

PM address to Crimea Platform summit: 23 August 2022

I want to congratulate President Volodymyr Zelenskyy particularly for bringing us together and focusing our attention on Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea because that land grab in 2014 was the direct precursor to today's war, and we should have the humility to acknowledge that not everyone realised the sheer enormity of what was happening at the time.

All of our countries however reacted with strength and unity after Putin escalated his onslaught against Ukraine on the 24th February this year, but the first act of this tragedy opened eight years earlier – almost to the day – when Russian forces began fanning out across Crimea, and taking control of a peninsula seizing which constitutes 10,000 square miles of sovereign Ukrainian territory.

At a stroke, Putin forcibly annexed the territory of a European country – and forcibly redrew a European frontier for the first time since 1945.

He ignored the fact that Russia itself had repeatedly recognised Crimea as being part of Ukraine, and he broke so many international agreements that I cannot list them all, but they include [Article 2 of the United Nations Charter](#), the [Helsinki Final Act](#) and the Russia-Ukraine Treaty of Friendship.

And ever since the annexation, the people of Crimea have endured a brutal and systematic campaign of human rights abuses by the Russian authorities, including the persecution of the Tatars, arbitrary arrests, with a tenfold increase in detentions in last year, and the restriction of land ownership to Russian citizens.

Once he had grabbed Crimea, Putin deployed more and more Russian forces in the peninsula, turning the territory into an armed camp from which to threaten the rest of Ukraine, and Crimea duly became the launch pad for the invasion on 24th February. Or one of the launch pads. And I'm afraid that all this has even greater salience today because Putin is planning to do to parts of Ukraine, in fact all of Ukraine, what he has done to Crimea, and he is preparing more annexations and more sham referendums.

So it has never been more important for all of us to stand together in defence of the foundational principle of international law, which is that, no territory, no country, can acquire territory or change borders by force of arms, and it so follows that we will never recognise Russia's annexation of Crimea or any other Ukrainian territory.

In the face of Putin's assault, we must continue give our Ukrainian friends all the military, humanitarian, economic and diplomatic support that they need until Russia ends this hideous war and withdraws its forces from the entirety of Ukraine.

Thank you all very much.

National Drought Group agrees further steps to manage drought now and in the long term

The National Drought Group (NDG), made up of senior decision-makers from the Environment Agency, government, water companies and key representative groups met today (23 August) under the chairmanship of Sir James Bevan, EA Chief Executive. Water Minister Steve Double also joined the meeting.

Members agreed further steps to manage the current drought; to start work now to reduce the risk of drought next year; and to accelerate measures to ensure long-term water security.

Current situation

Despite the recent scattered rainfall, this has been the driest summer for fifty years, and the driest ever recorded for Southern England. The prolonged hot dry weather has led to exceptionally low river flows and low groundwater levels and a decline in reservoir levels with some well below average for the time of year. We have also seen a very large increase in demand for water and significant environmental impacts, with rivers and ponds drying out and fish and other wildlife dying or in distress.

Large parts of the country are now in drought status: Devon & Cornwall/Isles of Scilly; Solent and South Downs; Thames; Hertfordshire and North London; Kent and South London; East Anglia; Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire; East Midlands; and Yorkshire. The West Midlands has today been announced as the most recent area to move into drought status, meaning ten of the Environment Agency's 14 areas are now in drought. Other areas classed as being in 'prolonged dry weather' include Greater Manchester, Merseyside and Cheshire; Wessex; and the North East. The only area now at 'normal water resource' status is Cumbria and Lancashire.

The recent rainfall in some parts of the country is not enough to replenish rivers, groundwater or reservoirs to normal levels. That will require a return to sustained average or above average rainfall over the coming months. Until – and unless – that happens, many areas will remain in drought.

EA Chief Executive Sir James Bevan said:

Water pressures on wildlife and the environment remain high and despite recent rainfall and the pause in the hot dry weather, we

must continue to manage water wisely.

Both for the coming year and, with the impact of climate change, for the coming decade, a complete gear change is needed for how water companies and all water users, from farmers to households, think about how they use water and understand its fundamental value.

This summer should be a wake-up call for how the nation prepares for weather extremes and how we make the very best use of our water resources. Our National Framework for Water Resources sets out clearly what we are doing in the face of a new normal for water and we are determined to drive that forward.

Water Minister Steve Double said:

We know essential water supplies are safe – but more work must be done to ensure that we push forward investment to cut leaks and better prepare for prolonged dry weather for this year, next year and the coming decade.

Water companies need to be putting the needs of their bill payers front and centre of their plans – which means redoubling efforts to cut leakage and protect our natural environment.

