

The 2017 General Election and the public's health and wellbeing

Aligning public health priorities with party political manifestos

UK Public Health Network

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Disclaimer:

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.

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Summary

1452 requests of a new government were extracted from organisation manifestos published between 19 April – 11 May 2017. Political promises were extracted from eight party manifestos. 56 broad topics were identified.

Fourteen of the 96 organisations included were considered to have a public health outlook. Excluding requests on Brexit or the NHS, the most frequently cited requests were around diet, smoking, and mental health. This seems to have changed from the 2015 election when the priorities appeared to be alcohol, smoking and diet.

Political alignment on factors affecting the public's health and the delivery of the public health function, particularly in England, was noted in these areas:

- reviewing the business rates system.
- diet and nutrition - with cross-party support for improving the clarity of food labelling.
- environment with cross-party support for increasing recycling and reducing waste.
- physical activity with cross-party support for improving active travel.
- sexual health with support from the three main parties on sex and relationships education in schools.
- sustainability with cross-party support for using the sustainable development goals as a focus for international aid.

As a result the election, the Government is likely to need to compromise in order to remain in power and deliver its legislative programme. This, and the apparent lack of overlap with public health priorities, suggests that there is scope for the public health community to change its approach, for example by addressing wider issues of the environment and sustainability.

1. Introduction

The snap general election called for 8 June 2017 provided an opportunity for a variety of non-governmental 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 provides an updated view of the analysis conducted for the 2015 General Election.

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

- www.politicsresources.net (for manifestos of interest groups / political parties),
 - hand-searching of organisations' websites
- 96 UK-wide organisations were found to have published a manifesto during this period. A complete list is included in Appendix 1. These organisations cover industry, health and wellbeing and professional membership bodies.
 - 1452 requests were extracted from manifestos into an Excel spreadsheet in alphabetic order of organisation. The requests were categorised by broad subjects and correlated to establish agreement between organisations.
 - There is some risk of bias in the way these manifesto requests have been brought together. As some organisations have contributed to joint manifestos as well as publishing their own, this may have resulted in some double-counting.
 - Because Brexit issues dominated many manifestos it proved hard to identify the top priorities for improving the health and wellbeing of the public in the same way as the 2015 General Election analysis.

3. Findings

3.1 Public health requests 2017

A total of 56 broad topics were identified from all the manifesto requests. These covered all of the major social and economic determinants of health, as well as wider issues of the NHS, economy and government leadership.

The top twenty topics in the 2017 manifestos are shown in [Figure 1](#). Brexit was the most frequently requested topic with 60% of the included organisations making at least one request on this subject. A breakdown of Brexit requests and promises is covered in a separate briefing.

Of the 96 organisations included in this analysis, fourteen can be considered to have a broad perspective on public health, (ie: excluding those that focus on a single issue). 71% of this group of these organisations made at least one request on Brexit.

Once requests on Brexit and the NHS are excluded, these fourteen organisations appear to show little alignment on key issues of importance to improving the public's health and wellbeing. The top issues identified are:

- Diet (4/14 organisations)
- Smoking (4/14 organisations)
- Mental health (4/14 organisations)

It is worth noting that requests around diet and nutrition to address the obesity issue appear to have superseded requests to tackle harm caused by alcohol when the 2017 election manifesto requests are compared with those for the 2015 election.

[Figure 2](#) shows issues from the fourteen “public health” organisations where three or more organisations made a call for action in this area.

3.2 Public health promises in party political manifestos 2017

Eight party political manifestos (Conservatives, Green Party, DUP, Labour, Liberal Democrat, Plaid Cymru, SNP, UKIP) were examined for pledges that could affect the social and economic determinants of health. Any additional party policy documents have not been included. It should be noted that: manifestos are only an indication of what a party may do; written party manifestos may not reflect actual action; manifesto promises may not result in parliamentary action; and actions may be placed before Parliament that are not in any manifesto.

[Figure 3](#) shows issues of concern in improving public health and wellbeing which also appear to some degree in party manifestos.

[Figure 4](#) correlates specific requests with political party promises. There appears to be some limited areas of agreement across all parties for positive actions that may have a beneficial effect on the public’s health and development of the public health function. At present these appear to be:

Business rates:

- Conservatives, Labour, Liberal Democrats, and Plaid Cymru appear to support a review of the system.
- Labour and Liberal Democrats would consider introducing an alternative such as a land value tax while Plaid Cymru proposes a turnover-based system.

