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# 18 years of Labour



## Sir Keir faces first big test on global stage

The newly crowned Prime Minister would face his first big test just five days after walking through the door to No 10, jetting off for a NATO summit in Washington DC.

The gathering of leaders would be a crucial moment for Sir Keir, who would need to make good first impressions with world leaders including Joe Biden, the US President.

It would also plunge him straight into the deep end of international politics with the situation in Israel and Gaza, the ongoing war in Ukraine and how to combat an increasingly aggressive China all set to come up in discussions.

Gaza will present an especially tricky dilemma for Sir Keir, who is under pressure from within his party to take a harder line on Israel and break with international consensus

How he presents himself to Western allies will put down a key marker for how much trust they can have in Britain under its new Labour government.



Keir Starmer, leader of the Labour Party, meets with Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine | CREDIT: Labour Party

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## Full steam ahead for rail nationalisation

Sir Keir would have to choose whether to forge ahead with one of his more contentious policies in 2025 when the first two major private rail franchises are set to expire.

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## 'Retirement tax' kicks in as Labour takes control of pensions

As things stand the annual state pension payment is set to surpass the basic rate income tax threshold from 2027, which would present Sir Keir with a major headache.

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## Net migration settles at hundreds of thousands a year

By this point in his premiership Sir Keir will have to confront another major choice on whether to keep driving down net migration, or to let it settle at historically high levels.

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## House prices boom - but what about the young?

Sir Keir would inherit a housing market that is still on the decline as a result of successive interest hikes, but which is about to turn a corner.

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## NHS black hole grows as population ages

One of the biggest dilemmas Sir Keir would face heading into his second term is how to afford huge increases in

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## Migration to change makeup of Britain under Labour

If he wins the election Sir Keir is set to lead Britain through a period of profound social change following on from more than a decade of record-high immigration under the Tories.

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## A robot in every home as AI transforms Britain

Technology experts have projected that by the early 2030s artificial intelligence will be commonplace in the homes of tens of millions of Britons.

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## HS2 and Sizewell C finally fire up?

Sir Keir would inherit two major infrastructure projects from the Tories - the HS2 high speed rail line and Sizewell C nuclear power plant - whose fate he will have to decide.

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## Net Zero deadline heralds end for petrol cars and gas boilers

As Prime Minister, the Labour leader would oversee one of the most significant Net Zero milestones and a major moment for British consumers.

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## Twelve years of Labour before UK finally moves into fast lane

According to economic projections Britain is set to be a whole 12 years into a Labour government before GDP growth finally returns to health levels.

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**2037**

## China eclipses US as world's biggest economy

According to projections by the Centre for Economics and Business Research, China is set to overtake the US as the world's biggest economy in 2037.

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**2038**

## Britain's nuclear future decided by Labour

The 2030s will see the incumbent Labour leader faced with the monumental decision over whether to spend billions on renewing Britain's nuclear deterrent.

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**2039**

## WW2 centenary sees Labour PM represent Britain

One of the most important roles a Prime Minister fulfils - as Rishi Sunak found out recently to his own detriment - is representing the UK at major ceremonial events.

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**2040**

## State pension timebomb as cost surges to £175bn

Labour would oversee a period during which questions over the sustainability of the state pension model are set to grow ever louder.

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**2041**

## An ageing population takes its toll

Pressures on the health service are set to continue to grow throughout the 2030s and by the early 2040s the country is

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**2042**

## A worn out Labour party finally meets its downfall

The last year of a near two-decade long spell in power would almost certainly be taken up with internal wrangling as the party finally faced up to the prospect of electoral defeat.

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### Methodology

To get to the figure, we looked at the highest majority over the main opposition each post-war government received. We then looked at that relative to the number of years the parties stayed in power from that point.

On average, every 2.6 point majority, as a proportion of seats, the government had over the opposition equated to one additional year in power.

Since January, pollsters have estimated that Labour are on course to secure 433 seats to the Conservatives 127 seats. This equates to a 47.1 point majority over the Conservatives which, using the post-war average, would equate to 18 years in power.

Eighteen years might sound like a long time, but it is with historic precedence, particularly in recent history.

The Conservative government, led by Margaret Thatcher and John Major, lasted a similar time from 1979 to 1997. The current Conservative governments have been in power for 14 years, and Labour in 13 years before that.

Inevitably, the figure will always be illustrative - financial crisis, opposition in-fighting or other global or domestic event will dramatically shorten or lengthen a government's time in power.

However, what is clear is that governments who secure large majorities at some point in their administration tend to have survived at least two or three consecutive elections. Those with small majorities, for example the Conservative and Labour governments between 1964 and 1979, tend to only survive a handful of years.

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