

Session 2022-23
No. 29



Wednesday
6 July 2022

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF LORDS

WRITTEN STATEMENTS AND WRITTEN ANSWERS

Written Statements1

Written Answers.....7

[I] indicates that the member concerned has a relevant registered interest. The full register of interests can be found at <http://www.parliament.uk/mps-lords-and-offices/standards-and-interests/register-of-lords-interests/>

Members who want a printed copy of Written Answers and Written Statements should notify the Printed Paper Office.

This printed edition is a reproduction of the original text of Answers and Statements, which can be found on the internet at <http://www.parliament.uk/writtenanswers/>.

Ministers and others who make Statements or answer Questions are referred to only by name, not their ministerial or other title. The current list of ministerial and other responsibilities is as follows.

<i>Minister</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>
Baroness Evans of Bowes Park	Leader of the House of Lords and Lord Privy Seal
Earl Howe	Deputy Leader of the House of Lords
Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon	Minister of State, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Lord Ashton of Hyde	Chief Whip
Baroness Barran	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Education
Lord Bellamy	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice
Lord Benyon	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Baroness Bloomfield of Hinton Waldrist	Whip
Lord Caine	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Northern Ireland Office
Lord Callanan	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
Earl of Courtown	Deputy Chief Whip
Baroness Goldie	Minister of State, Ministry of Defence
Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park	Minister of State, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
Lord Greenhalgh	Minister of State, Home Office and Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
Lord Grimstone of Boscobel	Minister of State, Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and Department for International Trade
Lord Harrington of Watford	Minister of State, Home Office and Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
Lord Kamall	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Care
Lord Offord of Garvel	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Scotland Office
Lord Parkinson of Whitley Bay	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport and Whip
Baroness Penn	Whip
Baroness Scott of Bybrook	Whip
Lord Sharpe of Epsom	Whip
Baroness Stedman-Scott	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office and Department for Work and Pensions
Lord Stewart of Dirleton	Advocate-General for Scotland
Lord True	Minister of State, Cabinet Office
Baroness Vere of Norbiton	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Transport
Baroness Williams of Trafford	Minister of State, Home Office
Viscount Younger of Leckie	Whip

© Parliamentary Copyright House of Lords 2022

This publication may be reproduced under the terms of the Open Parliament licence, which is published at www.parliament.uk/site-information/copyright/

Written Statements

Wednesday, 6 July 2022

Atomic Weapons Establishment Pension Scheme

[HLWS184]

Baroness Goldie: My hon Friend the Minister for Defence Procurement (Jeremy Quin) has made the following Written Ministerial Statement:

My right hon. Friend the Defence Secretary (Ben Wallace MP) has today Laid a Departmental Minute to advise that the Ministry of Defence is creating a new contingent liability associated with the provision of a Crown Guarantee to the Trustees of the Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) Defined Benefit Pension Scheme.

The Departmental Minute describes the contingent liability that the Ministry of Defence (MOD) will hold. The contingent liability will become effective from 21 July 2022.

AWE has been sponsored and wholly owned by the MOD as a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) since 1 July 2021. AWE produces the UK nuclear warhead which underpins our independent nuclear deterrent.

AWE operates two pension schemes, one of which is the AWE Defined Benefit Pension Scheme (the "Scheme") overseen by independent Trustees (the "Trustees").

The MOD has agreed with HMT that it will provide a Guarantee to the Scheme Trustees, with the intention of securing that the Scheme's assets will be sufficient to meet its liabilities. This will ensure that the Scheme members can have confidence that their accrued benefits under the Scheme will be paid when eligible.

The contingent liability will continue for the duration of the Scheme (until such time that all members and their entitled dependants are deceased) and will crystallise only in circumstances where the Scheme is terminated early and/or AWE is liquidated, becomes insolvent or cannot or does not make the contributions payable in respect of the Scheme as they fall due. The MOD will note a liability of £150m over 20 years in its accounts. If the liability is called, provision for any payment will be sought through the normal Supply procedure.

In granting the Guarantee, MOD and HMT have collectively agreed in principle, subject to applicable regulations and law, to bring the Scheme's assets and liabilities into central government control in line with the government's principles for balance sheet management, whilst maintaining members' existing benefits. Agreement to proceed on this basis would be subject to a detailed feasibility study being concluded in advance, including identifying the accounting and budgeting implications on the MOD, as well as any pension law compliance and value for money considerations. This study will be carried out in consultation with AWE and the Trustees.

The Statement includes the following attached material:

Departmental Minute [20220705 DEPARTMENTAL MINUTE - AWE DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION SCHEME.pdf]

The material can be viewed online at:

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Lords/2022-07-06/HLWS184/>

Energy Security Bill

[HLWS181]

Lord Callanan: My right honourable friend the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (Kwasi Kwarteng) has today made the following statement:

As the world has emerged from the Covid-19 pandemic, global demand for energy has risen significantly – this has been exacerbated by Putin's malign invasion of Ukraine. As a result, the wholesale price of gas has reached historically high levels.

That is why we are taking measures to support families

- We are acting now with a £37 billion package of financial support this year. Millions of the most vulnerable households will also receive £1,200 of one-off support in total this year.
- Making changes to the National Insurance Contribution threshold which take effect from today, with a typical employee saving over £330 a year.
- Cutting bills by investing in energy efficiency. We are also making huge progress on the energy efficiency of UK homes making them more comfortable and affordable to run, backed by £6 billion of funding over this Parliament. In 2008, 9% of UK homes had an Energy Performance Certificate of C or above – it is now 46%.

But secure, clean and affordable energy for the long term depends on the transformation of our energy system. This means more home-grown energy from more diverse sources which reduce our dependency on imported fossil fuels and our exposure to volatile and high prices in international markets. And we will reform our energy markets so consumers benefit from lower cost, home-grown renewables and other low carbon technologies. Our agenda will catalyse investment, reversing lost decades of under-investment, and boosting jobs and new industries in a world-leading, low-carbon economy.

That is why we are bringing forward a landmark Energy Security Bill. This Bill will deliver a cleaner, more affordable and more secure energy system for the long term. It builds on the ambitious commitments in the [Prime Minister's Ten Point Plan](#) and the [British Energy Security Strategy](#) to invest in homegrown energy and maintain the diversity and resilience of the UK's energy supply.