Diet & nutrition:

- There appears to be cross-party support for improvements in food labelling with Conservatives, Labour, Liberal Democrats, and SNP all declaring promises to introduce “clearer” food labelling.
- School meals attracted much attention with Labour and Liberal Democrats promising to extend free school meals to all primary school children. Conservative promises to replace lunch with breakfast may now be dropped.

Environment

- All eight parties reviewed stated support for further environmental legislation or regulation. The Conservatives are (still) promising a 25 year plan with the other parties appearing to support a clean air act (Green), a climate change act (Plaid Cymru), a zero-carbon act (Liberal Democrats), an environment act (Green and UKIP) nature or wildlife act (Plaid Cymru and Liberal Democrats).
- Conservatives, Green, Labour, Liberal Democrats, Plaid Cymru and UKIP all declare support for further measures on recycling to reduce waste and encourage greater recycling.

Physical activity

- Conservatives, Greens, Labour, Liberal Democrats, and Plaid Cymru all state support for active travel, through the expansion of cycling networks in particular.

Sexual health

- Conservatives, Labour and Liberal Democrats state support for “comprehensive” sex and relationships education in schools, to include internet privacy. Labour and Liberal Democrats declare a specific promise to ensure this is LGBT-inclusive.

Sustainability

- There is recognition of the need to use the sustainable development goals (SDGs) as a focus for international aid by the Conservatives, Labour, Liberal Democrats, and SNP. However, no party refers to achieving the SDGs within the UK.

4. Post-election reflections

- The minority Government in place after the election introduced a two year programme of legislation in the [Queen’s speech](#). Eight of the proposed 27 new bills focus on Brexit. Notable omissions in the speech suggest that some of the policies outlined in the Conservatives’ manifesto may not now be pursued by the Government. In particular, there was no mention of:
 - The proposed scrapping of free school meals.
 - Means-tested winter fuel payments.
 - Changing the pension “triple lock” to a “double lock.”
 - Further devolution deals for England.
 - Forthcoming plans around social mobility – the plans on grammar schools seem to be uncertain at present.
- The apparent lack of overlap between public health issues and current Government stated promises may necessitate a change in approach from the public health system. There may be potential to focus on achieving environmental protections and the need to build sustainable development rather than seeking action on specific determinants.
- However, cross-party support in areas such as delivering clearer food labelling could prove helpful to the public health system in finding some agreement with the Government. This would be of particular help in mitigating any adverse effects of Brexit and trade on the public’s health.
- In addition, the timely publication of the [British Social Attitudes Survey](#) on 28 June 2017 indicates a public shift in attitudes to taxation and a desire to end austerity measures. Public support for an increase in tax to support public services may provide the public health community with an opportunity to capitalise on changing public opinions.

Figure 1: Top twenty issues in 2017 election manifestos, across all 96 organisations

