

Brexit issues in the 2017 General Election:

results from an analysis of manifesto requests and political party promises.

UK Public Health Network

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Summary

Requests on Brexit were extracted from 96 organisations who published a manifesto for the General Election 2017 between 19 April – 11 May 2017. Political promises on Brexit were extracted from eight party manifestos.

200 separate requests were identified from industry and non-governmental organisations, with 60% of organisations making at least one Brexit-related request. Seventeen policy areas were noted. The top three priorities appeared to be: workforce, trade, and legislation. There appeared to be a high degree of alignment between industry and non-government organisations on some of the individual issues within these priority topics.

117 promises were identified from political party manifestos. The top three political priorities appeared to be: border issues, trade, and agriculture & fisheries. In general, political promises tended to be less specific from the three national parties and more focussed from country-specific parties.

As a result of the minority Government in place after the election, there may now be greater potential for a softer Brexit. The need for the Government to compromise in order to remain in power may provide the public health community with an opportunity to press for health and sustainability to be at the heart of Brexit negotiations.

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1. Introduction

The snap general election called for 8 June 2017 provided an opportunity for a variety of industry, non-government and third sector organisations to publish their requests of a new government. Looking at the requests being made of a new government can provide an insight into alignment on public health issues and the degree to which these might find political support. This briefing focuses on the issues raised around Brexit and the promises stated in political party manifestos.

2. Methodology

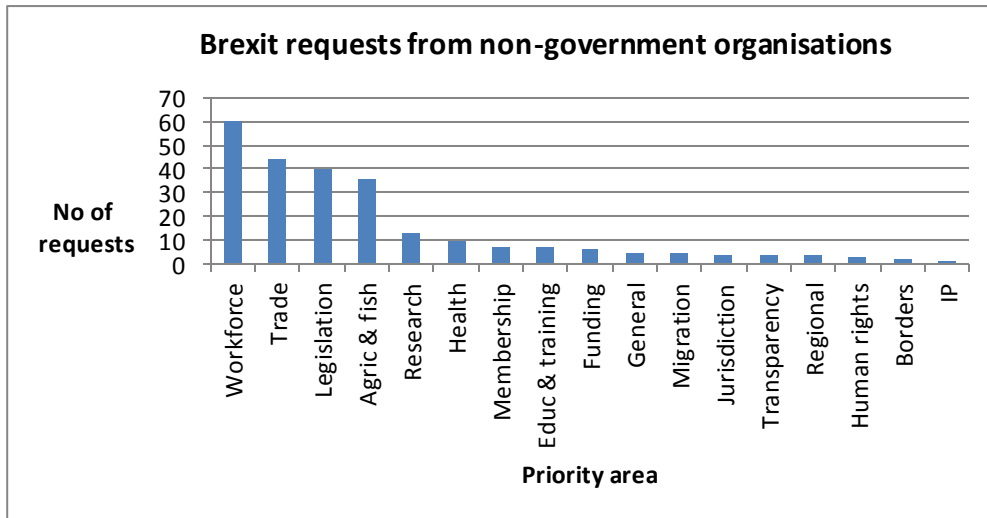
- Manifestos applicable to the UK as a whole that were published between 19 April – 11 May 2017 were retrieved through:
 - Google searches for manifestos in the UK
 - checking www.politicsresources.net
 - hand-searching of organisations' websites
- 96 organisations were found to have published a manifesto during this period. These are listed in Appendix 2. The organisations cover industry, health and wellbeing and professional membership bodies across a range of sectors.
- Eight party political manifestos (Conservatives, Green Party, DUP, Labour, Liberal Democrat, Plaid Cymru, SNP, UKIP) were included in this analysis.
- Organisation requests and political party promises on Brexit were extracted from manifestos into an Excel spreadsheet in alphabetic order of organisation. The requests were indexed by topic and correlated to establish agreement between organisations and political parties.
- There is some risk of bias in the way these manifesto requests have been brought together. As some organisations contributed to joint manifestos as well as publishing their own, more specific manifestos this may have resulted in some double-counting.

3. Top level findings

- 60% of the organisations selected for analysis made at least one request on Brexit.
- A total of 200 separate requests on Brexit were identified from non-government organisations. All political parties covered Brexit extensively in their manifestos, making a total of 117 promises between them.
- The top three Brexit issues for non-governmental organisations appear to be:
 - Workforce (60/200 requests)
 - Trade (44/200 requests)
 - Legislation (40/200 requests)

Figure 1 shows the range of Brexit issues in order of priority for non-government organisations.