We will do this by:

Leveraging private investment in clean technologies and building a homegrown energy system.

Over the last decade the UK has built one of the most diverse energy systems in the world but previous governments have historically failed to make these

investments which has left us in the current situation. The Bill will deliver key commitments from the British Energy Security Strategy, Prime Minister's Ten Point Plan and Net Zero Strategy to drive an unprecedented £100 billion of private sector investment by 2030 into new British industries and supporting around 480,000 clean jobs by the end of the decade.

- Accelerate the growth of low carbon technologies. We will introduce state of the art business models for carbon capture usage and storage (CCUS) and hydrogen, attracting private investment by providing long-term revenue certainty. Together with the measures on CO2 transport and storage, this will put the country on a path to seize market share and grow the economy.
- Enable the set up and scale up of the first of a kind CO2 transport and storage networks. The Bill will establish the economic regulation and licensing framework to ensure successful deployment.
- Taking further steps to explore the role for hydrogen to heat our homes and workplaces. We will enable the delivery of a large village hydrogen heating trial by 2025, providing crucial evidence to inform strategic decisions in 2026 on the role of hydrogen in heat decarbonisation.
- Scale up heat pump manufacturing and installation, and a new white goods industry in the UK. We will establish a market-based mechanism for the low-carbon heat industry to step up investment and lower the cost of electric heat pumps, through economies of scale and innovation.
- Take the next big leap on the technology of the future with fusion regulation. We will make the UK the first country to legislate for fusion, providing clarity on the regulatory regime for fusion energy facilities.

Reforming our energy system to protect consumers from unfair pricing

The last piece of primary energy legislation of this scale was the Energy Act 2013. Almost ten years later we need to ensure that this Bill accounts for the current global context.

- Enabling the extension of the energy price cap, protecting families. The energy price cap is the best safety net for 22 million households, preventing suppliers from overcharging consumers. The Bill will enable the extension of the price cap beyond 2023.
- Enhancing our network security with a new system operator, which will boost energy resilience. We will establish a Future System Operator, an independent body with responsibilities in both the electricity and gas systems, ensuring efficient energy planning, enhancing energy security, minimising cost to consumers and promoting innovation.
- Creating more competition in our electricity networks to deliver bill savings. We will enable competition in onshore electricity networks, delivering up to £1 billion savings for projects tendered over the next ten years.

- Protect consumers from increasing network prices in the event of energy network company mergers. We will enable the Competition and Markets Authority to review any relevant energy network company mergers under the Energy Network Special Merger Regime. We estimate this could save energy consumers up to £420 million over ten years.

- Protecting consumers from cyber threats with new protections for smart appliances. We are taking powers to deliver appropriate protections for consumers and the grid by placing requirements on energy smart appliances.

- Helping consumers manage their energy use and cut their bills to help with the cost of living. We are continuing to drive industry progress on the smart meter rollout which is set to deliver a £6 billion net benefit to society.

- Enabling innovation and gearing our system toward net zero. We will reform energy codes, overhauling the way that the technical and commercial rules of the energy system are governed.

- Reducing the number of cabling, landing points, and substations. We will introduce multi-purpose interconnectors as a licensable activity, we are providing certainty to investors and developers, enabling them to make decisions regarding future multi-purpose interconnector projects.

- Removing obstacles to innovative batteries and pumped hydro storage. We will facilitate the deployment of electricity storage, such as batteries and pumped hydro storage, by clarifying it as a distinct subset of electricity generation.

- Creating a more equal and fair energy market. We will enable the Government to establish a buy-out mechanism under the ECO scheme for suppliers.

- Ensure families living on heat networks are better protected. By appointing Ofgem as the new regulator for heat networks in Great Britain, we will ensure consumers get a fair price and a reliable supply of heat.

- Kick-starting the development of heat networks. By enabling heat network zoning in England, we will overcome barriers to deployment by identifying areas where they provide the lowest cost solution to heating buildings.

- Taking back control of powers given to the EU on the energy performance of buildings. The Bill will provide a replacement power to enable the UK Government to amend the EU-derived Energy Performance of Buildings regime going forward.

Ensuring the safety, security and resilience of the UK's energy system

The responsible operation of the UK energy system is crucial for our safety and security. That is why the Bill will bring forward measures relating to core fuel resilience, nuclear and the offshore oil and gas sectors.

- Protect our fuel resilience from malicious action. We will bring forward measures for downstream oil

security (oil terminals, filling stations etc) to prevent fuel supply disruption, such as from industrial action, malicious protest and for reasons of national security.

- Boost British nuclear by removing barriers to investment. The British Energy Security Strategy is clear that nuclear is an important part of the UK's energy mix. The Bill will remove potential barriers to future investment by enhancing our nuclear third party liability regime.
- Prepare for our nuclear future and clean up the past. The Bill will also facilitate the safe, and cost-effective clean-up of the UK's nuclear sites, ensuring the UK is a responsible nuclear state by clarifying that a geological disposal facility located deep below the seabed will be licensed.
- Making our oil and gas sector fit for the future to ensure high standards. Our oil and gas sector will continue to play an important role in ensuring security of supply. This Bill will enable existing legislation to be updated ensuring that the offshore oil and gas environmental regulatory regime maintains high standards in respect to habitats protection and pollution response.
- Ensure responsible ownership of our UK assets. The Bill will ensure that the UK's oil and gas and carbon storage infrastructure remains in the hands of companies with the best ability to operate it.
- Protecting taxpayers by maximising cost recovery. In line with the polluter pays principle, the Government will be able to more fully recover the costs associated with regulating offshore oil and gas decommissioning activities from the industry.
- Simplifying regulatory frameworks. This Bill will bring forward the final delicensing and re-use of nuclear sites. It will allow more proportionate clean-up of these sites, resulting in estimated savings of around £490 million (NPV) over the first 20 years, with similar savings up to 2080.
- Strengthen the Civil Nuclear Police's powers to help keep Britain safe. This Bill will introduce legislation to enable the Civil Nuclear Constabulary to utilise their expertise in deterrence and armed response to support the security of other critical infrastructure sites.