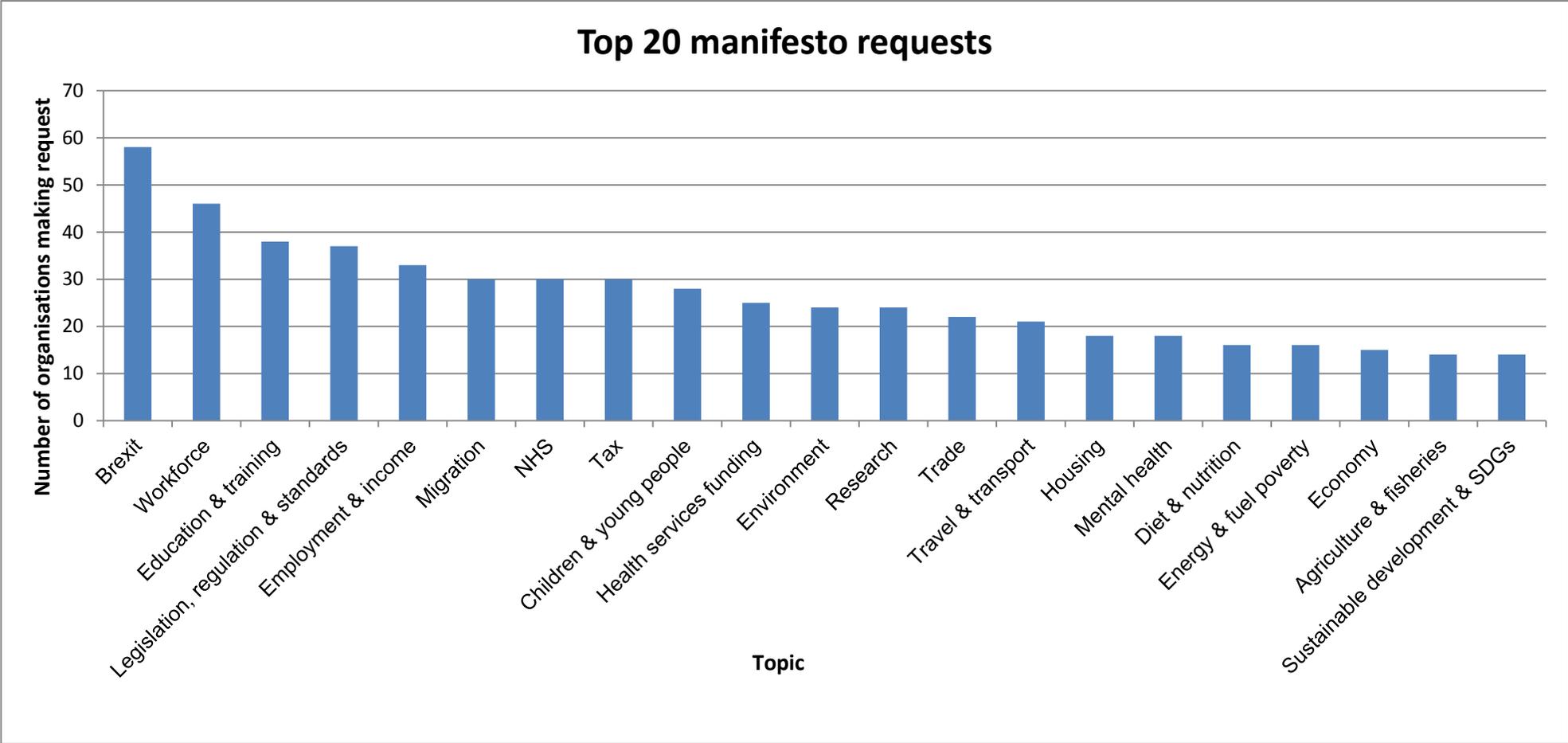


Figure 2: Manifesto requests across organisations with a broad public health perspective

	AoMRC	BMA	CIWEM	CRUK	FPH	LGA	NHS Confed	National Voices	RCOG	RCPCH	RCPLondon	RCPsych	RSPH	UKHF	Counts
Brexit		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x	10
NHS	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x			8
Health services funding	x	x			x	x		x			x				6
Diet & nutrition				x	x	x				x			x	x	6
Workforce	x				x	x		x					x		5
Children & young people					x	x			x	x					4
Tax						x				x			x	x	4
Smoking				x							x		x	x	4
Mental health							x	x	x			x			4
Agriculture & fisheries			x		x									x	3
Air quality			x								x			x	3
Alcohol											x		x	x	3
Environment			x		x	x									3
Sexual health									x	x			x		3
Travel & transport						x							x	x	3

Figure 3 Overlap between public health concerns and party manifesto promises

TOPIC	Cons	DUP	Green	Lab	Lib Dem	Plaid Cymru	SNP	UKIP
Agriculture & fisheries	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Air quality	x		x	x	x			
Alcohol				x	x		x	x (-)
Business rates	x	x		x	x	x		x
Children & young people	x		x	x		x	x	x
Diet & nutrition	x			x	x		x	
Energy & fuel poverty	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Environment	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Gambling				x	x		x	x
Housing	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Human rights	x (-)		x	x	x	x	x	x (-)
Mental health	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
Physical activity	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Poverty					x	x	x	
Sexual health	x		x	x	x			x
Smoking				x	x			
Sustainability	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Travel & transport	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Trade	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x(-)

Note: x(-) denotes a negative party statement on the topic.

