

## **Collection: Problematic Waste Integrated Project Team**

*Updated:* Problematic Waste Inventory Summary (May 2018) added

In order to support delivery of the NDA's 2016 Strategy, a Problematic Waste Integrated Project Team (IPT) was established in May 2016. Its objective is to develop a co-ordinated and improved approach to the industry-wide management of problematic radioactive waste. The IPT is being led by LLW Repository Ltd and RWM on behalf of the NDA and includes engagement with a range of stakeholders. Documents related to the IPT can be found on this section of the website.

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## **Research and analysis: Avian influenza in wild birds**

*Updated:* Avian influenza in wild birds: 2018 updated

This report is produced by the Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and is updated weekly with findings of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) – often referred to as bird flu – in wild birds in Great Britain.

These are findings of avian influenza from our ongoing routine surveillance for avian influenza in wild birds. This surveillance is made up of patrols by wild bird reserve wardens and collections of found-dead wild birds reported to us by members of the public. This data only represents cases where birds have tested positive for avian influenza.

Read [avian influenza \(bird flu\) in winter 2017 to 2018](#) or [avian influenza \(bird flu\) detailed guidance](#) for the latest information.

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## **Detailed guide: Cross compliance 2017**

*Updated:* Added cross compliance inspection failure results in 2017.

# Guidance

[The guide to cross compliance in England 2017](#)

(PDF, 2.65MB, 83 pages)

[Appendix\\_GAEC 3 Groundwater](#)

(PDF, 57.6KB, 1 page)

[Appendix\\_SMR 13 Animal welfare](#)

(PDF, 269KB, 8 pages)

## What's new in 2017

As explained in the 'What's new in 2017' section of the guide, there's only one change to the cross compliance rules for 2017. This change is to GAEC 1: Establishment of buffer strips along watercourses.

You'll also find 'Key dates in 2017' on page 5 in the guide. This reminds you what you should and shouldn't do to meet the rules throughout the year.

RPA has also created a video about what to expect during an inspection which is now under [Cross compliance 2018](#).

### The Farming Advice Service – if you need help

[The Farming Advice Service \(FAS\)](#) is funded by Defra to provide free, confidential advice to farmers and farming industry advisers to help them understand and meet requirements for cross compliance, 'greening', water protection and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Call them on 03000 200 301 or search online for more information about the Farming Advice Service.

## Inspections and calculating penalties

For detailed information about inspections and penalties, read page 12 of 'The guide to cross compliance in England 2017' above.

If you're inspected and the inspector finds something wrong, they use a set of standards called 'verifiable standards' to assess how serious the non-compliance is. This is based on the extent of the non-compliance and how severe and permanent it is.

RPA uses a guide to work out the penalty that is to be applied.

They also use a calculator to work out how severe a non-compliance is for cattle identification and registration for SMR 7.

Get a copy of these documents from [ruralpayments@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ruralpayments@defra.gsi.gov.uk). Tell them which documents you want and use 'Verifiable Standards 2017' as the email heading.

These are the results from  
[cross compliance inspections in 2017](#)  
(PDF, 568KB, 22 pages)

– they show the reasons why farmers failed to meet each Statutory Management Requirement (SMR) and Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC).

## Contact RPA

Email  
[ruralpayments@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:ruralpayments@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

Helpline  
03000 200 301

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## [Policy paper: Greening Government Commitments 2016 to 2020](#)

*Updated:* Updated the target for 2020 and the Annex A: Greenhouse gas reduction table in the Greening Government Commitments 2016 to 2020 documents.

The Greening Government Commitments set out the actions UK government departments and their agencies will take to reduce their impacts on the environment in the period 2016 to 2020.

They set out targets for UK government departments and their agencies to:

- reduce their greenhouse gas emissions
- send less waste to landfill and reduce the overall amount of waste they produce
- reduce water consumption

They also set out commitments for departments to

- improve sustainable procurement
- report transparently on key sustainability issues

They supersede the [Greening Government Commitments for 2011 to 2015](#).

We have also published an overview of the reporting requirements for central government departments and their agencies.

We publish annual reports on [performance against the Greening Government Commitments](#).

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## [Consultation outcome: Implementing midata in the energy sector: call for evidence](#)

*Updated:* Added government response.

Midata is a method of electronically transferring customers' data (with their consent), from a company system to a third party or price comparison website (PCW) using an Application Programming Interface (API). For an energy consumer, this means that they can use an application (app) or website developed by a PCW to compare energy tariffs using the actual usage/account details held by their current supplier. Midata makes comparing tariffs quicker and easier and enables more accurate comparisons. Midata also allows energy suppliers to develop customer acquisition tools, including apps, so customers can switch to a supplier without a PCW or Third Party Intermediary (TPI).

The government took powers in the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 that would allow it to mandate third party electronic access to customers' data in regulated sectors, including energy.

The government has developed a draft technical specification with the energy sector. There are, however, a number of practical implementation issues to consider in taking this forward. These include:

- how to derive maximise benefit for consumers
- how to ensure the quality of customer data suppliers provide
- who can access the data
- what safeguards should be in place to protect customers' data from misuse

Responses to this call for evidence will be used to inform draft regulations.