

# THE COALITION & THE THIRD SECTOR

A policy analysis



## FORTHCOMING BWB SEMINARS:

### **Shotgun mergers: quick and effective mergers in a time of cuts.**

19 July 2010 (see page 11)

In the age of austerity many charities and social enterprises are considering ways to secure their future survival. This practical seminar will guide you through what you need to consider before embarking on a merger. It will also look at the steps to achieve a successful merger as well as the pitfalls to avoid. From start to finish the seminar considers the purpose and principles of the due diligence process through to the complexities of employee transfers and pensions.

---

### **Challenging the withdrawal of funding - What are the options?**

20 July 2010

The Coalition government has set out swingeing cuts in public spending. In such a climate, it is more important than ever for organisations that rely on public funding (whether through grants or contracts) to know the legal basis upon which funding is provided and their rights to prevent it being withdrawn.

---

### **A public law toolkit – how to challenge adverse decisions of Public Authorities and use Public Law as a campaign tool.**

10 October 2010

Has your charity or its beneficiaries been adversely affected by the decisions of a public authority - be they commissioners of public services, government policy makers, education bodies or local authorities issuing grants or permits? If so, your charity may have a public law remedy.

**To find out more about any of these free events or to book a place please visit:**

<http://www.bwbllp.com/Seminars/Default.aspx>

## THE COALITION & THE THIRD SECTOR

### CONTENTS

FROM TAX AND SPEND TO TAX MORE AND CUT	3
SOCIAL ACTION	4
COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	5
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	6
SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION	7
ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE	8
CULTURE, OLYMPICS, MEDIA AND SPORT	9
HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE	10
MERGERS SEMINAR	11
CONTACTS	12

---

If you would like to add a name to the distribution list for this or other departmental updates; if your contact details have changed; or if you would prefer to receive our update by email then please contact Mona Rahman at [m.rahman@bwbllp.com](mailto:m.rahman@bwbllp.com).

# FROM TAX AND SPEND TO TAX MORE AND CUT

Following the emergency budget, we now know the scale of the cuts to come. Charities are facing an uncertain future. But there are glimmers of hope, says **Lawrence Simanowitz**.

Following the emergency budget we now know the huge scale of the cuts in public spending and the tax rises over the next five years. We are heading into a frightening era of the unknown. The cuts in particular will have an enormous impact, and charities that depend on public sector funding face great uncertainty. But, despite this, it is not all doom and gloom, and there are many opportunities appearing through the haze of new policy.

## Localism

Numerically, the Coalition government is Conservative dominated. But despite media suggestions that the Lib Dems have little influence within the government, the Coalition's decentralising theme, with its accompanying agenda of local empowerment, has been a long-term Lib Dem ideology. As the articles to follow will show, this theme threads its way throughout the new policies of different government departments. This is good news for many charities, which operate effectively at grass roots level, and are often more responsive to local communities than either the state or the private sector.

## Star Chamber

The government's 'Star Chamber' demonstrates a significant commitment to finding new ways for public services to be delivered by the private and third sectors. It represents a clear and major opportunity from which charities and social enterprises involved in service delivery will benefit. Nick Hurd, the new Minister for Civil Society, has promised that the third

sector will get a larger slice of an admittedly smaller public spending cake. In many cases these opportunities may well outweigh the reductions in income faced by the sector.

## Best value

The new government is going to tighten the screws still further on measurable best value for public money. The third sector is well placed to demonstrate this. When it comes to changing the way services are delivered, the public sector can be inflexible (although its role as a good commissioner of modernised services is essential). Meanwhile, the private sector must always deliver profits to its shareholders, which means diverting some of the funds available for public services into shareholders' pockets. The third sector is not constrained by either of these issues, and can exploit this by offering the greatest value for money.

In the articles to follow we analyse the government's announcements to assess their impact on the third sector in relation to some of the Coalition's key policy areas.

## An opportunity

Decentralisation presents a great opportunity for the third sector to be involved in delivering positive change in publicly funded services. It may even lead to the squaring of a circle by achieving improvements at a lower cost. We must now wait to see how the proposals are implemented and whether the sheer scale of public expenditure cuts will outweigh the gains from the new policies.



**Lawrence Simanowitz**  
Partner  
Lawrence is 'always understanding and sympathetic to his clients' needs, attributes that are highly sought after in the charities world' - Chambers UK

---

**'Despite the uncertainty, there are many opportunities appearing through the haze of new policy'**

---

## SOCIAL ACTION

The Coalition's vision of the 'Big Society' is built upon a base of social action. Luke Fletcher looks at the implications for the third sector.



