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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
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HOUSE OF LORDS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND WRITTEN ANSWERS

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<i>Minister</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>
Baroness Evans of Bowes Park	Leader of the House of Lords and Lord Privy Seal
Earl Howe	Minister of State, Ministry of Defence and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords
Lord Agnew of Oulton	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Education
Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon	Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Lord Ashton of Hyde	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport
Baroness Barran	Whip
Lord Bates	Minister of State, Department for International Development
Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government and Wales Office
Baroness Buscombe	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Work and Pensions
Lord Callanan	Minister of State, Department for Exiting the European Union
Earl of Courtown	Deputy Chief Whip
Lord Duncan of Springbank	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office and Scotland Office
Baroness Fairhead	Minister of State, Department for International Trade
Lord Gardiner of Kimble	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Baroness Goldie	Whip
Lord Henley	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
Lord Keen of Elie	Advocate-General for Scotland and Ministry of Justice Spokesperson
Baroness Manzoor	Whip
Baroness Stedman-Scott	Whip
Baroness Sugg	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Transport
Lord Taylor of Holbeach	Chief Whip
Baroness Vere of Norbiton	Whip
Baroness Williams of Trafford	Minister of State, Home Office and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development
Lord Young of Cookham	Cabinet Office Spokesperson and Whip
Viscount Younger of Leckie	Whip

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Written Statements

Monday, 14 January 2019

Clean Air Strategy

[HLWS1215]

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: My Right Hon Friend the Secretary of State (Michael Gove) has today made the following statement.

Today, the Government published its ambitious Clean Air Strategy, building upon an extensive consultation process last year.

Air pollution is the UK's top environmental risk to human health, ranking alongside cancer, heart disease and obesity in its impact. It causes more harm than passive smoking. The actions outlined in this Clean Air Strategy will save society £1.7 billion every year by 2020, rising to £5.3 billion every year from 2030.

This comprehensive Strategy shows how we will tackle air pollution and meet our legal targets to reduce five key, damaging air pollutants (nitrogen oxides, ammonia, volatile organic compounds, particulate matter and sulphur dioxide) by 2020 and 2030. The new Strategy also sets out our world-leading ambition to reduce public exposure to particulate matter in line with World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines. The Government is committed to halve the number of people living where concentrations of particulate matter are above this limit by 2025, but we want to go even further than this, and so we will set a new, ambitious, long-term air quality target.

Transport is a significant source of some types of air pollution, and we are already acting to tackle emissions from this source, with our NO2 Plan, investing £3.5 billion in cleaner vehicle technology. The Government is also reaffirming its commitment to end the sale of conventional new diesel and petrol cars and vans from 2040.

However, transport is not the only source of pollution, this Strategy will reduce emissions coming from all sources. Burning wood and coal to heat in homes makes up 38% of the UK's harmful particulate matter emissions. This is why we will ensure only the cleanest fuels will be available for sale and only the cleanest stoves will be available to buy and install by 2022. We will also make existing clean air legislation easier to enforce, and work with Local Authorities to increase the rate of upgrades of inefficient and polluting heating appliances.

The agriculture sector accounts for 88% of UK emissions of ammonia. Our Clean Air Strategy sets out the concerted action we will take to tackle ammonia from farming by supporting farmers to invest in infrastructure and equipment that will reduce emissions. We are also introducing new regulations which require farms to use low emission farming techniques as well as regulations to minimise pollution from fertiliser use.

We will continue to support investment in clean air and, in partnership with UK Research and Investment (UKRI),

we have launched a joint research programme worth £19.6 million to promote cleaner technologies. This will support the UK to continue to become world leaders in clean technology.

Government wants to help people live well for longer, and this Strategy supports the Department of Health and Social Care's prevention strategy, and the NHS 10 Year Plan. We have also improved how we count the cost of air pollution, publishing revised damage costs today, which show the cost to society of air pollution is greater than previously thought. These costs reflect our improved understanding of the long-term health impacts of air pollution, incorporating the costs of additional health conditions such as heart disease and childhood asthma. This new work means that the estimated benefits of this strategy are even larger than previously anticipated.

