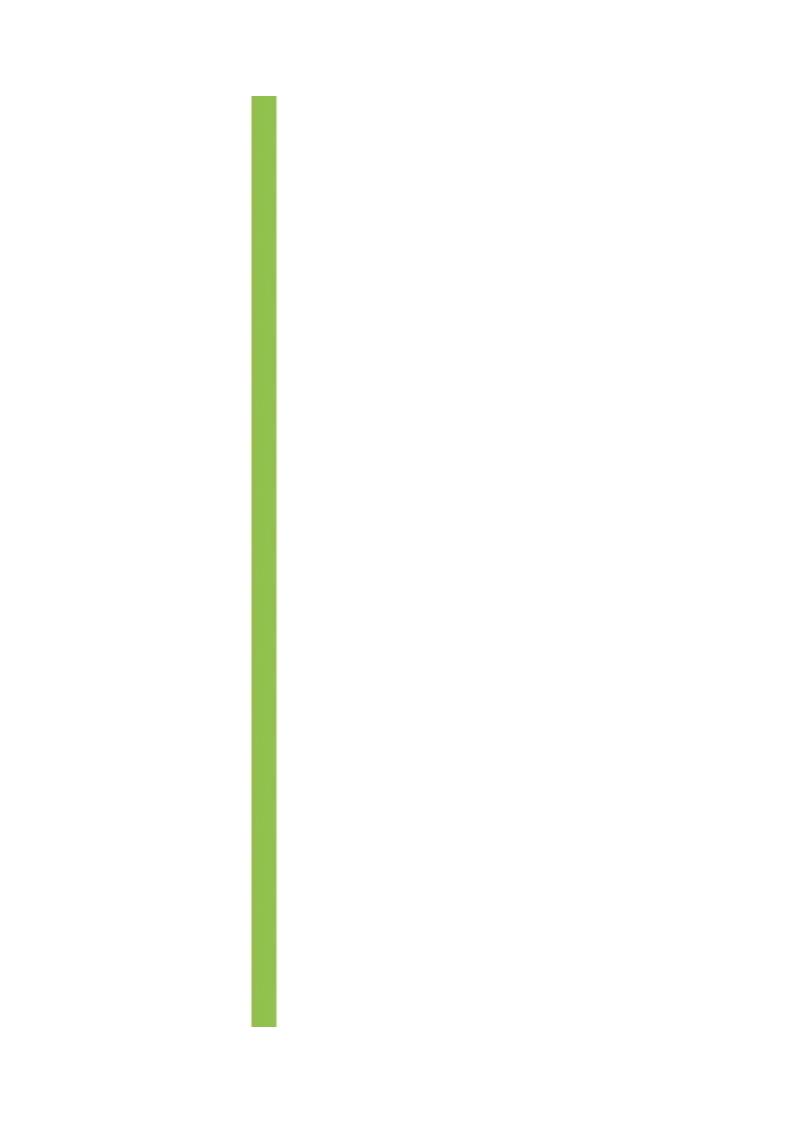




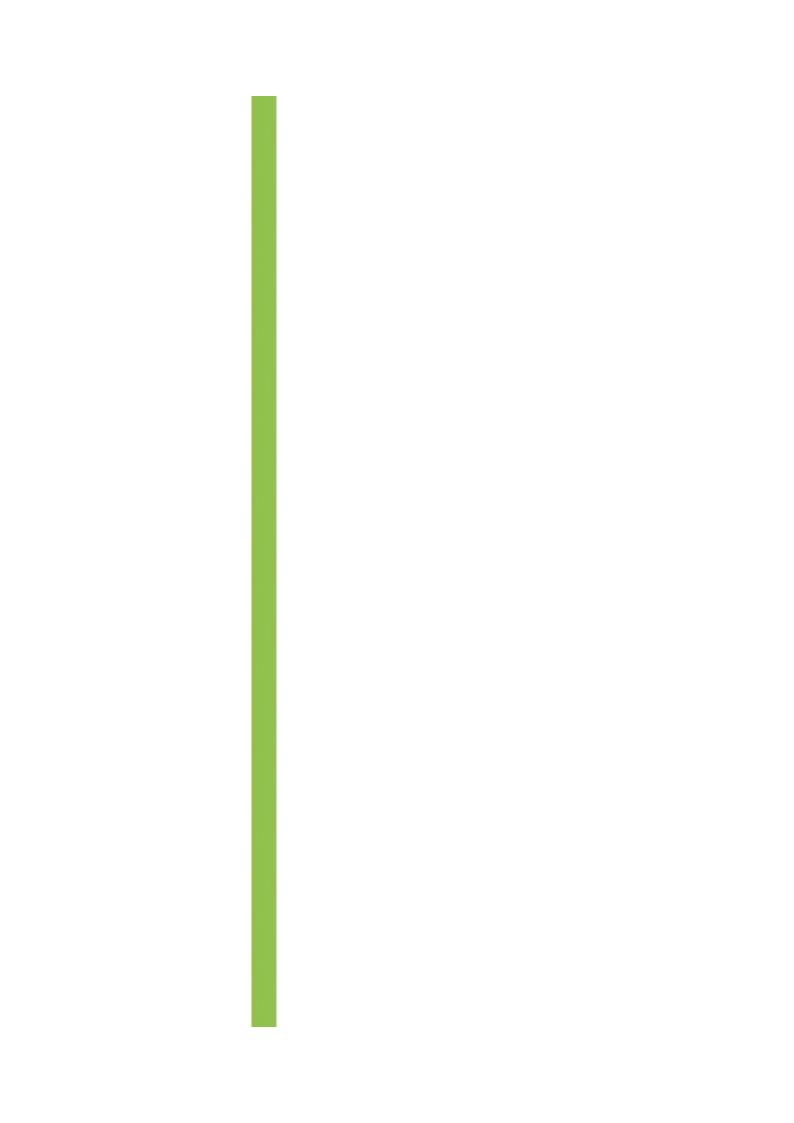




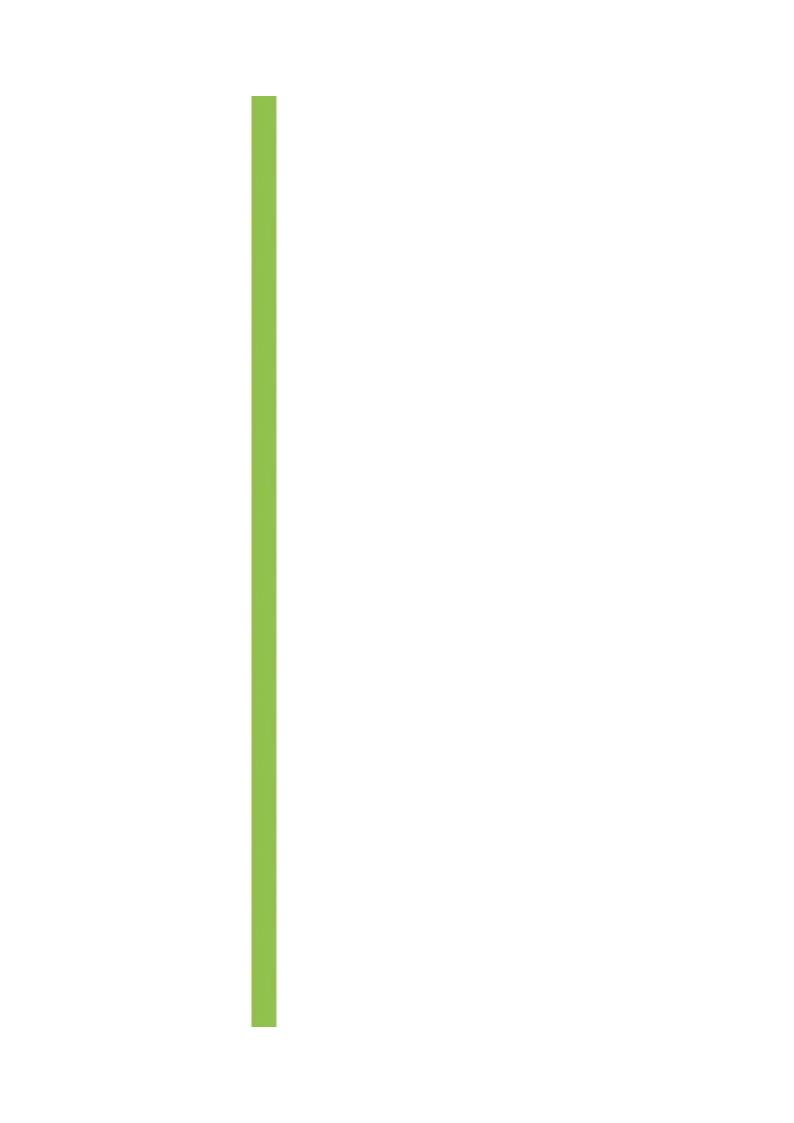




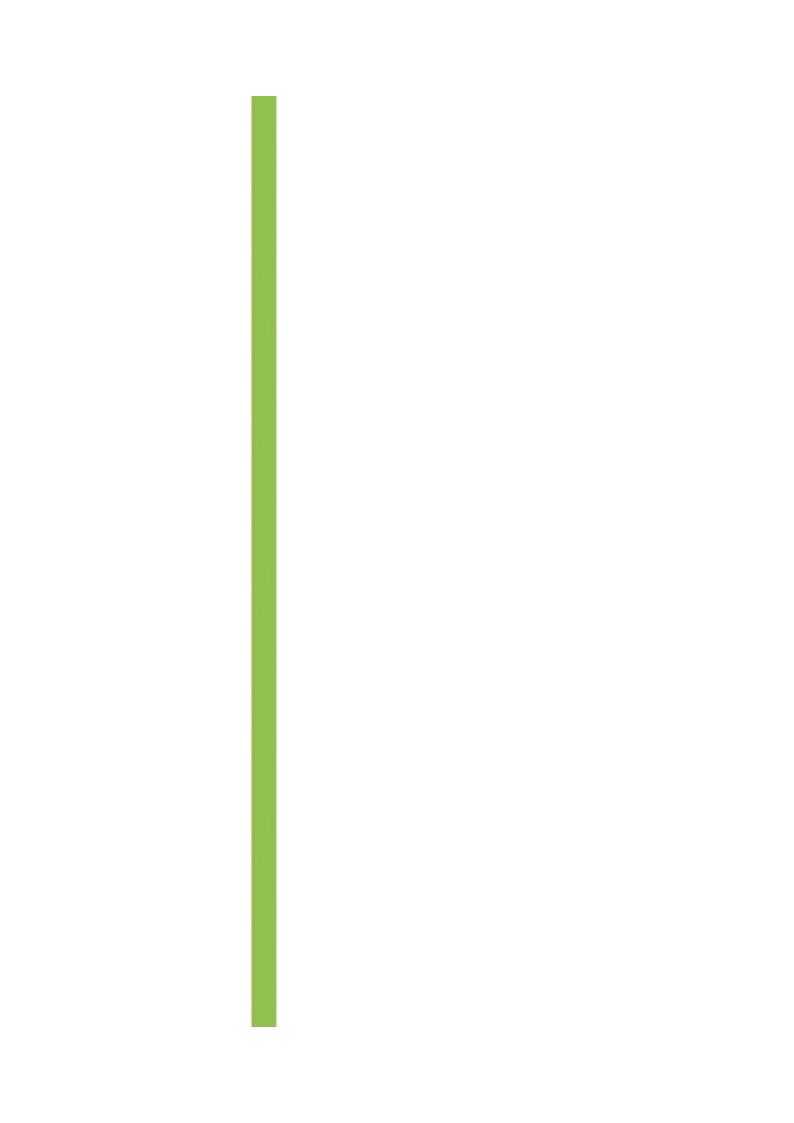














A green and digital future
The future under Labour
Labour would unlock Britain's potential by creating a fairer, greener, more

dynamic economy that delivers

better jobs and living standards for working people. A Labour government would secure growth that is

sustainable, and that is both driven by and delivering for all communities and groups.

Science and technology policy

Labour has a vision for the UK to lead the world once again in high-tech industries. Labour would build on

our strengths in science and technology, aiming for at least three per cent of GDP to be invested in research

and development (R&D). Labour is proud of the foundational research conducted by universities, and the

public good that produces. But Labour also thinks also think we can do better at translating the UK's research

successes into growth and jobs across the country. The Commission on the UK's Future highlighted the regional

challenges the UK faces on R&D and recommended a reformed suite of place-based R&D programmes.