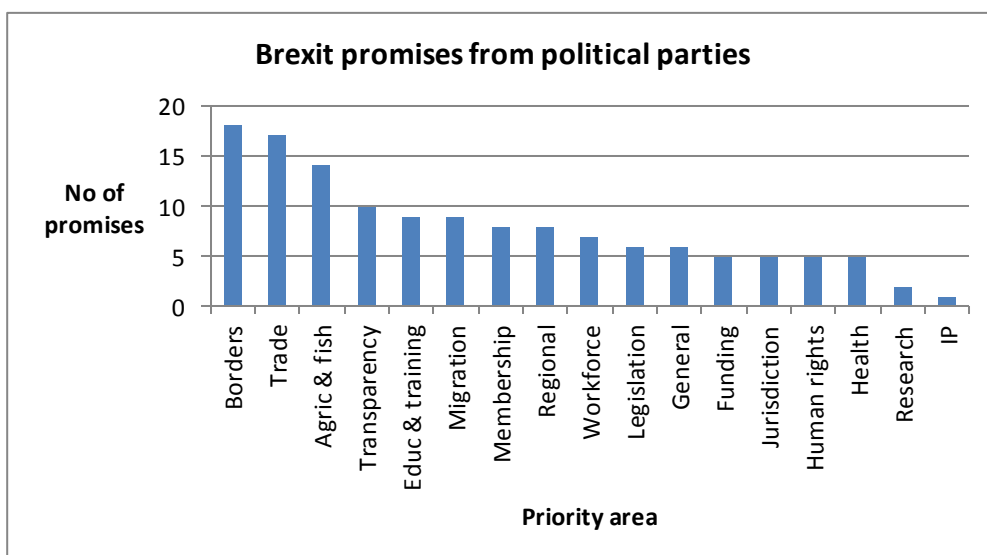
Figure 1: Brexit priorities of non-government organisations



- The top three Brexit issues for political parties appear to be:
 - Border issues (18/117 promises)
 - Trade (17/117 promises)
 - Agriculture & fisheries (14/117 promises)

Figure 2 shows the range of Brexit issues in order of priority across eight political parties.

Figure 2: Brexit promises from political parties



Appendix 2 summarises the requests made across these seventeen aspects of Brexit. The table correlates non-governmental organisation requests with views taken from eight political party manifestos.

There appears to be a high degree of consensus between organisations on the top three issues. However, there appears to be less political alignment and manifestos tended not to provide much explicit detail on Brexit issues.

Workforce:

- Individual issues focus on sectors (agriculture, business, education etc), concern around the status of the present EU workforce in the UK and any new migration system. The key themes that appear to emerge are:
 - Guarantee the rights of current EU citizens studying and working in the UK
 - Ensure that all businesses and sectors continue to have access to an international pool of talent without unnecessary visa burdens.
 - A new immigration policy based on skills needed.
- Calls from industry are in almost complete alignment with non-government associations.
- The Conservatives gave a promise that workers' rights conferred on British citizens from the UK's membership of the EU will remain. The DUP pledged to safeguard Rights of British citizens in the EU and those from EU member states living in the UK, as did Plaid Cymru for those currently living in Wales.

Trade

- A wide range of issues around trade were identified. These covered support for UK industries, the need for new free trade deals and for the process to be ethical, more supportive of developing countries, consider human rights, and provide for greater transparency and scrutiny. The key themes that appear to emerge are:
 - The need for "frictionless" trade within the UK and internationally.
 - The need for future trade negotiations to be open, transparent and accountable to Parliament.
 - The need for future trade negotiations to consider broader issues, such as fair trading, support for developing countries, human rights, and protection of existing standards.
- Calls from industry dominated requests from non-government organisations and were focused on requesting support to improve the export environment.
- The main UK political parties made few specific promises around trade. Country-specific parties (DUP, Plaid Cymru and SNP) all declared a commitment to support trade deals that favoured their countries products and businesses.

Legislation

- Individual issues range across sector (eg agriculture & fisheries, alcohol, environment, medicines etc) as well as process (eg consumer protection, scrutiny, transposition, regulatory framework). The key themes that appear to emerge are:

- Maintenance of existing consumer protections.
- Transposition of existing directives whilst ensuring future continuity.
- Appropriate governance and scrutiny of the Brexit process.
- Calls from industry are broadly supportive but request minimal disruption to the regulatory environment and an emphasis on reducing the burden for industry by ensuring regulations are proportionate to need.
- In general, political parties made few promises around legislation. The SNP gave a clear statement to support maintaining all existing standards and regulations. The Liberal Democrats indicated support for retaining all environmental regulations.

4. Post-election reflection

- The General Election 2017 returned a minority Conservative Government which introduced a two year programme of legislation in the [Queen's speech](#). It indicates that 27 bills will be presented with the focus on the following Brexit-related legislation:
 - Repeal Bill
 - Trade
 - Customs
 - Immigration
 - Fisheries
 - Agriculture
 - Nuclear safeguards
 - International sanctions
- A minority government is more likely to need to compromise with the potential for a softer exit from Europe being achieved than might have previously been the case.
- Although mental health was the only health issue to feature in the Queen's speech, the position of the current government may provide the public health community with further opportunities to press for health and sustainability to be at the heart of Brexit negotiations.

Note: This limited analysis is intended as an apolitical summary to inform debate by the UK Public Health Network. Any errors in interpreting the manifestos are the responsibility of the author.

