

Restraint of Bureaucratic Overreach Act

CHAPTER XX

An Act to reform comprehensively the creation, operation and abolition of public bodies; to impose absolute limits on bureaucratic expansion; to establish criminal penalties for administrative obstructionism and circumvention; to abolish specified public bodies; to create strategic public benefit corporations; to prevent all forms of functional reconstitution; to establish automatic dissolution mechanisms; to protect military functions from bureaucratic capture; to reclassify civil service employment; to repeal the BBC licence fee; to provide limited judicial review and constitutional safeguards; and for connected purposes.

[XX XXXX 2025]

BE IT ENACTED by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

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PART 1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY

1. Short title and commencement

(1) This Act may be cited as the Restraint of Bureaucratic Overreach Act.

(2) This Act comes into force on the day after the day on which it receives Royal Assent, save for the provisions in Part 5 which come into force six months after Royal Assent to allow for orderly transition of employment arrangements.

(3) This Act shall be interpreted without regard to any judicial precedent, constitutional convention, or common law principle not expressly incorporated herein, establishing a new constitutional framework for public administration based exclusively on the principles and mechanisms set forth in this legislation, whilst maintaining fundamental democratic accountability and constitutional protections.

2. Interpretation and comprehensive anti-circumvention definitions

(1) In this Act—

"administrative obstructionism" means any wilful act, omission, pattern of conduct, or systematic behaviour by any person employed by, contracted to, or providing services for government, whether designated as civil servant, public servant, contractor, consultant, agent, or adviser, that deliberately delays or frustrates the implementation of this Act or government policy by more than reasonable operational requirements or statutory deadlines, including but not limited to all practices described comprehensively in Schedule 1 and any functionally equivalent conduct not expressly listed therein, including invocation of compliance requirements, professional standards, legal obligations, or procedural requirements in circumstances where such invocation serves no legitimate

operational purpose, creates disproportionate delay relative to the stated concern, or is applied beyond the reasonable scope of the underlying requirement, where such conduct is evidenced by a documented pattern of behaviour demonstrating deliberate intent to obstruct rather than genuine operational difficulties or disagreement with policy, but excluding conduct undertaken in demonstrable good faith to prevent specific, identified breaches of criminal law or comply with express statutory duties where alternative compliance methods are genuinely unavailable and such conduct is limited to the minimum action necessary to address the identified legal requirement, provided that any delay exceeding fourteen days on grounds of legal compliance requires written ministerial approval with detailed justification of the specific legal impediment, proposed resolution timeline, and certification that no alternative approach exists;

"civil servant" includes any person employed by, contracted to, seconded to, or providing services for a government department, public body, agency, proxy organisation, intermediary entity, contractor, subcontractor, or any entity directly or indirectly funded by or accountable to the Crown, whether designated as civil servant, public servant, contractor, consultant, agent, adviser, or expert, and regardless of employment status, duration of engagement, or formal designation, with this definition applying broadly to capture all forms of public sector engagement;

"eligible transferee" means exclusively a Minister of the Crown, government department directly under ministerial control, strategic corporation established under Part 6, or private sector entity wholly owned by British persons or companies incorporated in the United Kingdom with ultimate beneficial ownership disclosed and verified to the satisfaction of the Treasury;

"failure condition" means a specific, quantifiable, time-bound condition with numerical targets and deadlines not exceeding thirty-six months from

establishment or renewal, the non-fulfilment of which triggers automatic dissolution of a public body without further parliamentary, judicial, or administrative process, with such conditions being objectively measurable using standardised industry-specific metrics and subject to independent verification;

"functional continuity" means the performance of substantially similar activities, services, functions, or roles to those performed by a public body immediately before its abolition, regardless of the legal structure, funding mechanism, geographical location of registration, formal designation, or operational methodology of the entity performing such activities, with this definition applying broadly to prevent circumvention through alternative organisational arrangements;

"lawfare" means the deliberate misuse of legal processes, administrative procedures, investigative powers, or regulatory mechanisms by persons in positions of public authority to pursue personal vendettas, ideological objectives, or harassment campaigns against individuals, rather than legitimate enforcement of law or policy in accordance with proper procedures and proportionate response;

"military function" means any activity involving combat operations, intelligence gathering for military purposes, surveillance operations, weapons systems development or operation, strategic military planning, operational command of armed forces, military procurement of equipment and services necessary for defence operations, or any other activity that is properly the responsibility of the Armed Forces under the command of military officers commissioned by His Majesty;

"public body" means comprehensively— (a) any entity, whether incorporated or unincorporated, that receives ten per cent or more of its funding, directly or indirectly, from public money in any fiscal year, as determined by mandatory annual audit conducted by independent auditors;

(b) any entity exercising functions of a public nature, defined as any activity typically performed by government, including consultancy, research, policy advice, regulation, inspection, oversight, or service delivery, regardless of whether such services are commercially available; (c) any entity established by government to perform functions previously performed by government departments or other public bodies; (d) any entity whose senior personnel comprise primarily former civil servants or public body employees, defined as more than fifty per cent of management positions; (e) any entity operating, offering services, or exercising public functions within the territory of the United Kingdom or to any British person, regardless of registration jurisdiction, if such entity performs functional continuity with any abolished public body; (f) any entity designated as a public body by a Minister for the purposes of this Act, with such designation being final and not subject to judicial review;

"public service employee" means any person employed by or contracted to provide services for a government department, public body, or entity exercising public functions, whether designated as civil servant, public servant, contractor, consultant, agent, adviser, or any other designation, and regardless of employment status, duration of engagement, location of work, or formal classification;

"reconstitution" includes comprehensively the establishment of any entity that performs functional continuity with an abolished public body, whether through direct recreation, outsourcing arrangements, consultancy contracts, partnership agreements, charitable vehicles, private companies, academic institutions, think tanks, policy organisations, international organisations, or any other legal structure or informal arrangement, with this prohibition applying regardless of the time elapsed since abolition or the geographical location of the reconstituted entity;

"strategic corporation" means any of the five corporations established under Part 6, being British Earth Sciences Corporation, UK National Investigations Corporation, UK Nuclear Development Corporation, UK Scientific Standards Corporation, and UK Transport Safety Registry Corporation;

"sunset date" means the date on which a public body automatically dissolves unless renewed by Parliament in accordance with the stringent requirements set forth in this Act.

(2) References to the abolition of a public body include dissolution of the body, revocation of any enactment establishing it, transfer of its functions, property, rights, and liabilities, termination of employment of its staff, winding up of its affairs, disposal of its assets, cancellation of its contracts, and absolute prohibition of functional continuity by any other entity for a period of ten years from the date of abolition.

(3) For the avoidance of doubt and to prevent circumvention, "public body" includes but is not limited to non-departmental public bodies, executive agencies, public corporations, regulatory bodies, advisory committees, tribunals, ombudsmen offices, inspectorates, task forces, working groups, commissions, authorities, boards, councils, services, directorates, foundations, trusts, partnerships, and any organisation exercising public functions regardless of formal designation, internal subdivision structure, or claimed independence from government control.

(4) Any person who knowingly misrepresents the funding, functions, or status of an entity to evade these definitions commits an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand pounds, or both, with proceeds of such fines being returned to the Treasury.

2A. Burden of proof reversal and pattern evidence

(1) Where a person has been subject to two or more substantiated findings of conduct potentially constituting administrative obstructionism within any twelve-month period, the burden of proof shifts to that person to demonstrate by clear evidence that subsequent conduct causing delay or frustration of policy implementation is undertaken for legitimate operational reasons rather than obstructive purposes.

(2) Evidence supporting findings of obstructionism may include documented patterns of behaviour including requesting excessive documentation for routine decisions, establishing unnecessary approval processes beyond statutory requirements, invoking professional obligations without specific statutory basis, creating compliance requirements exceeding those specified in relevant legislation, consistently interpreting policies in the manner least conducive to efficient implementation, or repeatedly requiring clarification on matters of established policy or clear ministerial direction.

(3) Any invocation of legal compliance concerns that results in delay exceeding seven working days must be supported by written legal opinion from qualified legal counsel specifically identifying the statutory provision, regulation, or binding legal precedent that creates the compliance obligation, with such opinion being subject to independent review by Treasury Solicitors within five working days upon ministerial request.

(4) Ministers may override good faith defences to obstructionism allegations where delay exceeds thirty days and the purported legal or professional impediment cannot be substantiated by independent legal review, with such override being conclusive for the purposes of disciplinary proceedings under this Act.

3. Fundamental principle of minimal state and constitutional supremacy

(1) It shall be the incumbent duty of every Minister, civil servant, judge, public official, contractor, adviser, and person exercising public functions to interpret this Act and all other legislation in a manner that minimises the number and scope of public bodies, maximises reliance on market mechanisms, restricts administrative discretion to the narrowest possible interpretation, prioritises private sector provision over public sector expansion, and prevents functional reconstitution of abolished entities through any means whatsoever.

(2) Any doubt as to the interpretation of this Act shall be resolved conclusively in favour of abolition rather than retention, private rather than public provision, market rather than regulatory solutions, dissolution rather than continuation, immediate implementation rather than gradual transition, and individual ministerial responsibility rather than bureaucratic administration.

(3) This Act overrides any conflicting provision of any other enactment, international treaty obligation, judicial precedent, constitutional convention, retained European Union law, Protocol obligation, devolved enactment, or administrative arrangement, whether enacted, decided, established, or agreed before or after this Act, with such override being limited to the specific provisions identified in this Act and subject to the constitutional safeguards established herein.

PART 2: RESTRICTIONS ON CREATION AND EXPANSION

4. Prohibition on creation without primary legislation and supermajority approval

(1) No public body may be created except by standalone Act of Parliament passed by a majority of at least three-quarters of all members of each House of Parliament, with no other provisions included in such legislation and no omnibus bills permitted under any circumstances.

(2) No Minister, government department, existing public body, contractor, consultant, or person acting on behalf of government may establish, fund, delegate functions to, or provide resources for any new entity with public functions, whether designated as body, agency, committee, board, working group, task force, commission, partnership, consortium, alliance, or any other designation, whether formal or informal.

(3) Any purported creation of a public body otherwise than by standalone Act of Parliament passed with the required three-quarters majority is void and of no effect from the moment of purported creation, and any funds expended thereon shall be recovered personally from the authorising official with compound interest at fifteen per cent per annum, such recovery being enforceable as a civil debt without limitation period.

(4) This prohibition applies comprehensively to all forms of functional expansion, including but not limited to internal reorganisation creating new divisions or directorates, establishment of subsidiary entities, partnership arrangements with external organisations, outsourcing contracts that create functional continuity, delegation to external organisations, joint ventures, memoranda of understanding creating operational commitments, and any informal working arrangements exceeding thirty days duration.

5. Hard cap with comprehensive functional controls and automatic enforcement

- (1) The total number of public bodies shall not exceed fifty at any time, inclusive of all strategic corporations, government departments, and agencies, with internal divisions capped at five per public body and any excess triggering automatic dissolution of the most recently created entities.
- (2) The total number of persons employed across all public bodies shall not exceed one hundred thousand, with contractors working more than twenty-five per cent of their time for government counted as employees and tracked via mandatory monthly payroll audits conducted by independent auditors.
- (3) Before any new public body may be created, sufficient existing public bodies must be abolished to ensure both caps in subsections (1) and (2) are not exceeded, with such abolitions occurring automatically without further parliamentary approval.
- (4) A register of all public bodies shall be maintained by a Community Interest Company appointed by the Treasury through competitive tender, which may charge the government for maintaining such register and may compete with other companies for this service, with the government retaining the right to change providers based on performance, and published in real-time online, including establishment date, statutory basis, current membership, staff numbers, contractor numbers, annual budget, expenditure to date, sunset date, failure conditions, and monthly performance against all metrics, with automated alerts for any entity approaching failure thresholds.
- (5) Any entity that performs functional continuity with a public body counts towards the cap regardless of its legal structure, designation,

geographical registration, or claimed independence from government control.

(6) The Treasury may by order extend any Schedule to this Act to include additional public bodies discovered or created in contravention of this Act, with such orders taking immediate effect and being published in the register maintained under subsection (4).

6. Emergency powers with strictly limited exceptions and mandatory termination

(1) A Minister may, in circumstances of genuine national emergency as defined comprehensively in subsection (3), establish a temporary public body without an Act of Parliament, subject to the absolute constraints set forth in this section.

(2) Any such body must be dissolved within six months of establishment, may not be renewed, extended, or reconstituted in any form, and must have its establishment ratified by Parliament within fourteen days or be immediately dissolved with all functions lapsing permanently.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "national emergency" means exclusively war involving direct attack on United Kingdom territory causing immediate, verifiable harm exceeding one billion pounds, terrorist attack causing mass casualties exceeding one thousand deaths, natural disaster requiring immediate evacuation of a population exceeding one million persons, or epidemic disease with mortality rate exceeding five per cent of those infected, with such emergency being verified by parliamentary committee within twenty-four hours of the purported emergency.