Foreign Interference Offence: Online Safety Bill

[HLWS183]

Lord Parkinson of Whitley Bay: I am repeating the following Written Ministerial Statement made today in the other place by my Honourable Friend, the Minister for Tech and Digital Economy, Chris Philp MP:

This is a joint statement with the Home Office.

Some states seek to further their strategic interests by going beyond overt political influence towards more covert influencing activity. These 'interference' activities are typically not conducted transparently and are outside

the norms of diplomacy. Some hostile actors from foreign states use covert and malign political interference activities to undermine the UK's interests, such as using disinformation to manipulate our political debate or weaken the integrity of our democratic institutions.

The UK has a strong record of responding robustly to state threats, in collaboration with our international partners. Alongside our existing operational response and the current disinformation provisions in the Online Safety Bill, the Government has also introduced the National Security Bill to Parliament. This Bill brings together vital new measures to protect the British public, modernise counter-espionage laws and address the evolving threat to our national security, including by introducing a new foreign interference offence which will capture a number of state-sponsored disinformation efforts.

This offence will target malign activity carried out for, on behalf of, or with the intention to benefit, a foreign power. This includes foreign interference intended to manipulate public discourse, discredit the political system, and undermine the safety or interests of the UK, with state-sponsored disinformation being a prime technique for attempting this kind of interference.

While the National Security Bill will seek to disrupt and deter foreign actors engaging in disinformation campaigns against the UK, it is important that our information environment is also protected from those who would seek to interfere in UK society by exploiting social media platforms and manipulating online spaces towards the objectives of state actors. That is why the Government is going further to address concerns about the threat posed by state-sponsored disinformation by linking the offence of foreign interference in the National Security Bill to duties in the Online Safety Bill. The Security Minister, Damian Hinds MP, has tabled an amendment to the National Security Bill which, if passed, will designate the offence of foreign interference as a "priority offence" in Schedule 7 to the Online Safety Bill.

This amendment will mean that online platforms need to act against foreign interference in line with their safety duties on illegal content, where it meets all three limbs of the foreign interference offence. These are as follows:

- a person engages in conduct for, on behalf of, or with intent to benefit a foreign power;
- the conduct is intended to interfere in the exercise of rights, manipulate the way people use public services or participate in political and legal processes in the UK, or prejudice the UK's safety or interests;
- the conduct constitutes an offence, involves coercion of any kind, or involves making a misrepresentation i.e. is a representation that a reasonable person would consider false or misleading. This includes information which is true but presented in a way which is misleading.

These three tests will capture state-sponsored disinformation that is of most concern: covert attempts by foreign state actors to manipulate our information

environment to interfere in UK society and undermine our democratic, political and legal processes. For example, material spread by foreign state entities via fake accounts pretending to be real UK users to influence discussions about the future of the Union. Other examples of online content and activity that would be covered by the new offence, and for which platforms in scope of the Bill would have illegal content duties, could include:

- Russian attempts to use disinformation to interfere in future UK elections.
- Attempts by state actors to use disinformation to manipulate the legal processes of the UK, such as court proceedings.
- The use of false profiles by state actors to spread hacked information online to undermine UK democratic institutions.

This amendment will force companies to take action on a wider range of state-sponsored disinformation and state-linked platform manipulation than they would have to under the Online Safety Bill as it is currently drafted. Should the amendment pass, the offence will be listed as a priority offence, meaning companies will be required proactively to put in place proportionate systems and processes to prevent individuals from encountering content that amounts to this offence, minimising the length of time it is on their service and removing any illegal content on user-to-user services once they become aware of it. They will also need to consider how their design, functionality and algorithms might impact these efforts.

In the context of the foreign interference offence, this could include measures to ensure that platform manipulation (such as misleading users about the ownership of an account, or artificially coordinated messaging campaigns) is more difficult, thus mitigating the risk of platform manipulation and disinformation more broadly. We have seen a number of successful efforts by service providers to disrupt state-linked disinformation and hostile influence operations relating to Ukraine on their platforms. We see this amendment building on platforms' existing work to ensure systems and processes are in place so that these safeguards can be applied more widely and consistently when it comes to online interference aimed at the UK.

Like other offences in scope of the Bill, companies would have to assess whether content amounts to foreign interference. Assessment of foreign interference activity could include judgements based on patterns of behaviours and tactics used, and contextual judgments about the intended effect of the content, which may be aided by relevant knowledge of the political and geopolitical context. In particular, we would expect platforms to consider whether repeated and persistent conduct from particular users or accounts might meet the offence. To help platforms in carrying out this duty, companies will also be able to draw on Ofcom's codes of practice and any supplementary guidance.

Our approach is a proportionate and effective way to address the threat posed by state-sponsored disinformation whilst still protecting freedom of expression in the UK. Both Ofcom and in-scope companies will have duties relating to freedom of expression, for which they can be held to account. There are already journalistic protections in the Online Safety Bill which address concerns about media freedom. News publishers' content on their own sites is not in scope of the Bill and recognised news publishers' content shared on these platforms will also be exempt from companies' safety duties. There will also be duties on Category 1 companies to protect journalistic content and content of democratic importance.

It is incumbent on us to safeguard our democracy and society from manipulation by state actors online while also retaining the rightful protections for freedom of expression and media freedoms. The proportionate approach I have set out here tackles the most concerning state-sponsored disinformation activity while striking a balance with freedom of expression.

Mid-Life MOT Offer: Expanded Delivery

[HLWS180]

Baroness Stedman-Scott: My honourable Friend, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Pensions & Financial Inclusion (Guy Opperman MP) has made the following Written Statement:

The Mid-Life MOT is a policy intervention designed to assist participants' wealth, work and wellbeing. It provides access to tailored information to allow older people to return to or remain in work.

Through the face-to-face programme the Mid-Life MOT will provide a holistic assessment of an individual's health, by making sure they are able to access the necessary services, skills, by helping older people access upskilling and retraining opportunities, and finance, by empowering individuals to take control of their retirement planning.

In the winter 2021 budget, the DWP secured more than £5m to develop and deliver more extensive pilots and development of the Mid-Life MOT. This follows private sector success led by the likes of Aviva, and the developing of an online version and 10 Local Enterprise Partnership small pilots in 2021. I believe the Mid-Life MOT will improve participants' wealth, work and wellbeing.