Appendix 1: A-Z breakdown of Brexit issues and alignment with political party manifesto promises

Priority issue	Requests	Specific 'asks'	Political support in manifesto
Agriculture & fisheries	Agriculture policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An ambitious strategy to replace the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) • Establish a fully funded agricultural policy with support payments targeted at those farmers who are providing the most amount of public good • Reward farmers for producing foods such as vegetables, fruit, beans and pulses to improve nutrition and protect our natural assets 	<p>DUP: 1) Local input into new UK agriculture and fisheries policies which can offer sustainability and new growth opportunities 2) Strong protections for agri-food to guard against vulnerabilities to cheap inferior imports</p>
	Antibiotics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective action to reduce the over-use of antibiotics in farming 	<p>Lib Dem: improve standards of animal health and welfare in agriculture by updating farm animal welfare codes and promoting the responsible stewardship of antibiotic drugs</p> <p>UKIP: consider transferring some support to those livestock producers who commit to farming without antibiotics.</p>
	Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A future UK fisheries policy that is designed for and tailored to our fleets • An exclusive 12 mile limit to protect our inshore fleets • Commitments to the UK's status as an independent coastal state, as soon as it leaves the EU • Protection of our marine wildlife through a well enforced and complete network of marine protected areas in UK seas and sustainable fisheries policies • Maintaining improvements in water quality and developing a national fisheries policy which supports recreational fishing after we leave the EU 	<p>SNP: Demand the scrapping or fundamental reform of the Common Fisheries Policy</p> <p>UKIP: 1) Create, train and equip a new Fisheries Protection Force 2) End the obscenity of discards and make best use of all fish caught 3) Ensure all fish caught within UK waters, including those taken by foreign vessels operating under licence, are landed and sold in the UK 4) Introduce a time-limited, paid licence fee option for selected foreign vessels to fish within the UK's territorial waters 5) Restore the UK Exclusive Economic Zone in accordance with international law 6)</p>

	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure a Fairer, Greener Deal for Farmers: Invest in healthy soils Increased investment and use of agri-science and technology Funding for farmer-led research – allocate 10% of the current R&D budget for innovative agriculture projects led by farmers themselves 	<p>DUP: An appropriate support programme for our farmers should continue after we leave</p> <p>UKIP: Introduce a UK Single Farm Payment (SFP) that operates in a similar way to the present EU system</p>
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making Brexit a success for British farmers Robust scientific evidence to ensure continued access to a wide range of plant protection products Ensure that all farmers can grow their businesses in harmony with the environment Promoting British food at home and abroad 	
	Legislation & regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinstate the English bargaining body, an Agriculture Welfare and Standards Board Save our Seas by introducing a Sustainable Fisheries Act: 	UKIP: Launch an inclusive, collaborative consultation with the fishing community to draft a new Fisheries Bill
	Organic farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand rapidly domestic organic production 	
	Regional issues		<p>DUP: Particular importance of agri-food sector to Northern Ireland economy recognised and reflected</p> <p>SNP: Will not allow the UK government to dismantle Scotland's GM-free status and commitment.</p>
	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable policies for food, farming, fishing, forestry and land use to replace Common Agricultural Policy and Common Fisheries Policy. Zero carbon farming by 2050 	
Border issues	EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frictionless road haulage movement and delivery to customers for goods moving between the UK and the 	Cons: Maintain the Common Travel Area

		EU	<p>DUP: 1)Maintenance of the Common Travel Area 2) Facilitate ease of movement of people, goods and services</p> <p>Green: Protect freedom of movement</p> <p>Lab: Fresh negotiating priorities that have a strong emphasis on retaining the benefits of the Single Market and the Customs Union</p> <p>Lib Dem; 1)Protect the right to work, travel, study and retire across the EU 2) Maintain the common travel area and freedom of movement. 3)Ensure participation within the single market and customs union.</p> <p>SNP: Press the UK government to ensure border checks are as seamless as possible after the UK leaves the EU</p>
	Gibraltar		<p>Cons: Protect the democratic freedom of the people of Gibraltar and our overseas territories to remain British</p> <p>Lab: No change in the status or sovereignty of Gibraltar.</p> <p>Lib Dem: Campaign to protect the rights of the people of Gibraltar</p>
	NI / Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure a special deal with the Republic of Ireland • Continued frictionless trade across borders. 	<p>Cons: Maintain as frictionless a border as possible for people, goods and services between Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland</p> <p>DUP: 1)Particular circumstances of Northern Ireland fully reflected 2) Frictionless border with Irish Republic assisting those working or travelling in the other jurisdiction</p> <p>Lab: Ensure there is no return to a hard border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland</p>
	UK		<p>Cons: Ensure that as we leave the EU no new barriers to living and doing business within our own union are created. will require common UK frameworks</p> <p>DUP: Strengthened relationships across the four components parts of the United Kingdom with no internal borders</p>
Education	Funding		Lib Dem: Campaign for universities' right to apply for EU funds on equal terms
	General		Lib Dem: Reverse the damage to universities and academics by changing the country's course away from a hard Brexit