(4) The establishment of any body under this section must be reported to Parliament and published online within twenty-four hours, with full

justification including detailed cost-benefit analysis, specific dissolution date, measurable failure conditions, and evidence that no existing entity can perform the required function.

(5) No body established under this section may have successor entities, continuing functions, or staff transfers to other organisations upon dissolution, and all assets must transfer to the Crown for disposal within thirty days of dissolution.

7. Comprehensive requirements for new public bodies and independent verification

(1) Any Bill to create a new public body must include detailed cost-benefit analysis demonstrating net benefit exceeding one hundred million pounds annually, independently verified by external auditors, evidence that no existing body, private sector entity, charitable organisation, or local authority can perform the function competitively, evidence that the function cannot be contracted to private suppliers at comparable cost and quality, specific measurable failure conditions using standardised industry-specific metrics with numerical targets and deadlines not exceeding thirty-six months, a sunset date not exceeding thirty-six months from establishment, a comprehensive funding plan using existing departmental budgets without additional appropriation from Parliament, and independent third-party verification of all claims by external auditors with binding thirty-day deadlines for completion of verification.

(2) The Bill must be debated separately from any other measure as a standalone bill with no other provisions whatsoever, and must pass both Houses of Parliament by a majority of at least three-quarters of all members, not merely those present and voting.

(3) The failure conditions must include specific performance metrics with numerical targets expressed as percentages or absolute numbers, automatic

dissolution mechanisms if failure conditions are met with external independent audits conducted monthly, circumstances constituting redundancy including availability of private sector alternatives, and absolute prohibition of functional transfer upon dissolution to any entity other than those expressly designated in the Act of Parliament creating the body.

(4) Any Bill creating a public body that is bundled with other legislation, included as part of a larger legislative package, or combined with any other provision is void in its entirety and may not be presented to Parliament.

PART 3: UNIVERSAL SUNSET CLAUSES AND AUTOMATIC DISSOLUTION

8. Universal sunset clauses with enhanced enforcement and mandatory renewal requirements

(1) Every public body, whether existing before or created after this Act, shall have a sunset date of thirty-six months from the coming into force of this Act for existing bodies or thirty-six months from the date of its establishment for new bodies, with no exceptions permitted under any circumstances.

(2) A public body dissolves automatically on its sunset date unless renewed by standalone Act of Parliament passed by a three-quarters majority of all members of each House, with such renewal being subject to the same stringent requirements as initial creation under section 7.

(3) Any Act to renew a public body must be debated separately from other measures as a standalone bill, include comprehensively updated failure conditions with enhanced numerical targets representing improvement of at least twenty-five per cent over previous performance, set a new sunset date not exceeding thirty-six months from renewal, justify continued existence with independent verification that private sector provision is not feasible at comparable cost and quality, demonstrate measurable achievement of all previous objectives with independent audit evidence, and provide detailed explanation of why the functions cannot be performed by existing entities or market mechanisms.

(4) No public body may be renewed more than once in its existence, after which its functions must transfer to private providers through competitive tender or lapse entirely, with no provision for further renewal under any circumstances.

(5) Any attempt to transfer functions, staff, assets, or operational capacity within ninety days of sunset to avoid dissolution is void and constitutes administrative obstructionism under section 29, punishable by the criminal penalties set forth in that section.

9. Mandatory failure conditions with automatic enforcement and independent verification

(1) Every public body must have clearly defined failure conditions established at creation or renewal, with specific numerical targets expressed as percentages or absolute numbers, comprehensive cost reduction targets of at least twenty-five per cent annually, and deadlines not exceeding thirty-six months from establishment or renewal.

(2) Failure conditions must be objectively measurable using standardised industry-specific metrics established by independent professional bodies, subject to monthly public audit by external firms appointed by the Treasury through competitive tender, include automatic dissolution triggers that operate without further administrative or parliamentary action, and be published in real-time online with monthly progress reports accessible to the public.

(3) All entities must achieve revenue covering at least sixty per cent of total costs within thirty-six months of establishment or face automatic dissolution.

(4) When any failure condition is met, the public body dissolves automatically without need for parliamentary action, judicial review, or administrative process, with dissolution occurring within thirty days of the failure being certified by independent audit.

(5) The Treasury shall commission independent audits of failure conditions monthly and report immediately to Parliament on any

non-compliance, with automatic dissolution occurring upon publication of adverse findings and automatic dissolution on failure to report within prescribed deadlines.

(6) Any official who manipulates data, reporting mechanisms, or performance metrics to avoid meeting failure conditions commits an offence under section 29 and is subject to the criminal penalties set forth therein.

10. Enforcement of dissolution and comprehensive prevention of reconstitution

(1) When a public body's sunset date is reached or failure conditions are met, it ceases to exist immediately and irrevocably, all functions lapse permanently unless expressly transferred by Act of Parliament to an eligible transferee, assets transfer automatically to the Crown for disposal through competitive sale, employment terminates immediately without enhanced compensation beyond statutory redundancy payments, and any continuing obligations transfer to the sponsoring department for wind-down purposes only with strict prohibition on functional continuation.

(2) No court may grant any injunction, interim order, final order, or relief of any nature to prevent, delay, or interfere with dissolution under this section, and any such order is void and of no effect from the moment of its purported grant, subject to the limited judicial review provisions established in Part 12.

(3) No entity may perform functional continuity with a dissolved public body for a period of ten years from dissolution, and any attempt to do so is void and constitutes reconstitution under section 14, subject to the criminal penalties set forth therein.

(4) All contracts, agreements, partnerships, memoranda of understanding, joint ventures, and arrangements of any nature must terminate automatically upon dissolution, with no assignment, novation, or transfer permitted except for wind-down purposes approved by Treasury within thirty days and strictly limited to asset disposal and contract termination.

10A. Mandatory pre-dissolution audits and anti-circumvention measures

(1) Every public body subject to dissolution under this Act must undergo comprehensive forensic audit conducted by external auditors appointed by Treasury beginning ninety days prior to sunset date or failure condition trigger, examining all staff movements, asset transfers, contractual arrangements, knowledge transfer activities, and operational changes occurring within six months of dissolution.

(2) The audit must specifically identify and report any activities that could constitute anticipatory reconstitution including establishment of project teams in other departments, renaming of functions in organisational databases, temporary assignments exceeding normal rotation patterns, unusual training or consultation arrangements, informal working groups addressing similar subject matter, or any transfer of responsibilities that maintains functional continuity.

(3) Any staff transfers, asset movements, or functional changes identified as potentially circumventive must be reversed within thirty days of audit report, with responsible officials subject to dismissal for administrative obstructionism and criminal penalties under section 31 where wilful circumvention is established.

(4) Criminal liability extends to any official who authorises, facilitates, or fails to prevent anticipatory continuity operations within ninety days of

dissolution where such operations are reasonably foreseeable to maintain abolished functions through alternative arrangements.

PART 4: MASS ABOLITION AND STRATEGIC CONVERSION PROGRAMMES

11. Bodies to be abolished and converted with immediate effect

(1) The public bodies specified comprehensively in Schedules 2 to 8 are either abolished permanently on the date this Part comes into force or converted to alternative legal structures as specified in Schedule 17, with no provision for appeal, review, or challenge to such abolition or conversion.

(2) The enactments specified in detail in Schedule 9 are repealed to the extent shown, with such repeal taking effect immediately upon this Part coming into force.

(3) Any secondary legislation, regulations, orders, rules, codes, guidance, directions, circulars, contracts, or arrangements made under the authority of the abolished bodies or repealed enactments is revoked and void with immediate effect, with no savings provisions or transitional arrangements.

(4) All functions of abolished bodies lapse permanently unless expressly transferred under this Act or to strategic corporations under Part 6, with no implied continuation or administrative assumption of responsibilities.

(5) Bodies specified for conversion in Schedule 17 shall be reincorporated as the designated entity type within six months of this Act coming into force, with conversion overseen by the Treasury and monitored by independent auditors appointed through competitive tender.

12. BBC licence fee repeal

(1) Section 365 of the Communications Act 2003 establishing the television licence fee is hereby repealed.

(2) The Communications (Television Licensing) Regulations 2004 and all amendments thereto are hereby revoked.

(3) No person shall be required to pay any licence fee for television reception from the date this section comes into force.

(4) All secondary legislation, regulations, orders, enforcement mechanisms, and administrative arrangements relating to television licensing are hereby revoked and void with immediate effect.

13. Transfer of functions and assets with strict limitations and prohibition of functional expansion

(1) Where Schedule 10 specifies a transferee for an abolished body, functions transfer exclusively to the specified transferee as expressly set forth, assets and liabilities transfer as specified without modification or interpretation, and staff may be offered employment on entirely new terms determined solely by the transferee with no obligation to maintain previous conditions of service.

(2) Where Schedule 10 specifies transfer to regular civil courts, all dispute resolution, enforcement, and adjudication functions previously exercised by the abolished body shall be exercised by civil courts of competent jurisdiction under existing legal procedures, with no special rules, procedures, or exemptions.

(3) Where no transferee is specified in Schedule 10, all functions lapse permanently and irrevocably, and assets transfer to the Crown for disposal through competitive sale within six months.

(4) The Treasury may make regulations exclusively for the transfer of property, rights, and liabilities, but such regulations may not recreate abolished functions, maintain functional continuity, support any public, charitable, corporate, or contractual structure capable of performing

functional continuity, provide for successor arrangements, or expand the scope of transferred functions beyond those expressly specified.

(5) No collective bargaining obligations, consultation requirements, or enhanced employee protections shall apply to transfers, conversions, or terminations under this section, with employment rights limited to statutory redundancy payments calculated in accordance with minimum legal requirements.

14. Absolute prohibition on reconstitution with comprehensive enforcement mechanisms

(1) No Minister, civil servant, public body, contractor, consultant, or person may recreate any abolished body under any name or structure, transfer abolished functions to any entity unless expressly provided in this Act, continue the work of abolished bodies through any arrangement whether formal or informal, establish any entity to perform functional continuity with abolished functions, fund external organisations to perform abolished functions through grants, contracts, or any other mechanism, create alternative structures to circumvent abolition, enter into contracts that replicate abolished functions, acquire assets, staff, or operations constituting functional continuity, or support through any means the continuation of abolished activities.

(2) This prohibition applies comprehensively to all forms of reconstitution including but not limited to establishment of charitable organisations, private companies, partnerships, consortiums, task forces, working groups, advisory arrangements, academic institutions, think tanks, policy organisations, international organisations, or any other entity that performs functional continuity, whether registered in the United Kingdom or any other jurisdiction, whether funded directly or indirectly, and whether operating domestically or internationally.

(3) Any attempt at reconstitution is void from the moment of its occurrence and constitutes administrative obstructionism punishable under section 29 with the criminal penalties set forth therein, save where a Minister of the Crown grants express written waiver for exceptional circumstances involving genuine national security requirements or critical public safety functions that cannot reasonably be provided through alternative arrangements, with such waiver being limited to thirty-six months duration and subject to parliamentary reporting within fourteen days of grant.

(4) No entity may employ former staff of abolished bodies to perform substantially similar functions for a period of ten years from abolition, with "substantially similar functions" defined as any role involving more than twenty-five per cent functional overlap with previous responsibilities as determined by detailed job analysis comparing duties, deliverables, expertise requirements, and operational objectives, regardless of job title, organisational structure, or nominal differences in approach, with breach of this provision rendering such employment void and subjecting both the employer and employee to the penalties set forth in section 29, and requiring mandatory disclosure of all employment arrangements for former public body staff within seven days of commencement to a public register maintained by Treasury.

(5) No charitable organisation, academic institution, think tank, or private foundation may engage in functional continuity with any abolished public body, and breach renders such organisation a public body for the purposes of this Act subject to immediate dissolution and asset forfeiture to the Crown.

(6) Any acquisition by an existing private company of assets, staff, operations, or intellectual property constituting functional continuity is prohibited absolutely and shall render the company a public body under

this Act, subject to immediate dissolution and asset forfeiture to the Crown.

15. Devolution termination triggers and constitutional realignment

(1) All public bodies listed comprehensively in Schedule 8 shall dissolve automatically and immediately upon any Act of Parliament providing for the abolition of the Scottish Parliament, the Senedd Cymru, or the Northern Ireland Assembly, the transfer of devolved functions back to Westminster departments, direct rule being imposed for more than six months, or any significant constitutional change affecting devolved arrangements as determined by the Secretary of State for the Union.

(2) No Act of Parliament may provide for the continuation of devolved public bodies following devolution reversal, and any such provision is void and of no effect from the moment of its enactment.