The DWP has been committed to growing the Mid-Life MOT since its introduction in 2019. In 2021, ten Local Enterprise Partnerships received grants of up to £40k to develop and deliver local Mid-Life MOTs in partnership with local business. In these tests, the Local Enterprise Partnerships worked with MOT content delivery partners, voluntary organisations, and community-based organisations to deliver support on health, skills and finances tailored to the needs of each region.

We will build on this work to develop and deliver Mid-Life MOTs for people aged 45-55 across three new workstreams. This forms part of the wider Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021 announcement to develop a new, enhanced offer for older people to ensure they receive the support they need to return to or remain in work:

- The Department will develop and enhance the Government's digital MOT offering. We are working in partnership with the Money and Pensions Service to deliver an online digital Mid-Life MOT over the course of the Spending Review period. This is match funded by both organisations and building on previous online iterations.
- We will deliver Mid-Life MOTs through our UK network of Job Centre Plus offices, utilising the expertise and networks of our 50 PLUS Champions to help older jobseekers address barriers to work associated with common challenges related to health, skills, and finance. Delivery in Jobcentres will start in the summer and run across Great Britain.
- The Department has launched a market engagement exercise to identify providers for a holistic, face-to-face Mid-Life MOT programme delivered through employers and direct to employees in three pilot areas (the North East of England; Cornwall & Devon; and East Anglia). Providers will be identified via a commercial tender process. More information can be obtained by emailing 50PLUS.Choices@dwp.gov.uk.

These new measures are part of DWP's £22 million package to help over 50s find new careers and earn more money, including by boosting time with Work Coaches and bringing in specialist support.

This increased support will be furthered by 37 50PLUS Champions covering every district across England, Wales and Scotland who will work with local employers to help them fully utilise the talent of older workers.

NATO Accession: Sweden and Finland

[HLWS185]

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: My Right Honourable Friend, the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs (Elizabeth Truss), has made the following Written Ministerial Statement:

On 18 May 2022 Finland and Sweden submitted formal applications to join NATO. This is a historic moment. Finland and Sweden are NATO's closest partners.

They share our principles and values, including liberty, human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. They share the Alliance's unwavering commitment to international security and the agreements on which it is based including the UN Charter and Helsinki Final Act.

They both have years of experience training and operating with Allies, and have made significant contributions to NATO-led operations and missions. Their decision to seek NATO membership follows extensive and democratic consultations in those countries.

The government is committed to strengthening security and defence at home and overseas. A strong NATO is at the heart of our ability to deter and defend against state adversaries.

With Russia conducting an illegal and barbaric war in mainland Europe, it is unsurprising that countries that already work closely with NATO would consider applying to join the alliance and to benefit from its collective security guarantees. We must ensure that Finland and Sweden are integrated into NATO as quickly as possible.

Therefore, in accordance with section 22 of the Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 (CRAG) I wish to inform the House that I believe the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Republic of Finland and the Protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty on the Accession of the Kingdom of Sweden (together the "Protocols") should be ratified without the requirements of section 20 CRAG having been met.

We need to demonstrate to two of our closest European security partners the importance we attach to our relationship with them and our whole-hearted support for their decision to join NATO.

It is imperative that Allies bring Sweden and Finland under NATO's Article 5 umbrella as swiftly as possible. Both countries' decision puts them at risk of a potentially aggressive Russian response. Russia has already made several threatening comments in the public domain regarding the possibility of Swedish and Finnish membership of NATO.

Using this process will ensure the UK's part is concluded swiftly and use our example to encourage other Allies to think radically about how quickly they can respectively ratify Sweden and Finland's accession. All thirty Allies need to ratify the protocols before Finland and Sweden can join the Alliance. I have been pushing my Allied colleagues hard to complete the ratification process as soon as possible. It is important that the UK does everything we can to do likewise.

We believe there is broad-cross party support for Sweden and Finland joining NATO. This process will enable us to ratify Swedish and Finnish accession before the summer recess.

This Government is committed to both the principle and practice of parliamentary scrutiny of the UK's treaties. However, due to the unprecedented international security circumstances in which Finland and Sweden have made their sovereign decision to apply for NATO membership, it is important to expedite their integration into NATO as quickly as possible for their safety and for the collective strength and security of the Alliance.

I confirm that the Protocols have been laid today in Parliament under Command Paper numbers CP. 730 and CP.731.

The United Kingdom looks forward to formally welcoming our longstanding allies Sweden and Finland into NATO and standing with them side by side in defence of freedom and democracy.

Second Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy

[HLWS182]

Baroness Vere of Norbiton: My Honourable Friend, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Transport (Trudy Harrison) has made the following Ministerial Statement:

In 2017, the government published the first ever statutory Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (CWIS1), which covered the period between 2016 and 2021.

The first Report to Parliament on the delivery of the strategy and on the progress made towards meeting its objectives was published in February 2020. Much has changed since then, including the publication of Gear change: a bold vision for cycling and walking in summer 2020, and the new commitment to £2 billion of additional funding over this Parliament – the largest amount of dedicated spending ever committed to increasing walking and cycling in England. To date we have created Active Travel England, led by Chris Boardman, and are providing local authorities with funding to deliver 134 first-rate schemes to develop new footways, cycle lanes and pedestrian crossings across England.

Today, I am publishing the second statutory Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy (CWIS2), which covers

the period between 2021 and 2025. The strategy includes new and updated objectives including - doubling cycling, increasing levels of walking across the community, and walking to school; whilst also setting out the funding in place to achieve these. It includes the projection that a total of nearly £4 billion will be invested in walking and cycling over the CWIS2 period – delivering new and improved walking and cycling routes across England and behaviour change programmes.

Alongside this, I am laying before Parliament the second Report to Parliament on the progress made in delivering CWIS1. This shows that good progress was made in delivering the 26 actions outlined in CWIS1, including the delivery of the Cycle Ambition Cities programme and a range of behaviour change programmes. It also highlights that more than twice as much funding was invested into walking and cycling schemes over the CWIS1 period than was originally anticipated when CWIS1 was published in 2017. It also outlines the progress we have made on other measures, including those set out in the Gear Change plan. Both CWIS2 and the Report to Parliament are publicly accessible online through the GOV.UK website. A copy of CWIS2 will be placed in the libraries of both Houses.