The Start-Up Review highlighted the potential to improve the pipeline of spinouts emerging from universities.

The digital economy

Labour believes that to unlock the economic potential of digital technologies, it is necessary to shape

them for public good. Therefore, Labour would act to ensure that systems are safe, trustworthy and reliable.

Labour would use data to drive better outcomes for public services and open up more data for the benefit

of researchers and small businesses. Labour's pro-innovation regulatory regime would ensure the UK's data

ecosystem is secure and trusted, providing certainty to businesses and delivering better outcomes for

consumers. To avoid unnecessary trade barriers, Labour would maintain Britain's data adequacy status with the EU.

A Labour government would also address the huge power some digital platforms have over consumers and

workers, with a robust and agile competition and regulatory regime, which would help level the playing field

for smaller firms, creating more competitive markets and enabling new services. And a Labour government

would ensure everyone can benefit from digital technologies, ensuring the UK has world-leading digital

infrastructure, with every home connected.

Transport

The UK's transport network is failing to provide reliable, affordable and clean options for millions of people.

This is a drag on growth, with people unable to travel reliably to work, school or the high street.

Too many rail operators are profiting from failure. The problem is especially bad in the North of England

where it is common for hundreds of services to be cancelled every day.

Labour would end the failed

experiment of railway privatisation and bring services back into public ownership as contracts expire.

And a Labour government would build High Speed 2 and Northern Powerhouse Rail in full.

Labour would also give the public more control over bus services. Labour would give local communities

that want it the power to set bus routes and fares, following the path set by Labour mayors in Greater

Manchester, West Yorkshire and Liverpool City Region. It is only by improving services that buses will

become a more reliable option for many people.

Public transport is not always an option, especially in rural areas. To reach net zero, Britain also needs to

decarbonise private transport, which is why Labour would build electric vehicle supply chains in the UK

and roll out charging infrastructure. Labour would also develop more active travel options including walking and cycling.