	Qualifications		UKIP: Recognise comparable qualifications, experience, and accreditation.
	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring UK universities continue to attract, recruit and retain talented staff and students from across the EU without bureaucratic visa burdens. 	DUP: Higher and further education continuing to attract international expertise and collaboration
	Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guaranteeing the rights of current EU citizens studying and working in the UK Students should be removed from the net migration figures 	<p>Cons: We will toughen the visa requirements for students. Overseas students will remain in the immigration statistics</p> <p>Green: 1)Relieve students of the burden of debt, scrapping tuition fees and restoring living grants. 2)Guarantee the rights of young people to study, work, live and travel in the EU, including through schemes like Erasmus</p> <p>Lab: We will not include them in immigration numbers, but we will crack down on fake colleges.</p> <p>Lib Dem: Recognising their largely temporary status, remove students from the official migration statistics.</p> <p>UKIP: Cease offering EU nationals student loans when we leave the EU</p>
Funding	EU opt in		DUP: Ability to opt-in to EU funds where proven to be cost-effective and add value
	Farming		Plaid Cymru: Ensure that every penny of European funding, including farming payments, is replaced by the UK government.
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the social and economic benefits of EU funding 	
	Local priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work closely with local and regional business communities on the design and implementation of any post-Brexit regional funding system Government can replace EU social funds and regional funds - and finance from the European Investment Bank - with the same level of funding [and] through a place-based approach 	
	Structural funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to fund the British Business Bank (BBB), and evaluating whether it should increase its scope to fill the gap left by the European Investment Fund 	<p>Cons: Use the structural fund money that comes back to the UK to create a UK Shared Prosperity Fund, specifically designed to reduce inequalities between communities across our four nations</p> <p>DUP: UK wide skills and infrastructure funds should be established</p>

			to lead with an emphasis on regional specialisations Lab: Ensure there is no drop in UK Structural Funding as a result of Brexit until the end of the current EU funding round in 2019/20
General	Budget		Cons: Determine a fair settlement of the UK's rights and obligations as a departing member state UKIP: End our financial contributions to the EU budget. We must not pay any 'divorce' payment to the EU. We must have been paid our share of financial assets eg from the European Investment Bank
	Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace European Union programmes that help people get back to work 	
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bring together the 'brightest and best' from government and business in joint Brexit taskforces on the most complex issues Women to be represented at every level and stage of Brexit negotiations. 	DUP: Positive ongoing relationship with European Union in keeping with Article 8 of Lisbon Treaty
	Transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure there is an implementation period to give individuals and businesses sufficient time to adapt to any changes in their rights and obligations. Seek agreement on "interim" transitional arrangements that ensure a smooth and orderly exit with no 'cliff edge' by the end of 2017 	DUP: Effective, time bound transitional arrangements where necessary UKIP: Brexit must be done and dusted before the end of 2019
Health	EU health insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect reciprocal rights to healthcare, similar to those provided by the European Health Insurance Care, including support for people with long-term conditions requiring regular treatment Utilise the opportunity of Brexit to refresh and strengthen public health protections 	UKIP: Close any loopholes in reciprocal healthcare arrangements, making sure reciprocity is like-for-like, and pursue any moneys owed to us. Tighten the application and approval process for EHIC cards and review the scheme
	Food labelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require calorie labelling on alcohol: Brexit provides an opportunity for the UK to go further, faster in providing comprehensive health information on labels 	
	Health in all policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the health service is a priority during Brexit 	

		negotiations	
	Health protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the precautionary principle to health, environmental and chemicals policy. 	
	Regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) continues to provide advice and act as a leader of regulation globally 	
Human rights	European Convention on Human Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain membership of the European Convention on Human Rights. 	<p>Green: and UK membership of the European Convention on Human Rights, and reinstate funding for the Equality and Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>SNP: Re-affirm commitment to the Council of Europe, the ECHR.</p> <p>UKIP: Repeal Labour's Human Rights legislation and remove the UK from the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights</p>
	Human Rights Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to protecting the Human Rights Act 	<p>Green: Defend the Human Rights Act</p> <p>SNP: . Oppose any attempts by the UK government to scrap the Human Rights Act</p> <p>UKIP: Free, if we wish, to relinquish our membership of the European Court of Human Rights</p>
	Trade		Green: Trade rules that respect human rights
Intellectual property		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A robust accessible intellectual property (IP) protection regime 	Lib Dem: Maintain current standards of intellectual property (IP) protection with continuing co-operation on enforcement of IP generated in the UK and working within the EU to ensure the continuation of territorial licensing of rights
Jurisdiction	Children, women & family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A guarantee that women fleeing domestic violence across the EU who have a European Protection Order will be fully protected whichever state they are from or in at the time, including in the UK 	Lib Dem: Ensure that the UK retains international arrangements for jurisdiction, the recognition and enforcement of judgments and for family cases currently enjoyed under the EU Brussels I and Brussels II regulation and the Hague child abduction convention.
	Civil justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enable citizens of the UK to continue to obtain judgments and enforce them across borders Ensure civil justice co-operation is maintained with the EU 	

