

Presidential elections in Uganda 2021: UK statement

Press release

Minister for Africa James Duddridge has given a statement following the presidential elections in Uganda.



Minister for Africa, James Duddridge, said:

The UK Government welcomes the relatively calm passing of the elections in Uganda and notes the re-election of H.E. Yoweri Museveni as President.

Many in Uganda and beyond have expressed concerns about the overall political climate in the run up to the elections as well as the electoral process. It is important these concerns are raised, investigated and resolved in a peaceful, legal and constitutional manner. We ask that all parties, including the security services, but also all of Uganda's political movements, act with restraint to ensure the peaceful resolution of disputes.

We commend the role of the media, observers and civil society throughout the elections. The UK is concerned by the national internet shutdown, which clearly limited the transparency of the elections, and constrained the freedoms that Ugandans are entitled to.

The UK is a steadfast advocate for Ugandan democracy and we will continue to work to achieve inclusive democratic progress that delivers for future generations. As a longstanding partner, we urge Uganda to continue to strive to meet its own international human rights commitments, including respecting the right to freedom of opinion, freedom of expression and freedom of the media.

ENDS

Home Office working to restore Police National Computer data

Press release

Home Office engineers work to restore data lost from the Police National Computer



Home Secretary Priti Patel and Policing Minister Kit Malthouse have today thanked Home Office engineers working throughout the weekend to restore data lost from the Police National Computer as a result of human error during a routine housekeeping data update earlier this week.

Working with the NPCC and other policing partners, data engineers within the Home Office Digital, Data and Technology function continue to develop and test new code with the ultimate aim of restoring the data. Both the Home Secretary and Policing Minister are being kept regularly updated on this process.

A fast time review identified the problem and corrected it so it cannot happen again.

Home Secretary Priti Patel said:

Home Office engineers continue to work to restore data lost as a result of human error during a routine housekeeping process earlier this week.

Public safety is the number one priority of everyone within the Home Office, and I would like to thank the data engineers working to restore these records.

I continue to be in regular contact with the team, and working with our policing partners, we will provide an update as soon as we can.

Policing Minister Kit Malthouse said:

We continue to work closely with the police to rectify this issue and I want to thank both Home Office staff and policing partners for their ongoing efforts.

As I've said, the affected records apply to cases where individuals were arrested and then released with no further action, and we are working to recover the affected records as a priority.

While we do so, the Police National Computer is functioning and the police are taking steps to mitigate any impact.

Published 16 January 2021

E3 Statement on the JCPoA: 16 January 2021



Statement by the governments of France, Germany and the United Kingdom:

"We, the governments of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, are deeply concerned by Iran's announcement that it is preparing to produce uranium metal.

Iran has no credible civilian use for uranium metal. The production of uranium metal has potentially grave military implications. Under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPoA), Iran committed to not engaging in production of uranium metal or conducting research and development on uranium metallurgy for 15 years.

We strongly urge Iran to halt this activity, and return to compliance with its JCPOA commitments without further delay if it is serious about preserving the deal”.

Published 16 January 2021

Last updated 17 January 2021 [+ show all updates](#)

1. 17 January 2021

Added translation

2. 16 January 2021

First published.

Prime Minister appoints new Envoy on Girls' Education: 16 January 2020

- PM appoints Helen Grant MP as the UK's Special Envoy on Girls' Education
- She will lead efforts to improve learning and get 40 million more girls into school around the world by 2025
- Boosting girls' education globally is a key priority for the UK as we take on the G7 presidency

The Prime Minister has appointed Helen Grant MP as his new Special Envoy on Girls' Education, leading the UK's efforts internationally to ensure all girls get 12 years of quality education.

Mrs Grant is the Member of Parliament for Maidstone and the Weald and is a passionate advocate for the rights of women and girls. Before entering Parliament, Helen was a solicitor for 23 years, specialising in protecting women and children from domestic abuse. Since becoming an MP in 2010 she has been a champion of gender equality in Parliament, and has previously served as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Justice and Women and Equality.

As Special Envoy, she will champion the UK's global expertise on education and secure backing for ambitious initiatives to get 40 million more girls in primary and secondary school in developing countries by 2025 and improve learning levels, so girls can achieve their full potential.

Empowering women and girls through education is a long-standing priority for the Prime Minister, and will be a key focus for the UK's G7 presidency in 2021.

We will also co-host the Global Partnership for Education summit with Kenya in the UK later this year, bringing governments, business and civil society

together to channel investment and action into getting children around the world into school and learning.

Prime Minister Boris Johnson said:

It is my fervent belief that educating girls is the simplest and most transformative thing we can do to lift communities out of poverty, end the scourge of gender-based violence and build back better from the pandemic. It can change the fortunes of not just individual women and girls, but communities and nations.

That's why I am delighted to appoint Helen Grant as my Special Envoy on Girls' Education today to drive forward the UK's vital work in this area.

Coronavirus has made the work of the Special Envoy more important than ever, with 1.6 billion children and young people out of education around the world at the peak of school closures. Unless vulnerable children are supported to continue learning during the pandemic and to return to school once restrictions are lifted, we will set back decades of progress.

The benefits of educating girls are enormous – a child whose mother can read is 50 per cent more likely to live past the age of five and twice as likely to attend school themselves. With just one additional school year, a woman's earnings can increase by up to a fifth.

Special Envoy for Girls' Education, Helen Grant said:

It is an honour to be appointed as the Prime Minister's Envoy on Girls' Education and to have the opportunity to lead the UK's important international outreach on this issue.

Ensuring all girls get 12 years of quality education is rightly a priority for the Government. High quality female education empowers women, reduces poverty and unleashes economic growth.

I will be making it my mission to encourage a more ambitious approach to girls' education from the international community as we seek to build back better from the Covid crisis.