Figure 4 Political support for requests of government

Priority issue	Requests	Specific 'asks'	Political support in manifesto
Air quality	Emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to decision on EU emissions trading scheme • Create new emissions standards and monitoring • Plan of action to retrofit vehicles • Develop ultra-low emission vehicles 	<p>Cons: Invest in low emission buses</p> <p>Green: One-off fine for those who cheated emissions testing</p> <p>Lab: Retrofit diesel buses to Euro 6 standards</p>
	General		<p>Cons: Take action on air quality in urban areas and plant 1 million more trees in towns & cities</p>
	Legislation, regulation, standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New clean air act • Commit to air quality improvements and deliver air quality plan that is fair to motorists and improves areas with poorest air quality 	<p>Lab: Introduce new clean air act</p> <p>Lib Dem: 1) Introduce new green transport act 2) Introduce air quality plan</p>
	Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support transition to cleaner vehicles 	<p>Green: Increase incentives to take diesel cars off roads</p> <p>Lab: Guarantee airport expansion adheres to tests that air quality is protected & climate change obligations met.</p> <p>Lib Dem: 1) Diesel scrappage scheme 2) reform vehicle taxation to encourage electric & low emission vehicles 3) private hire vehicles and diesel buses in urban areas to run on ultra-low-emission or zero-emission fuels within five years</p>
Alcohol	Alcohol consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calorie labelling on alcohol 	
	Drink drive limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower drink drive limits to 50mg 	
	Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue self-regulation • Extension and expansion of pub assistance 	

		<p>programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater support for, and promotion of beer, wine and spirit industry • Pubs Code to remain in place • Pub impact assessment should be carried out on all proposed additional burdens 	
	Licensing		UKIP: Repeal Licensing Act 2003 and bring in new legislation to reduce the density of alcohol outlets and restrict trading times
	MUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce minimum unit price of 50p 	<p>Lib Dem: Introduce minimum unit pricing</p> <p>SNP: Support health benefits through minimum unit pricing.</p>
	Tax (+ve)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinstate the tax escalator on alcohol at two percent ahead of inflation per annum. 	SNP: Review alcohol taxation to better reflect alcohol content
	Tax (-ve)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freeze beer duty for next Parliament • Introduce more favourable rate of VAT for on-trade alcohol • Small Breweries' Relief should be retained and improved • Existing duty exemption for small cider producers should be retained, alongside action to encourage growth • A more competitive excise duty regime that supports growth in exports of British beer, encourages consumption of lower-strength drinks and supports the Great British Pub 	
Business rates	Land value tax		<p>Lab: Consider new options such as a land value tax</p> <p>Lib Dem: Consider the implementation of Land Value Taxation</p>

	Rate relief		<p>Cons: Support small businesses through business rate relief</p> <p>DUP: Keep the cost of doing business low by maintaining Industrial De-Rating and the Small Business Rates Relief</p> <p>UKIP: Cut business rates by 20 per cent for businesses operating from premises with a rateable value of less than £50,000</p>
	Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A wide-ranging review of business rate to develop a system fit for purpose and allow income to grow from rates retention 	<p>Cons: Full review of the business rates system</p> <p>Lab: Introduce a package of reforms to business rates while reviewing the entire business rates system in the longer run.</p> <p>Lib Dem: Review business rates system</p> <p>Plaid Cymru: End the unfair business rates system, by moving towards a turnover-based system.</p>
Diet & nutrition	Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver a safe, secure, affordable, resilient and sustainable food chain and policies to implement them effectively, such as the UK's Pollinator Plans • Access to water to grow the nation's food • Better public procurement of food – to widen public access to healthier, higher welfare, local and organic food and to build stable markets for farmers and growers • Adopt a robust measure of household food insecurity 	
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of Childhood Obesity Strategy • Prioritise measures to tackle the impact of unhealthy food and drink • Tackling obesity requires a range of interventions across multiple settings • Develop, fund and promote evidence based training curricula for all health and social care professionals 	<p>Cons: Continue to take action to 1) reduce childhood obesity and 2) support our National Diabetes Prevention Programme</p> <p>Lab: Publish a new childhood obesity strategy</p>