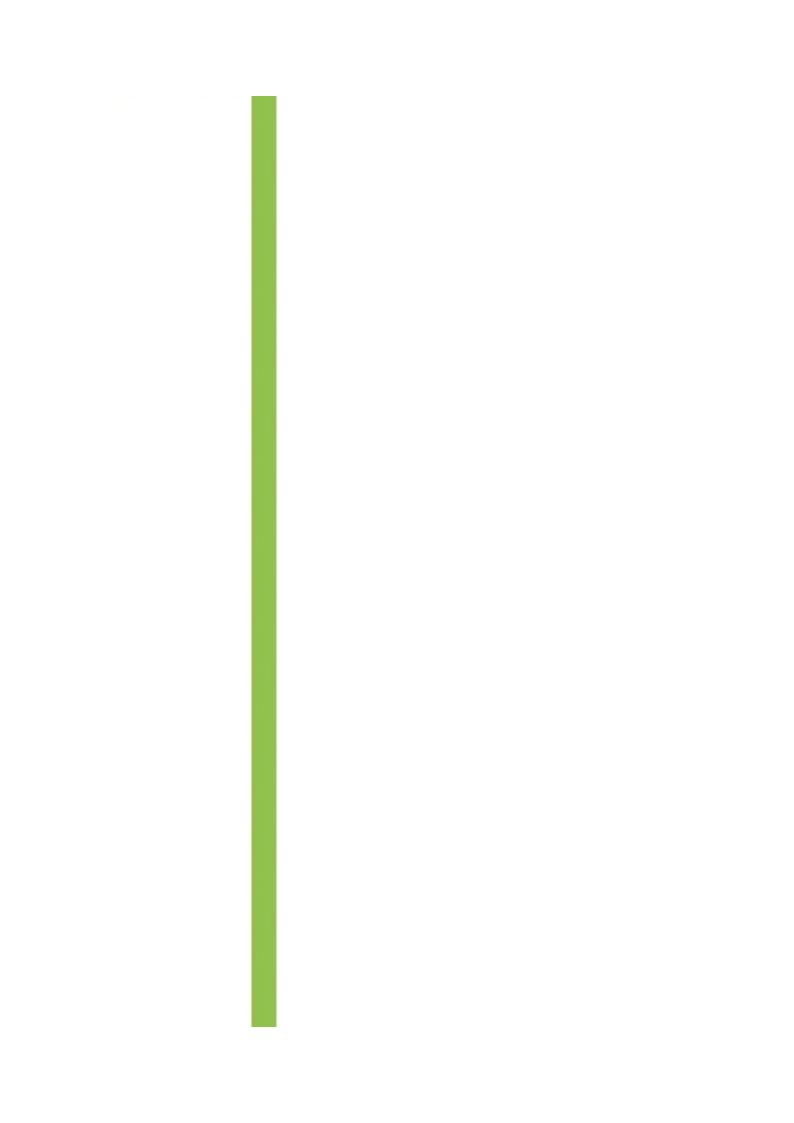
Green prosperity

Labour believes the best way to grow the economy is to win the global race for the industries and jobs of

tomorrow, many of which will be in the green economy. Labour's Green Prosperity Plan will create one

million good jobs in new industries and businesses in all parts of the country.