This Strategy is a key part of our 25 year plan to leave the environment in a better state than we found it. The Government will shortly bring forward an Environment Bill which will include primary legislation on air quality.

Government cannot act alone in tackling air pollution and our strategy sets out how we will work with businesses, farmers and industry to implement lasting solutions to reduce air pollution, and the importance of each of us taking action and playing an important role in cleaning up our air for the next generation.

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting: Update

[HLWS1214]

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: My Right Honourable Friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Jeremy Hunt), has made the following written Ministerial statement:

In April, the UK hosted the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM). The summit was the largest of its kind in our history. 46 Heads of Government and 49 Foreign Ministers met and agreed a range of actions to build a Commonwealth that is fairer, more sustainable, more prosperous, and more secure.

As Chair-in-Office, the UK has continued to work with the three pillars of the Commonwealth – the Commonwealth Secretariat, its member states, and its organisations and networks to deliver on commitments made at CHOGM. To support this work, the UK announced over £500 million of projects under the four themes discussed at the summit. An overview of these commitments and projects has been placed in the Library of the House and I am pleased to report progress in a number of areas today.

To build a fairer Commonwealth, the UK is supporting nine Commonwealth member states deliver 12 years of quality education for girls by 2030. I co-chaired the first meeting of the Platform for Girls' Education with the Kenyan Education Minister, Amina Mohamed, in September. The Platform will work together throughout the UK's period as Chair-in-Office and report on progress ahead of the CHOGM 2020 in Rwanda. The UK has also

partnered with the Secretariat for Pacific Communities to launch the Pacific Commonwealth Equality Project, which will enable Pacific leaders to champion and advance human rights by strengthening the capacity of their countries to deliver on their international human rights commitments. Reinforcing the belief that effective Parliaments are one of the principal institutions of any functioning democracy, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association launched updated benchmarks for democratic legislatures in November. Following the offer made by my right honourable Friend the Prime Minister, a number of Commonwealth countries have expressed interest in reviewing and reforming outdated legislation that makes it possible to discriminate on the grounds of sex, gender identity, or sexual orientation. The Equality and Justice Alliance has held the first meeting of its Group of Experts, convened the first regional dialogue of high-level champions of reform, and has engaged national and regional civil society to support this work.

To build a more sustainable Commonwealth, the UK is delivering on the Commonwealth Blue Charter by helping member states protect and sustainably develop the ocean. Twenty-three Commonwealth countries have signed up to the UK and Vanuatu led 'Commonwealth Clean Oceans Alliance' (CCOA) to tackle marine plastic pollution. Two of these countries joined the Alliance at the first CCOA Ministerial Meeting chaired by my noble Friend Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon, Minister of State for the Commonwealth, in the margins of the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference in Nairobi in November. During her visit to Kenya, my right honourable Friend, the Prime Minister also announced a Young Leaders' Plastic Challenge Badge to help an estimated 100,000 young people in the Commonwealth become leaders in raising awareness about reducing plastic consumption. In response to the challenge of climate change, the UK and New Zealand are also providing support for the establishment of a Regional Pacific Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Hub, which will help Pacific Island Countries implement the Paris Agreement.

To build a more prosperous Commonwealth, the UK is helping member states harness trade and investment as a means of delivering inclusive economic growth and prosperity. The Commonwealth Trade Facilitation Programme is helping member states implement the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement, creating more efficient customs procedures and boosting intra-Commonwealth trade. Scoping missions have already taken place in Eswatini, Tonga and Zambia; and technical support has already been delivered in Sierra Leone and Malawi. In October, Guyana became the first country to partner with the UK-funded Commonwealth Marine Economies Programme to develop a national Maritime Economy Plan. The programme is supporting the sustainable development and growth of 17 Commonwealth Small Island Developing States. To support inclusive and sustainable trade, the UK has partnered with the International Trade Centre to deliver 'SheTrades Commonwealth'. The project aims to promote women's economic empowerment by helping

women-owned businesses to trade internationally. Following its launch in Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria, over 2,300 women entrepreneurs have registered with the initiative and 518 companies have attended capacity building events.

