

Research and analysis: Seasonal risks of marine activities

Requirement R113

Requirement detail

The timing of marine works is generally driven by measures to mitigate risks to seasonable birds / migrating fish. This often means that works take place during summer months which could potentially lead to a larger impact on social and economic factors (for example tourism) than might occur during other seasons. This work would outline a process to balance the risks of an activity (environmental, social and economic) against the benefits and potentially propose approaches to mitigate the risk within the licensing framework.

Collection: Nuclear Safeguards Bill

Updated: 2nd quarterly Euratom report to Parliament published

The measures in the Bill will amend the [Energy Act 2013](#) to:

- replace the Office for Nuclear Regulation's existing nuclear safeguards purposes with a new nuclear safeguards purposes definition
- create new powers for the Secretary of State to put in place in regulations the detail of the domestic safeguards regime, such as accounting, reporting, control and inspection arrangements
- create a limited power for the Secretary of State to amend the existing regulations so that references to international agreements can be updated once new international agreements have been reached

The UK has been a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency since its formation in 1957 and will continue to apply civil nuclear safeguards in the UK.

[View the progress of the Bill on the parliament website.](#)

Related legislation

- [IAEA Voluntary Offer Agreement](#)
- [IAEA Additional Protocol](#)

- [Euratom Treaty](#)
 - [Euratom Regulation No 302/2005](#)
 - [Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty](#)
 - [Nuclear Safeguards and Electricity \(Finance\) Act 1978](#)
 - [Nuclear Safeguards Act 2000](#)
 - [Nuclear Safeguards \(Notification\) Regulations 2004](#)
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Open consultation: Building a market for energy efficiency: call for evidence

This call for evidence outlines a range of barriers to investment in energy efficiency on both the demand and supply side. It invites views about the role of government in overcoming barriers and stimulating the market through more direct interventions. Finally, it considers a range of potential solutions, many of which have been advocated by businesses and industry representatives.

The list is not exhaustive, and inclusion or exclusion should not be taken as an indication of government policy. We are gathering evidence on the widest range of options. Additional ideas are welcome, as are views about the relative impact of the ideas listed here, and how they might be implemented to best effect.

Although we focus mainly on the owner occupied sector, many of the ideas set out in the call for evidence could have a positive impact across all tenure types, and could also be applicable to micro or small enterprises, especially home-based businesses.

Notice: Andrew William Alston: application made to abstract water

The Environment Agency consult the public on certain applications for the abstraction and impoundment of water.

These notices explain:

- what the application is about
- which Environment Agency offices you can visit to see the application

- documents on the public register
- when you need to comment by
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[Corporate report: Committee on Climate Change's 2017 progress report: government response](#)

In June 2017 the Committee on Climate Change (CCC) and the Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) published the ninth progress report on Government's mitigation activity and the second statutory assessment of the National Adaptation Programme. A third document provided a summary of the issues for both adaptation and mitigation and presented the CCC's main recommendations for Government on climate change. The Government has responded separately on mitigation and adaptation.

The mitigation response addresses the CCC's recommendations on progress towards meeting carbon budgets. It covers the following sectors: power, buildings, industry, transport, agriculture and land use, land-use change and forestry, waste and f-gases. This document should be read alongside the government's [Clean Growth Strategy](#).

The adaptation response addresses the ASC's 28 detailed recommendations on preparing for the impacts of climate change. It covers activity relating to the natural environment, people and the built environment, infrastructure, business and local government.