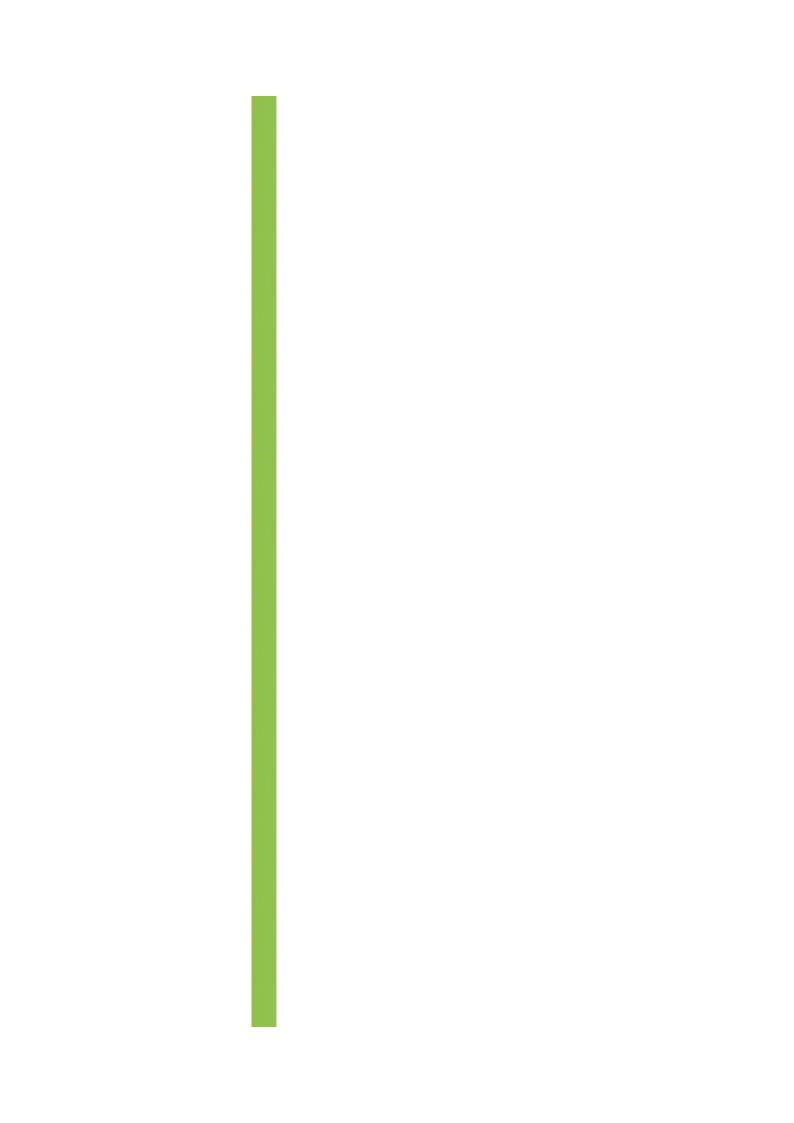




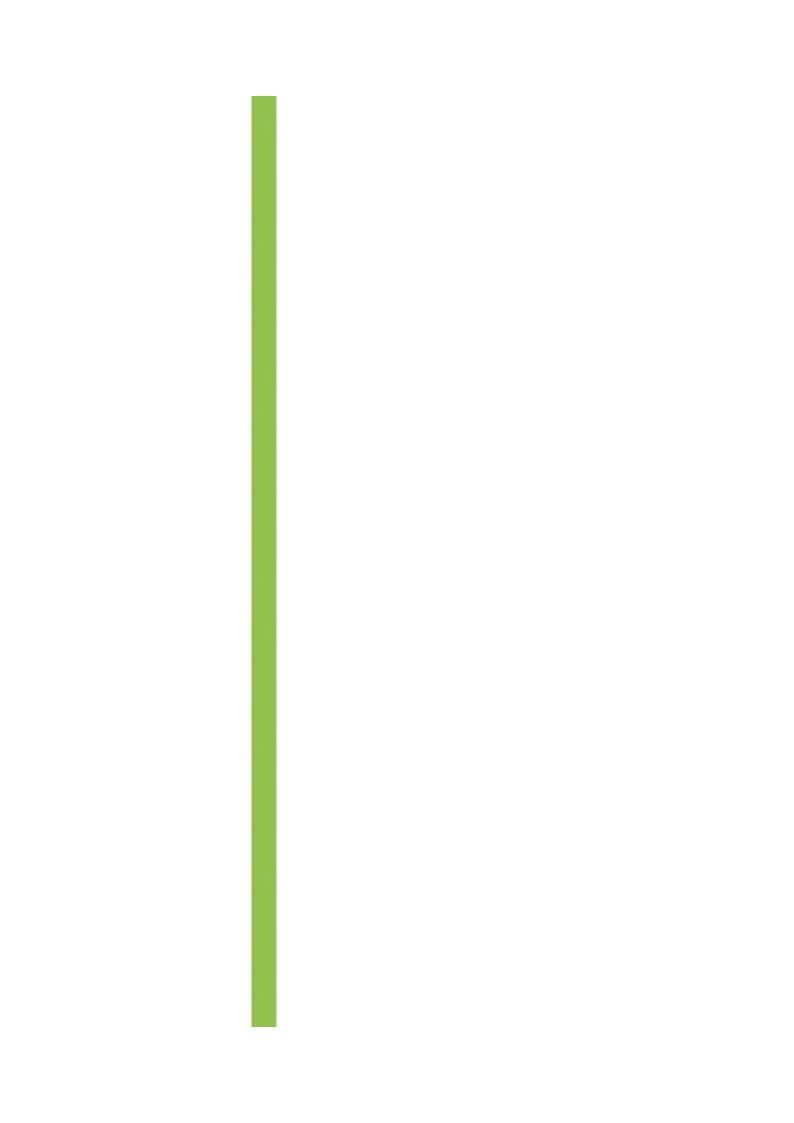