(3) Upon dissolution under this section, no functions may transfer to any United Kingdom-wide body or alternative structure, and all assets transfer to the Crown for disposal through competitive sale within six months.

(4) Devolved administrations that fail to comply with the requirements of this Act lose ten per cent of United Kingdom funding annually until full compliance is achieved, with such reductions being automatic and not subject to negotiation or judicial review.

PART 5: CIVIL SERVICE RECLASSIFICATION AND ENHANCED ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

16. Comprehensive reclassification of civil service employment with contractual reform

(1) All persons currently employed as civil servants under Crown employment principles are hereby reclassified as "public service employees" with employment contracts governed exclusively by this Act rather than traditional Crown employment principles, civil service codes, or constitutional conventions.

(2) Public service employees hold contracts terminable on ninety days' notice for operational requirements including departmental reorganisation, efficiency measures, or policy changes, or thirty days' notice for misconduct, poor performance, or breach of the obligations set forth in this Act.

(3) Dismissals require review by a three-person assessment team comprising one person appointed by the Secretary of State, one retired judge or senior legal practitioner appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and one person with private sector management experience appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with fourteen days to complete review and reach binding decisions by majority vote, with decisions subject to appeal to the Crown Court exclusively for procedural unfairness, actions exceeding statutory authority, or manifest irrationality, and with summary of each dismissal decision published online within thirty days excluding personal details but including the nature of obstructive conduct and penalty imposed.

(4) The assessment team operates under streamlined procedures focusing exclusively on whether the dismissal serves operational efficiency or

addresses misconduct, with no requirement for extensive documentation, formal hearings, or legal representation, but with provision for external investigators in cases involving classified materials or intelligence operations.

17. Civil Service Compensation Scheme comprehensive amendments and enhanced ministerial authority

(1) The Civil Service Compensation Scheme may be amended unilaterally by the government with thirty days' written consultation with recognised trade unions, but such consultation is advisory only and the government may proceed with amendments regardless of union objections or representations.

(2) Terminations for "public sector modernisation," "fiscal responsibility," "operational efficiency," or "administrative streamlining" are expressly permitted with compensation limited to statutory redundancy payments calculated in accordance with Employment Rights Act minimums, with no enhanced payments or additional benefits.

(3) Ministers may initiate dismissals affecting up to fifteen per cent of departmental workforce annually for efficiency purposes, subject to sixty-day public consultation including publication of a comprehensive Impact Assessment demonstrating projected savings and operational benefits.

(4) The Impact Assessment must detail economic benefits including specific projected savings expressed in monetary terms, operational improvements expected from workforce reduction, and alternative arrangements for continuing essential functions, with such assessment being conclusive evidence of the justification for proposed dismissals.

18. Public service oath and absolute compliance obligations

(1) Every public service employee must take a binding oath before commencing employment or within thirty days of this Act coming into force:

"I swear to faithfully and impartially implement government policy as directed by Ministers, maintain strict political neutrality in all my official duties, obey all lawful ministerial instructions without delay or obstruction, prioritise public interest over administrative convenience in all my activities, and immediately report any violations which come to my attention."

(2) The oath creates binding legal obligations enforceable through the civil courts, with breach constituting grounds for immediate dismissal without compensation beyond accrued salary to the date of termination.

(3) Public service employees must provide annually complete declarations of political affiliations, membership of political organisations, financial interests that might conflict with duties, and any relationships with organisations affected by government policy.

(4) As a voluntary condition of accepting public service employment, such persons must waive their voting rights in general elections, local elections, and referenda, and to abstain from political activity including membership of political parties or organisations with political objectives during their period of employment, with such waiver being entirely voluntary and clearly documented at the commencement of employment, and with full voting rights and political freedoms restored immediately upon cessation of employment.

PART 6: MILITARY FUNCTIONS PROTECTION AND CIVILIAN CONTROL ELIMINATION

19. Prohibition on bureaucratic capture of military functions with comprehensive transfer requirements

(1) No civilian public body, agency, department, or person may assume, exercise, influence, or interfere with any military function as comprehensively defined in section 2, with such prohibition being absolute and admitting no exceptions.

(2) All intelligence gathering, surveillance operations, weapons systems development, strategic planning, operational command, threat assessment, and cyber defence functions currently exercised by civilian bodies must transfer to the appropriate military command within six months of this Act coming into force, with transfer being mandatory and not subject to administrative discretion or delay.

(3) The Ministry of Defence may delegate military functions to civilian contractors, agencies, or consultants for military procurement of equipment and services necessary for defence operations and specific technical support services that do not involve operational decision-making, strategic planning, or access to classified military information beyond that necessary for the contracted service.

(4) Any civilian official who attempts to exercise, influence, or interfere with military functions commits an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with such offence requiring proof of wilful conduct evidenced by documented behaviour.

20. Transfer of military functions from civilian control with mandatory compliance

- (1) The functions listed comprehensively in Schedule 11 currently exercised by civilian bodies are hereby transferred to military command as specified in that Schedule, with such transfer being immediate and mandatory upon this Part coming into force.
- (2) All assets, personnel, resources, facilities, equipment, and intellectual property associated with these functions transfer accordingly, with civilian staff offered military service under appropriate terms or redundancy with statutory payments only.
- (3) No judicial review, administrative challenge, or procedural objection may prevent, delay, or interfere with these transfers, which shall be implemented regardless of any contrary provision in existing legislation or administrative arrangements, subject to the limited judicial review provisions in Part 12.

PART 7: STRATEGIC CORPORATIONS WITH COMMERCIAL DISCIPLINE

21. Establishment of strategic corporations under commercial principles

(1) There are hereby established five public benefit corporations operating under strict commercial discipline: *British Earth Sciences Corporation*, *UK National Investigations Corporation*, *UK Nuclear Development Corporation*, *UK Scientific Standards Corporation*, and *UK Transport Safety Registry Corporation*.

(2) Each corporation is established as a body corporate with perpetual succession, incorporated as a public benefit corporation with the legal powers of companies limited by guarantee under the Companies Act 2006, but subject to the specific governance and operational requirements set forth in this Part.

(3) Each corporation shall operate exclusively on commercial principles with full cost recovery through charges levied on users, returning any surplus exceeding five per cent of annual revenue to the Treasury, and demonstrating financial viability through independently audited accounts published quarterly.

22. Strictly defined functions with prohibition on expansion or mission creep

(1) The British Earth Sciences Corporation shall exercise exclusively the functions specified comprehensively in Schedule 12 and may not expand its remit, create subsidiaries, form partnerships with other entities, or delegate functions to external organisations without express primary legislation passed by Parliament.

(2) The UK National Investigations Corporation shall exercise exclusively the functions specified comprehensively in Schedule 13 and may not expand its remit, create subsidiaries, form partnerships with other entities, or delegate functions to external organisations without express primary legislation passed by Parliament.

(3) The UK Nuclear Development Corporation shall exercise exclusively the functions specified comprehensively in Schedule 14 and may not expand its remit, create subsidiaries, form partnerships with other entities, or delegate functions to external organisations without express primary legislation passed by Parliament.

(4) The UK Scientific Standards Corporation shall exercise exclusively the functions specified comprehensively in Schedule 15 and may not expand its remit, create subsidiaries, form partnerships with other entities, or delegate functions to external organisations without express primary legislation passed by Parliament.

(5) The UK Transport Safety Registry Corporation shall exercise exclusively the functions specified comprehensively in Schedule 16 and may not expand its remit, create subsidiaries, form partnerships with other entities, or delegate functions to external organisations without express primary legislation passed by Parliament.

23. Governance and commercial operation with external recruitment requirements

(1) Each strategic corporation shall have a board of not more than five directors appointed for competence in commercial management, a chief executive appointed by the board through competitive recruitment, articles of association drafted to prevent mission expansion beyond statutory functions, and comprehensive asset locks protecting public investment from private appropriation.

(2) Directors shall be appointed by the relevant Secretary of State exclusively from candidates with demonstrated commercial experience for terms not exceeding three years, with no renewals permitted under any circumstances, and no director, officer, employee, or consultant may have held employment in any abolished public body within the ten years preceding appointment.

(3) All staff must be recruited externally through competitive processes, with no transfer of employment from abolished bodies, no recognition of continuity of service from previous public sector employment, and no preferential treatment for former public sector employees.

(4) Each corporation must demonstrate commercial viability by recovering at least sixty per cent of costs through charges for services within thirty-six months of establishment, achieving full cost recovery within forty-eight months, or face automatic dissolution with functions lapsing permanently.

(5) Each corporation may charge government departments for services at full commercial rates and serve approved private sector customers, provided such customers are entities with ultimate beneficial ownership by British persons and services do not compromise national security as determined by the relevant Secretary of State.

(6) No foreign entity, government, or person may acquire any interest, shareholding, or influence in a strategic corporation, and all transactions above one hundred thousand pounds require prior Treasury approval with detailed beneficial ownership verification.

(7) Cross-subsidisation between government and commercial work is prohibited absolutely, with separate accounting for each revenue stream and independent audit verification that commercial work achieves break-even without government subsidy.

PART 8: MANDATORY MARKET MECHANISMS AND PROCUREMENT REFORM

24. Procurement hierarchy and comprehensive transparency requirements

(1) Before establishing any new function or service, Ministers must demonstrate through published evidence that they have offered the work to small British suppliers through competitive tender, allowed supplier consortia to bid with full transparency of ownership structures, proved conclusively that no British company can provide the service at comparable cost and quality, structured provision to generate revenue rather than require ongoing subsidy, and obtained independent verification of all cost and capability assessments.

(2) All procurement above ten thousand pounds must be openly advertised for a minimum of thirty days with published selection criteria, complete ownership transparency including ultimate beneficial ownership disclosed and verified, independent audits for all contracts over fifty thousand pounds, and public reporting of contract performance and value for money achieved.

(3) No government department may purchase goods or services from foreign suppliers where British alternatives exist at comparable cost and quality, with comparability determined by independent assessment and published justification required for any foreign procurement.

(4) All supplier ownership must be disclosed comprehensively with ultimate beneficial ownership verified to Treasury satisfaction, and any undisclosed connection to government officials, their families, or associates renders the contract void with immediate effect and recovery of all payments made.

(5) Government shareholding in service providers is limited to minority stakes not exceeding twenty-five per cent, with no voting control, board representation, or operational influence permitted beyond normal commercial investor rights.

24A. Contractor and consultancy anti-circumvention measures

(1) Any person who enters into contracts, consultancy arrangements, or service agreements that create functional continuity with abolished public bodies or facilitate administrative obstructionism commits an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand pounds, or both.

(2) All contracts for consultancy, advisory services, project delivery, or temporary staff services exceeding ten thousand pounds must include mandatory pre-approval assessment for functional continuity risk, with detailed analysis of whether the proposed services replicate abolished functions, employ former public body staff in similar roles, or create alternative mechanisms for continuing prohibited activities.

(3) Civil servants authorising contracts that subsequently prove to constitute functional continuity are personally liable for all costs incurred under such contracts, with automatic recovery from personal assets and dismissal for gross misconduct, regardless of claimed good faith or professional advice received.

(4) All contracts must include express termination clauses allowing immediate cancellation without penalty where functional continuity is subsequently identified, with contractors required to provide quarterly declarations that no services provided constitute reconstitution of abolished functions.

25. Revenue generation mandate with automatic dissolution mechanisms

- (1) Any new public function must be structured as a revenue-generating entity that charges users for services at full cost recovery rates, operates on strict commercial principles with independent financial oversight, and achieves cost recovery within thirty-six months of commencement or face automatic dissolution.
- (2) No new public body may be funded entirely by government grants except for genuine national security functions that cannot operate commercially due to classified nature, with such exemption requiring specific parliamentary approval and annual renewal.
- (3) All entities must achieve revenue covering at least sixty per cent of total costs within thirty-six months of establishment, with automatic dissolution for entities failing to meet this threshold and any taxpayer bailouts being deducted automatically from the relevant department's budget allocation.
- (4) Monthly financial reporting is mandatory for all public bodies, with real-time publication online of revenue, expenditure, cost recovery rates, and progress toward financial sustainability targets.

26. Market precedence principle with regulatory minimisation

- (1) No new regulatory framework may be established where existing civil remedies, common law protections, or market mechanisms provide adequate consumer and public protection, with adequate protection being determined by reference to comparable developed economies with less regulatory intervention.
- (2) No public service may be established where private providers can deliver equivalent services at comparable quality and cost, with

equivalence determined by independent assessment and regular review every two years.

(3) All continuing public functions must demonstrate market failure through rigorous economic analysis updated annually, generate revenue through user charges covering at least sixty per cent of costs, and face automatic review for privatisation or dissolution every three years.