To build a more secure Commonwealth, the UK is enhancing cooperation on cyber security by helping member states identify and address vulnerabilities and gaps in capacity. In support of the Commonwealth Cyber Declaration, the UK has partnered with the World Bank to deliver national cyber security reviews in a range of member states. We are on track to meet the commitment for every Commonwealth member state to voluntarily undertake a review by CHOGM 2020. The UK is also enabling Commonwealth countries to strengthen their national responses to modern slavery. This will include a legislative drafting seminar in March 2019 that will bring together parliamentarians from across the Commonwealth to consider how their legislation and wider national responses to modern slavery can be strengthened. Further training on how to tackle online child exploitation will be provided to 19 Commonwealth countries over the next 18 months.

Finally, we have sought to strengthen cooperation in international organisations. In Geneva, my noble Friend Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon hosted a meeting of Commonwealth Permanent Representatives to discuss greater cooperation between Commonwealth Missions in advance of the Human Rights Council. New Zealand has hosted two similar meetings to discuss WTO reform. My right honourable Friend, the Prime Minister also included a passage on the Commonwealth in her speech to the UN General Assembly. She spoke explicitly as Commonwealth Chair-in-Office on behalf of the Heads of Government of 53 Commonwealth countries – over a quarter of the UN membership – to reaffirm their shared commitment to work together within a rules based international system to address shared global challenges.

National Shipbuilding Strategy

[HLWS1213]

Earl Howe: My hon Friend the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement (Stuart Andrew) has made the following Written Ministerial Statement.

As stated in the National Shipbuilding Strategy, Sir John Parker has agreed to review the progress that has been made on implementation. I am pleased to announce that Sir John has begun the review process and will report to the Secretary of State for Defence by the summer.

Patient Rights and Responsibilities

[HLWS1212]

Baroness Manzoor: My hon. Friend the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Mental Health, Inequalities and Suicide Prevention (Jackie Doyle-Price) has made the following written statement:

I have today laid before Parliament a report on the effect of the NHS Constitution. The report has also been published on GOV.UK, alongside an updated version of the handbook to the NHS Constitution.

The NHS Constitution, like the NHS, belongs to us all. It sets out the principles and values that underpin the NHS in England, and the rights to which patients, the public and staff are entitled, and pledges that the NHS has additionally made towards them. It also makes clear the responsibilities which we all have for supporting the NHS to operate fairly and effectively, and explanation of these has been strengthened in the handbook. We must all play our part in helping to make the NHS as good as it can be for ourselves, for our children, and for our grandchildren.

The report is based on an independent survey of staff, patients and the public. It describes how they view the impact of the Constitution, and its value in promoting and raising standards of care.

Many of us are increasingly turning to authoritative sources, such as the NHS website, for information on what they can expect from the NHS, how we can use it well, and how we can look after our own health.

In strengthening the patient and public responsibilities section in the Constitution handbook, which reflects our response to recommendations made in the House of Lords report on the Long-term sustainability of the NHS and Adult Social Care, we have made clearer that patients and the public have a vital role to play in ensuring that the NHS remains sustainable, with its resources focused on those who need them most.

We have a dedicated NHS workforce, who work incredibly hard to deliver high quality care to all those who need it, when they need it. Despite the pressures they are under, they remain proud to be a part of the NHS, and firmly support the need for a Constitution. Awareness of the Constitution among staff is high, and among those who feel informed about the Constitution, more than ever said that it positively influences their day to day work. This highlights the Constitution's ability to empower and enthuse staff to do their best for patients. As we work with the NHS to take forward its new Long Term Plan, published on 7 January 2019 and underpinned by a funding settlement that will see the NHS budget grow by £20.5bn in real terms by 2023/24, the Constitution continues to represent everything that the NHS stands for.