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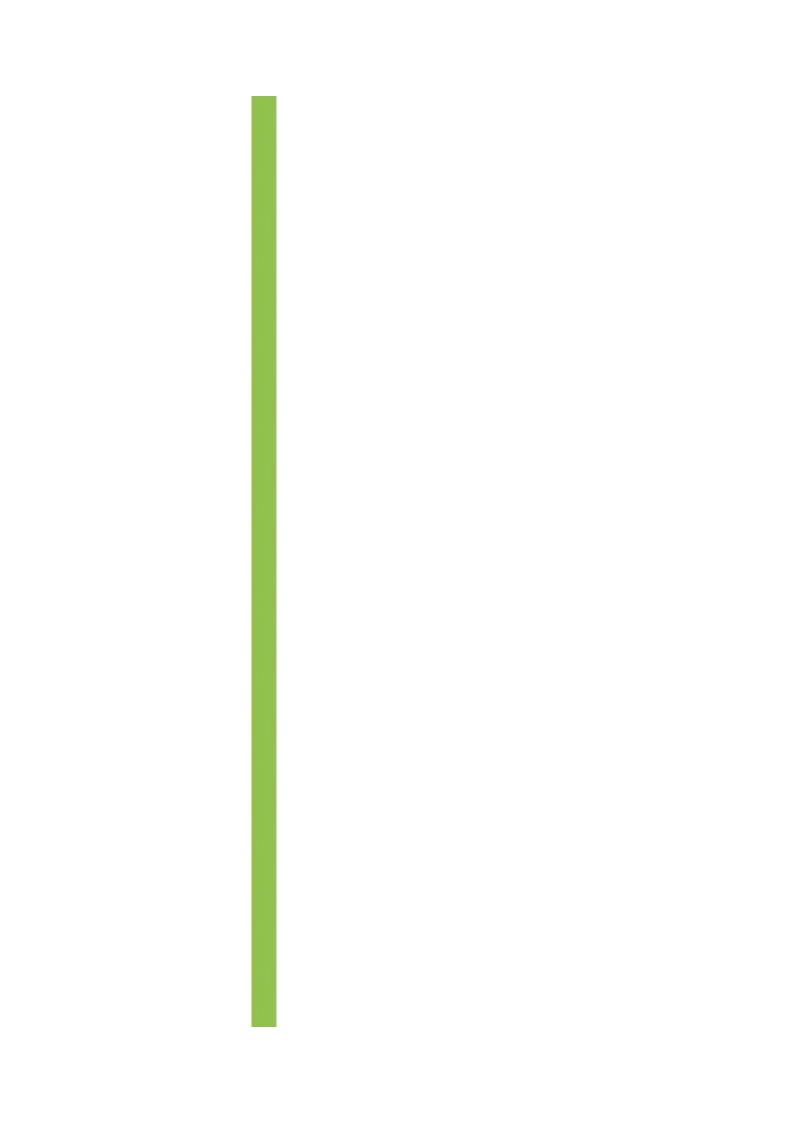




