

# BRITAIN'S NEW GOVERNMENT

WHAT LABOUR MEANS FOR BUSINESS



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# INTRODUCTION.



BY GREG ROSEN

**Labour's landslide election victory of 2024 will shape and define politics for many years to come, giving Sir Keir Starmer the ability to lead a genuinely strong and stable government for at least a full term.**

A majority to match Tony Blair's 1997 result, the Conservative Party shattered, and with Labour already in charge of most of devolved government, Starmer's party has the power to reshape every sector of the UK economy.

Many may look to Labour's 2024 manifesto for a roadmap of the next 5 years. But the manifesto was written to win the election, not to provide a blueprint for government. Labour learnt the hard way. Hitherto, Labour's most famous manifesto was that from the 1983 election, immortally characterised by the then Shadow Chancellor as "the longest suicide note in history", popularly believed to have exacerbated defeat.

Starmer's Labour wanted victory, and looked to a different inspiration: "Those who look in these pages for lavish promises or detailed commitments on every subject will look in vain. We may be able to do more in the next five years than we indicate here. We believe we can. But the... government's first job will be to rebuild our economy... in this manifesto... we make no lavish promises". So spoke the victorious manifesto of 1979: Margaret Thatcher's. Like Starmer's, it structured itself around "five tasks" that a government should prioritise ("missions" in 2024 language).

But Labour's manifesto is not by any stretch of the imagination Thatcherite. And nor is it a document lacking ambition. Any manifesto aiming to decarbonise Britain's electricity by 2030 is nothing if not radical.

Labour's 2024 manifesto was a high-level "shop-window" document: to showcase Labour's themes, values and retail offer to voters, with skeleton pledges building a narrative framework and wider policy areas left broad brush. Seeking to avoid presenting Labour's opponents with electoral opportunities, it aimed to create the

single most important opportunity for Labour: the chance to govern and earn sufficient trust from voters to secure the second term that Starmer believes is necessary to "fix broken Britain". Labour has recognised the rise of Reform, Trump and Le Pen as reflecting a dangerous corrosion in support for mainstream democratic institutions. Acknowledging how tricky it will be to transform Britain overnight, they are aiming for a longer-term political project to "change the political weather", by showing incrementally that Labour government can improve the lived experiences of voters.

Starmer also recognises he needs to secure long-term trust from voters who have lost faith in the ability of governments to deliver change after the turmoil of the previous few years. The challenge is sometimes less what to do as "how" to achieve the goal successfully. Previous governments have recognised that civil service advice is not always sufficiently insightful to answer the "how" questions of politics.

Starmer's team had barely fifteen months of sustained poll leads to prepare detailed answers to their "how" questions - far less than either Thatcher in 1979 or Blair in 1997. Starmer's Labour could risk being more dependent on civil service advice to identify and implement solutions to the challenges facing its missions. Therefore businesses that can offer genuine expertise and insight will be more important to the success of this government than for most of its predecessors and will be valued as such.

**Labour's team aim to seize and reshape the media narrative following the election with a succession of policy announcements. But in the months beyond that they are likely to need a closer partnership with businesses and outside experts than any previous government.**







**'Making Great Britain a clean energy superpower,' is one of Labour's five missions for its time in government. It has ambitious plans to do this: doubling onshore wind, tripling solar power and quadrupling offshore wind, all by 2030, as well as setting up new institutions and investment bodies to support the transition.**

This is a commendable statement of intent, but it is less clear currently how Labour proposes to do this at the speed that it has set out. The party has talked a lot about 'backing the builders, not the blockers' - without really setting out detail beneath the headline.

The country's ageing grid is a good case study. Labour rightly recognises that this is the biggest single challenge to delivering more renewables - and pledges to speed up the delivery of new infrastructure by working with industry and 'to make projects faster and cheaper by slashing red tape.'

The question is what red tape Labour intends to slash. The previous government said it would do this, after all - and introduced a 'fast track' for applications for Development Consent Orders (DCOs) that involves more paperwork for applicants with a minimal acceleration in the consenting process. If Labour begins to address the features that have led to the bloating of DCO applications, such as by adopting industry recommendations to replace the statutory requirement to consult with a recommendation to do so, then it may make good on its plans to deliver at speed.

If not, then its plans for 2030 look less ambitious and more an attempt to force yet more projects through a system that can't take them. Industry would be well-advised to engage with Labour to ensure that solutions actually address the factors slowing down planning.

