

WWT guide to the main parties environmental manifesto policies

	Green party	Labour Party	Liberal Democrats	Conservatives
Brexit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental laws are retained, or enhanced post-Brexit • Transpose the Precautionary and Polluter-Pays principles onto UK statute books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “EU Rights and Protections Bill” to guarantee “no detrimental change” to environmental protection post-Brexit • defend and extend existing environmental protections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain EU environmental standards in UK law, including co-operation on climate and energy • Ensure trade deals require high safety, environmental and animal welfare standards for food imports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 25 Year Environment Plan to improve the environment as we leave the EU and take control of our environmental legislation • Once EU law has been converted into domestic law, parliament will be able to amend, repeal or improve any piece of EU law it chooses
Commitments for nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Protection Act with long-term 25 year targets for biodiversity, water and air quality • Right for every person in the UK to have access to a healthy and safe natural green space • A Clean Air Act • Legal requirement to fish below a level that allows fish stocks to fully recover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act to improve air quality • A million native trees to promote biodiversity • Prohibit neonicotinoids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature Act to set legally binding natural capital targets • 5p charge on coffee cups • Green Transport Act and an Air Quality Plan to reduce air pollution • Zero-Waste Act and 70% recycling target • Suspend use of neonicotinoids • Protect and restore lakes, rivers and wetlands and create a ‘blue belt’ of protected marine areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pledge to leave the environment in a better state • Commitment to improve natural flood management • Stronger protections for ancient woodland • New regime for fishing that will preserve and increase fish stocks • Expand provision of environmental expertise to farmers • Blue belt establishing the world's largest marine sanctuaries
Investing in nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refocus public funding for the rural economy on biodiversity, sustainable land management, animal welfare, and climate change • £2bn investment in healthy, active transport and electric vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science innovation fund • Use trade negotiations to boost market access for British environmental goods and services • Support for investment in new green technologies and innovative low-carbon products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move away from direct farm subsidy and refocus support on public benefits: countryside protection, flood prevention, food production and climate-change mitigation • Investment in renewables and electricity interconnection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest £600 million by 2020 to make almost every car and van zero-emission by 2050 • A new agri-environment system with current funding maintained until the end of the Parliament

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in on- and offshore wind, solar and marine renewables • New Green Investment and Innovation Centre to finance the transition to a zero-carbon economy • Green ISAs and Government-backed Green Bonds 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £2bn flood prevention fund • British Housing and Infrastructure Development Bank to mobilise investment into the low-carbon and sustainable infrastructure 	
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New environmental regulator and court to monitor and enforce environmental law • New statutory requirements for updates to (and debates in) Parliament on the state of nature and biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult on establishing an environmental tribunal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Committee on Sustainability, chaired by a Cabinet minister • An Office for Environmental Responsibility to scrutinise the Government's efforts to meet its environmental targets 	
Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban on fracking • Phase-out the £6bn-a-year fossil fuel subsidies, bring forward the coal phase-out date to 2023 • Divest public funds from the fossil fuel industry • End the effective ban on onshore wind • Prioritise access to community energy projects, and pioneer a new Community Energy Tool Kit • National programme of insulation and retrofitting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban fracking • Commitment to renewable energy projects, including tidal lagoons • Insulate four million homes as an infrastructure priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oppose fracking • Zero-Carbon Britain Act to set target to reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2040 and to zero by 2050 • 60% of electricity from renewables by 2030 • Community energy-saving projects and local electricity generation • Carbon capture and storage programme • Make saving energy a top infrastructure priority and set a zero-carbon homes standard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the fracking industry, upholding rigorous environmental protections and ensuring the proceeds of the wealth generated by shale energy are shared with the communities affected • Support development of wind projects in the remote islands of Scotland