The UK has been playing a leading role in championing every girls' right to 12 years of quality education. Since 2015, we have supported 15.6 million children, including over 8 million girls, to get a decent education.

In Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania, for example, the UK's Girls Education Challenge has helped over 260,000 girls from poor communities to stay in secondary school with learning, mentoring and skills training and financial support to buy uniforms and stationary.

Helen Grant will start in her new role as Girls' Education Envoy with immediate effect. She will continue in her existing role as the Prime Minister's Trade Envoy to Nigeria.

'Right to Regenerate' to turn derelict buildings into homes and community assets

- New Right to Regenerate will enable public to require councils and public sector to sell unused land and assets
- Proposals for public to have first right of refusal to purchase underused land in England
- Land to be sold by default, unless compelling reason not to
- Making it simpler, quicker and easier for public to transform vacant land and derelict buildings into homes, businesses or community spaces

The public will be able to convert vacant plots of land and derelict buildings into new homes or community spaces, under plans announced today (16 January 2021) by the Housing Secretary, Robert Jenrick MP.

The 'Right to Regenerate' proposals would make it easier to challenge councils and other public organisations to release land for redevelopment – helping communities make better use of public land and give a new lease of life to unloved buildings.

Underused public land could be sold to individuals or communities by default, unless there is a compelling reason the owner should hold onto it.

Under the proposals, public bodies would need to have clear plans for land in the near future, even if only a temporary use before later development – if the land is kept for too long without being used, they would be required to sell it.

These measures provide an opportunity for the public and local communities to redevelop and transform eyesores, taking control of unused local land or buildings and transforming them into something they want in their area.

This builds on the government's drive to encourage development on brownfield land and more beautiful buildings that are in line with local preferences.

The strengthened rights would also apply to unused publicly owned social housing and garages providing opportunities to transform the local housing stock.

The latest figures show there were over 25,000 vacant council owned homes and

according to recent FOI data over 100,000 empty council-owned garages last year.

The new process will be fast and simple, and the Secretary of State will act as an arbiter to ensure fairness and speedy outcomes in all cases.

Housing Secretary Rt Hon Robert Jenrick MP said:

Right to Regenerate is the simple way to turn public land into public good, with land sold by default, unless there is a very compelling reason not to do so.

We are cutting through red tape so that communities can make better use of available land and derelict buildings, which means more new homes, businesses and community assets.

Millions of people will now be able to buy that empty property, unused garage or parcel of land and turn it into something good for them and their community.

Tom Chance, Chief Executive of the National Community Land Trust Network, said:

We welcome these plans that could help communities to turn abandoned and neglected land and buildings into fantastic community assets.

There are hundreds of community land trusts across the country wanting to build much needed affordable housing, but getting hold of land at an affordable price is a huge barrier.

The potential for communities to be given first right of refusal could be a gamechanger. We encourage everyone to read through the proposals and respond to the consultation.

Ian Harvey, Executive Director of Civic Voice said:

Across the country, communities see land that remains empty and wonder why. They imagine how it could be used for communities – from green space, to housing, but when they enquire about enhancing the space it's never clear who owns it.

If a community has a viable use for this land, they must be given the opportunity to take these ideas forward.

The 'Right to Regenerate' is a great-step forward to build on previous attempts at doing this and we believe it will increase the chance for communities to come together to bring vacant land into the heart of the community. We look forward to working with

communities on this latest community right.

In practice this could mean if a member of the public had an unused plot of land at the back of their house owned by the council, they could use the new Right to Regenerate.

If the land was determined to be underused with no plans to bring it into use, it would be sold and the person making the request could have first right of refusal to purchase – enabling them to extend their garden, or for the community to come together to use the land in a beneficial way.

In 1980, Michael Heseltine introduced powers that form part of the current 'Right to Contest' – giving the public the power to request the sale of underused land owned by public bodies in England, and these were extended through the Community Right to Reclaim Land, in 2011.

However, since the 2014 creation of the Right to Contest, only 192 requests have been made under this power and only one has been granted, having usually been refused because the owner had future plans for the land, which meant some sites were left unused for years. Today's proposals will revitalise and strengthen the right to encourage more successful requests.

Today's announcement also builds on measures the government is taking to regenerate urban areas across England, including encouraging councils in urban areas to plan for more homes and make the most of brownfield land.

The [consultation](#) opens today and closes on 13 March.

Further proposals in the new Right to Regenerate consultation also include:

- Publishing a definition of unused or underused land, helping to guide and encourage the public to make requests.
- Extending the range of public bodies whose land is covered by the right to include town and parish councils.
- Giving the requester the exclusive right to buy the land at market value for a period of time (a 'right of first refusal'). Under the current Right to Contest, there is no expectation that a requester would have a right of first refusal rather than the land being placed on the open market, giving people less incentive to make a request.
- The consultation on the Right to Regenerate applies to land owned by public bodies in England.
- The Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 empowers the Secretary of State to direct a body within a specific list of bodies, set out in Schedule 16 to that Act, to take steps to dispose of their interest in

that land where that land is not being used or not being sufficiently used. This policy has two strands. Strand 1 covers central government bodies on a voluntary, non-statutory basis, and is administered by the Cabinet Office. Strand 2 covers those public bodies set out in Schedule 16 of the 1980 Act and is administered by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. This consultation relates to Strand 2.

- In addition to making it easier to make a request for land to be sold, the consultation proposes measures to improve transparency and assisting with record-keeping by requiring councils to follow publicity measures including:
 - submitting quarterly reports on the number of preliminary enquiries made
 - physical and electronic notices to be displayed where a request has been made to release a site
 - all requests, together with their reasoning and outcomes, to be published on councils' websites