Questions of policy and planning aside, even ambition is welcome. The return of a government which actually appears to want to deliver net zero marks a significant change from the lukewarm sentiment and delayed decisions of the Sunak years.

How well this stands up past the election remains to be seen. Newly elected Labour MPs in parts of the country where large-scale solar is proposed are raising concerns about loss of farmland and scale. The party in government will need to be confident its own MPs do not become 'blockers.'

Setting a clear timeline for consenting the eight Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) left sitting on the Secretary of State's desk by the last government - and sticking to it - would be a clear statement that Labour is ready to move forward.

## KEY POLICIES



### GREAT BRITISH ENERGY

Establish a publicly-owned company to invest in leading technologies, support capital-intensive projects and deploy local energy production.



### JUST BUILD MORE

Double onshore wind, triple solar and quadruple offshore wind by 2030, while also investing in other technologies such as hydrogen, nuclear and tidal energy.



### REWIRING BRITAIN

Support the delivery of new generation by quadrupling grid infrastructure.



### OIL AND GAS

Fund the phased transition from oil and gas through a windfall tax on oil and gas companies, while maintaining a strategic reserve of gas power stations to ensure security of supply.



### LOCAL POWER PLAN

Work via Great British Energy to install thousands of clean power projects in partnership with communities. This could be backed by consenting targets for renewables - but these will need local authorities to be resourced appropriately to work.



### DECOUPLING THE PRICING OF RENEWABLES AND GAS

Listed in Labour's policy document on energy from March 2024 rather than the manifesto itself, this is potentially very significant - it could allow the cheaper price of renewables to be felt by consumers and business, making the benefits case clearer for individual projects.



### WARM HOMES

Invest an extra £6.6 billion over the next parliament, doubling the existing planned government investment, to upgrade five million homes to cut bills for families.



### JOBS AND SKILLS

Incentivise investment in domestic supply chains by clean energy developers through a British Jobs Bonus, allocating up to £500 million per year from 2026.



# BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT.

In the runup to the election, Labour's pledges were not just reflected in its manifesto but more broadly through a series of policy documents, some overlapping and most mapped to its overarching "mission-led" approach to government. Plans for the broader business environment were no exception, with Labour's Business Partnership for Growth informed by a number of other documents and key missions.

## INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

Echoing its commitment to consult and cooperate with business on new policy pledges, Labour's approach will be informed by an Industrial Strategy Council, which will be placed on a statutory footing. It will be complemented by a new Regulatory Innovation Office to "regulate the regulators" to speed up regulatory approvals across government.

In keeping with Labour's mission-led approach, the new industrial strategy has four key missions: clean power by 2030, harnessing data for the public good, caring for the future - social care - and building a more resilient economy. It will comprise a number of component sectoral strategies, with some plans already announced (automotive, life sciences, financial services) and pledges for more to come (aerospace, AI, defence and creative industries). Additionally, Labour have committed to a new supply chain taskforce to map supply chains and review both resilience risks and needs across critical sectors.

## TAX

The headline figures Labour put out during the election campaign centred around freeing income tax and national insurance across the next parliament as part of its commitment not to raise taxes on "working people". A pledge was also made to retain the existing income tax threshold and ruling out a rise in VAT or corporation tax, with a caveat from Rachel Reeves that she would act if the UK's "competitiveness came under threat" on the latter. Labour will close the 'loophole' that private equity carried interest, so it is taxed as income rather than as capital gains

Labour have also committed to publish a roadmap outlining its broader plans for business taxation across the next parliament within the fix six months of government - including on capital allowances and a timetable for any planned reforms.

This will likely detail its approach to inheritance tax and related business relief, mooted by many to be under threat, as well as ending VAT exemptions for private schools. It should also set out the detail behind Labour's pledge to replace business rates with a new business property taxation framework. Labour's first budget will additionally reflect its promise to retain existing R&D tax credit schemes, along with the introduction of new 10-year budgets for R&D spending more broadly.



BY ALLIE RENISON

## SKILLS AND EDUCATION

The Report from Labour's Council of Skills Advisors led by David Blunkett recommended the creation of Skills England. This will be a new taskforce body composed of employers, trade unions, central and local government officials as well as further/higher education to develop and deliver Labour's skills agenda.

Labour have pledged to reform and replace the apprenticeship levy with a new "growth and skills levy" and allow businesses to use up to 50% of levy contributions on training beyond traditional apprenticeship routes.