Universal Credit

[HLWS1211]

Baroness Buscombe: My honourable Friend the Minister of State for Employment (Alok Sharma MP) has made the following Written Statement.

Universal Credit is a vital reform. It overhauls a legacy system which trapped people out of work. As we move to the next stage, known as managed migration, it is vital that Universal Credit works for all.

To deliver this, the Government will seek powers for a pilot of managed migration so that the Department cannot

issue any more migration notices once 10,000 people have been awarded Universal Credit through this process. This approach provides the opportunity for the Government to develop the best support for claimants.

This entails replacing the current regulations laid before the House, with two separate Statutory Instruments.

The first is a negative Statutory Instrument to provide for the Severe Disability Premium Gateway. This prevents legacy claimants who are in receipt of the Severe Disability Premium from moving naturally to Universal Credit and allows them to continue to claim legacy benefits until they are moved over as part of the managed migration process. We committed to bringing this important extra protection into force on 16 January and this provision ensures that we will meet that commitment.

A second affirmative Statutory Instrument will contain the remaining regulations as laid on 5th November 2018. These deliver our commitment to provide the vital transitional protection for claimants who are moved by the Department, which is worth over £3 billion for claimants over 10 years. These also provide for transitional payments to those claimants who were previously in receipt of Severe Disability Premium and have moved to UC before the gateway came into force.

In addition, we are including a new provision in this Statutory Instrument, which will mean that once 10,000 claimants have been moved onto Universal Credit as part of managed migration, no further migration notices can be issued. In this way the Government is legislating for 'piloting powers' rather than the migration of all claimants. This is in line with suggestions from both the Secondary Legislation Scrutiny Committee and the Work and Pensions Select Committee. The Government will report on our findings from the pilot before bringing forward legislation to extend managed migration.

The pilot will begin - as planned - from July 2019 and does not affect the timeline for delivering Universal Credit, which will be completed in 2023.

The current legislation provides that, from 1 February new claims to Universal Credit will support a maximum of two children, regardless of the date of birth of the children.

The Department has looked again carefully at this issue with particular focus on the families making a new claim whose children were all born prior to the implementation of the policy. We have concluded that including these families would not be right and therefore they will be entitled to support for any children born before 6 April 2017, the date that the policy was introduced. I am bringing forward the necessary legislation to enable this change.

The policy to provide support for a maximum of two children ensures that parents in receipt of benefits face the same financial choices when deciding to grow their family as those supporting themselves solely through work. Parents who support themselves solely through work would not usually see their wages increase simply because of the addition of a new child to their family.

Exceptions are in place to support those who are not able to make decisions about the number of children in their family.

Year of Green Action

[HLWS1210]

Lord Gardiner of Kimble: My Hon. Friend the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment (Thérèse Coffey) has today made the following statement:

We are committed to being the first generation to leave the environment in a better state than we found it.

Friday 11 January, marks the first anniversary of the publication of the 25 Year Environment Plan. Over the last 12 months, we have reduced plastic waste by introducing one of the world's strongest microbead bans, setting out plans to ban plastic straws, cotton buds and stirrers and extending the 5p plastic bag charge, and overhauling our waste system with a comprehensive Resources and Waste Strategy. We have laid our landmark Agriculture Bill before Parliament, transforming our farming system for the first time in 50 years to reward farmers for protecting and enhancing the environment. We have committed to a Green Brexit with plans for the first Environment Bill in 20 years and a new environmental watchdog to hold government to account. On the international stage the UK is at the forefront of combatting the illegal wildlife trade. Our landmark Ivory Act put one of the world's toughest bans on the sale of ivory into law and hosting the fourth and largest illegal wildlife trade conference in London in October has led to UK and 64 other countries declaring significant political

and practical commitments to tackle the illegal wildlife trade.

The Plan also announced a Year of Green Action in 2019 to draw together targeted actions to make it easier for people to get involved in improving the natural world and spread the word about environmental issues. It will provide a focal point for organisations, individuals, communities and businesses to learn more about their environmental impact and take action to reduce it.

