

# Interim Report

## Foreword

Thank you to all who took the time to respond to the 2020 National Policy Forum Consultation.

Your insight has enabled the NPF to provide a set of grounding principles to shape our policy for the challenges and opportunities ahead.

The principles outlined in the report are based on the values that bring us together as a Party and lay the foundations for the work we will do together over the next four years. Labour wins when we offer a vision of the future that is optimistic and gives people hope that things can and will change for the better, and these principles reflect this.

From empowering citizens to fighting the climate emergency, rebalancing Britain to supporting the nation's mental health, the principles demonstrate that our Party is rooted in the values that the public share, and outline the kind of change that we know is so needed in our country.

This report could not have been developed without listening to views from across the Labour movement, from our members to affiliates, all of whom play a vital role in developing our policies. But this engagement doesn't stop here – we now want to hear what all parts of our Party think about these principles.

While the world around us is changing fast, the common bonds between us have been strengthened as a result of the challenges we have undergone. By working together, we can rebuild our country and ensure a fairer Britain for all.

Yours,



**Keir Starmer**  
Leader of the Labour Party

# The next steps for the National Policy Forum (NPF)

Thank you to all members, affiliates and stakeholders who took part in the NPF (National Policy Forum) consultation this year, whether you submitted your ideas through Labour Policy Forum or attended one of the online roundtable events.

Social distancing measures meant that consultation activity looked a little different this year. The Consultation was held solely online, with all eight documents hosted on Labour Policy Forum, and eight member policy roundtable events on Zoom in lieu of our usual roadshow of events. This was an opportunity to trial new methods of engagement, and we hope to be able to continue to do this as the work of the NPF evolves over the next few years.

This work will be laid out in more detail in the following report. While it was not possible for this report to be taken to Annual Conference and debated on Conference floor, we hope that it will be of interest to inform and explain the work of the NPF this year.

The report lays out a set of principles that the policy commissions will build upon over the course of the election cycle looking to 2024.

**We want to hear your views on these principles,  
and welcome you to submit them via Labour Policy Forum:**

**[www.policyforum.labour.org.uk/make-a-submission](http://www.policyforum.labour.org.uk/make-a-submission).**

Your comments will be considered by the policy commission and will inform a fuller report covering two years of NPF activity, which will be taken to Conference in September 2021. If passed by delegates it will form part of our policy platform.

Thank you again for your involvement with the National Policy Forum this year. Your insights will help us to shape our policy platform so we can win again and ensure a fairer Britain for all.

## Membership 2020

### HM Opposition

Ed Miliband MP\*  
Luke Pollard MP  
Jo Stevens MP  
Daniel Zeichner MP

### NEC

Margaret Beckett MP\*  
Johanna Baxter  
Richard Leonard MSP  
Pauline McCarthy

### CLPs and Regions

Mike Bird – *Welsh Labour Party*  
Andrew Bustard – *Scottish Labour Party*  
Alex Chapman – *South East Region*  
Carolyn Harris – *Welsh Policy Forum*  
Simon Henig – *Northern Region*  
Holly Jarret – *South West Region*  
Dilys Jouvenat – *Welsh Policy Forum*  
Ivan Monckton – *Welsh Labour Party*  
Aisling Musson – *Yorkshire and Humber Region*  
Jenny Rathbone – *Welsh Policy Forum*  
Wendy Simon – *North West Region*

### Affiliates

Gail Cartmail – *Unite*  
Tracey Fussey – *CWU*  
Gloria Mills – *BAME Labour*  
Laurence Turner – *GMB †*

### Elected Representatives

Mike Ross – *COSLA*

\*Co-convenor

† Replaced Neil Foster in September 2020

## Overview of the work of the Environment, Energy and Culture Policy Commission this year

We are living through a global climate and nature emergency. According to the United Nations, we have fewer than ten years remaining to avert the worst impacts of catastrophic climate change. The exploitation of our planet's natural resources – from the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest to the mining of tar sands – has continued even through the coronavirus pandemic. While government attention remains rightly focussed on public health and economic stability, Labour is clear that the pressing issues of climate and environmental breakdown must be returned to once this crisis eases – and that the recovery must be a green one.

Labour has a proud record on climate and environmental issues. We created the Department for Energy and Climate Change and passed the landmark Climate Change Act 2008 into UK law. At last year's election Labour put forward the most detailed and comprehensive plan of any British political party for tackling the climate crisis, backed both by our trade union movement and leading environmental NGOs, including a commitment to rapid decarbonisation over the decade.