Some commitments have also been made around further and higher education, in addition to a broader review of school curriculum and assessment. These include transforming existing FE colleges into 'Technical Excellence Colleges', and the promise of professional careers guidance in all schools and colleges as well as mandating at least two weeks of work experience for all students.

## EMPLOYMENT REFORMS

Labour's "New Deal for Working People" has been arguably the most landmark piece of its agenda for government. Pledging to introduce new employment legislation within the first 100 days in government, its labour market proposals comprise no fewer than 30 areas marked out for reform.

These include banning "exploitative" zero hours contracts as well as measures to end "fire and rehire" practices, introducing a catalogue of codified "day one rights". This includes ending the current 2-year waiting system, moving towards a single worker status that differentiates workers from the 'genuinely' self-employed, discrimination protections for mothers returning to work, updating blacklisting and trade union organisation legislation, as well as new labour law enforcement measures. Large firms would also be required to increase action on the gender pay gap, with mandatory reporting also introduced for disability and ethnicity pay differentials.

While Labour have pledged a new Employment Rights Bill within the first 100 days of government, they have also committed to a "full and comprehensive consultation on the implementation" with a range of stakeholders and an implementation period to follow. The devil will of course be in the detail, and the opportunity to engage and influence the new government on this is of paramount importance to all employers.



## KEY POLICIES



### BUSINESS RATES

Replacing business rates with a new system of business property taxation, aimed at levelling the playing field between business with physical premises and online sellers.



### INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

New policy framework with an Industrial Strategy Council premised around four key missions and four separate pillars of the economy, comprising a number of component sectoral strategies (automotive, financial services, AI, creative industries, defence to name a few).



### LATE PAYMENTS

Legislate to require audit committees of large businesses to report on their company payment practices in their annual reports.



### APPRENTICESHIPS

Reform and replace the apprenticeship levy with a new Growth and Skills levy to give businesses more flexibility to include other types of training.



### SKILLS

Create a new Skills England task force body to develop and deliver a new skills agenda as well as creating new Technical Excellence Colleges and connect them to new Local Skills Improvement Plans.



### LABOUR MARKET REFORMS

A new Employment Rights Bill covering a catalogue of new 'day one' rights and moving towards a single worker status.



### JOBS AND SKILLS

Create a raft of new "Technical Excellence" colleges and replace Apprenticeship Levy with a new Growth and Skills levy to allow for more flexibility on training types to be included in spending (up to 50%).



### TAX

Roadmap published within first six months laying out plans and timetable for tax reforms, in addition to commitment to freeze income tax, national insurance and VAT.



### TRADE/INVESTMENT

Overarching trade strategy white paper to be published, new global investment summit and plans for pursuing with the EU: a security agreement, veterinary deal to facilitate agri-trade, mutual recognition of professional qualifications for key sectors, and a more stable framework for FS derivatives clearing.



# TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE.

The Labour Party has set out a clear agenda for UK railways, aimed at delivering an improved customer experience through more affordable fares and reduced industrial action. The party also has a clear agenda on water regulation, public procurement, upgrading the energy grid and nationally significant infrastructure projects.

However, aside from their compelling retail offer on rail, the party has remained fairly quiet on any significant plans for reform in other parts of the transport sector. It is likely that the party's plans for logistics, shipping and other key transport sub-sectors will be fleshed out in the coming months.

At the heart of Labour's transport policy is the creation of GB Railways, a new public body that will oversee the infrastructure, services, and governance of railways across England, Scotland, and Wales. This initiative will be enacted through a new Railways Act, which will give statutory force to GB Railways.

The new body will gradually assume control of railway operations as current operator contracts expire. GB Railways will also implement an industrial relations framework with a view to fostering better working conditions and reducing service disruption as a result of industrial action.

Given the prominence of issues with the UK's rail services in the public consciousness, it makes clear sense for Labour to focus much of its transport retail offer to the electorate on improvements to rail services. Nationalising railway operations is also one of the policies very popular amongst the Labour membership that commands a high level of public support.

Looking to infrastructure, Labour plans to introduce a National Procurement Plan through new legislation that mandates a "quick and proportionate" public interest test before any public service is contracted out.

Labour intends to fast track the planning process for priority developments such as battery factories, laboratories, and 5G infrastructure. They plan to achieve this by appointing 300 new planning officers, funded by raising the stamp duty surcharge on non-UK residents.