**Luke Fletcher**

Solicitor

Luke provides general company, commercial and charity law advice to charities, social enterprises, social finance intermediaries and commercial organisations

---

**'The National Citizens' Service programme... is a voluntary scheme, which will mix 16-year-olds from different social backgrounds in a range of team building and community service exercises'**

---

It was nigh impossible to miss the emergence of the 'Big Society' theme in the Conservatives' pre-election campaign, with its riposte to the popular recollection of Margaret Thatcher's statement that 'there is no such thing as society' - only, ultimately, individuals. At the heart of the Coalition government's vision of a Big Society is social action.

One of the key policy pledges is a National Citizens' Service programme. This is a voluntary scheme, which will mix 16-year-olds from different social backgrounds in a range of team building and community service exercises, with the aim of creating relationships across social boundaries. Another headline policy pledge is the promise to create a 'Big Society Bank', essentially a social investment wholesale finance provider to help capitalise existing social lenders, like Charity Bank.

There will be an extension across the public sector of the right, currently available in the NHS, for public sector workers to request the freedom to deliver services through mutuals. It remains to be seen how far this right will extend, what legal structures will be used and the extent to which government will guarantee liabilities, such as may exist in relation to pensions, to promote widespread mutualisation.

Prisons is one of the areas making the running in the Coalition's programme, with a plethora of opportunities being announced for the third sector to step in and take over services from the public sector.

Other commitments include a national day to encourage community action, the inclusion of an assessment of 'civic service' in civil service appraisals and nationwide training of community organisers to help build community based voluntary networks in underprivileged neighbourhoods.

The pivotal figures in the Coalition government with responsibility for social action policy include Francis Maude as Minister for the Cabinet Office, Nick Hurd as Minister for the Civil Society (a rebranding of the title of Minister for the 'Third Sector', a term reputedly not much loved by Mr Cameron) and the newly elevated Lord Nat Wei, one of the youngest ever life peers at 33 years of age and one of the architects of the Big Society agenda. Executive decision-making in the area of social action is expected to be held to account by a proposed new Parliamentary Select Committee, which should help bring added scrutiny, status and profile to the work of the Office of Civil Society.

### KEY POLICIES / COMMITMENTS

**National Citizens' Service programme**  
**Big Society Bank**

#### Key personnel

**Nick Hurd - Minister for the Civil Society**

**Francis Maude - Minister for the Cabinet Office**

**Lord Nat Wei - Big Society agenda**

# COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The engagement of local councils, communities, neighbourhoods and individuals is central to the Coalition agenda. **Abigail Malortie** looks at the implications for local organisations.

Pivotal to the Coalition agenda is the devolution of decision-making and engagement to local councils, communities, neighbourhoods and individuals, rather than control being maintained from the centre. The proposed Decentralism and Localism Bill gives greater financial autonomy to local government and community groups, granting communities the right to take over local state run services.

By its very nature, the third sector is about localism - community engagement that creates and then facilitates change based on local needs. A vast number of third sector organisations already provide public services at a local level and the well-run innovators stand to gain from increased autonomy in service delivery. Social entrepreneurs will be able to present new ideas to local authorities who will be granted the power to do what they consider likely to benefit their areas and the people who live in them.

The Coalition plans to explore how empty homes may be brought into use, and to create new trusts so that it is simpler for communities to provide homes for local people. The current ban on social tenants running businesses from their homes will be lifted. This could allow community-based projects to flourish. The Sustainable Communities Act will allow citizens a greater say over how taxpayers' money is spent, and local authorities will be incentivised to deliver sustainable development (including for new homes and businesses), which third sector organisations are ideally placed to provide.

More long term change includes a radical overhaul of the planning system with the intention that local communities have a greater say in the development of their area. The new system will be based on the principle of Open Source planning set out in a Conservative Party green paper, which imagines a devolution of planning strategy away from the centre to local communities. Local authorities would be mandated to collaborate in drawing up plans and this will include engagement with individuals and third sector groups. Another idea is that of 'Flexible Zoning' which would allow certain changes of use of buildings without the need for planning permission, thereby facilitating community innovation.

The third sector is already at the cutting edge of local innovation, and though financial concerns loom large, there are new opportunities also on the horizon.