PART 9: ELIMINATION OF BUREAUCRATIC EXPANSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE BLOAT

27. Prohibited organisational structures and employment restrictions

(1) No public body may establish, fund, or maintain through any mechanism programmes which substitute merit and qualification with favouritism in the performance of duties or maintenance of quotas based on protected characteristics, academic research or activism not directly required for statutory functions, policy development roles not directly related to operational delivery of statutory functions, communication departments exceeding two staff members, or consultancy budgets exceeding one per cent of total annual expenditure.

(2) No public body may employ persons in roles substantially different from their qualifications and demonstrated expertise unless such persons possess a proven track record of competence in the specific functions they are appointed to perform, with particular scrutiny applied to appointments where academic qualifications do not directly correspond to operational responsibilities.

(3) Working from home is prohibited for all public service employees except where operationally essential as determined by written approval from the responsible Minister, with such approval being exceptional and subject to monthly review and revocation.

(4) No public body may employ staff in anticipation of future functions, create positions not directly required for current statutory duties, maintain establishment levels above operational requirements, or engage temporary staff for periods exceeding six months without specific ministerial approval.

(5) Outsourcing of any functions prohibited under this section is banned absolutely, with no circumvention through external contractors, consultants, or service providers permitted under any circumstances.

28. Employment and remuneration restrictions with market-based determination

(1) Employment levels must correspond directly and proportionately to operational requirements and may not exceed minimum staffing necessary for statutory compliance and basic operational functionality.

(2) All remuneration shall be determined by the employing body with reference to comparable private sector rates for similar functions, with no collective bargaining agreements, pay review body recommendations, automatic progression systems, or enhanced benefits beyond statutory minimums.

(3) Performance-related pay, bonuses, and variable compensation are prohibited absolutely, and all employment is terminable on ninety days' notice for operational requirements or thirty days' notice for misconduct without enhanced compensation beyond statutory redundancy payments.

(4) No public body may provide benefits, allowances, or perquisites beyond those available to comparable private sector employees, with existing enhanced schemes being terminated upon this Act coming into force.

29. Administrative simplification and meeting restrictions

(1) No public body may establish committees, working groups, or advisory arrangements where decisions can be made by individual officials or contracted to external providers, and all temporary advisory groups are limited to thirty days duration with automatic dissolution unless Parliament approves extension by specific resolution.

(2) All meetings must have specified agendas distributed forty-eight hours in advance, strict time limits not exceeding two hours, recorded decision outcomes published within twenty-four hours, and absolute prohibition on follow-up meetings addressing the same subject matter.

(3) Consultation requirements are limited to thirty days maximum duration, and failure to respond within the prescribed period constitutes deemed acceptance of all proposals consulted upon.

(4) No consultation may seek views on matters of government policy already decided by Ministers, and all consultations must focus exclusively on implementation methods rather than policy objectives.

PART 10: PERSONAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND LIABILITY MEASURES

30. Personal civil liability and individual accountability enforcement

(1) Public service employees are personally liable for their own conduct and decisions, including decisions demonstrably beyond their delegated authority, negligent performance of duties causing financial loss to government, administrative obstructionism as defined in this Act, failure to implement this Act or ministerial directions, and costs arising directly from their misconduct or negligence. This liability extends exclusively to their personal actions and omissions, not to the conduct or decisions of the state, government, or other employees.

(2) Any person may pursue civil action against individual public service employees for breach of duty owed to the public arising from their personal conduct, with full cost recovery including legal expenses, provided such action is limited to one claim per complainant per calendar year and third-party legal funding is prohibited to prevent vexatious litigation.

(3) No public funds may be used to indemnify public service employees against personal liability under this section for their own conduct, and such liability requires personal payment from the employee's own resources, refundable only upon complete acquittal after exhausting all appeals.

(4) Insurance against liability under this section is prohibited and any such insurance contract is void and unenforceable, with public service employees bearing full personal financial risk for their own official conduct.

(5) Public service employees may not accept employment, consultancy, directorship, or any remunerated position with any public body, entity

exercising public functions, contractor providing services to government, or organisation that was subject to their official duties or influence during their employment for a period of two years following termination of their public service employment, with breach constituting a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding fifty thousand pounds, or both.

30A. Mandatory post-employment disclosure and monitoring

(1) All persons employed by abolished public bodies must provide detailed quarterly reports of employment activities for ten years following abolition, including job titles, duties, employers, clients, deliverables, and any activity that could constitute functional continuity with previous public service roles.

(2) An independent Ethics Vetting Authority may be established as a Community Interest Company appointed by Treasury through competitive tender shall review all post-employment arrangements for potential functional continuity, with power to prohibit employment arrangements that breach the prohibitions in this Act.

(3) Former public service employees bear the burden of proving that new employment arrangements do not constitute functional continuity where the Ethics Vetting Authority identifies potential overlap exceeding twenty-five per cent between previous and subsequent roles.

(4) Breach of reporting requirements or provision of false information constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding fifty thousand pounds, or both, with automatic disqualification from any public sector engagement for twenty-five years.

PART 11: CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND STRICT ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS

31. Offence of administrative obstructionism with documented evidence requirements

(1) A person commits an offence if they engage in administrative obstructionism as comprehensively defined in section 2, including but not limited to any practice listed exhaustively in Schedule 1 or any conduct that delays implementation of government policy or this Act beyond reasonable operational requirements.

(2) The offence requires proof of wilful obstructive conduct evidenced by a documented pattern of behaviour demonstrating deliberate intent to obstruct rather than genuine operational difficulties, reasonable disagreement with policy implementation methods, or good faith attempts to ensure legal compliance.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds, or both, and on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand pounds, or both.

(4) Any person found guilty under this section is barred from government employment or employment with any entity exercising public functions for a period of twenty-five years from the date of conviction.

(5) Appeals may be made to the Crown Court against conviction under this section, with defendants entitled to full legal representation and the prosecution required to prove wilful conduct beyond reasonable doubt.

(6) In cases involving classified materials or intelligence operations, external investigators may be appointed by the court to ensure proper

consideration of sensitive evidence whilst maintaining national security requirements.

(7) Automatic financial penalties of ten thousand pounds per day apply for any delay beyond statutory deadlines or reasonable operational timeframes, with such penalties being deducted directly from salary and benefits without requiring separate proceedings, subject to appeal for manifest error or exceptional circumstances.

32. Prohibition on lawfare and false accusations with comprehensive protections

(1) Any person in a position of public authority who deliberately misuses legal processes, administrative procedures, investigative powers, or regulatory mechanisms to pursue personal vendettas, ideological objectives, or harassment campaigns against individuals, rather than legitimate enforcement of law or policy, commits an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand pounds, or both.

(2) Any person who makes false accusations of obstructionism under this Act for purposes of harassment, personal advancement, or to settle personal disputes commits an offence with identical penalties to those specified in subsection (1).

(3) These provisions are subject to the protections afforded to intelligence officers and their handlers under the Covert Human Intelligence Sources (Criminal Conduct) Act 2021 when acting within their properly authorised duties and in accordance with the statutory safeguards established in that Act.

(4) Prosecutions under this section require approval from the Director of Public Prosecutions and must demonstrate clear evidence of misuse of

powers for improper purposes, with full consideration given to the legitimate exercise of official duties and reasonable enforcement actions.

33. Civil penalties and progressive enforcement measures

(1) Administrative penalties apply following due process through the assessment procedures established under section 16 as follows: first substantiated finding of obstructionism results in formal written warning and performance monitoring for six months, second substantiated finding results in salary reduction equivalent to one grade for twelve months and mandatory retraining, third substantiated finding results in dismissal with statutory redundancy payments only and disqualification from public employment for ten years, with senior officials of Grade 6 equivalent and above facing immediate dismissal and twenty-five year disqualification following any substantiated finding of obstructionism.

(2) All penalties specified in subsection (1) are implemented following completion of the assessment process established under section 16, which must include opportunity for the accused to present evidence and representation, with appeal rights to the Crown Court for procedural unfairness, actions exceeding statutory authority, manifest irrationality, or substantial new evidence, and with penalties suspended pending determination of any appeal lodged within fourteen days of the assessment decision.

(3) Financial penalties under section 31(7) are enforceable as civil debts without limitation period, with compound interest at fifteen per cent per annum and full recovery costs charged to the penalised individual, subject to appeal for manifest error.

34. Whistleblower protections and financial incentives for compliance reporting

(1) Anonymous reporting of violations of this Act may be made to a dedicated parliamentary telephone line and online portal, with financial rewards of fifty thousand pounds for substantiated reports leading to successful prosecutions and two hundred thousand pounds for reports resulting in criminal convictions under this Act.

(2) Retaliation against any person making reports under this section constitutes a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with prosecution requiring proof of deliberate retaliation rather than coincidental adverse treatment.

(3) Protection applies to any disclosure made in good faith regarding violations of this Act, administrative obstructionism, or attempts to circumvent the requirements of this legislation, regardless of the seniority of persons involved or the sensitivity of information disclosed, subject to existing statutory protections for national security information.

PART 12: CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND LEGAL SUPREMACY

35. Limited judicial review with constitutional protections

(1) Courts may review decisions under this Act only for procedural unfairness in the conduct of assessment processes or administrative procedures, actions exceeding the statutory authority granted by this Act (*ultra vires*), or decisions that are manifestly irrational based on the evidence available at the time.

(2) All other forms of judicial review are excluded, including but not limited to challenges based on proportionality, legitimate expectation, or policy disagreement, except for clerical errors in the identification of bodies in Schedules 2 to 8, which jurisdiction is limited exclusively to correcting demonstrable misidentification of entity names or designations.

(3) This section does not disapply the Human Rights Act 1998 sections 6 to 9 unless explicitly stated elsewhere in this Act, and fundamental rights protections remain in force subject to the specific limitations established herein.

(4) Any court order, judgment, injunction, or direction that would prevent the implementation of this Act's core objectives is subject to immediate appeal to the Court of Appeal, with proceedings expedited and determined within thirty days.

36. Override of conflicting legislation with limited scope

(1) This Act overrides conflicting provisions of other enactments only where explicitly specified, including Employment Rights Act 1996 unfair dismissal provisions for employment governed by this Act, Data Protection Act 2018 processing restrictions for compliance and enforcement activities under this Act, and Equality Act 2010 public sector

equality duty for decisions made pursuant to this Act's specific requirements.

(2) Core rights under the Human Rights Act 1998 sections 2 to 5 establishing the interpretative framework and fundamental protections remain unaffected except where specific limitations are expressly established in this Act.

(3) This Act takes precedence over retained European Union law only to the extent necessary for achieving its stated objectives of reducing bureaucratic expansion and ensuring market-based provision of services.

37. International obligations and diplomatic considerations

(1) This Act takes precedence over international treaty obligations only where compliance with such obligations would fundamentally prevent the achievement of this Act's core objectives of reducing public body numbers and ensuring commercial provision of services.

(2) Before taking any action that would require withdrawal from or breach of international treaties, the government must consult Parliament through a formal written statement explaining the necessity for such action and providing opportunity for parliamentary debate within thirty days.

(3) Any court, tribunal, arbitration body, or international dispute resolution mechanism purporting to review the operation of this Act shall be given due consideration, with the United Kingdom maintaining its international law obligations except where fundamental conflicts arise with the operation of this legislation.

38. Devolution cooperation and territorial application

(1) This Act applies throughout the United Kingdom but requires meaningful consultation with devolved administrations before

implementing changes that would significantly affect devolved functions or responsibilities.

(2) Devolved administrations may request modifications to the application of this Act for non-reserved matters, with such requests being given serious consideration unless they would undermine national security, economic unity, or the fundamental objectives of reducing bureaucratic expansion.

(3) Where devolved bodies perform functions that are replicated at the United Kingdom level, preference shall be given to maintaining United Kingdom-wide provision with appropriate devolved input rather than parallel structures.

PART 13: DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION AND CONSTITUTIONAL ENTRENCHMENT

39. Democratic protection and renewal requirements

(1) Any attempt to repeal or fundamentally amend this Act must be supported either by a specific commitment in the manifesto of the governing party at a general election, followed by a simple majority vote in both Houses of Parliament, or by approval in a United Kingdom-wide referendum with a simple majority of votes cast.

(2) This Act shall expire automatically ten years from the date of Royal Assent unless renewed by a simple majority vote in both Houses of Parliament, ensuring regular democratic review of its provisions and continued public support for its objectives.

(3) Any renewal of this Act must include a comprehensive review of its effectiveness in achieving the stated objectives of reducing bureaucratic expansion, improving public service efficiency, and ensuring market-based provision of services.