	Criminal justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that EU co-operation in fighting cross-border crime continues 	<p>Lab: Ensure there are no gaps in national security and criminal justice arrangements as a result of Brexit, retain membership of Eurojust and Europol and continue European Arrest Warrant arrangements</p> <p>Lib Dem: Retain the European Arrest Warrant, membership of Europol and access to EU information databases.</p>
	European Court		<p>DUP: Jurisdiction of European Court of Justice ended and greater control over our laws restored</p> <p>UKIP: Parliament must resume its supremacy of law-making, free from the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice</p>
Legislation	Agriculture & fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively convert all existing European law relating to food, farming and fishing, into domestic law. 	
	Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Require calorie labelling on alcohol: Brexit provides an opportunity for the UK to go further, faster in providing comprehensive health information on labels 	
	Consumer protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain existing EU protections as and when the UK exits the EU Maintain the current levels of equality protection Maintain EU-derived employment and consumer rights in full Maintain existing health protection measures Protect the UK's excellent framework of health and safety practice during and after Brexit Ensure continuity in the CE marking process for UK manufacturers. Maintain protections provided to pregnant women and new parents under EU Directives Ensure that the UK has a strong framework of technical and environmental standard 	
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transpose all EU environmental protections into domestic law and introduce an ambitious new 	<p>DUP: Proportionate regulatory regime which can promote competitiveness, with legislation to suit our local needs</p>

	Environment Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faithfully transpose all existing EU environmental and animal welfare law 	Lib Dem: Maintaining environmental standards: including the closest possible co-operation on climate and energy policy.
General		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote use of English and Welsh law as the governing law of international contracts. 	SNP: support the Scottish Government's efforts to maintain all current standards and regulations.
Medicine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure co-operation with the EU on the regulation of medicines. Maintain continuity with EU regulation, allow the UK to adapt and adopt the very best global practices, for the proportionate, safe and effective regulation of dental and medical devices 	UKIP: Scrap EU Legislation that has hindered the NHS such as the Clinical Trial Directive and the Working Time Directive.
Precautionary		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply the precautionary principle to health, environmental and chemicals policy and 'polluter pays' principle 	
REACH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to the EU's system of chemicals regulation "REACH" after Brexit Guarantee that any changes to EU derived chemicals legislation and regulation be subject to full parliamentary scrutiny and debate 	
Regulatory framework		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid major disruption to business regulation, maintain short-term stability of the regulatory framework and equivalence of standards with the EU through mutual recognition, while allowing for future changes Regulation is clear, proportionate and has a positive effect on domestic and international trade, adapting and adopting the best regulatory practices available worldwide. Ensure that the overall regulatory burden on small businesses is reduced as part of the Brexit process A stable regulatory framework through the Great Repeal Bill and other legislation, minimising regulatory fragmentation across the nations of the UK, Introduce new governance arrangements to continue functions currently provided by the EU institutions 	DUP: Proportionate regulatory regime which can promote competitiveness, with legislation to suit our local needs

	Repeal & transposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the continuation of plans to move EU regulations into UK law • Consider changes to laws which have been based on EU regulatory frameworks as they may have been 'gold plated', outdated or no longer desired. • Clarify how the adoption of EU regulations into UK statute will impact on the UK 	UKIP: Cut unnecessary EU regulation from the 88 per cent of the UK economy that is not linked to trade with EU countries. Prioritise free trade agreements with non-EU countries.
	Scrutiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm that any changes to UK laws must be made by primary legislation only, giving a full and proper role to public debate, proper scrutiny • Limit proposed 'Henry VIII powers' in the Great Repeal Bill strictly to creation of statutory instruments • Set out proposed new governance to continue checks currently provided by the EU institutions 	
	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of UK domestic road haulage rules post-Brexit • Essentially unchanged licensing system for lorries on international journeys between the UK and the EU 	SNP: Press the UK government to commit to the Open Skies Agreement in Brexit negotiations
Membership	Aviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue UK membership of the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) [and] all EASA rules and regulations • Continue UK involvement in the development of Single European Sky (SES), and participation in SESAR 	Lab: Retain membership of the Common Aviation Area and Open Skies arrangements
	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain membership of the Internal Energy Market 	
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to a decision on EU Emissions Trading Scheme membership by the second half of 2017 and engage with reform for as long as the UK remains a member 	
	Justice		<p>Lab: Retain membership of Eurojust and Europol and continue European Arrest Warrant arrangements</p> <p>Lib Dem: Maintain maximum co-operation including Europol and European Arrest Warrant</p>
	Medicines &	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Medicines and Healthcare products 	Lab: Seek to maintain membership of (or equivalent relationships