## KEY POLICIES / COMMITMENTS

**The Decentralism and Localism Bill.**  
**The Sustainable Communities Act.**  
**New planning rules complementing the Conservative green paper on Open Source planning.**



**Abigail Malortie**  
Trainee Solicitor  
Abigail currently works in the Charity & Social Enterprise department

---

**'A vast number of third sector organisations already provide public services at a local level and the well-run innovators stand to gain from increased autonomy in service delivery'**

---

# INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**With funding ring-fenced but a review of direction, Stephanie Biden says charities may have an important new role.**



**Stephanie Biden**  
Solicitor  
Stephanie provides general company, commercial and charity law advice to charities and social enterprises, including collaborative working, international activities, intellectual property and finance

**'Key themes of the Coalition's international aid policies are a commitment to the moral responsibility of supporting aid...'**

## KEY POLICIES / COMMITMENTS

- Increase in international aid spending to 0.7% of national income by 2013
- Commitment to transparency - UKaid Transparency Guarantee
- Independent body to scrutinise aid spending
- Funding countries and organisations which can demonstrate results

The Coalition has retained the previous government's commitment to increase spending on international aid to 0.7% of gross national income by 2013 and to enshrine it in law. Key themes of the Coalition's international aid policies are a commitment to the moral responsibility of supporting aid - which is also seen as being in Britain's national interests - and a move towards greater transparency to assist in ensuring that aid funds are spent most effectively.

The government is establishing an independent body to scrutinise UK aid spending. Charities have generally welcomed this announcement, while urging that the new watchdog must be truly independent of government if it is to achieve the best results. The government has also committed to the 'UKaid Transparency Guarantee' to ensure that full information on aid spending is published online with the aim of improving accountability to both UK taxpayers and to citizens of developing countries. A further route to increased transparency should come through pressure on other donors and recipients of funding.

A priority for funding is supporting action to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in relation to maternal health and preventing diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Work in post conflict and unstable situations will also be prioritised. DFID has pledged to work in a more joined up fashion with

the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the military in such situations. Reviews of both bilateral aid (to governments in developing countries) and multilateral aid (via the World Bank, UN and other agencies) have been announced. Proven impact and a 'results-based approach' are the watchwords. The reviews are likely to lead to aid to China and Russia ending, with funding being transferred to the poorest countries who can show they are making the most effective use of aid. Spending in Afghanistan and Pakistan looks set to increase.

Other policy initiatives include supporting an International Arms Trade Treaty to limit the sale of arms to dangerous regimes, promoting pro-development trade deals and helping the poorest developing countries to take part in international climate change negotiations.

There is an immediate freeze on new UK-based awareness raising projects, and we have first-hand experiences from our client base of some organisations that have already had existing projects cut. However, the government has said it sees an important role for charities and NGOs, including smaller UK based charities, in delivering aid, opening up new opportunities in preference to spending through larger multilateral bodies. It has also announced that British people will get a direct say in how an element of the aid budget is spent.

# SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

The Coalition's education policy continues the themes of reducing state control and increasing the power of local people, by giving parents and teachers more control over how schools are run.

**Eva Abeles** outlines the implications for the education sector.

## Academies

The new academy programme differs from that set up by Labour, which only involved failing schools. The new programme enables 'outstanding' schools to become academies without finding a sponsor or any promise of additional capital funding. However, failing schools will still need ministerial approval to become an academy.

All new academies will be exempt charities. However, concerns have been raised about the accountability of the academies, which are exempt from Charity Commission regulation, and have no regulator appointed in the Academies Bill.

There are still unresolved issues to be considered: for example, will there be a state sponsored indemnity fund or an underwriting of the pension deficit, to cover the pension liabilities transferred when a school becomes an academy?

## 'Free' schools

Parents, companies, charities and community groups are being encouraged to open new 'free' schools, which are expected to be all-ability state-funded schools set up in response to parental demand. 'Free' schools will be free from local authority control, will be able to set their own pay and conditions for staff, will not have to follow the National Curriculum and will be able to change the lengths of their terms and their school days. However, 'free' schools will still be accountable, like other state schools, through inspections and tests.

The government has said that it will relax planning laws and the Department of Education's school premises rules, and an initial fund of £50m has been earmarked to assist with the setting up of 'free' schools.