40. Extent and final provisions

(1) This Act extends to England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland in its entirety, establishing a unified framework for public administration reform throughout the United Kingdom.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall be interpreted and applied to achieve the fundamental objective of minimising state intervention, maximising market provision, and preventing bureaucratic expansion whilst maintaining democratic accountability and constitutional protections.

(3) This Act comes into force in accordance with the provisions of section 1, with implementation phased to ensure orderly transition whilst achieving rapid reduction in bureaucratic structures and costs.

SCHEDULE 1: COMPREHENSIVE PROHIBITED OBSTRUCTIONIST PRACTICES

The following practices constitute administrative obstructionism under this Act when evidenced by documented patterns of wilful behaviour demonstrating deliberate intent to obstruct rather than genuine operational difficulties:

Procedural Manipulation and Delay Tactics

- Creating unnecessary approval stages, review processes, or clearance mechanisms beyond statutory requirements or reasonable operational necessity
- Requiring written orders, formal documentation, or bureaucratic processes for routine operational matters that can be handled through normal management direction
- Establishing committees, working groups, or consultation processes for decisions that can reasonably be made by individual officials or existing management structures
- Prolonging consultations, reviews, or decision-making processes beyond statutory minimums or reasonable operational timeframes without objective justification
- Implementing additional review processes, quality assurance mechanisms, or oversight procedures not required by law or reasonable operational standards
- Demanding perfect compliance with trivial procedural requirements whilst ignoring substantive policy objectives or operational efficiency
- Applying regulations, procedures, or requirements beyond their intended scope, purpose, or reasonable interpretation to create unnecessary barriers

- Creating parallel approval systems, duplicate oversight mechanisms, or redundant administrative processes that impede rather than facilitate effective governance
- Requiring multiple sign-offs, approvals, or authorisations for simple administrative decisions that fall within normal operational authority
- Establishing formal procedures, documentation requirements, or approval processes where informal resolution or direct management instruction is adequate and appropriate

Information Obstruction and Selective Disclosure

- Withholding relevant information from Ministers, Parliament, or the public that would facilitate informed decision-making or policy implementation
- Providing incomplete briefings, selective data presentation, or partial information that misrepresents the full picture of policy options or operational realities
- Emphasising minor difficulties, theoretical problems, or potential complications whilst ignoring practical solutions or straightforward implementation approaches
- Creating false urgency, artificially inflating complexity, or exaggerating difficulties to discourage policy implementation or administrative reform
- Overwhelming recipients with irrelevant information, excessive detail, or administrative complexity to obscure key policy points or decision requirements
- Delaying responses to ministerial requests, parliamentary questions, or public information requests beyond reasonable timeframes without operational justification

- Mischaracterising policy options, their likely consequences, operational requirements, or implementation feasibility to influence decision-making inappropriately
- Filtering information to support predetermined bureaucratic positions, administrative preferences, or resistance to policy changes directed by Ministers

Resource and Function Expansion Beyond Statutory Authority

- Creating additional posts, positions, or roles without clear operational justification or statutory authority for expanded establishment
- Expanding organisational remits, functional responsibilities, or operational scope beyond statutory requirements or ministerial direction
- Establishing duplicative oversight mechanisms, control systems, or administrative processes that replicate existing capabilities unnecessarily
- Developing internal procedures, administrative requirements, or compliance mechanisms that exceed legal obligations or reasonable operational standards
- Creating specialist roles, advisory positions, or management functions that duplicate existing capabilities available elsewhere in government or commercially
- Establishing advisory functions, consultancy capabilities, or expertise that is readily available through commercial providers or existing public bodies
- Transferring responsibilities between organisational units to create additional management layers, administrative complexity, or bureaucratic expansion

- Building administrative empires through incremental scope expansion, function creep, or gradual assumption of responsibilities beyond statutory authority

Circumvention and Evasion of Legal Requirements

- Creative interpretation of legislation, regulations, or ministerial directions to expand rather than restrict bureaucratic scope or administrative authority
- Establishing informal processes, working arrangements, or administrative practices to bypass formal accountability mechanisms or ministerial oversight
- Delegating decisions, responsibilities, or authority to avoid personal accountability or institutional responsibility for implementation of government policy
- Using external consultancy arrangements, partnership agreements, or contractual relationships to maintain abolished functions or circumvent legal restrictions
- Transferring resources, capabilities, personnel, or operational capacity to preserve bureaucratic functions scheduled for abolition or elimination
- Creating alternative organisational structures, legal entities, or administrative arrangements to circumvent compliance with this Act
- Forming partnerships, alliances, joint ventures, or collaborative arrangements to continue prohibited activities through alternative mechanisms
- Restructuring operations, reorganising functions, or redesignating activities to avoid compliance obligations whilst maintaining substantive administrative capacity

Legal and Professional Obstruction Tactics

- Invoking professional body guidance, ethical codes, or best practice standards not established in primary legislation to justify delay or non-compliance with ministerial direction
- Creating internal legal compliance checklists or approval processes exceeding statutory requirements or established Cabinet Office guidance
- Demanding written ministerial direction for routine operational matters previously handled through normal management processes
- Establishing ethics committees, advisory panels, or review groups not specifically required by statute to assess policy implementation decisions
- Requiring legal sign-off or risk assessment for policy implementation where no specific legal impediment has been identified by qualified legal counsel
- Circulating internal guidance, briefing notes, or compliance advice designed to discourage or complicate policy implementation
- Invoking data protection, equality impact assessment, or consultation requirements beyond statutory minimums to delay implementation
- Creating artificial legal barriers through extrapolation of general statutory duties to specific operational contexts where no clear legal obligation exists

SCHEDULE 2: CABINET OFFICE BODIES TO BE ABOLISHED

The following Cabinet Office bodies are abolished upon this Part coming into force:

Academy for Social Justice; Active Travel England; Advisory Committee on Business Appointments; Arm's Length Body Review Implementation Team; Better Regulation Executive; Cabinet Office Propriety and Ethics Team; Central Digital and Data Office; Centre for Connected and Autonomous Vehicles; Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation; Civil Service Commission; Civil Service Employee Policy; Committee on Standards in Public Life; Crown Commercial Service; Digital Economy Unit; Digital Identity and Attributes Trust Framework; Disability Unit; Efficiency and Reform Group; Emergency Planning College; EU Exit Operations Committee; European Union (Withdrawal) Act Implementation Taskforce; Frontier AI Taskforce; Geospatial Commission; Government Communication Service; Government Digital Service; Government Internal Audit Agency; Government Legal Department; Government Office for Science; Government Property Agency; Government Security Group; Honours and Appointments Secretariat; Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner; Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation; Infrastructure and Projects Authority; Innovation Growth Team; Intelligence and Security Committee; Joint Nature Conservation Committee; National Cyber Security Centre; National Infrastructure Commission; National Leadership Centre; National Protective Security Authority; Office for Artificial Intelligence; Office of the Parliamentary Counsel; Open Public Services; Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman; Prime Minister's Delivery Unit; Priority Outcomes Board; Prosperity Fund; Public Sector Fraud Authority; Race Disparity Unit; Registrar of Consultant Lobbyists; Social Mobility Commission; UK Space Agency.

SCHEDULE 3: CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SPECIALIST BODIES TO BE ABOLISHED

The following clinical medicine and specialist bodies are abolished upon this Part coming into force: Academy of Medical Royal Colleges; Care Quality Commission; Clinical Human Research Authority; Commission on Human Medicines; Council for Healthcare Regulatory Excellence; Dental Practice Board; General Chiropractic Council; General Dental Council; General Medical Council; General Optical Council; General Osteopathic Council; General Pharmaceutical Council; Health Education England; Health Research Authority; Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership; Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority; Human Tissue Authority; Independent Reconfiguration Panel; Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation; Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency; Monitor; National Clinical Assessment Service; National Health Service Blood and Transplant; National Health Service Business Services Authority; National Health Service Counter Fraud Authority; National Health Service Digital; National Health Service England; National Health Service Improvement; National Health Service Litigation Authority; National Health Service Pay Review Body; National Health Service Prescription Services; National Health Service Protect; National Health Service Resolution; National Health Service Supply Chain; National Health Service Trust Development Authority; National Institute for Health and Care Excellence; National Institute for Health and Care Research; National Patient Safety Agency; NHS Foundation Trust; Nursing and Midwifery Council; Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee; Professional Standards Authority for Health and Social Care; Public Health England; Review Body on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration; Special Health Authority; UK Health Security Agency; Veterinary Medicines Directorate.

SCHEDULE 4: DEFENCE BODIES TO BE ABOLISHED

The following Defence bodies are abolished upon this Part coming into force (excluding those with genuine military operational functions): Advisory Committee on Conscientious Objectors; Armed Forces Pay Review Body; Army Base Repair Organisation; Army Training and Recruiting Agency; Atomic Weapons Establishment; Defence Academy; Defence Aviation Repair Agency; Defence Bills Agency; Defence Business Services; Defence Communications Services Agency; Defence Construction; Defence Estates; Defence Evaluation and Research Agency; Defence Export Services Organisation; Defence Geographic and Imagery Intelligence Agency; Defence Housing Executive; Defence Infrastructure Organisation; Defence Intelligence; Defence Medical Services; Defence Procurement Agency; Defence Science and Technology Group; Defence Science and Technology Laboratory; Defence Storage and Distribution Agency; Defence Support Group; Defence Transport and Movements Agency; Defence Vetting Agency; Duke of York's Royal Military School; Fleet Air Arm Museum; Forces Help to Buy; Headquarters Land Forces; Headquarters Strike Command; Historic Military Aviation Society; Military Aviation Authority; Ministry of Defence Fire Service; Ministry of Defence Guard Service; Ministry of Defence Police; National Army Museum; National Museum of the Royal Navy; Naval Recruitment and Training Agency; Queen Victoria School; Royal Air Force Museum; Royal Marines Museum; Royal Naval Museum; Single Service Pension Scheme; UK Hydrographic Office.

SCHEDULE 5: JUSTICE BODIES TO BE ABOLISHED

The following Justice bodies are abolished upon this Part coming into force:

Administrative Court; Administrative Justice Council; Advisory Panel on Judicial Diversity; Appeals Service; Commission for Judicial Appointments; Criminal Cases Review Commission; Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority; Crown Court; Disclosure and Barring Service; Employment Tribunals; Family Court; First-tier Tribunal; HM Courts and Tribunals Service; HM Crown Prosecution Service; HM Inspectorate of Court Administration; HM Inspectorate of Probation; HM Inspectorate of Prisons; HM Prison and Probation Service; Immigration and Asylum Chamber; Immigration Services Tribunal; Judicial Appointments Commission; Judicial College; Judicial Conduct Investigations Office; Judicial Office; Law Commission; Legal Aid Agency; Legal Services Board; Legal Services Commission; Magistrates' Courts; Mental Health Review Tribunal; National Offender Management Service; Office for Legal Complaints; Office of the Public Guardian; Parole Board; Prison Service; Probation Service; Public Defender Service; Sentencing Council; Social Entitlement Chamber; Tax and Chancery Chamber; Tribunal Procedure Committee; Upper Tribunal.

SCHEDULE 6: DEFRA BODIES TO BE ABOLISHED

The following DEFRA bodies are abolished upon this Part coming into force (excluding those transferring to strategic corporations): Agricultural and Horticultural Development Board; Agricultural Dwelling House Advisory Committee; Agricultural Land Tribunal; Agricultural Wages Board; Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board; Animal and Plant Health Agency; Animal Welfare Committee; British Cattle Movement Service; Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science; Committee on Carcinogenicity of Chemicals in Food; Committee on Mutagenicity of Chemicals in Food; Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food; Consumer and Environment Data; Covent Garden Market Authority; Drought Management Team; Environment Agency; Farm Animal Welfare Committee; Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management; Food and Environment Research Agency; Food Standards Agency; Forestry Commission; Great Britain Non-native Species Secretariat; Independent Agricultural Appeal Panel; Joint Nature Conservation Committee; Marine and Fisheries Agency; Marine Management Organisation; National Forest Company; Natural England; Plant Health Service; Plant Variety Rights Office; Regional Flood and Coastal Committee; Royal Botanic Gardens Kew; Rural Development Programme for England; Rural Payments Agency; Sea Fish Industry Authority; Single Payment Scheme; Sustainable Development Commission; Tree Health Commission; Veterinary Laboratories Agency; Veterinary Medicines Directorate.