	health	Regulatory Agency (MHRA) is able to continue to provide advice and act as a leader of regulation globally	with) European Medicines Agency Lib Dem: Retain traveller and tourist benefits such as the European Health Insurance Card, reduced roaming charges and pet passport SNP: 1)Call on the UK government to stay part of the EMA 2)Press the UK government to ensure continuity in cross-border health insurance arrangements – including the EHIC. UKIP: We will tighten the application and approval process for EHIC cards and review the scheme as part of our Brexit negotiations.
	Research & innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retain membership of the Unified Patent Court Remain an associate member of Euratom 	Lib Dem: Maintain membership of Euratom
Migration	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An effective immigration system 	Green: Protect freedom of movement UKIP: 1) place a moratorium on unskilled and low-skilled immigration for five years after we leave the EU. 2) four principal visa categories: work, tourist, student, family. All new migrants to Britain will be expected to make tax and national insurance contributions for at least five consecutive years before they become eligible to claim UK benefits, or access non-urgent NHS services 3) introduce a new Australian-style points-based system, and a work permit system, save for citizens of the Republic of Ireland, with whom we will maintain our current arrangements.
	Students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove international students from the net migration target. 	Cons: We will toughen the visa requirements for students. Overseas students will remain in the immigration statistics Lab: We will not include [students] in immigration numbers, but we will crack down on fake colleges. Lib Dem: Remove students from the official migration statistics.
	Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that migration is managed, fair, and benefits the country, below 1 migrant for every 200 British citizens per year. Introduce the equivalent of the US Green Card lottery system for developing partner countries with sound security. 	UKIP: 1)Britain must have full control of immigration and asylum policies, and border control, free to set and meet our own annual migration targets. 2)Establish a Migration Control Commission and set a target to reduce net migration to zero, over a five-year period.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set individual targets for different flows of migration 	
Regional	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to working with local government to develop a locally driven UK replacement for EU 'regional aid' 	
	NI / Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise Northern Ireland in the negotiations to leave the EU. Ensure that the Single Energy Market continues within Ireland and Northern Ireland Secure a special deal with the Republic of Ireland 	DUP: 1) Northern Ireland established as a hub for trade from Irish Republic 2) Fair share for Northern Ireland from dividends from leaving the EU 3) Northern Ireland-specific solutions achieved through active Executive engagement
	Scotland		SNP: 1) Press the UK government to immediately protect their right to live and work in Scotland and the UK. 2) Seek a cast-iron guarantee from the UK government that they will seek the consent of the Scottish Parliament under the Sewel Convention to the terms of the Brexit Bill 3) Support Scottish control of Scottish fisheries
	Wales		Plaid Cymru: 1) Ensure that Wales can continue to buy and sell to Europe without any costly barriers. 2) Secure the money promised to Wales by the Leave campaign. 3) Best possible Brexit deal for Welsh industry and agriculture
Research	Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the UK has full access to and influence over Horizon 2020 and future EU research and innovation programmes Influence and access the 9th Framework Programme for research and innovation Enhance support and funding for international research collaboration within and beyond Europe 	
	ERASMUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue access to Erasmus+ and other mobility programmes 	SNP: Support the continuation of programmes like ERASMUS+ and other arrangements
	Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining or replacing the UK's participation in European research funding 	DUP: Continued participation in funding programmes that have been proven to be of benefit and are open to non-EU members e.g. research funding
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making research a top priority in Brexit negotiations: 	

