FPH/RSPH recognises that implementation of some of the recommendations may not be in the direct power of the devolved administration. However, we would encourage lobbying of the Westminster government, by devolved administrations and/or the support of Members of Parliament from the devolved regions for legislation, either for the power to decide these issues locally or for the Westminster government to implement these recommendations at UK level.

The Royal Society for Public Health (RSPH) is an independent, multi-disciplinary organisation, incorporated by Royal Charter, dedicated to the promotion and protection of collective human health and well-being. Through advocacy, mediation, empowerment, knowledge and practice we advise on policy development, provide education and training services, encourage scientific research, disseminate information and certify products, training centres and processes.

We have over 6,000 members and almost 100,000 people take our qualifications each year in subjects such as food hygiene, health and safety, nutrition and health improvement. We also run conferences in food safety, hospital hygiene, water, infection control, occupational medicine and nutrition for the elderly. Our publications include the journals Public Health and Perspectives in Public Health. We work in all areas of public health policy, and we link with many other organisations. We run an accreditation service for health and safety related products and we also manage the second largest food packaging certification scheme in the UK.

The Faculty of Public Health is the membership organisation for the leaders in UK public health. We work closely with our specialist members to stimulate national and international debates on promoting, protecting and improving public health. We set the standards for the education and training of public health specialists through a five-year multidisciplinary training programme and continuing professional development.

The FPH publishes the respected academic journal, the Journal of Public Health, as well as a quarterly members’ magazine and regular policy documents on subjects as varied as alcohol, obesity, children and smoking, nutrition labelling, asylum seekers’ health and the health impacts of climate change.

Our annual conference regularly attracts the biggest gathering of public specialists in the UK and this year will be held in London on 4 July.

We are a faculty of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of the United Kingdom and have a membership of more than 3000, based around the UK. FPH is a registered charity.
**A MINIMUM PRICE OF 50P PER UNIT OF ALCOHOL SOLD**

Alcohol consumption in the UK has doubled over the last 40 years. The average consumption of alcohol in a population is directly linked to the amount of harm. Consumption is strongly linked to affordability: as price has fallen, consumption has risen. Alcohol is now 69% more affordable than in 1980. Tackling price and availability are the most effective alcohol policies.

**When? By 2011**

**BAN SMOKING IN CARS WITH CHILDREN**

Evidence shows that air inside a car can be 23 times more toxic than a home environment in the context of passive smoke, and smoking when driving distracts a person from concentrating on the road ahead and cars around them. Smoking in a car with a child on board is an offence in several Australian regions, in parts of Canada and the United States, in Cyprus, and is under consideration in the Netherlands and South Africa.

**When? By 2011**

**CHLAMYDIA SCREENING FOR UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE FRESHERS**

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are rising, with rates of chlamydia up by 150% between 1997 and 2007 amongst under-25s. The national Chlamydia screening programme could be boosted by targeting students on entry to university or college. This would also highlight the importance of sexual health at a key point in their lives.

**When? By 2013**

**20 MPH LIMIT IN BUILT UP AREAS**

A 20mph speed limit in built up areas would have manifold benefits. It would reduce pedestrian and cyclist accidents, encourage people to walk for work more because it would be safer, and discourage people from using polluting cars because of the “frustration” of having to drive slowly.

**When? By 2011**

**A DEDICATED SCHOOL NURSE FOR EVERY SECONDARY SCHOOL**

School nurses play a vital role in child and adolescent health. An RCN survey in 2009 reported that 64% of school nurses consider their workload too heavy, with on average each covering 2,590 pupils, or one secondary school and six primary schools. There are lessons to be learned from Finland, which has a relatively low level of teenage pregnancy and where teenagers are taught to take responsibility for their own health by organising appointments with a school nurse themselves. A dedicated school nurse for every secondary school can also help identify at-risk teenagers. School nurses could be the health champion for every school.

**When? By 2012**

**FREE SCHOOL MEALS FOR ALL CHILDREN UNDER 16**

Evidence shows that cardiovascular diseases can originate in childhood, and it is important to start good dietary habits early. It is estimated that by 2020 one in five boys and one in three girls will be obese. A free school meal scheme has been successful for over 30 years in both Sweden and Finland, and ensures that pupils receive at least one nutritious meal everyday, regardless of their home circumstances. This would do much to reduce health inequalities in terms of children’s health. A dedicated school nurse will be entitled to free school meals for the first three years of primary school from this year. A £40m pilot scheme is operating in England.

**When? By 2014**

**STOP THE USE OF TRANSFATS**

It has been proven that transfats (industrially produced trans fatty acids) can damage health. As with cigarettes there is no known safe level of consumption. Banning transfats from foods is a relatively easy way to help protect the public. The dual elimination of transfats through legislation has already been achieved in Denmark and similar initiatives across the United States and in Austria and Switzerland demonstrate a growing political consensus on the issue.

**When? By 2011**