Written Answers

Wednesday, 6 July 2022

16-19 Bursary Fund: Apprentices

Asked by *Lord Taylor of Warwick*

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have to extend the 16 to 19 Bursary Fund to apprentices. [[HL1217](#)]

Baroness Barran: The 16 to 19 Bursary Fund targets support for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged young people who need help with the costs of staying in post-16 education and training.

The department has no plans to extend the qualifying criteria to include apprentices, because they are employed and in receipt of a wage. Apprenticeships are paid jobs allowing people to earn while they learn, gaining the necessary knowledge and skills needed to progress, or start an exciting career in a variety of industries.

The department continues to provide £1,000 to both employers and providers when they take on 16 to 18 year-old apprentices and 19 to 24 year-old apprentices with an education, health and care plan.

To support apprentices with living costs, employers may offer work benefits such as travel loans, or company equipment such as a phone or a car and in some cases offer relocation allowance.

The department recognises that young care-experienced apprentices, usually living independently, are more likely to struggle with living costs while on an apprenticeship. For this reason, in 2018 the department introduced a £1,000 bursary for care leavers on apprenticeships.

Afghanistan: Sikhs

Asked by *Lord Singh of Wimbledon*

To ask Her Majesty's Government, in preparation for the International Ministerial Conference on Freedom of Religion or Belief, what steps they will take to help protect the lives of Sikh families remaining in Afghanistan. [[HL1117](#)]

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: We continue to raise human rights, including rights of religious and ethnic minorities, in our meetings with the Taliban, including in visits of senior officials to Kabul in October 2021 and February 2022. We call on them to respect international law and uphold human rights of all Afghans. We are also encouraging them to engage in dialogue with a range of Afghans and to establish inclusive governance which better represents Afghanistan's diverse ethnic and religious groups. We continue to work closely with international partners to hold those responsible for human rights abuses to account. We supported a UN Human Rights Council resolution to establish a Special Rapporteur for Afghanistan (appointed April 2022) and

worked through the UN Security Council to strengthen human rights reporting and monitoring in the new mandate for the UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA).

The International Ministerial Conference on Freedom of Religion or Belief (FoRB) will bring together key members of the international FoRB community, in a programme that is themed around preventing FoRB violations and abuses and protecting and promoting FoRB for all.

Agriculture: Seasonal Workers

Asked by *Baroness Jones of Whitchurch*

To ask Her Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to prevent seasonal agricultural workers being charged recruitment fees; and how many UK recruitment firms have lost their licence for charging such fees illegally. [[HL822](#)]

Baroness Williams of Trafford: A key objective of the Seasonal Workers Scheme is to ensure that migrant workers are protected against modern slavery and other labour abuses, including the charging of recruitment fees. The safety and wellbeing of workers is considered paramount.

The Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) assess overseas labour providers when they apply for a licence to be a part of the Seasonal Workers Scheme. Charging recruitment fees would be a breach of the licensing standards. Any labour provider found to be in breach of the licensing standards is not provided with a licence or would have their licence revoked. To date, no licence holder part of the Seasonal Workers Scheme has been found to be in breach of the standards related to recruitment fees.

The GLAA is undertaking work in partnership to prevent exploitation of workers. For example, the GLAA and seasonal worker pilot operators are jointly developing an informative video, specifically addressing issues related to recruitment fees. The video is due to be launched in the coming weeks. The GLAA is also developing specific guidance aimed for overseas businesses will also be published shortly. Finally, the GLAA is working with UK embassies to engage more closely with in-country government agencies and ensure local laws and regulations are always met.

Bus Services: West Yorkshire

Asked by *Baroness Pinnock*

To ask Her Majesty's Government what discussions they have had with Arriva concerning restoring bus services run by Arriva in parts of West Yorkshire where bus drivers have been on strike. [[HL1354](#)]

Baroness Vere of Norbiton: The Government is committed to ensuring that everyone, everywhere has access to great bus services and regularly engages with bus operators on a variety of issues.

Where there are disputes between a private entity and its employees relating to employees' terms and conditions, it is the responsibility of the company concerned to resolve these issues and make conditions for their employees sufficiently appealing.

Cameroon: Conflict Resolution

Asked by Baroness Stern

To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they have made to the government of Cameroon on the need for a negotiated political settlement to end armed conflict in the Anglophone regions. [HL1207]

Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park: The UK regularly raises the Anglophone crisis with the Government of Cameroon, stressing the impact it continues to have on the country and its people, as well as the need for inclusive dialogue. The Minister for Africa raised this with the Cameroonian High Commissioner last month.

Cameroon: Conflict, Stability and Security Fund

Asked by Baroness Stern

To ask Her Majesty's Government what monies they have allocated to Cameroon from the Conflict, Stability and Security Fund in the last 12 months; and for what purposes. [HL1208]

Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park: In the last financial year (2021-2022) the UK allocated £1.1 million from the CSSF-funded Lake Chad Basin Regional Stabilisation Facility (RSF) to support UN stabilisation activities in the Far North of Cameroon.

The UK also supports capacity building and training to the Cameroon military in the Far North, through approximately £1.3 million of CSSF funding in financial year 2021-2022. This includes the provision of targeted training to select Cameroonian armed forces, including the Battalion d'Intervention Rapide (BIR). This training is focused on the Lake Chad Basin conflict only, and emphasises obligations to adhere to strict International Human Rights standards. We have also supported training on the law of armed conflict.

In addition, over the last financial year we have allocated £350,000 to CSSF funded projects in the North-West and South-West regions of the country. This has supported projects primarily focused on improving human rights, including training of human rights monitors and improving the quality of human rights reporting, as well as training to improve the protection of human rights defenders.