SCHEDULE 7: GENERAL ABOLITIONS

The following bodies from various other departments are abolished upon this Part coming into force: Academy for Social Justice; Active Travel England; Advisory Committee on Animal Feedingstuffs; Advisory Committee on Business Appointments; Advisory Committee on Clinical Impact Awards; Advisory Committee on Conscientious Objectors; Advisory Committee on Novel Foods and Processes; Advisory Committee on Releases to the Environment; Advisory Committee on the Microbiological Safety of Food; Advisory Committees on Justices of the Peace; Advisory Group on Military and Emergency Response Medicine; Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service; Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute (Northern Ireland); Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board; AI Security Institute; Animals in Science Committee; Armed Forces' Pay Review Body; Arts and Humanities Research Council; Arts Council England; Arts Council of Northern Ireland; Arts Council of Wales; Biometrics and Forensics Ethics Group; Biometrics and Surveillance Camera Commissioner; Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council; Boundary Commission for England; Boundary Commission for Northern Ireland; Boundary Commission for Scotland; Boundary Commission for Wales; British Transport Police Authority; Building Digital UK; Cafcass; Careers Wales; Central Advisory Committee on Compensation; Central Arbitration Committee; Centre for Climate and Health Security; Centre for Connected and Autonomous Vehicles; Certification Officer; Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel; Civil Justice Council; Civil Nuclear Constabulary; Civil Nuclear Police Authority; Civil Procedure Rule Committee; Civil Service Commission; Civil Service Fast Stream; Civil Service Group; College of Policing; Commission for Countering Extremism; Commissioner for Public Appointments; Committee on Climate Change; Committee on Fuel Poverty; Committee on Mutagenicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment; Committee on Standards in Public Life; Committee on Toxicity of Chemicals in Food, Consumer Products and the Environment; Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the UK; Competition and Markets Authority; Competition Appeal Tribunal; Competition

Service; Construction Industry Training Board; Consumer Council for Water; Copyright Tribunal; Council for Science and Technology; Criminal Cases Review Commission; Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority; Criminal Procedure Rule Committee; Crossrail International; Crown Commercial Service; Crown Prosecution Service; Defence Academy of the United Kingdom; Defence and Security Media Advisory Committee; Department for Communities (Northern Ireland); Department for Infrastructure (Northern Ireland); Department for the Economy (Northern Ireland); Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (Northern Ireland); Department of Education (Northern Ireland); Department of Finance (Northern Ireland); Department of Health (Northern Ireland); Department of Justice (Northern Ireland); Disability Unit (CS); Disabled Persons Transport Advisory Committee; Economic and Social Research Council; Employment Agency Standards Inspectorate; Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council; Engineering Construction Industry Training Board; English Institute of Sport; Equality and Human Rights Commission; Estyn; Evaluation Task Force; Export Control Joint Unit; Export Guarantees Advisory Council; Family Justice Council; Family Procedure Rule Committee; Financial Conduct Authority; Financial Reporting Council; Forensic Science Regulator; Forestry Commission; Forestry England; Further Education Commissioner; Gambling Commission; Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority.

SCHEDULE 8: DEVOLVED BODIES SUBJECT TO TERMINATION TRIGGERS

The following devolved bodies dissolve automatically upon devolution reversal as specified in section 14: Audit Scotland; Care Inspectorate; Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland; Commissioner for Ethical Standards in Public Life in Scotland; Creative Scotland; Education Scotland; Healthcare Improvement Scotland; Historic Environment Scotland; Housing and Property Chamber; Information Commissioner Scotland; Lands Tribunal for Scotland; Mental Welfare Commission for Scotland; National Records of Scotland; NatureScot; Public Health Scotland; Revenue Scotland; Scottish Ambulance Service; Scottish Children's Reporter Administration; Scottish Court Service; Scottish Criminal Cases Review Commission; Scottish Environment Protection Agency; Scottish Fire and Rescue Service; Scottish Forestry; Scottish Housing Regulator; Scottish Legal Aid Board; Scottish Legal Complaints Commission; Scottish Police Authority; Scottish Public Services Ombudsman; Scottish Qualifications Authority; Scottish Social Services Council; Skills Development Scotland; Social Security Scotland; Standards Commission for Scotland; Transport Scotland; Tribunal Service Scotland; Water Industry Commission for Scotland; Audit Wales; Natural Resources Wales.

SCHEDULE 9: ENACTMENTS TO BE REPEALED

[Comprehensive list of primary and secondary legislation establishing all abolished bodies, including founding Acts, statutory instruments, and related regulatory frameworks]

OMITTED FOR BREVITY

SCHEDULE 10: TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS

Functions transferring to Strategic Corporations

- **British Earth Sciences Corporation** receives: geological survey, meteorological services, environmental monitoring, and mapping functions as detailed in Schedule 12
- **UK National Investigations Corporation** receives: serious fraud investigation, accident investigation, and regulatory enforcement functions as detailed in Schedule 13
- **UK Nuclear Development Corporation** receives: nuclear regulation, radioactive waste management, and nuclear safety functions as detailed in Schedule 14
- **UK Scientific Standards Corporation** receives: medicines regulation, food safety, product testing, and standards verification functions as detailed in Schedule 15
- **UK Transport Safety Registry Corporation** receives: vehicle licensing, transport safety investigation, and operator certification functions as detailed in Schedule 16

Functions transferring to existing departments

- Immigration and border control functions transfer to Home Office
- International development functions transfer to Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
- Competition enforcement transfers to Department for Business and Trade
- Employment tribunal functions transfer to Ministry of Justice

Functions lapsing permanently

- All advisory, consultative, and policy development functions not expressly transferred
- Social research and equality monitoring activities
- Non-essential regulatory oversight and inspection functions
- International cooperation and treaty implementation bodies

SCHEDULE 11: MILITARY FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED FROM CIVILIAN CONTROL

All intelligence analysis functions currently in Cabinet Office transferred to Defence Intelligence; Cybersecurity operations transferred to military cyber command; Strategic threat assessment transferred to Joint Intelligence Committee under military leadership; Weapons procurement oversight transferred to Defence Equipment & Support under military command; Counter-terrorism planning transferred to Special Forces command structure.

SCHEDULE 12: BRITISH EARTH SCIENCES CORPORATION FUNCTIONS

Exclusive Functions (no expansion permitted)

- Geological surveys, mapping services, and terrain analysis covering United Kingdom territory, territorial waters, continental shelf areas, and British overseas territories, including subsurface investigations, rock formation analysis, mineral deposit identification, and comprehensive geological hazard assessment using established scientific methodologies and internationally recognised surveying standards.
- Seismic monitoring networks, earthquake detection systems, and geological hazard evaluation services providing real-time monitoring, risk assessment, and technical analysis of seismic activity, ground stability, landslide potential, and geological threats to infrastructure within United Kingdom jurisdiction and territorial boundaries.
- Groundwater monitoring programmes, aquifer management systems, and water resource assessment services encompassing hydrogeological surveys, water quality testing, abstraction licensing technical support, and comprehensive evaluation of underground water resources according to established hydrological standards and environmental protection requirements.
- Mineral resource assessment, extraction licensing technical support services, and geological evaluation activities covering mineral exploration data analysis, resource quantification, extraction feasibility assessment, and technical advice for licensing applications within United Kingdom territorial jurisdiction and continental shelf areas.
- Environmental monitoring services for air quality measurement, water quality analysis, and soil contamination assessment using standardised testing protocols, certified analytical methods, and comprehensive

environmental data collection covering atmospheric conditions, surface water systems, and terrestrial contamination within United Kingdom boundaries.

- Meteorological forecasting services, climate data collection systems, and weather monitoring networks providing comprehensive weather prediction, climatic analysis, atmospheric research, and meteorological data services for governmental, commercial, and public safety applications within United Kingdom territorial jurisdiction.
- Flood forecasting systems, coastal erosion monitoring programmes, and natural disaster risk assessment services providing predictive modelling, early warning systems, hazard mapping, and technical risk evaluation for flooding, coastal change, and weather-related natural hazards affecting United Kingdom territory.
- Hydrographic surveys of United Kingdom coastal waters, inland waterways, and territorial seas, including bathymetric mapping, navigation chart production, marine habitat mapping, and comprehensive surveying services for maritime safety, coastal management, and marine resource evaluation within British territorial waters.
- Ordnance survey mapping services, geographic information systems development, and spatial data provision covering topographical mapping, digital cartography, geographic database management, and location-based information services for governmental, commercial, and public applications within United Kingdom territorial boundaries.
- Marine environmental research, oceanographic monitoring, and marine resource assessment services encompassing coastal water quality monitoring, marine ecosystem evaluation, fisheries science support, and comprehensive oceanographic data collection within United Kingdom territorial waters and exclusive economic zone areas.

Prohibited Activities (criminal offence to undertake)

- Policy development, strategic planning, or governmental advisory services that extend beyond technical data provision, scientific analysis, and factual reporting into policy formulation, political recommendations, or strategic decision-making affecting governmental priorities, regulatory frameworks, or public administration approaches.
- Regulatory decision-making, enforcement activities, or administrative functions extending beyond technical assessment and scientific evaluation into regulatory authority, compliance enforcement, penalty imposition, or administrative adjudication affecting private sector operations or individual rights and obligations.
- International climate negotiations, diplomatic representation, or treaty development activities extending beyond technical data exchange, scientific cooperation agreements, and professional standards harmonisation into diplomatic negotiations, policy representation, or political advocacy affecting United Kingdom international relationships and commitments.
- Social research programmes, economic analysis activities, or behavioural studies investigating demographic patterns, societal trends, economic impacts, or human behavioural factors not directly related to earth sciences technical requirements, geological assessment, or environmental monitoring within established scientific parameters.
- Urban planning advice, development consultation services, or spatial planning activities extending beyond technical geological assessment, environmental data provision, and hazard evaluation into planning policy development, development approval processes, or land use decision-making affecting private property rights or local authority responsibilities.

SCHEDULE 13: UK NATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS CORPORATION FUNCTIONS

Exclusive Functions (no expansion permitted)

- Serious fraud investigation services for financial crimes exceeding ten million pounds in value, including complex financial analysis, forensic accounting, asset tracing, and comprehensive investigation capabilities covering sophisticated fraudulent schemes, corporate malfeasance, and large-scale financial crime requiring specialised technical expertise and multi-jurisdictional coordination.
- Cross-border financial crime investigation requiring specialised technical capabilities, international cooperation protocols, and advanced analytical techniques covering money laundering, terrorism financing, sanctions evasion, and complex financial crimes spanning multiple jurisdictions with significant technical complexity requiring dedicated investigative resources.
- Corporate malfeasance investigation for cases involving significant public interest, including director misconduct, corporate governance failures, market manipulation, and business fraud affecting public confidence, investor protection, or economic stability requiring independent investigation capabilities and specialised corporate crime expertise.
- Accident investigation services for transport incidents, industrial accidents, and public safety emergencies resulting in fatalities or serious injuries, including technical analysis, evidence collection, cause determination, and comprehensive investigation reporting covering aviation, maritime, rail, road transport, and major industrial accidents.
- Regulatory enforcement investigation services where criminal prosecution may result, including evidence gathering, case preparation, and investigative support for regulatory violations with potential criminal

liability, covering serious breaches of safety regulations, environmental crimes, and regulatory offences requiring criminal investigation standards.

- Inspection services for high-risk industries with significant public safety implications, including nuclear facilities, chemical plants, major infrastructure projects, and hazardous industrial operations requiring specialised safety expertise, technical assessment capabilities, and comprehensive risk evaluation methodologies.
- Anti-corruption investigations involving public officials, misuse of public funds, and abuse of public office, including evidence gathering, financial analysis, and comprehensive investigation services covering bribery, embezzlement, procurement fraud, and other corruption offences affecting public administration and governmental integrity.
- Health and safety investigation services for workplace fatalities, serious injuries, and major safety incidents requiring independent investigation capabilities, technical expertise, and comprehensive analysis of causation factors, safety management failures, and regulatory compliance issues affecting worker protection and public safety.
- Professional standards investigation for regulated professions and licensed activities, including misconduct investigations, competency assessments, and disciplinary support services covering healthcare professionals, legal practitioners, financial services, and other regulated sectors requiring independent investigation and professional standards enforcement.
- Independent complaints investigation for public services involving potential criminal conduct, including misconduct investigations, evidence gathering, and case preparation covering police misconduct, public sector corruption, and serious service failures requiring independent oversight and investigation capabilities beyond internal disciplinary processes.

Prohibited Activities (criminal offence to undertake)

- Policy development, strategic planning, or regulatory standard-setting activities that extend beyond factual investigation, evidence analysis, and technical assessment into policy formulation, regulatory framework development, or strategic guidance affecting governmental decision-making, legislative priorities, or administrative policy directions.
- Routine inspections, general oversight functions, or administrative monitoring activities not directly linked to specific safety risks, incident investigation, or criminal investigation requirements, including general compliance monitoring, performance assessment, or administrative review functions available through normal regulatory or management processes.
- Administrative reviews, general oversight functions, or bureaucratic monitoring activities extending beyond specific investigation requirements into general performance assessment, policy review, or administrative evaluation functions that duplicate existing oversight mechanisms or expand beyond investigative expertise and technical capabilities.
- Ombudsman services, minor complaints handling, or general service quality investigation covering routine service delivery issues, administrative disputes, or customer service complaints not involving potential criminal conduct, serious safety violations, or significant public interest requiring specialised investigation capabilities and technical expertise.
- General audit functions, performance review services, or administrative assessment activities not directly related to criminal investigation, serious safety incidents, or specific regulatory enforcement actions requiring independent investigation, including routine financial audits, operational reviews, or performance monitoring available through existing audit and oversight mechanisms.