Underpinning these reforms will be Labour's proposed merger of the National Infrastructure Commission and the Infrastructure Projects Authority into a single entity: the National Infrastructure and Service Transformation Authority. This new body, overseen by a board including external experts, will be jointly accountable to HM Treasury and the Cabinet Office.

Labour also has plans to reform utilities - notably, energy and water. Labour's "Rewiring Britain" agenda focuses on removing barriers to significant upgrades in the national energy transmission infrastructure, with a pledge to unlock £200 billion of private investment to speed up the grid upgrades needed to achieve its ambitious green energy targets.

Finally, Labour's policy on water regulation involves ending the self-monitoring practices of water companies and introducing stricter penalties. In response to public anger at the sewage discharge levels into UK rivers, they plan to increase the scope of fines for illegal discharges and empower Ofwat to ban bonus payments in cases of significant sewage spills. Further, Labour pledges to hold water company executives personally liable for severe and persistent lawbreaking, in a bid to ensure higher standards of accountability and environmental protection.



BY IMOGEN SHAW

## KEY POLICIES



### RAILWAYS ACT

New legislation for England, Scotland and Wales giving GB Railways statutory force, transferring expiring operator contracts to it, and removing the requirement to return franchises to the private sector. GB Railways will be a new arm's length public body overseeing infrastructure, services and governance of railways.



### NATIONAL PROCUREMENT PLAN

A new Bill that will require a "quick and proportionate" public interest test for public bodies before any service is contracted out "to understand whether that work could not have been done more effectively in house."



### FAST TRACKING THE PLANNING PROCESS

Speed up the process for priority economic growth areas like battery factories, labs and 5G infrastructure, and strengthen public sector capacity to expedite decisions via raising stamp duty surcharge on non-UK residents to appoint 300 new planning officers. Nationally significant infrastructure projects will also have their planning process streamlined.



### STRENGTHENING WATER REGULATIONS

End self-monitoring, increase the scope of fines and introduce automatic ones for illegal discharges, putting companies under "special measures" and giving Ofwat powers to ban bonus payments in relation to "significant sewage spills". Water bosses will face personal criminal liability for extreme and persistent lawbreaking.



### NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICE TRANSFORMATION AUTHORITY

Merging the National Infrastructure Commission and Infrastructure Projects Authority into single body with new powers, to be overseen by a board including external experts. It will be jointly accountable to HM Treasury and the Cabinet Office.



### PASSENGER STANDARDS AUTHORITY

The Office of Rail and Road will continue regulating safety but Labour plans to create a new passenger watchdog, the Passenger Standards Authority, to independently monitor standards.



# PROPERTY AND HOUSING.

**There is no escaping the fact that the country's planning system isn't working. Year after year the government has missed its own housebuilding targets as the housing crisis continues to worsen. A succession of factors has plagued delivery, from the lack of resource in planning departments, to the impact of nutrient neutrality, to the government's watering down of local housing targets under pressure from Conservative backbenchers.**

Early on, Keir Starmer identified housebuilding as one of his key offers to voters. First and foremost, it speaks to the aspiration of homeownership amongst younger voters, who feel increasingly detached from the opportunities afforded to their parents' generation. Significant increases in housebuilding would also serve as a major economic boost for the economy, playing into Labour's pro-business growth agenda. It also highlights Labour's focus on fairness, with a central emphasis being placed on the delivery of affordable and social housing. Perhaps more important than all those things, it allows Labour to position the party as "the builders" against the Conservatives as "the blockers".

If there were any lingering doubts as to Labour's commitment to housebuilding, these should have been put to rest by the new Chancellor, Rachel Reeves, who used her first major speech at the Treasury to set out Labour's intention to reforming the planning system. That they chose to put this pledge front and centre of such a prominent speech was a clear signal to the industry that the new Labour government is serious about getting Britain building.

Alongside the headline pledge, Labour also set out immediate actions for delivery. Housing Secretary Angela Rayner has set out how, by the end of July, Labour will launch a consultation on a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), reinstating local housing targets. Local authorities have also been put on notice that they will be expected to immediately and regularly review their green belt boundaries to make sure

that they are hitting housing targets. Rayner has also announced that a "New Towns" taskforce will be set up and make recommendations within the first six months of a Labour government.