Cameroon: Politics and Government

Asked by Baroness Stern

To ask Her Majesty's Government what support they are providing to Cameroonian civil society organisations working in Anglophone regions in Cameroon focusing on (1) the needs and empowerment of women and girls, (2) the needs of internally displaced persons, (3) access to education, (4) peace-building, and (5) human rights monitoring. [HL1209]

Lord Goldsmith of Richmond Park: Over the last three years, we have provided over £20 million in humanitarian support across Cameroon, including the North-West and South-West regions. This funding is providing support to the most vulnerable people to improve food security, healthcare, water access and sanitation. We have also delivered Conflict, Stability and Security Fund programming, with the aim of increasing respect for human rights; including training of human rights monitors and improving the quality of human rights reporting, as well as delivering training to better protect human rights defenders. Finally, we have funded capacity building to enhance the technical skills of women to better participate in peace processes and support survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Asked by Baroness Lister of Burtersett

To ask Her Majesty's Government when they intend to lay regulations to bring section 68 of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 into force. [HL1191]

Baroness Williams of Trafford: We know that controlling or coercive behaviour does not stop at the point of separation. Indeed, it can persist and often increase as the perpetrator seeks to retain control over the victim. That's why Section 68 of our landmark Domestic Abuse Act amended the definition of 'personally connected' which removed the 'living together' requirement for the controlling or coercive behaviour offence. This means the offence will apply to intimate partners, ex-partners or family members, regardless of whether the victim and perpetrator live together. In order for the new offence to be effectively implemented and to further support frontline agencies in identifying, investigating and evidencing domestic abuse offences, we are updating the Controlling or Coercive Behaviour Statutory Guidance which will be published later this year.

On 30th April, we launched a public consultation on the updated draft guidance to garner wider views, with the opportunity for all interested stakeholders, including victims and users of support and prevention services, to respond. The consultation will run for eight weeks, closing on 25th June. It is important we get this guidance

right to best support victims of controlling or coercive behaviour. This wide-reaching public consultation will allow us to produce a robust and comprehensive document which reflects the needs of victims and ensures that professionals can recognise and respond to controlling or coercive behaviour appropriately.

We are making good progress implementing the Domestic Abuse Act and have already implemented important provisions including the offence of threatening to disclose intimate images; the offence of non-fatal strangulation; new duties for local authorities around the provision of accommodation-based support; and providing automatic eligibility for special measures (e.g. giving evidence from behind a screen) for victims in the family court. We are working at pace to implement the remaining provisions, including the extension of the controlling or coercive behaviour offence.

As the Government needs to update the Controlling or Coercive Behaviour Statutory Guidance and provide the police and courts with sufficient time to prepare for the implementation of the new offence, Section 68 of the Domestic Abuse Act will be implemented later in 2022. We hope to be able to provide clearer timeframes post-consultation and will keep stakeholders updated throughout this process.

Electric Scooters

Asked by Baroness Randerson

To ask Her Majesty's Government how they define the term "green" in their guidance to local authorities and e-scooter rental companies. [[HL1356](#)]

Baroness Vere of Norbiton: In June 2020 we made regulations to allow e-scooters to be used in trial areas and issued guidance to local authorities and e-scooter operators. The guidance did not define the term green and it was up to local authorities to determine the focus of the trials in their areas. E-scooters are lighter, slower and more energy efficient than petrol/diesel powered vehicles, so have the potential to reduce transport emissions and improve air quality. As part of our evaluation of the trials, we have been gathering information to allow an assessment of the environmental impacts of the trials. We aim to publish the evaluation findings later this year.

Empty Property

Asked by Lord Hylton

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they have powers to requisition residential properties left unoccupied for six months or more in peace-time and without declaring a state of emergency. [[HL1190](#)]

Lord Greenhalgh: It is for local housing authorities to decide when to use their powers to deal with empty properties, and they have the flexibility to focus on locally determined priorities and allocate their resources accordingly.

In certain circumstances, local authorities can exercise powers to take over the management of long-term empty homes in order to bring them back into use in the private rented sector. Local authorities can apply for an Empty Dwelling Management Order (EDMO) when a property has been empty for more than two years, subject to the production of evidence that the property has been causing a nuisance to the community and evidence of community support for their proposal.

Similarly, Compulsory Purchase Orders can be used by local authorities to acquire empty properties where the authority can demonstrate that the acquisition would be in the public interest.

Empty Property: Change of Use

Asked by Lord Hylton

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have, if any, to encourage the conversion of redundant or vacant (1) shops, (2) public houses, and (3) other buildings, into dwellings. [[HL1189](#)]

Lord Greenhalgh: Our National Planning Policy Framework encourages the re-use of redundant or disused buildings for housing. In addition, we have introduced a range of nationally set permitted development rights which allow for the change of use from a wide range of vacant commercial buildings, such as shops, offices and restaurants to residential use without the need for a local planning application. The rights are making an important contribution to housing delivery, with over 82,000 new homes delivered under them rights in the six years to March 2021. Pubs will often be an important community asset, and we believe that it is appropriate that any proposals to change their use should be considered through the planning application process.

Energy: Prices

Asked by Lord Taylor of Warwick

To ask Her Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to protect Britons from the effects of rising energy bills. [[HL1215](#)]

Lord Callanan: The Government is very aware of the difficulties that consumers have experienced as a result of the rise in energy prices. On 26 May, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer announced several support measures to help households and the most vulnerable with the cost of living.

Almost eight million of the most vulnerable households will get at least £1,200 of one-off support in total this year, with all domestic electricity customers receiving at least £400. This is in addition to the over £22 billion announced previously to support the rise in the cost of living, now totalling over £37 billion this year.

Financial Services: Education

Asked by *Baroness Sater*

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have to improve the provision of financial education for pupils eligible for free school meals. [HL1247]

Baroness Barran: The department wants all schools to offer high standard of financial education. In delivering the curriculum, including financial education, schools should take account of pupils with particular needs and adapt lessons accordingly.

Education on financial matters helps to ensure that pupils are taught the functions and uses of money, the importance of personal budgeting, money management and managing financial risk. Finance education forms part of the citizenship national curriculum which can be taught at all key stages and is compulsory at key stages 3 and 4: <https://www.gov.uk/national-curriculum>. At secondary school, pupils are taught about income and expenditure, credit and debt, insurance, savings and pensions, financial products and services, and how public money is raised and spent.