We know, however, that we cannot simply stay still: the challenges of 2024 will not be those of 2008 or even 2019. Our task over the next five years is to build on Labour's Green New Deal to meet the demands of the coming crisis, while also challenging the current government not to shy away from the steps that need to be taken in the immediate term.

This document is the Commission's interim response to the first part of this task. In June and July this year, we ran a consultation which sought the views of Labour members, members of the public, local parties, affiliates and other organisations on the principles that should shape the next phase of Labour's Green New Deal. The results of this exercise can be seen below.

At the same time, we ran a separate but linked consultation on the "Green Recovery", which sought more detailed responses on the immediate steps we should be pushing for. The findings of this consultation can be found in the Green Economic Recovery Report launched on the 10th November 2020.

The Commission received nearly 2,000 written responses to these consultations from a wide range of stakeholders. We also held dedicated meetings to hear evidence from high-level stakeholders on this topic, including Rebecca Newsom, Head of Policy at Greenpeace, Richard Benwell, CEO of Wildlife and Countryside Link, Mat Lawrence, Director of Common Wealth and Debbie Tripley, Director of Environmental Advocacy and Policy at WWF.

During the course of the consultation the Commission also heard directly from members through an online policy roundtable, and from supporters of the grassroots campaign group Labour for a Green New Deal at a Q&A event. As part of the linked Green Recovery consultation, we also held engagement events with trade unions, climate and environment NGOs, Labour councils, and the renewable energy sector.

The below principles are the result of all this engagement. The Commission is confident that they broadly reflect the views expressed in responses to the consultation, and provide a strong set of guiding principles upon which to base policy development over the coming years.

## Principles:

1. The climate and nature crisis is an unprecedented challenge – not only for the UK, but for the world. **Reducing our carbon emissions and restoring our natural world are inseparable, equally important, and mutually reinforcing goals.**
2. To prevent the worst effects of climate change, we must strive to keep global temperature rises below 1.5°C. **The pace, direction and ambition of Labour's Green New Deal will always be led by the science, aiming for deep decarbonisation and rapid nature restoration over the coming decade.**
3. Tackling this crisis is the ultimate collective action problem, and will require a truly national effort. **Labour's Green New Deal will bring together businesses, workers, unions, and communities across the UK to find common solutions to build a more sustainable and secure economy for all.**
4. Economic prosperity and environmental justice are one and the same. **Labour's Green New Deal will be based on a credible economic plan that delivers a sustainable, high-productivity, and dynamic national economy, whilst also fixing long-standing inequalities that scar our society.**
5. This is a once in a generation opportunity to provide good jobs and apprenticeships across the country, from the car worker to the care worker. **Labour's Green New Deal will provide jobs that bring pride to communities and improves living standards, building a Britain that is both low in carbon, rich in biodiversity and rife with well-paid, unionised jobs for all.**

6. The UK is the most regionally imbalanced economy in Europe, and many of our communities still bear the scars of forced deindustrialisation: never again should workers be forced to bear the costs of transition and reap none of its rewards. **Labour's Green New Deal will deliver a "just transition" that rectifies regional imbalances, levels up and ensures that no workers and or communities are left behind.**
7. Tackling the climate and nature crisis will involve transforming the way we live, from the food that reaches our tables to the water that flows from our taps. Such changes, where possible, should be determined at a local level by institutions accountable to their communities. **Devolved, regional and local administrations will play a key role in shaping and delivering Labour's Green New Deal.**
8. Our natural heritage – from the dramatic peaks of England, Scotland and Wales to the marine environments off our shores – is rightly cherished not only for its great beauty but the benefits it brings to communities across our country. **Labour's Green New Deal will protect and restore our existing natural heritage.**
9. Tackling the climate and nature crisis will require creative new ways to design and deliver public services. We recognise that the free-market experiment in energy, water, rail and bus has failed. **Alternative models of community, public and co-operative ownership will have a vital role to play in Labour's Green New Deal.**
10. We recognise that our climate and nature crisis doesn't end at our nation's borders, and our historic actions and current consumption in the UK drives emission production and resource depletion elsewhere. **Labour's Green New Deal will be internationalist, with the UK showing genuine international leadership to tackle the climate and nature crisis not only in the UK but around the world.**

## Consultation responses

The responses to our consultation questions were wide-ranging, demonstrating the breadth of issues touched by this topic and the importance placed upon it. Nonetheless, responses demonstrated a high degree of consensus on several key issues, which are reflected in the principles laid out above.