There is a clear desire and energy from Labour to hit the ground running and the industry should embrace the opportunities that a change in government could bring. Labour has spent much of the recent years wooing the housebuilding industry, with high-profile names switching their support (and in some cases financial backing) from the Conservatives to Labour.

However, while the appetite for change is undoubtedly strong, a new government won't be able to turn the tide from day one. 2023/2024 saw the lowest number of completions since 2015/2016 and the lowest number of starts since 2012/13. As a country, we haven't hit 300,000 homes per year since 1969/70 when over 40% of all completions came from local authorities. Today that figure is just under 2% and the country has not even hit 200,000 completions since 1988/89. Keir Starmer has had to concede that the 300,000 would be unlikely met in Labour's first year in government but would need to "ramp up over the parliament" so that more than 300,000 would be delivered by the end of that period.

Whether Labour's ambitions are achievable or not, the industry should do all it can to engage with the new government in a positive way to ensure the rhetoric is turned into reality.



BY DAVID SCANE

## KEY POLICIES



### NATIONAL POLICY PLANNING FRAMEWORK OVERHAUL

Labour will restore mandatory housing targets, reversing the Conservatives' relaxation.



### BOOSTING LOCAL PLANNING CAPACITY

Funding additional officers by increasing stamp duty surcharge on non-UK residents, raising £25m p/a.



### GREEN BELT & 'GREY BELT' STRATEGY

Preserving the green belt while releasing lower-quality 'grey belt'.



### NEW GENERATION OF NEW TOWNS

Inspired by the postwar government, Labour plans to build new towns and urban extensions.



### CROSS-BOUNDARY STRATEGIC PLANNING

New mechanisms for strategic planning across Combined and Mayoral Authorities.



### BIGGEST INCREASE IN SOCIAL AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Labour aims for the largest boost in social and affordable housebuilding in a generation.



### NUTRIENT NEUTRALITY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTIONS

Unlocking homes affected by nutrient neutrality issues without compromising environmental standards.



### UP-TO-DATE LOCAL PLANS

Labour will take tough action to ensure councils have up-to-date Local Plans.



### BROWNFIELD FIRST

Prioritising brownfield development and fast-tracking urban sites. Higher densities near transport hubs, permission in principle, and 'opportunity areas'.



### REFORMED COMPULSORY PURCHASE RULES

Improving CPOs and removing hope value, which is vital for any 'new town model' to work.



# FINANCIAL SERVICES.

Despite being one of the UK's biggest industries - accounting for approximately 12% of GDP - financial services did not feature much in the election. Yet ensuring the growth and success of the UK's retail and wholesale financial services sector will be a key priority for in delivering its first 'mission' in government - "to secure the highest sustained growth in the G7, with good jobs and productivity growth in all parts of the country".

Labour has stated that it will "unashamedly champion" Britain's financial services sector and pledged in its manifesto to "create the conditions to support innovation and growth in the sector". Unlike previous leadership regimes, Labour under Keir Starmer and Rachel Reeves has refrained from offering any moral judgement about the role of City of London and there are no 'clamping down' style threats on specific sectors.

There is recognition that post-financial crisis and post-Brexit, there is an urgent need to prioritise the revival of UK's capital markets and boost 'productive investment' in infrastructure and growing UK companies. This can be seen in Rachel Reeves' decision earlier this year not to restore the cap on bankers' bonuses (despite previously pledging to do so) and recent vocal support by Jonathan Reynolds for the proposed Shein IPO in London, despite concerns about the firm's working practices.

Much of Labour's plans to revive capital markets and investment build on the previous government's Edinburgh Reforms proposals, although Reeves has pledged to take this further with a more comprehensive review of how UK pension funds invest in UK markets and productive assets. Labour has also placed emphasis on a greater partnership between public and private sector investment, particularly with its flagship National Wealth Fund proposal to invest in green infrastructure.

Labour has also focused on how UK financial services can support its broader economic and social objectives, promoting 'inclusive growth', greater financial inclusion and expanding the role of mutuals. Labour has also strongly emphasised

its commitment to net zero and the UK's role as a leader in sustainable finance. There is support for new technology and fintech innovation, including those developed through Open Banking and Open Finance through a 'pro innovation regulation framework'.