		supporting people to live well	
	Hospital food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every hospital becomes a 'beacon of good food' and promotes a healthy balanced diet in line with the Eatwell Guide 	
	Infant feeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinstatement of the UK Infant Feeding Survey • More active role in ensuring national policies and services support women to breastfeed. 	
	Labelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory traffic light labelling, including for methods of production for meat and dairy • Remove misleading health claims • Make sugar quantities clear 	<p>Cons: Provide clearer food information for consumers</p> <p>Lab: Obesity plan to include proposals on food labelling</p> <p>Lib Dem: Encourage traffic light labelling</p> <p>SNP: Introduce clearer food labelling</p>
	Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop marketing of junk foods high in sugar, fat and salt before the 9pm watershed on TV, and tighten online marketing restrictions • Reduce promotion and 'buy-one-get-one-free' incentives for products high in sugar, salt and saturated fat. • Reduce the display of unhealthy foods in areas such as checkouts and end of aisle displays • Explore options on how to communicate free sugar content of foods • Measure how many adverts an average child sees to establish targets for reduction 	<p>Lib Dem: 1)Restrict marketing of junk food to children, 2)Restrict TV advertising before the 9pm watershed</p> <p>SNP: Tighten regulation of broadcast and digital junk food advertising seen by children</p>
	Reformulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict portion sizes for all confectionery and sugary drinks • Set UK-wide reformulation targets on sugar, saturated fat and salt and monitored with meaningful sanctions for non-compliance. 	<p>Cons: Promote efforts to reduce unhealthy ingredients</p> <p>Lib Dem: Introduce mandatory targets on sugar reduction for food and drink producers</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an holistic calorie reduction programme 	
	Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help food and drink manufacturing obtain better access to public funds - for example through better utilisation of R&D tax credits and access to funding through InnovateUK and the Research Councils • Support industry innovation, for example by understanding how healthier foods can be made the foods of choice 	
	Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create universal access to healthy breakfasts and lunches for all children across the UK • Make sure all children receive an education that prepares them to make healthy food choices and to cook healthy food • Close the loophole exempting some academies and free schools from the School Food Standard 	<p>Cons: Schools in England will offer a free school breakfast to every child in every year of primary school. children from low-income families will continue to receive free school lunches throughout their years in primary and secondary education</p> <p>Lab: Introduce free school meals for all primary school children, paid for by removing the VAT exemption on private school fees</p> <p>Lib Dem: Extend free school meals to all children in primary education and promote school breakfast clubs.</p>
	Sponsorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End junk food sponsorship of family and sporting events, extended to cover marketing communications in schools. 	
	Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully implement the Soft Drinks Industry Levy as soon as possible with revenue raised reinvested in improving public health across the UK 	<p>Lib Dem: Close loopholes in the sugary drinks tax</p> <p>SNP: Close loopholes in the sugary drinks tax</p>
Environment	Animal welfare		Plaid Cymru: Create Animal Abuse Register for Wales.
	Carbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commit to 4th and 5th carbon budgets • Accelerate carbon savings through modestly-funded promotion of the intelligent use of telematics • Zero carbon farming by 2050 	

Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure the UK's environmental and climate change commitments Commitment to ensuring the agriculture and food sector plays its part in tackling climate change, in line with the Paris Agreement 	<p>Green: 1) Act strongly on climate change and to protect the natural world 2) Active ongoing cooperation with businesses and other countries to limit global temperature increases to well below 2 degrees and aiming for 1.5 degrees</p> <p>Lib Dem: Support the Paris agreement by ensuring the UK meets its own climate commitment</p> <p>UKIP: Withdraw from the Paris climate agreement and the EU Emissions Trading Scheme</p>
Flood management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A broader assessment of resilience beyond the 2016 National Flood Resilience Review Protect small firms at risk of flooding Devolve capital and revenue funding for flood risk management projects into a single, place-based pot. Boost funding for local flood risk management by extending precepting powers and investing any surplus 'Flood Re' insurance levy into preventing damage Extend the tax relief for private sector contributions to all flood alleviation projects 	<p>Cons: 1) Continue our £2.5 billion flood defence programme 2) Improve natural flood management, such as improving the quality of water courses protect against soil erosion and damage to vulnerable habitats</p> <p>Lab: Give the Fire and Rescue Services a statutory duty to coordinate and respond to floods.</p> <p>Lib Dem: Establish a £2 billion flood-prevention fund</p>
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> £500m - to incentivise and reward farmers, businesses and people to lead concrete plans which enhance the environment 	<p>SNP: Match the approach of the Scottish Government with a dedicated Climate Justice Fund</p>
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caring for our countryside and rural communities Ensure that all farmers can grow their businesses in harmony with the environment Nature's recovery in a generation. 	<p>Cons: Help Natural England to expand their provision of technical expertise to farmers to deliver environmental improvements on a landscape scale</p>
Government leadership		<p>Lib Dem: 1) Establish a Cabinet Committee on Sustainability to put the protection of the environment at the heart of policies 2) Establish an Office for Environmental Responsibility to scrutinise the government's efforts to meet</p>