The Year of Green Action is an opportunity for everyone to get involved and enthused about restoring nature, from gardeners to major transport network providers. With individuals, voluntary organisations and businesses all having a part to play; we would like to see industry leading the way in raising environmental standards as well.

The focus for activities in the Year of Green Action will be on connecting with, protecting and enhancing nature. We will be promoting environmental action through partners, a dedicated website for showcasing Partner activity, social media, and events throughout the year.

The 25 year plan puts children and young people at the heart of the Year of Green Action and we want to see them playing an active part in decision making for their future. We are partnering with the charity Step Up To Serve, to help encourage environmental youth social action through their #iwill4nature campaign.

Civil Servants will be encouraged to use some of their dedicated volunteering time for taking Green Action working with Partners on environmental projects.

Parliamentarians can play their part in the Year of Green Action by promoting the messages of environmental sustainability.

Written Answers

Monday, 14 January 2019

Apprentices

Asked by Lord Stunell

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Agnew of Oulton on 20 December 2018 (HL12347), what measures they plan to raise the intake of apprentices to the construction, planning and built environment sector from 22,660 in 2017–18 to the level required to meet the level of annual retirement from that sector's workforce. [HL12588]

Lord Agnew of Oulton: To stimulate apprenticeship growth across all sectors, we are first and foremost making sure that apprenticeships are a quality product recognised by individuals and employers, setting individuals on a path to a good career and providing employers with the home-grown skills they need to grow their businesses and increase productivity.

These standards are being developed by employer groups, including groups in the construction, planning and built environment sector. Apprenticeships now available in the sector include Construction Site Engineering Technician, Installation Electrician and Civil Engineering Site Management.

The Construction Sector Deal commits the industry to the provision of 25,000 apprenticeship starts by 2025. We are supporting industry to take advantage of our reforms by making sure that there are relevant apprenticeship standards in place. For example, the Construction Sector Deal target is 50, and 66 new high quality standards are available.

The department has committed £24 million to deliver the Construction Skills Fund, which is supporting and incentivising innovative and employer-led approaches to construction training by funding on-site training hubs across England. The fund is being administered by the Construction Industry Training Board on behalf of the department.

Although apprenticeships are a major recruitment method for this sector, we are also supporting the delivery of classroom-based learning which is sector-specific. Construction is one of the first T level routes to launch, with the first pathway available from 2020. Through the Construction Sector Deal, the industry committed to making sure that 1000 work placements for T level students would be available at launch, and the industry sees the work experience element of the T level as crucial in making sure that students are 'site-ready' on completion of their qualification.

Apprentices: Finance

Asked by Lord Stunell

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Agnew of Oulton on 20 December 2018 (HL12385), what proportion of the £2.5 billion available for apprenticeships in England in 2019–20 will be invested in the construction, planning and built environment sector. [HL12587]

Lord Agnew of Oulton: We cannot predict the proportion of future apprenticeships investment in a specific sector because spending on the apprenticeship programme is demand-led. Therefore, employers choose the type, level and quantity of apprenticeships they offer as well as the level of these apprenticeships.

Individual employers have control over where apprenticeship funds are spent to meet their current and future skills needs. Employers who pay the levy can transfer up to 10% of their annual funds to other employers and this proportion will increase to 25% from April 2019.

This is one way in which we are supporting local skills needs and helping sectors, such as the construction, planning and built environment sector, to build sustainable capability for the future.

Apprentices: Standards

Asked by Lord Stunell

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Agnew of Oulton on 20 December 2018 (HL12346), how many of the 380 apprenticeship standards now approved relate to the construction, planning and built environment sector; and how many apprenticeship standards within that sector have been submitted but are still awaiting approval. [HL12589]

Lord Agnew of Oulton: The Institute for Apprenticeships (IfA) is the independent body with responsibility for the development and approval of apprenticeship standards.