## General policies

The increase in Early Years entitlement to 15 hours a week for children aged 3 and 4 will proceed. In addition, the government will fund 20,000 nursery places for the most disadvantaged two-year-olds.

The government has lifted the restriction on state schools offering the IGCSE and has promised to give all schools more flexibility on teachers' pay, so that good teachers can be paid more.

The Coalition has also introduced a 'pupil premium', so that additional funding will follow the poorest pupils.

Although front-line spending for schools will be protected this year, there will be cuts of up to 25 percent in education spending over the next four years. Where these cuts will fall will not become apparent until the Department for Education's full budget is published in the autumn.

Universities will be expected to find savings of £200 million this year, on top of savings totalling around £1 billion over the next few years.



**Eva Abeles**

Solicitor

Among other things, Eva advises charities in relation to governance and constitutional issues

---

**‘Concerns have been raised about the accountability of the academies, which are exempt from Charity Commission regulation...’**

---

## KEY POLICIES / COMMITMENTS

- Academies programme extended to outstanding schools
- 'Free' schools with initial funding of £50m
- Commitment to Early Years - funding up to 15hrs/wk for 3&4 year olds
- Additional 50,000 places for two-year-olds
- 'Pupil premium' to follow the poorest pupils
- Cuts of up to 25%

# ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

## Is this the greenest government ever? Emily Unwin looks at the implications for environment, energy and climate change



**Emily Unwin**

Consultant

Emily advises on the implications, risks and opportunities of emerging environmental law and policy at national and international levels

---

**'These budget cuts will necessarily be passed on and it has been suggested that arms length bodies and watchdog organisations will see significant reductions to their budgets'**

---

The Coalition government has stated its aim of being the 'greenest' government ever. To that end, top-line policies include considering pushing for more challenging targets for carbon emissions reductions at EU level and an increase in targets for renewable energy capacity.

As ever, the interesting question is how this is to be achieved, particularly in the light of George Osborne's suggestion in the recent budget that departments that are not protected from public spending cuts - which includes the Department for Energy and Climate Change and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs - will see cuts to their budgets of 25% over the next four years. Indeed, subsequent analysis of the budget by think tanks, including the Institute of Fiscal Studies, has suggested that this figure will in fact be closer to 33%.

These budget cuts will necessarily be passed on and it has been suggested that arms length bodies and watchdog organisations will see significant reductions to their budgets. This in turn will force a reconsideration of their future remit, organisation and accountability.

To achieve challenging targets at the same time as cutting budgets across the board means doing more with less. The localism agenda comes through clearly as a proposed approach, suggesting an increased role for individuals and communities and decision making at the local authority level.

On a practical level, small scale renewable energy will continue to be supported with incentives (Feed in Tariffs and an equivalent for renewable heat), communities will be encouraged to run their own renewable energy projects and new legislation will enable a 'Pay As You Save' energy efficiency scheme.

A review of the governance of national parks, with a view to increasing local accountability, is planned, as is a national tree planting campaign, both of which point to greater local involvement in and potentially responsibility for, the natural environment.

Finally, a Green Investment Bank is promised, which is likely to have funds of £2 billion from both public and private sources. Its mandate is not yet set out, so whether its focus will be large or small projects, or a combination, is yet to be revealed.

A great deal of detail is yet to come and it is this that will really determine whether the high 'green' aspirations can be met within the reality of reduced budgets.

### KEY POLICIES / COMMITMENTS

- Aim to be the 'greenest' government ever
- Green Investment Bank
- Spending cuts of up to 25%
- Commitment to national parks / national tree planting campaign
- Support for small renewable energy projects

# CULTURE, OLYMPICS, MEDIA AND SPORT

## Erica Crump and Augustus Della-Porta consider whether the Big Society agenda embraces an area of 'low priority'

The indications so far are that the remit of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (the Olympics aside), is a low priority for the Coalition, and of all the sectors we cover in these articles, this presents perhaps the gloomiest picture in terms of funding reductions affecting the third sector. On 17 June the DCMS announced cuts of around £73 million to various projects, including the British Film Institute Film Centre, Stonehenge Visitor Centre and the Free Swimming Programme.

### Sports and the Olympics

Despite this approach, the Coalition government has declared its commitment to a successful Olympic Games and the creation of a lasting Olympic legacy. The Olympics and Cultural Olympiad have and will continue to create wide opportunities for the sector, including for arts, sports, cultural and volunteering organisations, particularly through partnerships with the London Organising Committee of the Olympics and Paralympic Games.

