

The Home Secretary is ultimately accountable to Parliament and charged with ensuring the maintenance of the Queen's Peace within all force areas, safeguarding the public and protecting our national security and assets. The Home Secretary has reserved powers and legislative tools (such as by virtue of sections 40-45A POLICE ACT 1996, under Statutory Instruments, etc.) which can be used to interfere with the decision to do or not to do or to prevent or mitigate risk to the public or national security. Such powers and tools will only be used as a last resort, and will be used to interfere with the decision to do or not to do or to prevent or mitigate risk to the public or national security. Such powers and tools will only be used as a last resort, and will be used to interfere with the decision to do or not to do or to prevent or mitigate risk to the public or national security. Such powers and tools will only be used as a last resort, and will be used to interfere with the decision to do or not to do or to prevent or mitigate risk to the public or national security.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND 1694
The Bank of England Act 1694 (the '1694 Act'),
The Charter of the Bank of England 1694 (the '1694 Charter'),
The Bank of England Act 1844 (the '1844 Act'),
The Bank of England Act 1857 (the '1857 Act'),
The Bank of England Act 1998 (the '1998 Act'),
The Bank of England Act 2009 (the '2009 Act'),
The Bank of England Act 2013 (the '2013 Act'),
The Bank of England Act 2016 (the '2016 Act'),
The Bank of England Act 2019 (the '2019 Act').

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1689 THE BILL OF RIGHTS
The Bill of Rights 1689 established the doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty, meaning that Parliament has the supreme power of the country over the monarch and the courts. It established that the monarch could not suspend laws made by Parliament, and that the monarch could not raise money without the consent of Parliament. It also established that the monarch could not interfere with the rights of subjects, and that the monarch could not declare war without the consent of Parliament. The Bill of Rights 1689 established the doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty, meaning that Parliament has the supreme power of the country over the monarch and the courts. It established that the monarch could not suspend laws made by Parliament, and that the monarch could not raise money without the consent of Parliament. It also established that the monarch could not interfere with the rights of subjects, and that the monarch could not declare war without the consent of Parliament.

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Bob Kerlake
Permanent Under-Secretary of State
Jeremy Heywood
Mark Sedwill
Philip Rutman
Matthew Rycroft

Conservatives
David Cameron
George Osborne
Nick Clegg
Matthew Rycroft
Boris Johnson
Charles Clarke
PRA
John Spence
Stephen Page
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Stephen Page

Bank of England
Governance of the Bank of England
The Governor of the Bank of England is appointed by the Court of Governors. The Court of Governors is made up of representatives from the Bank's various committees and departments. The Governor of the Bank of England is responsible for the overall management of the Bank and for ensuring that it fulfils its duties to the public and to the government. The Governor of the Bank of England is also responsible for the Bank's financial and operational performance.

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PEEL'S PRINCIPLES
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