### **Framing the climate and nature crisis**

Overwhelmingly, submissions called for the Labour Party to identify the climate and nature crisis as not simply one policy area among many but the defining issue of our time. Principles 1, 2 and 3 each reflect different aspects of this commitment.

Many submissions highlighted that our unsustainable levels of carbon emissions and the ongoing degradation of our natural world cannot be separated, and that we need to take action on both fronts if we are to have any chance of tackling either. It was noted that proactive policies to restore nature and improve biodiversity – for instance, habitat restoration and the introduction of localised food systems – often also provide benefits such as reduced emissions or carbon sequestration. The same is true in reverse: policies that reduce our carbon emissions will mitigate the impacts of climate change in the longer-term, preventing the further destruction of our natural world. Principle 1 reflects these views, emphasising that the climate and nature crisis is a single urgent and indissoluble emergency.

“If all nations do not act quickly and decisively to bring emissions of greenhouse gases down to net zero, we will soon reach a tipping point where unavoidable catastrophic and devastating consequences will become inevitable.”

**Alex, South East**

Throughout the submissions there was a clear desire for urgent, radical and far-reaching action on the climate and nature crisis. Submissions from individuals, local parties and other organisations all called for the adoption of the most ambitious feasible targets on emission reduction and nature restoration, but there was significant disagreement on what these would be. There was also a strong view that our ambition should be led by science, rather than political whim, with some submissions calling for scientific advice to be given stronger institutional standing to determine climate and environment policy. Principle 2 reflects these goals, stating that Labour's Green New Deal will be as ambitious as possible while remaining led by the best existing science.



“Establishing an independent regulator would free responsibility for the UK’s carbon emissions away from politicians accountable to polluters and the electorate, and put it into the control of top climate scientists who know how high it has to be for the UK to meet its climate targets and fulfil its responsibility to the natural world.”

**Adam, West Midlands**

“Climate scientists regularly admit to tempering their language for fear of alarming the public, and the true extent of climate change is virtually never discussed in the media, or by politicians... Establish SAGE for Climate Change, to advise and dictate UK Govt. policy, and to provide the public with regular media briefings.”

**Sion, Yorkshire and the Humber**

Numerous submissions made recommendations that fall far beyond what has traditionally been considered “climate” or “environmental” policy, including but not limited to suggestions on financial reform, foreign policy, and economic and cultural diversity. Implicit in these wide-ranging responses was a view that our approach to the climate and nature crisis needs to be foregrounded in every policy area at both local and national levels, and not simply relegated to specific departmental briefs in Whitehall. Some submissions explicitly stated this aim, while others suggested potential avenues to enshrine a cross-departmental approach in our policymaking. Principle 3 is a response to this, emphasising that tackling the climate and nature crisis will need to be a collective, national effort.

### **Delivering a “just transition”**

The vast majority of submissions focussed on the social and economic impacts of the Green New Deal, and the potential risks and opportunities posed by the transition to a more sustainable economy. Principles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 all reflect the views expressed in submissions on how these risks should be managed, and how the opportunities can be secured.

Numerous submissions argued that climate and environmental justice should not be seen as a barrier to economic growth but rather a potential source of jobs and prosperity. Many highlighted that interventions to reduce our carbon emissions and restore nature – from home insulation to tree-planting – are labour-intensive and have the potential to form the basis of new, long-term growth sectors in the economy. Others stressed that we need to take a wider view of what constitutes a “green job”, citing other growing low-emission sectors such as the care and digital sectors. Furthermore, there was a clear view that tackling the climate and nature crisis need not result in a fall in living standards

or a restriction in the range and quality of goods available to British consumers. New, sustainable methods of producing food, energy and other goods were cited in some submissions as ways to maintain the existing standard of living enjoyed by people in the UK while reducing our carbon emissions. Other submissions suggested that a return to traditional and localised methods of production could fulfil a similar purpose. Principles 4 and 5 articulate these views, reasserting Labour's deeply-held belief that delivering climate and environmental justice is compatible with creating a fairer, more prosperous and jobs-rich economy.

"We need to meet the challenges of turning around the historic depression in living standards over the past decade, to finally build an economy that is socially just and wealth and power is more equally distributed and tackle climate breakdown. Tackling the climate crisis requires delivering social justice –and the transformation of our economy."