			its environmental targets
	Green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks should be re-valued as a resource which contributes significantly to public health, mental wellbeing and community cohesion • ensure the parks community retains both a meaningful voice and accountable representatives in local and national government. • Parks should be accessible to all within a community and remain truly non-exclusive. • Parks should be treated as a key part of moving 'upstream' in the tackling of social issues • More consideration needs to be given to the informal play spaces that provide multiple opportunities for children to engage in physical activity at a young age • Require local authorities to maintain a public register of sport and physical activity assets and create a new national Green Spaces Panel to protect the quantity and quality of our green assets 	<p>Green: Equality of access to nature and green spaces, to enhance leisure, health and wellbeing</p> <p>Lib Dem: Significantly increase the amount of accessible green space, including completion of the coastal path, and create a new designation of national nature parks</p>
	International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing rigorous plans to deliver on our international commitments including the Sustainable Development Goals and climate obligations 	<p>Green: Strengthen the global deal on climate change, including by delivering climate justice and promoting ecologically sustainable development</p> <p>Lib Dem: 1) Provide greater resources for international environmental co-operation, particularly on climate change and on actions to tackle illegal and unsustainable trade in timber, wildlife, ivory and fish 2) Play a leadership role in international efforts on climate change</p>
	Legislation, regulation, standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Environment Act • Primary legislation to reform the current abstraction licensing system • Ensuring that the UK has a strong framework of 	<p>Cons: 1) Set up a new Shale Environmental Regulator 2) Produce a comprehensive 25 Year Environment Plan</p> <p>Green: 1) An Environmental Protection Act to safeguard and restore our environment 2) Create a new Clean Air Act</p>

	<p>technical and environmental standards that facilitate trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a review of public procurement rules, establish minimum standards guidance for procurement of resource collection services • Secure legal principles that underpin good environmental protection, such as the precautionary principle, the principle that preventive action should be taken, that environmental damage should be rectified at source and that the polluter should pay 	<p>Lab: consult on establishing an environmental tribunal to hear challenges to unlawful government decisions, like those made on the air quality strategy</p> <p>Lib Dem: 1)Pass a Nature Act to put the Natural Capital Committee (NCC) on a statutory footing, set legally binding natural capital targets, 2)Pass a Zero-Waste Act 3) Pass a Zero-Carbon Britain Act to set new legally binding targets to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2040 and to zero by 2050</p> <p>Plaid Cymru: 1)Create a new Wildlife Act for Wales 2)Introduce a new Climate Change Act</p> <p>SNP: press the UK government to match Scotland's commitment and ambition [on SNP's Climate Change Plan]</p> <p>UKIP: 1)Repeal the 2008 Climate Change Act 2)Review all EU environment legislation 3)New Environmental Protection Act</p>
Marine life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecologically Coherent Network of Marine Protected Areas in UK seas by 2020 • continuation of the international ban on commercial whaling without modification, enhancing the conservation and welfare of cetaceans globally including UK waters 	<p>Cons: 1)Champion greater conservation co-operation within international bodies protecting rare species, the polar regions and international water 2)Work with our Overseas Territory governments to create a Blue Belt of marine protection</p> <p>Lib Dem: Protect and restore England's lakes, rivers and wetlands, establish a 'blue belt' of protected marine areas</p> <p>UKIP: Protect dolphins by banning the use of pair trawling for sea bass</p>
Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to the development of a circular economy, encompassing much greater resource productivity and efficiency for UK industry; the resource loop should be closed, with wastes from industrial processes and products (as well as homes and commerce) becoming inputs for other industries • Establish a duty on local authorities to market 	<p>Cons: Do more to reduce litter, including by supporting comprehensive rubbish collection and recycling supporting better packaging</p> <p>Green: Tough action to reduce plastic and other waste, including the introduction of Deposit Return Schemes, with a zero waste target</p> <p>Lab: Set guiding targets for plastic bottle deposit schemes,</p>

