

New study examines Brexit's effect on 'Sugar Tax' and coronary heart disease

11 October 2018



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A new study published in *Public Health Nutrition* examines the potential effects of Brexit on the sugar tax and coronary heart disease (CHD) in England.

The [sugar tax](#), an industry levy on sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB), was implemented in the UK in April 2018 as part of the UK Government's Childhood Obesity Plan. However, the effect of the SSB levy might be affected by the impending exit of the UK from the European Union (EU) in March 2019, known as Brexit.

Brexit is likely to result in a new [trade](#) regime, which could range from a free trade regime that eliminates all trade barriers to a default World Trade Organisation (WTO) membership that enforces tariffs to all trade relationships.

The trade arrangements that the UK will adopt after Brexit are likely to influence the price of food and food ingredients including sugar, which currently follows European regulations under the

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). This could potentially interfere with the effectiveness of the SSB levy in the UK.

Implications

Public Health researchers from the University of Liverpool and Imperial College London conducted a study to estimate the implications of Brexit on the price of sugar and the impact of the implemented SSB levy on [coronary heart disease](#) (CHD) mortality and inequalities in England.

The researchers modelled the potential effects of the SSB industry levy on SSB price and consumption and compared it with its effect under a "soft" and a "hard" Brexit scenario in which World Trade Organization tariffs are applied.

They then estimated the effect of each scenario on CHD deaths prevented or postponed and life-years gained, stratified by age, sex, and socioeconomic circumstance in 2021.

Results

This study suggested that the SSB levy could increase SSB prices by approximately 38 percent leading to an estimated 26 percent decrease in SSB intake in England. This would prevent approximately 370 CHD deaths and generate approximately 4,490 life years in 2021. The SSB levy was also estimated to improve health inequalities, with 100 CHD deaths averted in the most deprived quintile compared to 50 in the most affluent.

The results suggested that the SSB levy would be resilient to both "soft" and "hard" Brexit scenarios, finding that reductions in CHD mortality were 4 percent and 8 percent greater under "soft" and "hard" Brexit scenarios respectively. Even under both modelled Brexit scenarios, this study suggested that the SSB levy would still benefit

people of higher deprivation the most.

Crucial opportunity

Seferidi Paraskevi, said: "This is the first study to quantify the potential impacts of Brexit on the SSB levy effectiveness through changes in the UK trade policy.

"Our study suggests that the UK SSB industry levy is likely to be resilient to potential Brexit effects on sugar price due to changes in the UK trade regime, even if trade occurs under WTO regulations. It also suggests that even under alternate Brexit scenarios the SSB levy is likely to remain progressive in terms of CHD inequalities."

Professor Martin O'Flaherty, said: "Brexit presents a crucial opportunity to achieve a healthier food system in the UK if negotiations deliver a fiscal and regulatory environment which promotes population health."

More information: Paraskevi Seferidi et al.

Implications of Brexit on the effectiveness of the UK soft drinks industry levy upon CHD in England: a modelling study, *Public Health Nutrition* (2018).

[DOI: 10.1017/S1368980018002367](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980018002367)

Provided by University of Liverpool

APA citation: New study examines Brexit's effect on 'Sugar Tax' and coronary heart disease (2018, October 11) retrieved 24 October 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-10-brexit-effect-sugar-tax-coronary.html>

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