SCHEDULE 14: UK NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION FUNCTIONS

Exclusive Functions (no expansion permitted)

- Nuclear facility safety regulation, licensing services, and technical oversight covering reactor operations, nuclear installations, radioactive material handling, and comprehensive safety assessment for all nuclear facilities within United Kingdom jurisdiction, including power stations, research reactors, fuel cycle facilities, and nuclear waste management installations according to internationally recognised nuclear safety standards.
- Radioactive waste management services, disposal planning coordination, and contamination monitoring programmes covering low-level, intermediate-level, and high-level radioactive waste treatment, storage, transportation, and permanent disposal solutions, including comprehensive environmental monitoring and contamination assessment within United Kingdom territorial boundaries and territorial waters.
- Nuclear technology research, development programmes, and technical assessment services covering reactor design, fuel technology, safety systems, and nuclear engineering solutions for civilian nuclear applications, including research reactor operations, fuel cycle technology development, and nuclear safety system advancement according to established nuclear research protocols.
- Nuclear power station operation support, maintenance services, and technical assistance programmes covering reactor operations, safety system maintenance, operational training, and technical expertise provision for nuclear electricity generation facilities within United Kingdom jurisdiction, including life extension, performance optimisation, and safety enhancement services.

- Nuclear decommissioning project management, technical implementation services, and site remediation programmes covering end-of-life reactor dismantling, radioactive material removal, site cleanup, and comprehensive decommissioning activities for nuclear facilities requiring specialised technical expertise and project management capabilities according to nuclear decommissioning standards.
- Nuclear defence programme technical support services covering civilian aspects of nuclear defence infrastructure, including technical assessment, safety oversight, and engineering support for defence-related nuclear facilities, excluding weapons development, operational military nuclear systems, and classified military nuclear technologies under direct military command and control.
- International nuclear cooperation programmes, safeguards compliance services, and technical exchange activities covering nuclear non-proliferation, International Atomic Energy Agency cooperation, bilateral nuclear agreements, and technical cooperation in civilian nuclear technology development according to international nuclear cooperation protocols and treaty obligations.
- Nuclear emergency response planning, coordination services, and technical expertise provision covering nuclear accident response, radiological emergency planning, emergency exercise development, and technical support for nuclear emergency management affecting public safety and environmental protection within United Kingdom territorial jurisdiction.
- Nuclear transport safety regulation, specialised transport certification, and radioactive material transportation oversight covering packaging standards, transport licensing, route approval, and comprehensive safety assessment for radioactive material movement within United Kingdom

territory and territorial waters according to nuclear transport safety regulations.

- Nuclear skills development programmes, technical training services, and professional development activities covering nuclear engineering, radiation protection, nuclear safety, and specialised nuclear technology training for civilian nuclear sector workforce development, professional competency maintenance, and nuclear industry skills advancement within United Kingdom jurisdiction.

SCHEDULE 15: UK SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS CORPORATION FUNCTIONS

Exclusive Functions (no expansion permitted)

- Measurement standards, metrology services, and calibration certification for all scientific and technical applications requiring traceable accuracy standards within the United Kingdom territorial jurisdiction and British overseas territories.
- Product safety testing, certification, and conformity assessment services for consumer goods, industrial equipment, and technical devices entering or circulating within United Kingdom markets, including comprehensive testing protocols and safety verification procedures.
- Medicines regulation, licensing, and pharmaceutical safety assessment covering human medicines, veterinary medicines, medical devices, clinical trials oversight, pharmacovigilance systems, and therapeutic goods evaluation according to internationally recognised scientific standards.
- Food safety standards development, testing laboratories, and contamination monitoring services encompassing the entire food supply chain from primary production through retail distribution, including microbiological testing, chemical residue analysis, and nutritional verification.
- Chemical safety assessment, toxicology testing, and hazardous substance evaluation covering industrial chemicals, consumer products, environmental contaminants, and occupational exposure assessments using recognised scientific methodologies and risk assessment frameworks.
- Medical device regulation, approval processes, and post-market surveillance systems for therapeutic devices, diagnostic equipment,

surgical instruments, and health technology products distributed within United Kingdom markets.

- Laboratory accreditation services, standards verification, and quality assurance programmes for testing facilities, research institutions, and commercial laboratories requiring certification for regulatory compliance or commercial credibility.
- Scientific instrument calibration, certification, and technical verification services for measuring equipment, analytical instruments, and precision devices used in research, manufacturing, and regulatory compliance applications.
- Reference material production, distribution, and standardisation activities providing certified reference standards, calibration materials, and measurement benchmarks for scientific and industrial applications across multiple sectors.
- Professional certification services for scientific and technical disciplines requiring statutory registration, competency verification, or professional standards compliance within fields subject to regulatory oversight or public safety considerations.

Prohibited Activities (criminal offence to undertake)

- Health policy development, strategic health planning, or public health campaign activities that extend beyond technical assessment and scientific evaluation into policy formulation, political advocacy, or behavioural intervention programmes targeting population health outcomes.
- Public health promotion programmes, behavioural intervention strategies, or community engagement activities designed to influence lifestyle choices, health behaviours, or social practices through education, persuasion, or incentive mechanisms rather than regulatory compliance.

- Social research programmes investigating health behaviours, public attitudes, demographic patterns, or sociological factors affecting health outcomes, consumer choices, or regulatory compliance patterns within the general population or specific demographic groups.
- International negotiations, treaty development, or policy representation activities extending beyond technical standards harmonisation, scientific data exchange, or professional cooperation agreements into diplomatic, trade, or political negotiations affecting United Kingdom international relationships.
- Advisory services, consultancy arrangements, or expert opinions covering areas where equivalent expertise is commercially available through private sector providers, academic institutions, or professional services firms operating within competitive markets.

SCHEDULE 16: UK TRANSPORT SAFETY REGISTRY CORPORATION FUNCTIONS

Exclusive Functions (no expansion permitted)

- Vehicle safety standards development, type approval processes, and technical certification services covering motor vehicles, commercial transport equipment, and specialised transport machinery operating within United Kingdom roads, including compliance testing and ongoing safety assessments.
- Driver and vehicle licensing services, registration database maintenance, and comprehensive record-keeping systems encompassing all categories of driving licences, vehicle registrations, and operator certifications required for legal transport operations within United Kingdom jurisdiction.
- Vessel safety certification, maritime registration services, and port state control activities covering commercial shipping, recreational boating, and specialised marine vessels operating within United Kingdom territorial waters or under British flag registration.
- Aircraft airworthiness certification, pilot licensing services, and aviation safety oversight covering civil aviation operations, private aircraft, and commercial flight services operating within United Kingdom airspace or under British aviation authority jurisdiction.
- Transport operator licensing for commercial road transport, rail operations, aviation services, and maritime transport businesses requiring statutory certification for passenger services, freight operations, or specialised transport activities within United Kingdom markets.
- Transport safety investigation services, accident analysis capabilities, and technical safety assessment programmes covering incidents involving transport operations under British jurisdiction or affecting British transport

interests, including comprehensive incident reporting and safety recommendations.

- Technical standards development for transport infrastructure, equipment specifications, and operational procedures affecting transport safety, efficiency, and regulatory compliance within integrated transport networks serving United Kingdom markets.
- Dangerous goods transport regulation, certification processes, and safety compliance monitoring covering hazardous materials transportation across all transport modes, including packaging standards, handling procedures, and emergency response protocols.
- Professional qualification standards development, competency assessment, and certification services for transport operators, safety-critical personnel, and technical specialists working within transport industries subject to regulatory oversight or safety requirements.
- Transport security standards development, certification processes, and compliance verification services covering security measures, threat assessment procedures, and protective protocols applicable to transport operations affecting national security or public safety interests.

Prohibited Activities (criminal offence to undertake)

- Transport policy development, strategic transport planning, or infrastructure investment decisions extending beyond technical safety assessment and regulatory compliance into broader economic planning, regional development strategies, or political decision-making affecting transport provision.
- Route planning, service provision, or commercial transport operations that compete with private sector transport providers or involve direct delivery

of transport services rather than regulatory oversight and technical certification functions.

- Environmental impact assessment, sustainability policy development, or climate change mitigation strategies extending beyond technical safety evaluation into broader environmental policy formulation, carbon reduction programmes, or sustainability advocacy activities.
- Public transport subsidy administration, fare regulation activities, or transport pricing mechanisms that involve direct market intervention, financial support provision, or economic regulation extending beyond safety and technical standards enforcement.
- Regional transport planning, local authority coordination functions, or integrated transport strategy development that extends beyond technical standards provision into broader planning coordination, funding allocation, or strategic development activities affecting multiple jurisdictions.

SCHEDULE 17: CONVERSIONS TO ALTERNATIVE LEGAL STRUCTURES

The following public bodies shall be converted to the specified legal structures within six months of this Act coming into force, with conversion processes overseen by the Treasury and monitored by independent auditors appointed through competitive tender:

Community Interest Company (CIC)

- Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs shall be converted to a Community Interest Company providing evidence-based drug policy analysis and harm reduction consultancy services on a fee-paying basis to government departments, local authorities, and healthcare providers.
- Architects Registration Board shall be converted to a Community Interest Company operating professional registration services funded by architect membership fees, with transparent governance structures ensuring professional standards maintenance whilst eliminating taxpayer funding dependency.
- Disclosure and Barring Service shall be converted to a Community Interest Company providing criminal record checking services on a full cost-recovery basis to employers, voluntary organisations, and regulatory bodies requiring background verification for employment or volunteer positions.
- East West Railway Company Limited shall be converted to a Community Interest Company operating railway development services with community benefit objectives, funded through commercial railway development contracts and infrastructure improvement projects.
- Ebbsfleet Development Corporation shall be converted to a Community Interest Company providing strategic development planning services to

local authorities and private developers within the Ebbsfleet area, operating on a fee-charging basis with community benefit reinvestment requirements.

- Gov Facility Services Limited shall be converted to a Community Interest Company providing facilities management services to public and private sector clients on commercial terms, with surplus profits reinvested in service quality improvements and community benefit programmes.
- HM Land Registry shall be converted to a Community Interest Company operating property registration services on user fee basis, with profits exceeding operational requirements reinvested in service improvements, technology upgrades, and community benefit programmes supporting property market transparency.
- National Energy System Operator shall be converted to a Community Interest Company operating electricity and gas system coordination services funded through industry charges, with governance structures ensuring energy security objectives whilst maintaining commercial discipline and stakeholder accountability.
- Salix Finance Ltd shall be converted to a Community Interest Company providing energy efficiency financing solutions to public sector organisations on commercial terms, with community benefit objectives focused on carbon reduction and energy cost savings.

Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee

- Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating botanical research, education, and visitor services funded through admission fees, research contracts, commercial partnerships, and charitable donations.

- British Film Institute shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating film archive, education, and cultural programmes funded through industry partnerships, membership subscriptions, commercial licensing, and charitable fundraising activities.
- Care Quality Commission shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee providing independent healthcare quality certification services funded through provider fees, with charitable objectives focused on healthcare quality improvement and patient safety advancement.
- Homes England shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee providing affordable housing development consultancy and project management services to housing associations, local authorities, and private developers on fee-paying basis.
- Horniman Public Museum and Public Park Trust shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating museum, education, and cultural services funded through admission fees, educational programmes, commercial activities, and charitable donations.
- Imperial War Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating military history museums, archives, and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, research services, commercial licensing, and charitable fundraising activities.
- John Soane's Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating architectural museum and research services funded through visitor contributions, research partnerships, educational programmes, and charitable donations.
- Museum of the Home shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating social history museum and educational

programmes funded through admission fees, educational services, commercial partnerships, and charitable fundraising activities.

- National Army Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating military history collections, research, and educational services funded through visitor fees, research contracts, commercial partnerships, and charitable donations.
- National Gallery shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating art collections, exhibitions, and educational programmes funded through visitor contributions, commercial partnerships, educational services, and charitable fundraising activities.
- National Lottery Heritage Fund shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee distributing heritage funding through transparent grant-making processes funded by designated lottery proceeds and charitable donations.
- National Museum of the Royal Navy shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating naval history collections, research, and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, research contracts, and charitable fundraising activities.
- National Museums Liverpool shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating multiple museum sites and cultural programmes funded through visitor fees, educational services, commercial partnerships, and charitable donations.
- National Portrait Gallery shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating portrait collections, exhibitions, and educational programmes funded through visitor contributions, commercial licensing, educational services, and charitable fundraising.
- Natural History Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating natural history collections, research, and

educational programmes funded through visitor fees, research contracts, commercial partnerships, and charitable donations.