The government has indicated that it will encourage a reform of the football governance rules to encourage the co-operative ownership model - which may encourage use of the co-operative model more widely in the sector. The government is also keen to support sports at a local level, including school and local sports club activities.

The government has stated that it will use cash in dormant betting accounts to improve local sports facilities and to support sports clubs. It also plans to increase sports' share of Lottery returns from 16% to 20% before the end of

2010. It estimates that the Lottery alone will increase funding to sport by around £50 million a year by 2012.

In addition, the government is consulting with sports governing bodies with a view to developing a Major Sports Events Bill to make it easier to win and host major events.

### Arts and culture

Many arts organisations have already suffered as a result of the 4% cut in Arts Council England funding - and the funding outlook is bleak for the next few years. There is concern in the sector that whilst many established arts organisations may survive, the cuts could seriously harm the frontline and less traditional arts.

Culture, Olympics, Media and Sport organisations will note the government's commitment to increasing the pot of National Lottery funding through reorganisation, which may increase the number of lottery grants available.

There is likely to be further relaxation of music licensing laws to encourage live music performances, which will benefit organisations performing live music.



**Erica Crump**

Solicitor  
As well as general advice to charities and social enterprises, Erica specialises in the formation of new arts charities and social enterprises



**Augustus Della-Porta**

Solicitor  
Augustus provides general company, commercial and charity law advice to charities, social enterprises and commercial organisations

---

**'Of all the sectors we cover in these articles, this presents perhaps the gloomiest picture in terms of funding reductions affecting the third sector'**

---

### KEY POLICIES / COMMITMENTS

- Cuts of £73m already announced
- 4% cut in Arts Council England funding
- Committed to successful Olympics
- Commitment to increase National Lottery funding
- Relaxation of music licensing laws
- Increase in sport funding from Lottery to 20% of funds

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE

While NHS funding is secure, there are still likely to be significant changes ahead for the sector. Sarah Cannings introduces the key policies so far.



### Sarah Cannings

Solicitor

Sarah specialises in the formation of new social enterprises, including registering charities and community interest companies, with particular focus on health care organisations

**'Andrew Lansley has stated that all organisations (whether public, private or voluntary sector) will be paid on the basis of the results they achieve in public health'**

NHS funding is ring-fenced and will escape the ravages of budget cuts. The combination of Conservative and Lib Dem policies and their drive to make the NHS more efficient have the potential to lead to some radical changes in the NHS over the next few years. There are some clear opportunities here for the third sector.

### 'Any healthcare provider' policy

In its policy document, the Coalition has been clear that it will give every patient power to choose any healthcare provider that meets NHS standards, within NHS prices. This includes independent, voluntary and community sector providers. The Coalition has also said that it is committed to quality 'through greater involvement of independent and voluntary providers'. While under the previous government there was at times a lack of clarity about whether the NHS should be the 'preferred provider', this is a clear signal that under the Coalition, provision of NHS services will be fully open to third sector organisations which are able to win contracts.

### GP commissioning

The previous government's push for the commissioning of key services to be moved away from Primary Care Trusts (PCTs) to GPs is set to continue under the Coalition. One of the widely recognised strengths of the third sector is its ability to provide new and effective answers to problems because it works directly with people and groups on the ground. This type of innovative approach is just what GP commissioners will be looking for in the light of the government's efficiency

drive and should be exploited by new and existing third sector organisations looking to take on the provision of GP commissioned health services.

### Hospice care

The Coalition has also announced a particular focus on hospice care, stating that it will provide around £30 million a year beyond 2011 from within the budget of the Department of Health to support children's hospices and associated support infra-structure. Many children's hospices are third sector organisations which should take advantage of the government's commitment to their work - and in particular should follow developments closely to find out when and how this funding will be available.

### Public health

Andrew Lansley has stated that all organisations (whether public, private or voluntary sector) will be paid on the basis of the results they achieve in public health. Many third sector organisations have been achieving impressive results in the public health arena for many years and should watch closely to find out whether they will be able to access increased funding in this area.

### KEY POLICIES / COMMITMENTS

- Any healthcare provider - patients free to choose
- Move commissioning from PCTs to GPs
- Focus on hospice care - £30m to support children's hospices
- Potential for increased funding for providing public health services

# SHOTGUN MERGERS: QUICK AND EFFECTIVE MERGERS IN A TIME OF CUTS

An evening seminar for charities and social enterprises that are reassessing their options in this time of funding cuts.