#### Unite the Union

"Nature underpins our prosperity and wellbeing by providing economic value and security, supporting human development, health, well-being and equality, and increasing our resilience to climate change. In building back our economy post Covid-19 it is essential to do so sustainably, and in a way that accelerates our economy to deliver on our net zero commitment."

#### WWF

While submissions were largely in agreement that the transition to a more sustainable economy need not come at the cost of prosperity, many warned that this was not a foregone conclusion. Several submissions highlighted the need for workers to take a lead in shaping the transition in their local communities in order to preserve existing jobs and make the most of new opportunities. Many cited the decline of the mining sector in the 1980s and 90s, which led to widespread and long-lasting hardship in former pit communities, as an example of a model to avoid. Others stressed that businesses in sustainable sectors – such as renewable energy – are not any more likely to provide good, stable employment than those in traditional sectors. In particular, the role of trade unions in avoiding these pitfalls was highlighted, with some submissions suggesting an institutional or statutory role for trade unions in determining local policies on transition. Principle 6 reflects this view, emphasising that our Green New Deal will need to deliver a "just transition" for all regions and nations of the UK.

"If environmental objectives are not coupled with social priorities, then high-quality jobs will be needlessly lost in the established and unionised energy generation sectors."

**GMB**

"It is not a given that a rapid climate transition will lead to the creation of high volumes of decent, secure new work here in the UK. A proactive and well-funded strategy is required, led by central Government, working in collaboration with empowered local authorities, unions and other relevant stakeholders, so that the green transformation is also one in which UK communities feel engaged and can flourish."

**Greenpeace UK**

"We must work with our trade unions from the very beginning to get input and support and to ensure protection of workers' rights. Trade union membership is slowly increasing and this is a good opportunity to build unions."

**Hove CLP**

"We need a just transition for farmers, and to promote traditional, smaller-scale agriculture."

**Labour member, Environment, Energy and Culture policy roundtable**

A frequently expressed theme in the submissions was that devolved, regional and local administrations are well placed to mitigate against some of the challenges referenced above and deliver the benefits. While there was a range of different opinions on what aspects of our Green New Deal should be decided and administered on a local level versus a national one, there was a consensus that given the scale of change needed, local decisions would have more legitimacy. Some submissions cited specific existing examples of good practice, where local and devolved administrations – most notably Labour in government in Wales – are already taking bold and innovative action which could be scaled up. Others cited excellent and ambitious local schemes – for example, Manchester's Bee Network – that have been kept in limbo or cancelled entirely due to a lack of backing from central government. Principle 7 recognises the expertise and skills of local and devolved Government, and the role it will play in Labour's Green New Deal, while not ruling out the involvement of extra-governmental bodies such as community groups and citizens assemblies, which were also alluded to in a handful of submissions.

"Let devolved governments provide strategic direction and funding, and give local government for training, interfacing with private companies and implementation."

#### **Kensington CLP**

"Those in local and devolved government have expertise and powers, notably through planning and development, but also in the delivery of health, social care and education, which means they should take a lead role in forming and driving policy and strategy. Local councils can build environmental protection into everything they control."

#### **Anne, Greater London**

Many submissions stressed the importance of protecting and restoring our natural heritage, and the knock-on benefits this can bring for people and communities across the country. Members, local parties and organisations all noted that as well as being an end in itself, nature restoration can be a powerful tool in the fight against climate change, helping us both to mitigate and adapt to the effects of global heating. Several submissions also highlighted the therapeutic value of access to nature, particularly in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. Principle 8 is intended to reflect these views, emphasising our natural heritage as a value in itself which should be cherished and protected.

#### **Other considerations**

The two final principles do not fall neatly into either of the above categories, but were a strong presence in submissions from individuals, local parties and other organisations alike.

There was strong feeling across submissions that alternative models of public, community and cooperative ownership need to play a central role in Labour's Green New Deal. While some submissions recognised the need for private investment – particularly in research and development for new low-carbon technologies – the majority highlighted the limitations of market-based approaches to tackling the climate and nature crisis. In particular, many argued that privatisation in sectors such as energy, water and rail has led to decades of under-investment and poor coordination, hindering decarbonisation efforts. There was, however, a clear view from submissions that new models of ownership will need to be locally and democratically accountable rather than marking a return to the top-down and bureaucratic public corporations of the post-war period. Principle 9 reflects this strong desire from individuals, local parties and other organisations to see experimentation with new and more collective ownership forms.