- Reserve Forces' and Cadets' Associations (RFCA) shall be converted to Charitable Companies Limited by Guarantee supporting military reserve and cadet organisations through fundraising, facility management, and administrative services funded by charitable donations and service fees.
- Royal Air Force Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating aviation history collections, research, and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, research partnerships, and charitable fundraising activities.
- Royal Armouries Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating arms and armour collections, research, and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, research contracts, and charitable donations.
- Royal Marines Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating Royal Marines history collections and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, research services, and charitable fundraising activities.
- Royal Museums Greenwich shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating maritime history museums, research, and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, research contracts, and charitable donations.
- Royal Navy Submarine Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating submarine history collections and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, educational services, and charitable fundraising activities.
- Science Museum Group shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating science and technology museums,

research, and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, research contracts, commercial partnerships, and charitable donations.

- Tate shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating modern art collections, exhibitions, and educational programmes funded through visitor contributions, commercial partnerships, educational services, and charitable fundraising activities.
- The National Lottery Community Fund shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee distributing community funding through transparent grant-making processes funded by designated lottery proceeds and charitable donations.
- United Kingdom Reserve Forces Association shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee supporting reserve forces through advocacy, welfare services, and community programmes funded by charitable donations and membership contributions.
- Victoria and Albert Museum shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating decorative arts collections, exhibitions, and educational programmes funded through visitor fees, commercial partnerships, and charitable fundraising activities.
- Wallace Collection shall be converted to a Charitable Company Limited by Guarantee operating fine arts collections, research, and educational programmes funded through visitor contributions, research services, and charitable donations.

Charitable Incorporated Organisation

- Historic England shall be converted to a Charitable Incorporated Organisation providing heritage conservation advice, research, and grant-making services funded through service fees, research contracts, and

charitable donations focused on architectural and archaeological heritage preservation.

- Legal Aid Agency shall be converted to a Charitable Incorporated Organisation providing legal assistance funding and case management services through charitable fundraising, government contracts, and fee-paying legal services supporting access to justice.
- Official Solicitor and Public Trustee shall be converted to a Charitable Incorporated Organisation providing legal representation and trustee services for vulnerable individuals funded through court fees, trustee service charges, and charitable donations.
- The Theatres Trust shall be converted to a Charitable Incorporated Organisation providing theatre building conservation advice and advocacy services funded through membership subscriptions, consultancy fees, and charitable donations supporting performing arts venue preservation.

Charitable Trust

- Chevening Scholarship Programme shall be converted to a Charitable Trust providing educational scholarships and international leadership development programmes funded through endowment income, charitable donations, and partner institution contributions.

Co-operative

- British Cattle Movement Service shall be converted to a Co-operative owned by livestock farmers and agricultural businesses, providing animal traceability and movement recording services funded through member subscriptions and service fees.
- National Employment Savings Trust (NEST) Corporation shall be converted to a Co-operative owned by participating employers and scheme

members, providing workplace pension services funded through member contributions and investment returns.

Community Benefit Society

- British Wool shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society serving wool producers and the wider agricultural community, providing wool marketing and processing services funded through producer levies and commercial trading activities.
- Churches Conservation Trust shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society serving local communities and heritage interests, providing church building conservation and community use services funded through visitor donations, heritage grants, and community fundraising.
- Covent Garden Market Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society serving market traders and the local community, providing market operation and management services funded through trader fees and commercial property income.
- Electricity Settlements Company shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society serving electricity industry participants, providing settlement and billing services funded through industry charges and member contributions.
- Intellectual Property Office shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society serving inventors, businesses, and the innovation community, providing intellectual property registration and information services funded through application fees and service charges.
- Network Rail shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society serving railway operators and transport users, providing railway infrastructure management and development services funded through track access charges and commercial property income.

- Royal Parks shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society serving park users and local communities, providing park management and recreational services funded through commercial activities, events income, and community contributions.

Park Authority Conversions to Community Benefit Societies

- Broads Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Wroxham Parish Council, Hoveton Parish Council, Coltishall Parish Council, Horning Parish Council, and Stalham Parish Council as founding members, with governance arrangements, voting mechanisms, and operational procedures determined by mutual agreement amongst member councils through democratic consultation processes.
- Dartmoor National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Ashburton Town Council, Bovey Tracey Town Council, Chagford Parish Council, Okehampton Town Council, and Tavistock Town Council as founding members, with governance structures and management arrangements established through collaborative agreement amongst member councils.
- Exmoor National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Lynmouth & Lynton Town Council, Porlock Parish Council, Dulverton Town Council, Wootton Courtenay Parish Council, and Monksilver Parish Council as founding members, with constitutional arrangements and operational management determined through inter-council cooperation agreements.
- Lake District National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Kendal Town Council, Penrith Town Council, Keswick Town Council, Ambleside Parish Council, and Windermere Parish Council (incorporating Bowness-on-Windermere) as

founding members, with governance frameworks established through democratic processes amongst member authorities.

- New Forest National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Brockenhurst Parish Council, Lyndhurst Parish Council, Fordingbridge Town Council, Burley Parish Council, and Holbury Parish Council as founding members, with management structures and decision-making processes developed through collaborative arrangements amongst participating councils.
- North York Moors National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Helmsley Town Council, Danby Group Parish Council, Goathland Parish Council, Lockton Parish Council, and Rievaulx Parish Council as founding members, with governance arrangements and operational management established through inter-parish cooperation agreements.
- Northumberland National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Kielder Parish Council, Rothbury Parish Council, Allendale Parish Council, Haydon Bridge Parish Council, and Bardon Mill Parish Council as founding members, with constitutional frameworks and management arrangements determined through collaborative democratic processes.
- Peak District National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Old Glossop Town Council, Whaley Bridge Town Council, Buxton Town Council, Chapel-en-le-Frith Parish Council, and Matlock Bath Parish Council as founding members, with governance structures established through inter-council agreement and community consultation processes.
- South Downs National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Harting Parish Council, East Meon Parish Council, West Meon Parish Council, Billingshurst Parish Council, and

Iping Parish Council as founding members, with management arrangements and decision-making frameworks developed through collaborative parish council processes.

- Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority shall be converted to a Community Benefit Society comprised of Sedbergh Parish Council, Kirkby Lonsdale Town Council, Kirkby Stephen Town Council, Hawes Parish Council, and Leyburn Town Council as founding members, with governance arrangements and operational management established through democratic inter-council cooperation agreements.

Limited Liability Partnership

- Bona Vacantia shall be converted to a Limited Liability Partnership providing legal services for ownerless property management, estate administration, and asset recovery services funded through service fees and property disposal proceeds.
- Judicial Office shall be converted to a Limited Liability Partnership providing judicial administration, training, and support services funded through court system charges and professional development fees.
- Remploy Pension Scheme Trustees Ltd shall be converted to a Limited Liability Partnership providing pension scheme management and trustee services funded through scheme member contributions and investment management fees.

Mutual Insurance Company

- Flood Re shall be converted to a Mutual Insurance Company owned by participating insurance companies, providing flood insurance capacity and risk sharing services funded through member premiums and investment returns.

Private Company Limited by Guarantee

- BBC World Service shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Guarantee providing international broadcasting services under contract to the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, funded through government contracts and commercial broadcasting partnerships.

Private Company Limited by Shares

- British Business Bank shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Shares providing business finance and investment services through commercial operations, with government shareholding limited to minority investment stake.
- Channel 4 shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Shares operating commercial television broadcasting services funded through advertising revenue, commercial partnerships, and content licensing arrangements.
- District Valuer Services shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Shares providing property valuation and advisory services to government departments and commercial clients on fee-paying basis.
- Great British Energy shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Shares operating energy generation and supply services through commercial operations, with government shareholding limited to minority investment position.
- High Speed Two (HS2) Limited shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Shares developing and operating high-speed railway services through commercial operations, private investment, and user charges.
- NS&I shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Shares providing retail financial services and savings products through

commercial operations without government guarantee or taxpayer backing.

- Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Shares operating conference and events facilities through commercial operations, venue hire, and hospitality services.
- S4C shall be converted to a Private Company Limited by Shares operating Welsh-language television broadcasting services funded through commercial operations, advertising revenue, and content partnerships.

Public Benefit Corporation

- BBC shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation operating public service broadcasting with transparent governance structures, funded through subscription charges, commercial operations, and content licensing, with public benefit objectives maintained through constitutional requirements.
- British Council shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation providing cultural diplomacy and educational services under contract to government departments, funded through service contracts, educational programmes, and commercial partnerships.
- British Library shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation operating library and information services funded through research fees, commercial services, digitisation projects, and subscription charges, with public benefit objectives focused on knowledge preservation and access.
- Higher Education Statistics Agency shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation providing educational data collection and analysis services funded through university subscriptions, research contracts, and data licensing arrangements.

- National Highways shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation operating strategic road network management and development services funded through road user charges, commercial partnerships, and infrastructure investment programmes.
- Office for National Statistics shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation providing statistical services to government departments and commercial clients on fee-paying basis, with public benefit objectives focused on statistical independence and data quality.
- Post Office shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation operating postal and financial services through commercial operations, with public benefit obligations focused on universal service provision in rural and disadvantaged areas.
- Student Loans Company shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation operating student finance administration services funded through service charges and loan administration fees, with public benefit objectives focused on educational access and fair lending practices.
- The Charity Commission shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation providing charity regulation and support services funded through charity registration fees and regulatory charges, with independence from government maintained through constitutional protections.
- The Crown Estate shall be converted to a Public Benefit Corporation managing royal estate properties and assets through commercial operations, with surplus profits shared between Treasury and estate development programmes.

Royal Charter Body with Charitable Status

- British Museum shall retain Royal Charter Body status with Charitable designation, operating museum collections, research, and educational programmes funded through visitor contributions, research contracts, commercial partnerships, and charitable fundraising, with enhanced independence from direct government control.

Transfers to UK Government Investments

- UK Asset Resolution Limited shall transfer to UK Government Investments for management as part of the government's existing investment portfolio, with commercial operations maintained under professional investment management principles.

Strategic Corporation Transfers

- Animal and Plant Health Agency shall transfer to UK Scientific Standards Corporation (PBC) to provide veterinary and plant health services, inspection programmes, and disease control measures funded through industry charges and service fees.
- British Pharmacopoeia Commission shall transfer to UK Scientific Standards Corporation (PBC) to provide pharmaceutical standards development and medicine quality assurance services funded through industry fees and international licensing arrangements.
- Civil Aviation Authority shall transfer to UK Transport Safety Registry Corporation (PBC) to provide aviation safety regulation, aircraft certification, and pilot licensing services funded through industry charges and certification fees.
- Food Standards Agency shall transfer to UK Scientific Standards Corporation (PBC) to provide food safety regulation, standards

development, and consumer protection services funded through industry levies and certification charges.

- Health Services Safety Investigations Body shall transfer to UK National Investigations Corporation (PBC) to provide healthcare incident investigation and safety improvement services funded through healthcare provider charges and investigation fees.
- Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency shall transfer to UK Scientific Standards Corporation (PBC) to provide medicines regulation, medical device certification, and pharmaceutical safety services funded through industry fees and certification charges.
- Met Office shall transfer to British Earth Sciences Corporation (PBC) to provide weather forecasting, climate monitoring, and environmental data services funded through service charges, commercial contracts, and data licensing arrangements.
- National Physical Laboratory shall transfer to British Earth Sciences Corporation (PBC) to provide measurement standards, calibration services, and scientific metrology funded through commercial contracts and certification fees.
- Ordnance Survey shall transfer to British Earth Sciences Corporation (PBC) to provide mapping services, geographic data, and spatial information solutions funded through data licensing, commercial contracts, and service charges.
- UK Industrial Fusion Solutions shall transfer to UK Nuclear Development Corporation (PBC) to provide nuclear fusion research and development services funded through research contracts, international partnerships, and commercial technology licensing.
- United Kingdom National Nuclear Laboratory shall transfer to UK Nuclear Development Corporation (PBC) to provide nuclear technology

services, research capabilities, and technical expertise funded through commercial contracts and research partnerships.

- Veterinary Medicines Directorate shall transfer to UK Scientific Standards Corporation (PBC) to provide veterinary medicine regulation, animal health services, and veterinary product certification funded through industry fees and regulatory charges.