		recyclable materials	<p>working with food manufacturers and retailers to reduce waste</p> <p>Lib Dem: 1)Promote better product design to improve repairability, reuse and recycling. 2)Establish a statutory waste recycling target of 70% in England and extend separate food waste collections to at least 90% of homes by 2022 3)Introduce a 5p charge on disposable coffee cups to reduce waste. 4)Establish a coherent tax and regulatory framework for landfill, incineration and waste collection, including reinstating the landfill tax escalator and consulting on the introduction of an incineration tax</p> <p>Plaid Cymru: Reduce plastic waste with a deposit return scheme.</p> <p>UKIP: Investigate the practicality of introducing a deposit scheme on plastic drinks bottles to encourage recycling.</p>
	Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase research funding into the role of environmental pollutants in breast cancer risk • Robust scientific evidence to ensure continued access to a wide range of plant protection products 	
	Woodland & wildlife		<p>Cons: 1)Ensure that public forests and woodland are kept in trust for the nation 2)Provide stronger protections for our ancient woodland</p> <p>Green: Strong protection for the Green Belt, National Parks, SSSIs and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.</p> <p>Lab: Plant a million trees of native species to promote biodiversity</p> <p>Lib Dem: Aim to plant a tree for every UK citizen over the next 10 years, and protect remaining ancient woodlands</p> <p>Plaid Cymru: Oppose the construction and use of pylons through National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty</p> <p>UKIP: 1)Support farming and wildlife through grant schemes</p>

			prioritising the preservation of natural habitats 2) promote evidence-based environmental schemes, and safeguard protection for Britain's wildlife, nature reserves, areas of outstanding natural beauty, countryside, and coastlines
Gambling	FOBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the maximum stake on Fixed Odds Betting Terminals (FOBTs) from £100 to £2 	<p>Lab: 1)Reduce the maximum stake on Fixed Odds Betting Terminals from £100 to £2. 2)Legislate to increase the delay between spins to reduce the addictive nature of the games.</p> <p>Lib Dem: capping the maximum amount able to be bet on fixed odds betting terminals (FOBTs) at one time to £2.</p> <p>UKIP: Update licensing laws to limit the maximum stake on fixed-odds betting terminals to £2</p>
	Health protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require industry to produce new tools to help people protect themselves online from addictive and damaging services and marketing - like gambling, apps and games or impulse shopping 	
	Licensing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen councils' powers to limit the opening of new betting shops in places where there are already existing clusters. 	Lib Dem: Grant new powers to local authorities to protect high streets and consumers by reducing the proliferation of betting shops
Physical activity	Active travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in active transport • Expand the successful 'Cycle to Work' scheme to include gym passes and equipment to offer workers more ways to get active under a policy called 'Workout from Work'. • Commit to the sustained implementation of the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy. • Highway authorities must have sufficient funding to carry out their statutory duties on public paths 	<p>Cons: support local authorities to expand cycle networks and upgrade facilities for cyclists at railway stations</p> <p>Green: Invest in low traffic neighbourhoods and safe, convenient networks of routes for walking and cycling, including safe places for learning to cycle</p> <p>Lab: Invite the National Infrastructure Commission to recommend the next stages for developing and upgrading the National Cycle Network.</p> <p>Lib Dem: Design towns and cities as safe and attractive walking spaces and implement the recommendations of the Get Britain Cycling report</p>

			Plaid Cymru: ensure that walking and cycling is integrated with bus and rail services.
	Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinstate 2 hours a week of physical activity in schools. • Encourage primary schools to use their PE & Sport Premium funding to deliver more dance activity • Put physical literacy on the same footing as academic literacy and numeracy and hold schools accountable for every child's physical development. • Roll out fitness measurement programmes in schools that are fun and enjoyable for kids • Active mile concepts should be rolled out across all schools in the UK 	<p>Cons: delivering on our commitment to double support for sports in primary schools.</p> <p>DUP: Northern Ireland should seek to host Commonwealth political and sporting events and maximise the range of sports in which Northern Ireland teams participate</p>
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants to landowners should be conditional on all public rights of way on their land being unobstructed. • Commit to the mandatory formation of physical activity strategies in care and residential homes 	
	Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All communities should have access to spaces for physical activity: initiatives, such as parkrun, should be celebrated and properly supported • Investment should be made to ensure parks remain places for the inactive to become active 	
	Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embed dance in public health strategies delivered by local Government, health and social care services • Require local authorities to maintain a public register of sport and physical activity assets 	
Sexual	Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join up and improve family planning services, 	