At the time of writing, the IfA's website shows that, of the 390 apprenticeship standards now approved for delivery, 66 are within the construction sector. A further 32 standards are in development and there are 6 proposals within that sector that have been submitted but are still awaiting approval.

The IfA's website can be found here: <https://www.instituteforapprenticeships.org/>.

Brexit

Asked by Lord Berkeley

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have to implement the necessary reciprocal legislation for (1) air transport, (2) road haulage, (3) customs and

exports of goods, and (4) EU climate change policy as required as a condition of the temporary offers in those areas by the EU's Communication Preparing for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union on 30 March 2019: Implementing the Commission's Contingency Action Plan (Com (2018) 810 final), published on 19 December. [[HL12436](#)]

Lord Callanan: The EU (Withdrawal) Act and other exit related primary and secondary legislation will ensure a functioning statute book for all scenarios on exit day. The Government remains confident of achieving this as we leave the EU.

Further, extensive work to prepare for a no deal scenario has been under way for over two years. As part of this work we have released 106 technical notices including on the issues of transport, climate change policy and customs and exports. These notices set out the unilateral steps that the Government will take to ensure that the UK is prepared in the event of a no deal scenario.

*Asked by **Baroness Randerson***

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they intend to produce an analysis of the Communication by the European Commission Preparing for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union on 30 March 2019: Implementing the Commission's Contingency Action Plan, published on 19 December, to identify points of conflict and agreement with their own contingency plans for a no deal Brexit. [[HL12523](#)]

Lord Callanan: The Government has noted carefully the contents of the Commission's 19 December Communication, alongside the Commission's previous statements on contingency planning. We have been clear that we do not want or expect a no deal scenario. Both sides remain focused on delivering the deal that has been agreed.

As the Prime Minister has also noted, it is the responsible thing to do to prepare for all eventualities. Just as we are making sensible preparations for all outcomes, we would expect the EU to do the same.

Business

*Asked by **Lord Taylor of Warwick***

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of a joint-statement made by the Confederation of British Industry, Institute of Directors, British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of Small Businesses, and the Engineering Employers' Federation about the prospect of a managed no-deal Brexit. [[HL12530](#)]

Lord Callanan: My Department continues to engage with businesses and representative organisations to understand their priorities and concerns as we leave the European Union.

Delivering the deal negotiated with the EU remains our top priority and is the best way of avoiding a no deal scenario. However, until MPs have voted to approve the deal, and with 11 weeks until we leave the EU, we will continue to prepare for every eventuality. That is the responsible thing to do.

We are clear that the UK will aim to minimise disruption for businesses in the short term, in a no deal scenario.

We've published 106 technical notices, which provide important information for businesses and, following Cabinet's agreement before Christmas, will provide further detailed guidance for businesses over the coming weeks.

European Parliament Members

*Asked by **Lord Kilclooney***

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether the UK will still have MEPs if the UK does not leave the EU. [[HL12515](#)]

Lord Callanan: The Government has been clear that the UK will cease to be a member of the European Union on 29 March 2019. After this date the UK will no longer have Members of the European Parliament.

European Parliament: Elections

*Asked by **Lord Kilclooney***

To ask Her Majesty's Government on what date in May 2019 the European elections will be held; and how they anticipate that date will change if the UK's withdrawal from the EU is postponed. [[HL12514](#)]

Lord Callanan: The European Parliament elections will begin on Thursday 23 May and end on Sunday 26 May. The Government has been clear that the UK will cease to be a member of the European Union on 29 March 2019. As such, the United Kingdom will not be participating in the European Parliament Elections.

Social Security Benefits: Domestic Violence

*Asked by **Baroness Lister of Burtersett***

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Baroness Buscombe on 18 December 2018 (HL12153, HL12154, HL12155) and the Written Answer by the Minister of State for Employment on 10 February 2015 (HC223651), whether they have stopped recording information on domestic violence easements since 2015; and, if not, whether they are now able to answer the question originally put. [[HL12638](#)]

Baroness Buscombe: The Department does not centrally record information on specific easements applied to individual claimants.

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