“At the heart of our programme lies the question of public ownership. The market has consistently failed to serve the social good: failed to decarbonise our economy; failed to prevent thousands of layoffs; failed to build an equal and just society. Whether it’s insulating homes or providing broadband connectivity, only the state can ensure the rapid economic transformation we need.”

#### **Labour for a Green New Deal**

“We would also like to see greater support for alternative business models such as cooperatives, which have been shown to be more resilient than private for-profit companies.”

#### **Green New Deal UK**

“We would also like to see investment in, and support for, community energy schemes. Since the removal of virtually all government support, such as the feed-in and export tariffs and tax reliefs, as well as increased business rates, community energy has struggled to make a business case to stay active. Local energy projects, supported via local smart grids, can be cyber resilient, highly innovative and can secure significant community engagement.”

#### **Tech UK**

There was a strong recognition across numerous submissions that our policies need to reflect and respond to the international dimensions of the climate and nature crisis. Several submissions noted that the UK, as one of the first countries to industrialise, has historically been responsible for vastly greater emissions than the majority of countries around the world. Many also recognised that as one of the largest economies on the planet and a major importer of goods and services, the UK “offshores” much of its emissions. Labour’s existing policy of accounting for the carbon we consume, not simply our territorial emissions, was praised in some submissions, while others advocated further steps in the form of climate reparations. Principle 10 reflects these views by emphasising that Labour’s Green New Deal needs to be deeply and thoroughly internationalist, not as an afterthought but by design.

“International aid should be used as a hand up and not a handout. This will include supporting sustainable energy initiatives, reforestation and rewilding and giving communities, especially in the global south, proverbial fishing rods and not fish.”

**Jonathan, Greater London**

“Labour are right to base our relationships with countries in the Global South on the principles of redistribution and equality.”

**Lindsay, East Midlands**

## Concluding remarks from the co-convenors, Ed Miliband MP and Margaret Beckett MP

We understand that this is a moment of profound economic distress for the country. People are losing their jobs at an alarming rate in the midst of the biggest recession for 300 years.

Yet we also know that we cannot go back to business as usual. In particular, government must face up to another critical challenge for our economy, beyond the Covid-19 crisis – the climate and nature crisis.

We know we must transition our economy to net zero emissions. It makes sense to advance that action and in so doing improving people's prosperity and quality of life, and take advantage of opportunities for prosperity and employment from green technologies and work.

This is the right thing to do, not just for our collective futures, but also economically and fiscally. Offering employment for those displaced by this crisis will reduce the long-term scarring effects, boost demand and mean that the recession will be less deep and the recovery will come quicker. All this will mean a stronger economy and a more sustainable debt burden over the coming years.

That's why over the last few months this Commission has adopted a two-pronged approach. We've carried out the Green Recovery consultation to determine the specific policies that we should be pushing for from Government in the short and medium term, with a report on this published on the 10th November 2020.

Yet we also know that we need a longer-term strategy to define our approach to the climate and nature crisis over the coming years, and that's what these principles provide.

# Submissions

In 2020 the Environment, Energy and Culture Policy Commission received and considered submissions on the following topics:

<p><b>A</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to Work</li> <li>Adult education</li> <li>Agriculture</li> <li>Airports</li> <li>Apprenticeships</li> <li>Armed Forces</li> <li>Arms trade</li> <li>Art</li> <li>Automation</li> <li>Aviation</li> </ul>	<p><b>D</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Protection</li> <li>Defence</li> <li>Devolution</li> <li>Diet</li> <li>Digital</li> </ul> <p><b>E</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electoral reform</li> <li>Electric Vehicles</li> <li>Electricity</li> <li>Emissions &amp; airquality</li> <li>Employees</li> <li>Employers</li> <li>Employment protection</li> <li>Energy prices</li> <li>England</li> <li>Environment</li> <li>European Union</li> <li>Exports</li> <li>Extremism</li> </ul>	<p><b>H</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health and safety</li> <li>Health insurance</li> <li>HGV</li> <li>Higher Education</li> <li>Housing</li> <li>HS2</li> <li>Human rights</li> </ul> <p><b>I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immigration</li> <li>Industrial strategy</li> <li>International development</li> <li>Investment</li> </ul> <p><b>J</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justice</li> </ul> <p><b>L</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land Registry Database</li> <li>Land Tax</li> <li>Local economies</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul> <p><b>M</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manufacturing</li> <li>Museums and galleries</li> </ul> <p><b>N</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Education Service</li> <li>National Investment Bank</li> <li>Nationalisation</li> <li>NHS</li> <li>Northern Ireland</li> <li>Nuclear deterrence</li> <li>Nuclear power</li> </ul>	<p><b>P</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parking</li> <li>Parks &amp; green spaces</li> <li>Parliamentary reform</li> <li>Pharmaceuticals</li> <li>Planning laws</li> <li>Post Offices</li> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Private rented sector</li> <li>Public regional banks</li> <li>Public services</li> </ul> <p><b>R</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Race equality</li> <li>Railways</li> <li>Recycling</li> <li>Regional development</li> <li>Renewable energy</li> <li>Research and Development</li> <li>Rural communities</li> </ul> <p><b>S</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scotland</li> <li>Shared ownership</li> <li>Shipping</li> <li>Small business</li> <li>Social Care</li> <li>Social housing</li> <li>Social media</li> <li>Social Security</li> <li>Solar energy</li> <li>Sport</li> <li>Student accommodation</li> <li>Sustainability</li> </ul>
<p><b>B</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Banks</li> <li>Brexit</li> <li>Buses</li> <li>Business rates</li> <li>Businesses</li> </ul>	<p><b>F</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fisheries</li> <li>Flooding</li> <li>Food</li> <li>Food poverty</li> <li>Foreign policy</li> <li>Fracking</li> <li>Funding</li> <li>Further Education</li> </ul> <p><b>G</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gas</li> <li>Global health</li> <li>Green Belt</li> <li>Green economy</li> <li>Green New Deal</li> </ul>		
<p><b>C</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carbon capture</li> <li>Carer's Allowance</li> <li>Child poverty</li> <li>Citizenship</li> <li>City regions</li> <li>Clean air</li> <li>Climate change</li> <li>Coastal Transport</li> <li>Community ownership</li> <li>Conflict</li> <li>Cooperatives</li> <li>Coronavirus</li> <li>Corporation tax</li> <li>Council housing</li> <li>Council Tax</li> <li>Countryside</li> <li>Crime</li> <li>Cybersecurity</li> <li>Cycling</li> </ul>			



## Submissions

In 2020 the Environment, Energy and Culture Policy Commission received and considered submissions on the following topics:

### T

Tax  
Technology and science  
The economy  
The media  
Trade  
Trade agreements  
Trade Unions  
Trading standards  
Transparency  
Transport  
Travel & Tourism

### U

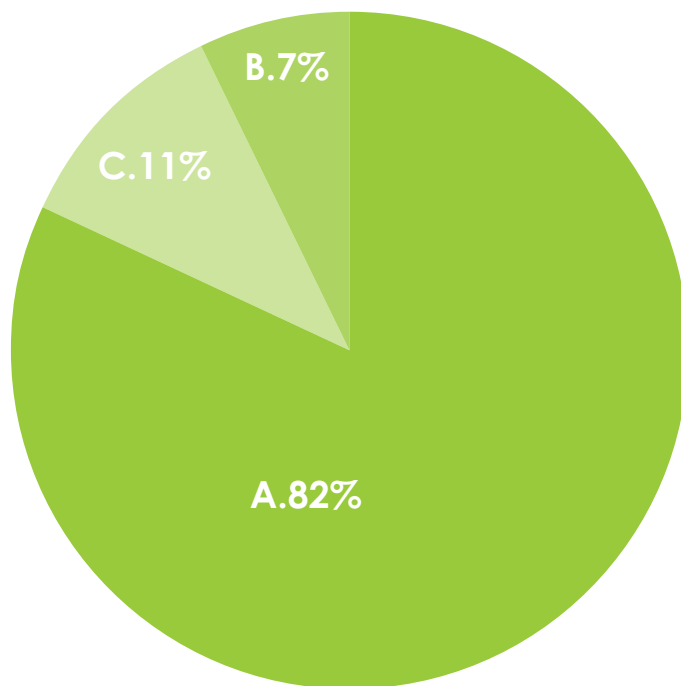
Universal basic income  
Utilities

### W

Wages  
Wales  
Walking  
Water  
Winter Fuel Payments  
Worker's rights

## Breakdown of who sent in submissions

- A.** Individuals – 82%
- B.** Local Parties – 7%
- C.** Organisations – 11%



## Breakdown of how submissions were received

- A.** Labour Policy Forum – 68%
- B.** Email – 31%
- C.** Post – 1%