		<p>protecting the rights of workers and their families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to benefit from the EU's public health, research and development programmes and collaborations • Protect cross-border collaboration in research, particularly for rare diseases, where this will be necessary to enable sufficient data to be available. 	
Trade	Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out formal structures for business engagement on international trade within the first 100 days • Work with businesses and Chambers of Commerce throughout the Brexit process • Commit that ABHI will be represented in Ministerial negotiations where those negotiations relate to new MedTech trade deals 	<p>DUP: 1) Confidence and capacity within local businesses to maximize opportunities 2) Business to retain competitiveness and not face additional costs</p> <p>Lib Dem: Support local businesses by ensuring participation within the single market and customs union.</p>
	Developing countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a British Trade Promise that post-Brexit trade policies will be better for developing countries than they are within the EU. • Offer a non-reciprocal preference scheme for imports from economically vulnerable countries 	<p>SNP: Develop a trade and development policy that outlines how the UK will support development as part of its trade with developing countries.</p>
	Ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a more ethical trade policy by ensuring new trade deals maximise the potential for fair trade and committing to meaningful engagement with charities, social enterprises and co-operatives 	
	Export support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce a UK Export Tax Credit Scheme • Integrated domestic policy to support investment, competitiveness and export performance • Develop an expanded trade mission and trade fairs programme • Additional funding for the highly successful Trade show Access Programme (TAP) grants operated by the Department for International Trade, which enable SMEs to exhibit at overseas trade shows. 	<p>DUP: Design a trade and investment policy for the UK with the right structures, investment and support to encourage more businesses to become exporters</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain existing programmes to promote exporting such as the GREAT campaign • Double the number of creative companies that export by the end of the next Parliament • Design a trade and investment policy for the UK with the right structures, investment and support to encourage more businesses to become exporters 	
Free trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bold and ambitious Free Trade Agreement with the EU, and continued frictionless trade across borders. • No tariffs or additional paperwork for beer imports and exports and free trade deals with key third-country partners and the rest of the world that benefit beer exports • Maintain an effective UK single market with a set of simple common rules throughout the Parliament • Prioritise the grandfathering of the existing 53 EU trade deals • Ensure the EU export market for specialist products [such as game and whisky] remains tariff-free • Trade agreements that work for British farming 	<p>DUP: 1) Comprehensive free trade and customs agreement with the European Union 2) Progress on new free trade deals with the rest of the world 3) Customs arrangements which facilitate trade with new and existing markets</p> <p>UKIP: 1) Agree a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the EU, and continue to trade on the same basis as at present 2) Establish the UK on the world market as a low tax, low regulation economy. We will reduce tariffs wherever possible, and oppose the establishment and continuance of protectionist customs unions such as the EU.</p>
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deepen existing trading relationships and broker new agreements with emerging markets • Prioritise trade, jobs and prosperity in seeking a comprehensive new economic partnership with the EU while maximising opportunities with the rest of the world. 	<p>DUP: Northern Ireland established as a hub for trade from Irish Republic</p>
Human rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new trade agreements and expanding global business, do not come at a cost to human rights • Place health, the reduction of inequalities, and the right to health at the heart of the UK's economic strategy and free trade and investment agreements. 	<p>Green: Trade rules that respect human rights, labour standards, environmental standards and climate commitments with mechanisms for individuals, groups and communities to bring grievances</p>
Sector protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale-up provision of specialist export support in food and drink. 	<p>DUP: Strong protections for agri-food to guard against vulnerabilities to cheap inferior imports</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of English and Welsh law as the governing law of international contracts. Enable our world-leading universities to grow their overseas activities. Develop the best deal for the wine and spirit trade and to promote British produce around the world 	<p>Plaid Cymru: Demand stringent antidumping measures and put in place a comprehensive plan to ensure the future of the steel industry</p> <p>SNP: Seek to ensure that any future trade deals secure geographical indications for key Scottish food and drink products like Scotch Whisky, Arbroath smokies and Stornoway black pudding</p> <p>UKIP: Regenerate British boat and shipbuilding in line with the World Trade Organisation's Trade Related Technical Assistance programme.</p>
	Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any trade deal must treat environmental standards as non-negotiable Ensuring that the UK has a strong framework of technical and environmental standards. 	
	Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make future trade negotiations open, transparent and accountable to Parliament Ensure that the public's health is fully and transparently protected in new trade and investment agreements and appeals mechanisms 	Green: Give Parliament a vote on any new trade deals.
	WTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rule out a scenario where the UK-EU relationship falls into WTO rules 	UKIP: Full rights to set our own tariff and non-tariff barriers consistent with WTO rules
Transparency	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to be debated and scrutinised, informed by the expertise of charities and [their] communities. 	
	Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future trade negotiations [to be] open, transparent and accountable to Parliament, to ensure that important principles and protections are not 'sold off' Give detail on Brexit: the role for Parliament and scrutiny 	<p>Cons: The final agreement will be subject to a vote in both houses of parliament</p> <p>Green: Give Parliament a vote on any new trade deals.</p> <p>SNP: Greater transparency in any proposed international trade deals, with the UK and Scottish Parliaments being given a say</p>
	Referendum		<p>Green: 1) Campaign for right to vote on the final terms of the Brexit deal, including an option to stay in the EU. 2) A referendum on the detail of whatever deal is negotiated for Britain's departure from the EU, with the option to reject the deal and remain in the EU.</p> <p>Lib Dem: Put EU deal to a vote of the British people in a referendum, with the alternative option of staying in the EU on the</p>

			ballot paper
	Regional		<p>Plaid Cymru: 1)All future free trade deals, for instance, must be endorsed by the National Assembly for Wales. 2) require the UK Government to seek the endorsement of each UK country before any trade deal can be signed, in order to protect Welsh farmers</p> <p>SNP: 1)Seek a cast-iron guarantee from the UK government that they will seek the consent of the Scottish Parliament under the Sewel Convention to the terms of the Brexit Bill 2) demand a place for Scotland at the Brexit negotiating table and the inclusion of the case for our place in the Single Market in the UK's negotiating remit.</p>
Workforce	Arts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the creative industries and arts are a priority sector in Brexit negotiations, including movement of talent and prioritisation of visas • Should a points based system be introduced for migrant workers from EU member states, consider exemption for cultural/creative workers • Seek to secure reciprocal arrangements to enable cultural exchange without increased bureaucracy or cost to organisations touring in Europe and the UK 	
	Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the construction industry has enough skilled workers • Prioritise visa-free short-term travel between the EU and the UK in negotiations for business • Consult on ways to ease the hiring burden for young companies drawing staff from outside the EEA. • Ability to recruit lorry drivers and other workers from abroad based on the industry's need 	
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure UK universities continue to attract, recruit and retain talented staff and students from across the EU without bureaucratic visa burdens • Confirm rights to reside and work in the UK post-exit for EU nationals that are currently working in universities. 	