In the age of austerity many charities and social enterprises are considering ways to secure their future survival. This practical seminar will guide you through what you need to consider before embarking on a merger. It will also look at the steps to achieve a successful merger as well as the pitfalls to avoid. From start to finish the seminar considers the purpose and principles of the due diligence process through to the complexities of employee transfers and pensions.

**5:30 - 7:00pm on Monday 19 July 2010**

Address of venue: Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP,  
5th Floor, 2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6YH  
located in Scandinavian House.

---

## Speakers

**Julian Blake, Partner, Charity & Social Enterprise department, Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP**  
**Martin Bunch, Partner, Employment department, Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP**

---

## SEMINAR AGENDA

**5:00pm Registration & Tea/Coffee**

**5:30pm Welcome: Stephen Lloyd**

**5:35pm Julian Blake**

- Charity law issues
- Look before you leap - what are the other options? What to look for in your potential partner?
- The key steps in the merger process
- Due diligence - cultural, operational, financial and legal

**6:20pm Martin Bunch**

- Transfer of employees and the effect of TUPE Regulations
- Pensions
- Post completion - restructuring your workforce and harmonizing terms and conditions

**6:50pm Questions**

**7.00pm Drinks and networking**

---

## Enquiries

For enquiries about any points covered in this policy brief, please contact:

Eva Abeles	020 7551 7649	e.abeles@bwbllp.com
Stephanie Biden	020 7551 7713	s.biden@bwbllp.com
Sarah Cannings	020 7551 7851	s.cannings@bwbllp.com
Erica Crump	020 7551 7757	e.crump@bwbllp.com
Augustus Della-Porta	020 7551 7607	a.della-porta@bwbllp.com
Luke Fletcher	020 7551 7788	l.fletcher@bwbllp.com
Abigail Malortie	020 7551 7621	a.malortie@bwbllp.com
Lawrence Simanowitz	020 7551 7796	l.simanowitz@bwbllp.com
Emily Unwin	020 7551 7635	e.unwin@bwbllp.com

## Advice

For advice in other areas, please contact:

Advertising & Marketing Law	Rupert Earle	r.earle@bwbllp.com
Arts & Media	Sean Egan	s.egan@bwbllp.com
Competition Law	Julian Blake	j.blake@bwbllp.com
Corporate / Commercial	Peter Bohm	p.bohm@bwbllp.com
Dispute Resolution	Malcolm Robson	m.robson@bwbllp.com
Education Law	Julian Blake	j.blake@bwbllp.com
Employment Law	William Garnett	w.garnett@bwbllp.com
Environment	Stephen Lloyd	s.lloyd@bwbllp.com
Film & Television	Sean Egan	s.egan@bwbllp.com
Health & Social Care	Stuart Marchant	s.marchant
Immigration	Philip Trott	p.trott@bwbllp.com
Information Law	Melanie Carter	m.carter@bwbllp.com
Insolvency	Malcolm Robson	m.robson@bwbllp.com
Litigation	Malcolm Robson	m.robson@bwbllp.com
Property	Anthony Cartmell	a.cartmell@bwbllp.com
Property Dispute Resolution	Lesley Robinson	l.robinson@bwbllp.com
Public & Regulatory Law	John Trotter	j.trotter@bwbllp.com
Sports	Mike Townley	m.townley@bwbllp.com
Trade Associations	Melanie Carter	m.carter@bwbllp.com
Trade Marks	Lawrence Simanowitz	l.simanowitz@bwbllp.com

## Comments

If you have any comments and suggestions, requests for other departmental updates, or would like to notify us of any changes to your contact details, please contact Mona Rahman at [m.rahman@bwbllp.com](mailto:m.rahman@bwbllp.com)

The information contained in this bulletin is necessarily of a general nature. Specific advice should be sought for specific situations.

**Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP**  
2-6 Cannon Street, London EC4M 6YH

Tel: +44 (0) 20 7551 7777 Fax: +44 (0) 20 7551 7800

[www.bwbllp.com](http://www.bwbllp.com) [mail@bwbllp.com](mailto:mail@bwbllp.com)



**Bates Wells & Braithwaite**

SOLICITORS

Bates Wells & Braithwaite London LLP is a Limited Liability Partnership. Registered in London OC325522. Regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority and authorised by the Financial Services Authority.