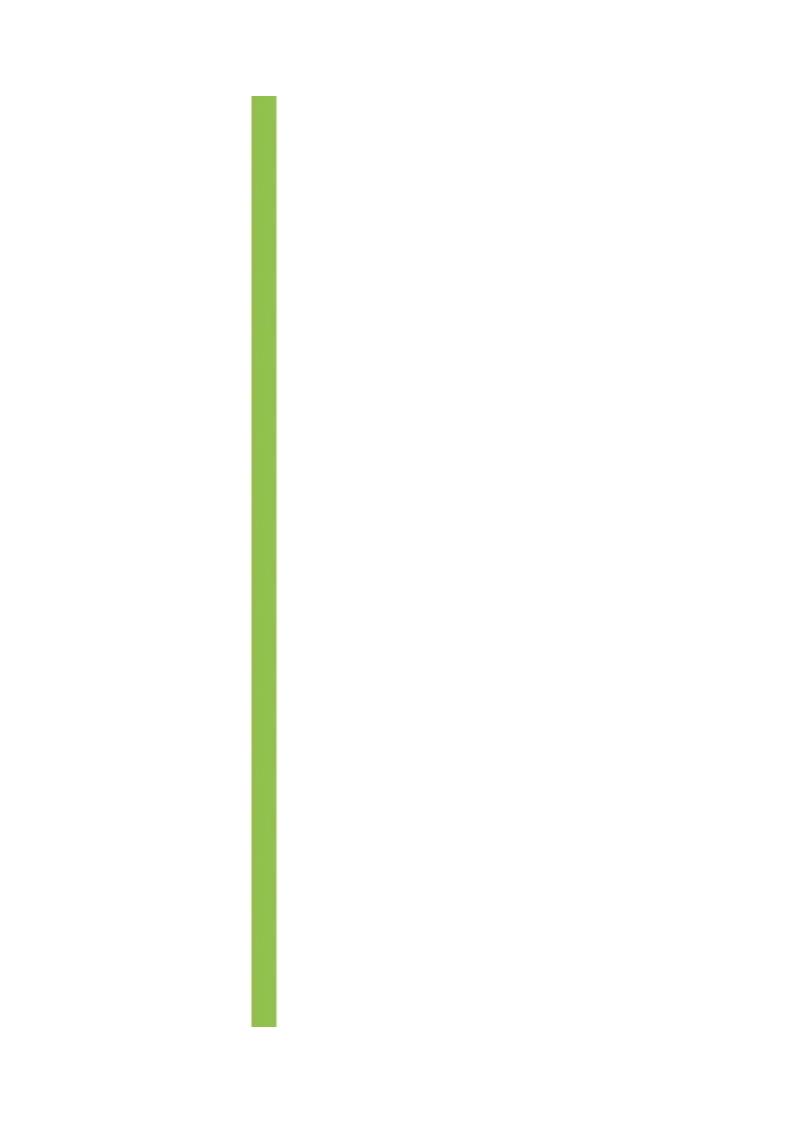




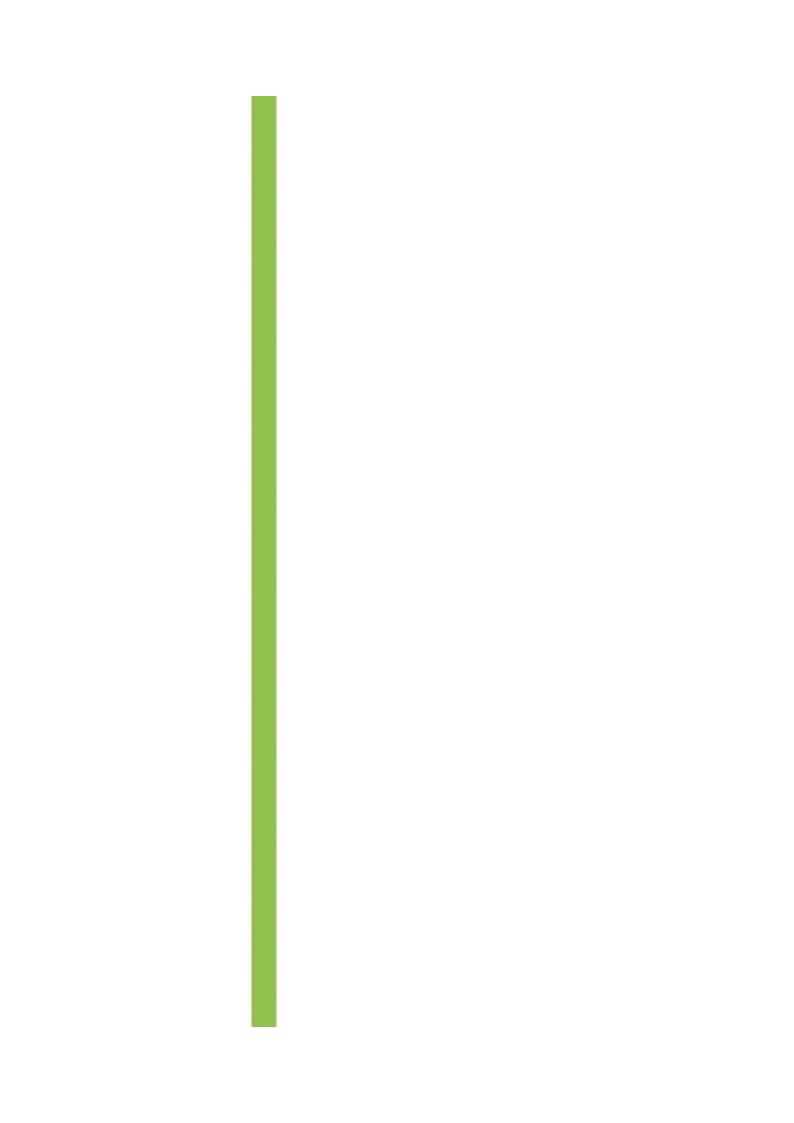




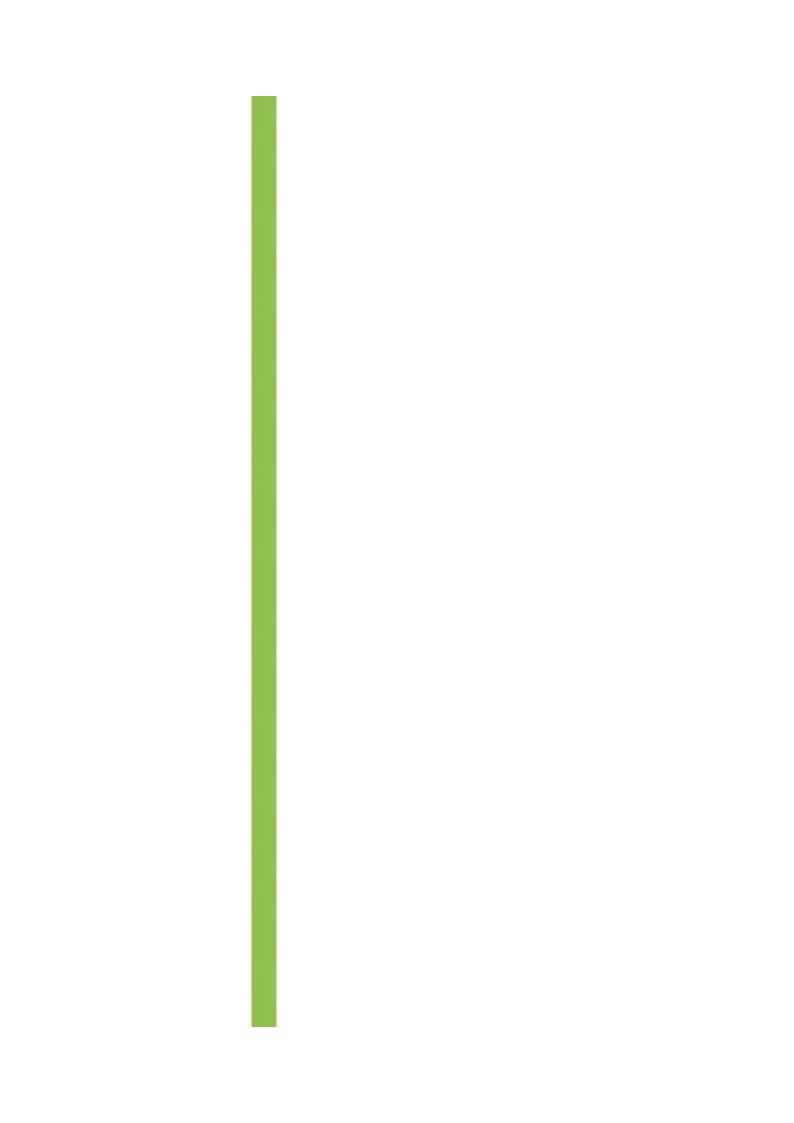




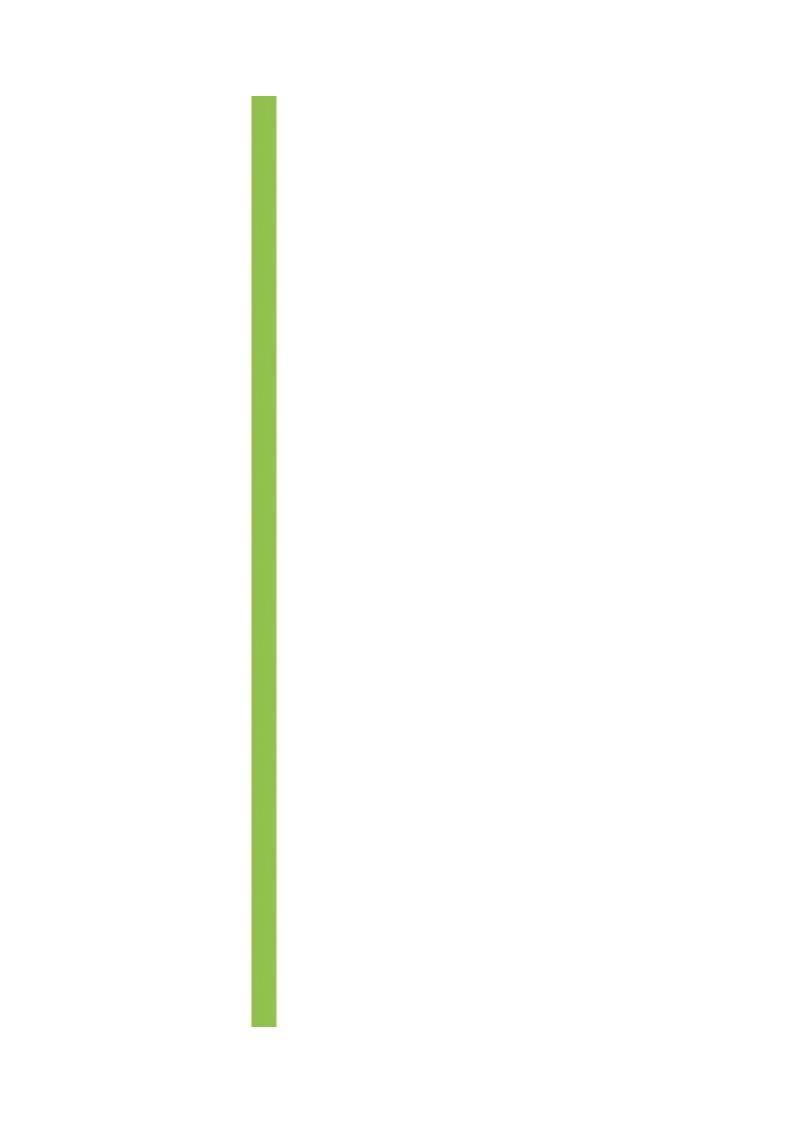














2023 | 9 A green and digital future

A green and digital future
The next Labour Government will launch an urgent mission for a net zero-

emission electricity system by 2030,

making the UK a clean energy superpower, exporting clean power to the rest of the world.

To achieve this, the next Labour government will establish Great British Energy, a new national champion

in clean power generation. Labour would create a National Wealth Fund to build British industry, investing

in electric car battery manufacturing, green steel and clean energy including on and off-shore wind and

nuclear power.

Delivering on these pledges will require mobilisation from government and the private sector to overcome

barriers. For example, a Labour government would turbocharge planning decisions for energy projects, to

bring the decision timeline down from years to months.

Industrial strategy

At the heart of Labour's approach will be a modern industrial strategy. At Annual Conference 2022, Labour

set out its industrial strategy

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vision centred on a partnership between government, business and unions to grow the high-tech, competitive industries of the future.

Labour's industrial strategy is centred around four missions:

- Delivering clean power by 2030
- Harnessing data for public good
- Caring for the future
- Building a resilient economy

Labour's missions will provide a clear signal and organising framework for business and set the overall

direction for the party's policy interventions on growth.

Equalities

Just as a Labour government would unlock the potential of communities across the country to contribute to

growth, it would unlock the potential of different groups currently underrepresented in certain parts of the

economy. For example, the Start-Up Review highlighted the potential for the British Business Bank to direct

more funding to women and Black, Asian and minority ethnic founders.

Devolution

Under Labour, the economy will be run for working people in all parts of the country. Labour knows Britain

succeeds only when everyone contributes. Labour will devolve power, wealth and opportunity, to every

place in Britain so that people can determine their own future and grow their local economy