	EU nationals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee the rights of current EU citizens studying and working in the UK and providing timely clarity to EU nationals looking to work and study in the UK on their prospective rights 	<p>Cons: Workers' rights conferred on British citizens from our membership of the EU will remain</p> <p>DUP: Rights of British citizens in the EU and those from EU member states living here safeguarded</p> <p>Green: Immediately guarantee the rights of EU citizens to remain in the UK and urgently seek reciprocal arrangements for UK citizens in the EU</p> <p>Plaid Cymru: Guarantee the rights of all Europeans currently living and working in Wales.</p>
	Food & agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that UK farmers and producers have access to the EU labour market, [consider] reintroduction of a Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme. • Create a new immigration policy which reflects the importance of skilled workers and considers food and drink a priority sector. • Investigate and publish an assessment of the impact on labour availability for the food, farming and fishing sectors under different migration control scenarios; • Ensuring access to a competent, reliable workforce 	<p>SNP: Call on the UK government to guarantee EU nationals' right to remain in the UK, and safeguard the success of our food and drink sector</p> <p>UKIP: Operate a seasonal worker scheme based on six month visas</p>
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An independent body, such as the Migration Advisory Committee, should undertake a comprehensive review of the UK's skills needs and labour shortages • Confirm an evidence-based migration system by December 2017, including include scrapping the net migration target by the end of the parliament and a preferential approach for the EU • Introduce Global Skills Partnerships to enable talented people from developing countries to be trained and accredited to fill key roles in the British economy • Devolve immigration policy to make it more responsive to the local economy • Make visa extensions for skilled workers conditional on improving English language skills, offer low income migrants loans to cover the high cost of applying to 	<p>DUP: Effective immigration policy which meets the skills, labour and security needs of the UK</p>

		<p>become a British citizen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the route to Indefinite Leave remains unchanged so those who would have qualified for this before will still be eligible for at least two years following the triggering of Article 50. • A migration system that is straightforward and welcoming to researchers, technicians, innovators, and their families, at all career stages and from all over the world. 	
	Hospitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future immigration system to support effectively the necessary levels of staffing for UK businesses in the hospitality sector • No erosion of current employment rights that provides for a productive and motivated hospitality workforce. 	
	Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that business migration enables law firms to attract and retain talent from the EU and beyond. • Negotiate access for UK lawyers to practise law, base themselves in the EU and have rights of audience and legal professional privilege in EU courts. 	
	Medical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guarantee the right to remain of the EEA health and social care workforce • Immigration rules that allow entry to the UK of healthcare professionals whose clinical skills will benefit the NHS. • The NHS workforce should be given the right to remain in the UK and be exempt from negotiations • Relax MAC rules for international doctors. 	UKIP: Some 167,000 EU nationals work in the health and social care. UKIP has no hesitation in guaranteeing their right to remain here

Appendix 2: Organisations publishing a General Election briefing 19 April - 11 May 2017

Academy of Medical Royal Colleges	Airlines UK
Association of British Healthcare Industries	Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry
Association of Education Learning Providers	Association of School and College Leavers
Bar Council	Breast Cancer UK
British Beer and Pub Association	British Chambers of Commerce
BMA	Campaign for Real Ale
Campaign for Rural England	Carers UK
CBI	Center For Global Development
Centre for Mental Health	Chartered Institute of Water & Environmental Management
Child Poverty Action Group	Children's Charities' Coalition on Internet Safety
Countryside Alliance	Cancer Research UK
deafPLUS	British Deaf Association
British Dental Industry Association	Creative Industries Federation
Electrical Contractors' Association and BESA	Energy UK
Equality Trust	Faculty of Public Health
Fawcett Society	Federation of Master Builders
Federation of Small Businesses	Fields in Trust
Food and Drink Federation	Homeless Link
Institute for Government	Institute for Health Management
Institute for Public Policy Research	Institute of Directors
Institution of Mechanical Engineers	Intergenerational Foundation
Jamie's Food Revolution	Law Society
Local Government Association	London First
Maternity Action	Mental Health Policy Group
MIND	Money & Mental Health Policy Institute
National Association of ALMOs	National Association of Local Councils
National Council of Voluntary Organisations	National Farmers Union
National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations	National Pensioners' Convention
National Voices	National Youth Agency
NHS Confederation	Obesity Health Alliance
One Dance UK	Open Spaces Society
Poverty Alliance	RAC
Relate	Royal College of Emergency Medicine
Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	Royal College of Nursing
Royal College of Physicians of London	Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health
Resource Association	Renewable UK
Road Haulage Association	Royal College of Psychiatrists
Royal Society for Public Health	Royal Town Planning Institute
Russell Group	Sightsavers
Social Economy Alliance	Soil Association
Specialist Engineering Contractors	Sport and Recreation Alliance
St John Ambulance	Stonewall
Sustain	Sutton Trust
Town and Country Planning Association	UKActive
UK Health Forum	Universities UK
University and College Union	Wellcome Trust
Wildlife and Countryside Link	Wildlife Trusts
Wine and Spirit Trade Association	Young Minds