The department has also introduced a rigorous mathematics curriculum, which provides young people with the knowledge and financial skills to make important financial decisions. In the primary mathematics curriculum, there is a strong emphasis on the essential arithmetic knowledge that pupils should be taught. This knowledge is vital, as a strong grasp of numeracy and numbers will underpin pupils' ability to manage budgets and money, including, for example, using percentages. There is also some specific content about financial education, such as calculations with money.

The department has not made any specific requirement for financial education provision for pupils who are eligible for free school meals, however, as with other aspects of the curriculum, schools have flexibility over how they deliver these subjects. This means schools can develop an integrated approach that is sensitive to the needs and background of their pupils.

The Money and Pensions Service published financial education guidance for primary and secondary schools in England, to support school leaders to enhance the financial education currently delivered in their schools to make it memorable and impactful. The guidance is available here:

<https://maps.org.uk/2021/11/11/financial-education-guidance-for-primary-and-secondary-schools-in-england/>.

The department will continue to work closely with the Money and Pensions Service and other stakeholders, such as HM Treasury, to consider learning from other sector initiatives and whether there is scope to provide further support for the teaching of financial education in schools.

High Speed 2 Line: Greater Manchester

Asked by *Lord Berkeley*

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they will place a copy of the report, Manchester Piccadilly High Speed Station: Design of an Alternative Underground Station in the Library of the House. [HL1331]

Baroness Vere of Norbiton: The Manchester Piccadilly High Speed Station – Design of an Alternative Underground Station was placed in the Libraries of both Houses on 27 June. The report is also publicly available on the HS2 Ltd website.

Housing: Urban Areas

Asked by *Lord Hylton*

To ask Her Majesty's Government what consideration they are giving (1) to (a) new, and (b) expanded, towns in England, and (2) to the provision of prefabricated or industrialised dwellings. [HL1188]

Lord Greenhalgh: This Government is committed to supporting the development of locally-led new and expanded towns and villages through our garden communities programme. In May this year, we announced a package of £15 million to support 43 garden communities from Cornwall to Carlisle. This brings the total support since the launch of the programme from 2014 to over £69.4 million.

New technology and innovation have improved productivity, quality and choice across a range of sectors and the Government wants to see the same happen in housing. In order to achieve the benefits of a modern methods of construction (MMC) sector working at scale, we are stimulating demand through our funding and land programmes.

In the Affordable Housing Programme (2021-26) at least 25% of homes delivered through Strategic Partnerships will use MMC. We have recently launched the £1.5 billion Levelling Up Home Building Fund to support small and medium sized housebuilders, self and custom builders and innovators such as those using MMC. This Fund will provide development finance to deliver 42,000 homes, with the majority of delivery outside London and the South East.

Nature Conservation: Property Development

Asked by *Earl Cathcart*

To ask Her Majesty's Government why Natural England has imposed up to a one year moratorium on developments for over 40 councils in England. [HL1144]

Lord Benyon: The Government has not imposed a moratorium on development. Further information regarding nutrient pollution impacts on protected sites and nutrient neutrality can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nutrient-pollution-reducing-the-impact-on-protected-sites/nutrient-pollution-reducing-the-impact-on-protected-sites> (and attached to this answer).

The Answer includes the following attached material:

Nutrient pollution [Nutrient pollution_ reducing the impact on protected sites - GOV.UK.pdf]

The material can be viewed online at:

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2022-06-21/HL1144>

Parking: ICT

Asked by **Baroness Altmann**

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many councils in (1) England, (2) Wales, (3) Scotland, and (4) Northern Ireland, have introduced parking which has no cash or credit card payment option and requires payment digitally or through an app. [HL1259]

Baroness Vere of Norbiton: Responsibility for traffic management on local roads rests with the relevant local authority, as they are best placed to consider how local needs can be effectively met. It is entirely a matter for individual authorities to decide on the nature and scope of parking policies including the operation of any pay to park schemes in their area. The Department does not hold information on local parking schemes of this nature in England and, because parking is a devolved matter, not for Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

Private Rented Housing: Tenancy Agreements

Asked by **Lord Truscott**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the proposed abolition of fixed-term tenancies in the private rented sector on leasehold blocks of flats where short lets of under six months are prohibited. [HL1218]

Lord Greenhalgh: The Government announced in our White Paper 'A Fairer Private Rented Sector' that all tenancies will be periodic, meaning tenants can stay in their home until they choose to leave or the landlord has a valid reason for possession.

The Government has consulted on tenancy reform and will continue to consider carefully the impacts of these reforms on the rental sector. We will look at all these issues as we prepare for legislation, including where they interact with other types of housing such as leasehold property.

Asked by **Lord Truscott**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the impact of periodic tenancies on (1) the supply of properties in the private rented sector, and (2) the increased associated costs implied by shorter and more frequent tenancies. [HL1219]

Lord Greenhalgh: The Government announced in our White Paper 'A Fairer Private Rented Sector' that all tenancies will be periodic, meaning tenants can stay in their homes until they choose to leave or the landlord has a valid reason for possession.

We do not expect these changes to give rise to shorter and more frequent tenancies. Given the expense and inconvenience of moving house, tenants are unlikely to move unless they really need to and particularly not after starting a new tenancy.

We will continue to work closely with those in the sector on the impacts of these changes on the rental sector, as we prepare for legislation.

Refugees: Afghanistan

Asked by **The Lord Bishop of St Albans**

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many Afghan citizens have arrived in the UK under the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme in each month since 1 January. [HL1198]

Asked by **The Lord Bishop of St Albans**

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many Afghan citizens who arrived under the Afghans Citizens Resettlement Scheme since 1 January are still in temporary accommodation. [HL1199]

Asked by **The Lord Bishop of St Albans**

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many Afghan citizens who arrived under the Afghan Citizens Resettlement Scheme since 1 January have been permitted to seek employment. [HL1200]

Lord Harrington of Watford: Following the evacuation from Afghanistan, work is underway to ensure information relating to all the individuals relocated is recorded on case working systems. Once this work concludes, statistics on the ACRS and ARAP will be included in future editions of the Immigration Statistics.

All those brought to the UK under the Afghanistan Citizen Resettlement Scheme and the Afghan Relocations and Assistance Policy have the right to work, access to education and healthcare and be able to apply for public funds.

