

## **National Statistics: Monthly sea fisheries statistics January 2018**

The monthly landings statistics will be released at 9.30am on the 4th Friday of each month, or the next working day if this is a bank holiday.

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## **Official Statistics: Point of first release for statistics on abundance of UK butterflies (2018 publication; includes data up to 2017)**

Trends of UK butterfly species are based on results of the UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (UKBMS), presented at UK level, and at country level where there are sufficient data. The UKBMS helps the UK to meet its obligations under the European Habitats Directive (for Marsh Fritillary and Large Blue), and to report on, implement or deliver country biodiversity strategies and biodiversity indicators.

The UK Butterfly Monitoring Scheme is organized and funded by Butterfly Conservation, the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, British Trust for Ornithology, and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. The UKBMS is indebted to all volunteers who contribute data to the scheme.

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## **Policy paper: Dstl Environmental Sustainability Policy Statement**

Dstl recognises that our activities can have both negative and positive impact on the environment, people and wider communities. In the delivery of our Vision we need to ensure that environmental, social and economic impacts are fully considered when taking decisions so that the Laboratory remains 'fit for purpose' both now and in the future.

To deliver our Vision of the future and in line with MoD Environmental Sustainability priorities we will embed 'environmental and sustainability

thinking' into our everyday activities and require our partners and suppliers to do the same. This will ensure that this mind-set is fully incorporated into all aspects of our Science & Technology Business. Our success will be measured by the degree to which 'environment and sustainability management' is fully embedded into the way every one of us works.

## Policy Statement

- As a minimum, this policy requires that Dstl will fulfil its compliance obligations associated with its environmental aspects (hazards) and associated environmental and sustainability risks and opportunities. However, Dstl is committed to going beyond simple compliance by:
- Continually improving the environmental management systems that mitigate our direct environmental impact, reduce our use of natural resources including our use of water, reduce our waste production and prevent pollution on our estate.
- Understanding the impacts we have on the environment around us through our activities and our use of resources and commit to minimising negative impacts for the benefit of all within the financial constraints of the business and without compromising critical work that supports the security of the nation.
- Establishing environmental and sustainability objectives that take account of our significant environmental aspects, compliance objectives and other identified risks and opportunities. These will be periodically reviewed, documented within our Environment and Sustainability Objectives and be communicated to staff and to others on request.
- Reducing carbon emissions from our operations by investing in energy efficient buildings and technology, improving our energy management, managing our business travel and influencing colleague's behaviour.
- Ensuring opportunities for conservation and enhancement of biodiversity are taken wherever possible.
- Embedding environmental and sustainability considerations into business decisions, which will include the application of, as a minimum, DREAM in the design and major refurbishment of our building stock.
- Raising our workforces' awareness of Dstl's environmental and sustainability risks and opportunities, influencing and encouraging environmental and sustainable behaviours and identifying and providing appropriate training to enable them to play a full role in implementing this policy.

- Seek opportunities to work with our supply chain to reduce the environmental impact of our operations, addressing as a minimum, UK Government procurement policy, but exploiting other opportunities identified by us and our suppliers where practical.
- Work with national and local government and the communities around us to achieve these objectives.

This policy supports the wider environment and sustainability aspirations of the UK Government and that of the Ministry of Defence.

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## **National Statistics: Historical statistics notices on poultry and poultry meat production, 2018**

*Updated:* Updated with statistic notice, August 2018 figures.

This publication gives previously published copies of the National Statistics publications on poultry and poultry meat production for 2018. Each publication gives the figures available at that time. The figures are subject to revision each month as new information becomes available

Included are the number of chicks placed and eggs set by United Kingdom hatcheries. The number of birds placed each month shown give an indication of future poultry meat and egg production. The number of eggs set each month indicates how many birds will be available for placing in future months.

It also includes statistics on the number of poultry slaughtered, average live weights of poultry and poultry meat production in the United Kingdom.

The latest publication and accompanying data sets can be found [here](#).

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# National Statistics: Historical statistics notices on UK milk prices and composition of milk, 2018

*Updated:* Added historical statistical notice for July 2018.

This publication gives previously published copies of the monthly National Statistics publication on UK milk prices and composition of milk that showed figures for 2018. Each publication gives the figures available at that time. The figures are subject to revision each month as new information becomes available.

The latest publication and accompanying data sets can be found [here](#).

Most milk produced in the UK is bought by dairies (registered 'milk purchasers') for processing. Defra runs a monthly survey in England and Wales to collect information on the volume, value and protein content of milk purchased from farms. Similar surveys are run in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Additional information is collected by the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) on the protein and butterfat content of the milk. The UK average farm-gate milk price, protein content and butterfat content is then calculated.

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