One of Labour's immediate priorities will be to send the right signals to financial markets. The Labour manifesto places great emphasis on ensuring economic stability and making the direct contrast to what it called the previous Conservative government's 'recklessness' (in particular the impact of the Liz Truss 'mini budget'). This will mean adherence to fiscal rules will take precedence and new legislation will be introduced in the King's Speech to give the Office for Budget Responsibility greater powers enabling it to independently publish a forecast of any major fiscal events. There is also hope that the Bank of England will begin to lower interest rates in the autumn to boost investment and economic activity, although much will depend on external market conditions.

As for the wider policy reforms, many of Labour's pledges at this stage essentially involve holding a 'review' or developing a strategy - with much of the detail to be worked on in the coming months. This is a sign that Labour has not fully developed its thinking across many aspects of financial services, but also a signal that we are likely to return to an environment of longer-term policymaking.

For many financial services firms, it will be important to get a 'seat at the table' in the relevant reviews and understand how they can support the government's overarching objectives.



BY GARETH JONES

## KEY POLICIES



### 'PRO-INNOVATION' REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

A more joined-up and innovation-centred approach to regulation and supervision - identifying overlaps in regulatory mandates across PRA, FCA, Competition and Markets Authority, The Pensions Regulator, and Payment Systems Regulator (PSR).



### PENSIONS AND CAPITAL MARKETS

A review of the pensions to improve outcomes and increase investment in UK markets.



### GREATER ACTION ON FRAUD

Adopt an integrated approach across government, law enforcement, regulators, financial services firms, and tech companies.



### GREEN FINANCE REGULATION

Require financial institutions and FTSE 100 companies to publish their carbon footprint and adopt credible 1.5-C aligned transition plans.



### ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL WEALTH FUND

To encourage a partnership between government and industry.



### CREATE A NATIONAL FINANCIAL INCLUSION STRATEGY

Reform financial advice and guidance to help people manage their finances.



### ROLL OUT 'BANKING HUBS'

To help people have free access to cash and wider banking services.



### SUPPORT FOR MUTUALS

An aim to double the size of the UK's co-operative and mutuals sector.



### MORTGAGES AND SUPPORT FOR FIRST-TIME BUYERS

To introduce a permanent, comprehensive mortgage guarantee scheme and to support first-time buyers who struggle to save for a large deposit.



### SUPPORT SMALL BUSINESS BANKING

Reform of the British Business Bank to play greater role in providing greater access to SME financing across all UK regions.



# ABOUT SEC NEWGATE.

As the new government takes office, our SEC Newgate Advocacy team is ready to help guide you through what it means for your organisation.

We deliver impact through our team of more than 30 advocacy specialists working across local and national public affairs. Our team is cross-party, with deep experience of national and local government.

We believe in doing things in the right way for our clients and colleagues, the communities we work with and our wider environment.

We solve problems for our clients by working with them to identify the right skills, tactics and insights.

We help inform and shape the debates that affect our clients. We bring together political decision makers and the stakeholders they need to hear from and provide fresh insight and analysis.

We see the bigger picture, drawing on our colleagues' knowledge and networks across digital and research, media strategy, financial communications, corporate reputation and crisis communications.

“SEC Newgate has a fantastic reputation in the areas of government and politics.”





<p><b>PUBLIC AFFAIRS CONSULTANCY OF THE YEAR</b></p> <p>PROVOKE MEDIA EMEA AWARDS 2024</p>	<p><b>BEST PLACES TO WORK 2023 &amp; 2024</b></p> <p> THE SUNDAY TIMES</p>	<p><b>COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY OF THE YEAR</b></p> <p>EDIE NET-ZERO AWARDS 2023</p>
<p><b>GLOBAL AGENCY OF THE YEAR</b></p> <p>CORPORATE/PUBLIC AFFAIRS</p> <p>PROVOKE MEDIA GLOBAL SABRE AWARDS 2023</p>	<p><b>BEST CSR CONTENT</b></p> <p>CORPORATE CONTENT AWARDS 2022</p>	<p><b>BEST HANDLING OF AN IPO</b></p> <p>PR WEEK CCPA AWARDS 2022</p>
<p><b>PR AGENCY OF THE YEAR</b></p> <p>HEADLINEMONEY AWARDS 2024</p> <p>SHORTLISTED</p>	<p><b>CONSULTANCY CAMPAIGN OF THE YEAR</b></p> <p>PRCA PUBLIC AFFAIRS AWARDS 2024</p> <p>SHORTLISTED</p>	<p><b>COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY OF THE YEAR</b></p> <p>UK GREEN BUSINESS AWARDS 2024</p> <p>SHORTLISTED</p>

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