Rented Housing: Pets

Asked by **Lord Truscott**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the compatibility of their Renters

Reform Bill proposals with blocks of flats where pets are banned in the lease. [HL1220]

Lord Greenhalgh: The Government announced in our White Paper *'A Fairer Private Rented Sector'* that we will bring forward legislation to stop landlords from unreasonably withholding consent when a tenant requests to have a pet in their home. We know that there are situations where it might be reasonable for a landlord to refuse a request. This may include cases where a landlord would be in breach of a superior lease agreement in a block of flats.

We will continue to discuss a common-sense approach with those in the sector as we look towards legislating and implementing these reforms.

Scientists: UK Relations with EU

Asked by Baroness Randerson

To ask Her Majesty's Government, (1) what assessment they have made of the number of UK-based scientists who may have grant offers from the European Research Council withdrawn if there are no UK-EU agreements on Horizon Europe, Copernicus and Euratom, and (2) how many UK-based scientists have already relocated to the EU. [HL1359]

Lord Callanan: The UK remains committed and is taking unprecedented steps to support association to Horizon Europe. This includes setting out a guarantee to fund eligible, successful UK applicants to Horizon Europe whose grants are expected to be signed by December 2022. This will ensure that important individual and collaborative projects can go ahead as planned regardless of the status of our association to Horizon Europe.

The guarantee means that eligible successful applicants will receive the full value of their funding at a UK host institution or in their consortia, and do not need to leave the UK. UKRI onboarding remains open, and so we encourage all eligible successful UK applicants to take up their guaranteed grant with UKRI.

Shipping: Crew

Asked by Lord Hylton

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether key worker status remains available for all foreign crews of ships visiting UK ports; and whether those crews will be allowed to go ashore unless there are known specific health risks. [HL1275]

Baroness Vere of Norbiton: The Government has ensured the UK has remained open for seafarers of all nationalities throughout and post pandemic – whether that's to take shore leave, receive vaccines, or be repatriated. The UK is proud that it has treated all seafarers properly in line with established international conventions. The government remains committed to the welfare of seafarers, and work continues to strengthen legislation in this area.

Key workers provide essential services which keep the country functioning. Seafarers are regarded as key workers due to the critical work they carry out to keep our maritime trading routes open. Whilst COVID related restrictions in the UK ended in April 2022, seafarers retain key worker status.

Students: Railways

Asked by Baroness Taylor of Bolton

To ask Her Majesty's Government what meetings were held between the Secretary of State for Education and the Secretary of State for Transport between 15 September 2021 and 20 June 2022 in which the issue of children travelling to school by train was raised. [HL1212]

Asked by Baroness Taylor of Bolton

To ask Her Majesty's Government on which dates the Secretary of State for Education met the Secretary of State for Transport to discuss travel contingencies for students travelling by rail to (1) school, (2) college, or (3) university, during periods of disruption to rail services. [HL1213]

Baroness Barran: My right hon. Friend, the former Secretary of State for Education, did not formally meet in a one to one format with my right hon. Friend, the Secretary of State for Transport, between 15 September 2021 and 20 June 2022.

Ministers and officials in the department regularly attend meetings alongside other government departments, including the Department for Transport, and have done so in the lead up to the strike action. These meetings have been to prepare for the industrial action, highlighting risks and contingencies for our sectors. Daily meetings are taking place, both at an official and ministerial level, to monitor how the rail disruption may be impacting pupils and students.

The department will continue to closely monitor the impact of the rail strikes.

UK Endorsement Board: Public Appointments

Asked by Baroness Bowles of Berkhamsted

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Callanan on 21 June (HL866), what was the process for the fair and open competitive recruitment for the position of Technical Director of the UK Endorsement Board; and when that appointment was made. [HL1265]

Lord Callanan: All members of the UK Endorsement Board's Secretariat are FRC employees and are appointed following an open and transparent recruitment process as set out in the attached document taken from the FRC website.

Visas: Ukraine

Asked by Lord Scriven

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many visa applications from the (1) Ukraine Family Scheme, and (2) Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme, are yet to have a decision issued. [[HL1204](#)]

Baroness Williams of Trafford: Information on the number of visas received and granted under the Ukraine Family Scheme and the Homes for Ukraine Scheme can be found in our published data on the GOV.UK webpage: Ukraine Family Scheme and Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme (Homes for Ukraine) visa data - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk).

Total Ukraine Scheme visa applications received: 168,600.

Data is as of 28 June 2022 and comprised of:

Ukraine Family Scheme: 50,800.

Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme: 117,800.

Total Ukraine Scheme visas issued to people: 142,500.

Data is as of 28 June 2022 and comprised of: Ukraine Family Scheme visas: 44,100.

Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme visas: 98,400.

Total arrivals of Ukraine Scheme visa-holders in the UK: 86,600.

Data is as of 27 June 2022 and comprised of:

Arrivals via Ukraine Family Scheme: 27,800.

Arrivals via Ukraine Sponsorship Scheme: 58,800.

Index to Statements and Answers

Written Statements.....1

Atomic Weapons Establishment Pension Scheme	1
Energy Security Bill	1
Foreign Interference Offence: Online Safety Bill	3
Mid-Life MOT Offer: Expanded Delivery	4
NATO Accession: Sweden and Finland.....	5
Second Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy	6

Written Answers.....7

16-19 Bursary Fund: Apprentices	7
Afghanistan: Sikhs.....	7
Agriculture: Seasonal Workers.....	7
Bus Services: West Yorkshire	7
Cameroon: Conflict Resolution.....	8
Cameroon: Conflict, Stability and Security Fund	8
Cameroon: Politics and Government.....	8
Domestic Abuse Act 2021	8
Electric Scooters.....	9
Empty Property.....	9
Empty Property: Change of Use.....	9
Energy: Prices.....	9
Financial Services: Education	10
High Speed 2 Line: Greater Manchester	10
Housing: Urban Areas	10
Nature Conservation: Property Development.....	10
Parking: ICT	11
Private Rented Housing: Tenancy Agreements..	11
Refugees: Afghanistan.....	11
Rented Housing: Pets	11
Scientists: UK Relations with EU	12
Shipping: Crew.....	12
Students: Railways	12
UK Endorsement Board: Public Appointments..	12
Visas: Ukraine	13