health	planning	<p>including investing in training for abortion care and contraception</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect public health budgets allocated to local authorities to ensure that women have easy access to contraceptive advice and the full range of contraceptive services 	
	HIV		Lab: Improve sexual-health services, especially HIV services which will include reducing the rates of undiagnosed and late diagnosed HIV
	HPV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine to boys 	
	SRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honour the current Government's commitment to make age-appropriate sex and relationships education (SRE) compulsory in all schools and colleges, including academies and free schools by September 2019 • Encourage open discussion about building mental resilience. • Relationships and Sex Education must be taught by trained, confident experts in charities and specialist teachers • Ensure SRE is LGBT inclusive 	<p>Cons: Introduce comprehensive Relationships and Sex Education in all primary and secondary schools to ensure that children learn about the risks of the internet.</p> <p>Lab: Make age-appropriate sex and relationship education a compulsory part of the curriculum so young people can learn about respectful relationships and ensure it is LGBT inclusive</p> <p>Lib Dem: Include in SRE teaching about sexual consent, LGBT+ relationships, and issues surrounding explicit images and content.</p> <p>UKIP: End sex education in primary schools.</p>
Smoking	Health protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise measures to tackle the impact of unhealthy food and drink, tobacco and alcohol on the public's health. 	
	Legislation, regulation, standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce a new tobacco control plan • Introduce outdoor smoking exclusion zones, any such exclusion zones must exempt e-cigarettes 	<p>Lab: Implement a Tobacco Control Plan, focusing on issues of mental health and young smokers</p> <p>Lib Dem:</p>
	Smoking rates		Lib Dem: Reduce smoking rates

	Tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the use of levies on companies which produce tobacco and use the monies raised with complete independence from those industry sources 	Lib Dem: Introduce a levy on tobacco companies so they fairly contribute to the costs of health care and smoking cessation services
Sustainable development	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create fair and appropriate incentives through the tax and planning systems to allow communities to develop sustainable energy solutions if they want to, including energy generation, storage and demand management. • Making energy, heat and carbon efficiency a real sustainable delivery priority within the next parliament. • Provide a clear long-term policy to encourage UK sustainable aviation fuel production 	
	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure fair, healthy, humane and environmentally sustainable policies for food, farming, fishing, forestry and land use • Protection of our marine wildlife through a well enforced and complete network of marine protected areas in UK seas and sustainable fisheries policies. 	<p>DUP: Local input into new UK agriculture and fisheries policies which can offer sustainability and new growth opportunities</p> <p>Green: An Environmental Protection Act to safeguard and restore our environment, protect and enhance biodiversity, promote sustainable food and farming, and ensure animal protection</p> <p>Lab: Reconfigure funds for farming and fishing to support smaller traders, local economies, community benefits and sustainable practices.</p>
	General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable, efficient and equitable growth by placing 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 • Introduce policy structures that promote environments that support health and sustainable development. • Produce a new Community Planning Act to give 	Green: Strengthen the global deal on climate change, including by delivering climate justice and promoting ecologically sustainable development so that poorer countries can cope with the impacts of climate change

		<p>planning a strong statutory purpose of sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up a Royal Commission to guide government action on building resilience to increasingly severe weather events and on promoting the long-term sustainable development of the nation. 	
	SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing rigorous plans to deliver on our international commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals and climate obligations 	<p>Cons: Use aid budget in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, to end extreme poverty, save children’s lives, and provide an education for girls.</p> <p>Lab: Develop a cross-government strategy for ensuring the SDGs are implemented, and report annually to Parliament on our performance</p> <p>Lib Dem: Introduce Sustainable Development Goals audits of new trade, investment and development deals, reviewing the impact of the deal on people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership.</p> <p>SNP: The Global Goals should be a key focus for international development policy and spending, and the particular role of women and girls in development must be recognised</p>

Note:

The asks have been transcribed from the manifestos as published by the organisations. Occasionally wording has been altered so that all requests are phrased actively rather than passively (eg ‘recommend xx be introduced’ becomes ‘introduce.’)

Appendix 1: 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