Prospects and our response

There is no threat to essential water supplies. The water companies have confirmed that they have and will continue to have enough water for all essential household and business needs.

There is however a need to continue to manage water resources carefully over the coming weeks and months to ensure that the needs of the public, farmers and industry, and nature and wildlife are met. All participants agreed that they would continue to work together to do so.

The water companies are responsible for providing water to their customers, ensuring that public water supply is secure, and for maintaining supplies whilst minimising environmental impact. They will:

- continue to implement their drought plans proactively
- seek to maintain or where necessary increase water availability
- reduce water loss by stepping up work to fix leaks
- help their customers use less water
- take other measures to ensure there is enough water for essential supplies.

As part of these efforts, six companies (Southern Water, South East Water, Thames Water, Yorkshire Water, South West Water and Welsh Water) have so far implemented or announced hosepipe bans.

The Environment Agency will sustain, and where necessary, step up its work to manage drought and help meet the needs of water users, businesses and the environment, including by:

- monitoring and predicting river flows and groundwater levels, increasing the number of checks in important locations.
- managing water users' abstraction licences to balance the needs of water companies, other abstractors and the natural environment.
- carrying out irrigation patrols and other compliance checks to ensure abstractors are complying with licence restrictions.
- responding to incidents caused by low river flows and high temperatures, including fish rescues and wildfires.
- operating its water transfer schemes to maintain river flows and groundwater levels to support wildlife and facilitate abstraction by water companies for public supply.
- supporting farmers and growers, including by helping them continue to access water while balancing their needs with that of the public water supply, other abstractors and the environment; and by providing advice and guidance.
- actively managing river levels and conserving water on the Thames and other rivers for which the EA is the navigation authority on behalf of river users and abstractors.

The public can all do their part to help ensure good water supplies by using water wisely.

Preparing for 2023

The Group agreed that sufficient rainfall over the autumn and winter would replenish rivers, lakes, groundwaters and reservoirs to normal levels by the spring; but that planning should begin now, on a precautionary basis, on how best to manage any water shortfalls that might arise in 2023 in the event of a dry autumn and/or winter.

It was agreed that the NDG's Water Supply Sub-Group will meet next month to take this forward and report to the NDG in October on progress. The EA will lead an NDG exercise in December to test plans.

Ensuring long-term water security

The NDG also reaffirmed the need to ensure long-term national water security in the face of a growing population and climate change. It noted that there is already a plan to do so, the National Framework for Water Resources (NFWR), launched by the Environment Agency in 2020 and agreed with the other regulators, the government and the water companies, which aims to ensure that by 2050:

- Leakage rates have been cut by 50%.
- Demand has been reduced to an average of 110 litres per person per day.
- New sources of supply have been developed, including through the construction of new reservoirs, desalination plants, water recycling and water transfer schemes.

- All the water companies are working together effectively to predict and supply the water needs of each region of the country, not just the needs of their own area.
- National resilience to drought has been greatly enhanced, to a standard (1:500) which will allow water companies to maintain supply in all except the most extreme droughts (i.e.those of a severity with only a 0.2% chance of occurring in any given year).

The NDG agreed to intensify work to meet or beat these targets. The NFWR's Strategic Steering Group will meet in September to identify ways to accelerate progress. A central element will be Ofwat's 2024 Price Review which will set levels of water investment until 2030.

The NDG will meet again on 19 September to review the latest situation and agree any further necessary measures.

Further information:

Attendees at the National Drought Group included:

- Environment Agency
- Defra
- Cabinet Office
- DLUHC
- AHDB
- Angling Trust
- HTA
- CLA
- Canal and River Trust
- Consumer Council for Water
- Drinking Water Inspectorate
- Energy UK
- National Resources Wales
- Rivers Trust
- RSPB
- Ofwat
- UKHSA
- Met Office
- Natural England
- National Farmers Union
- Water UK
- Waterwise
- Welsh Government
- Affinity Water
- Anglian Water
- Bristol Water
- Northumbria Water
- Portsmouth Water
- Severn Trent
- Southern Water
- South East Water
- South Staffs Water

- South West Water
- Thames Water
- Yorkshire Water
- SES
- DCWW
- United Utilities

The Environment Agency uses four stages to describe and manage drought conditions:

- Prolonged dry weather
- Drought
- Severe Drought
- Recovering Drought

[Office of Tax Simplification looks to expand board membership](#)

News story

The Office of Tax Simplification is currently advertising for two additional independent board members.



The OTS is currently looking to expand the independent membership of its board, with the creation of two additional positions.

Experience of tax is welcome, but ideally candidates will in particular bring skills and expertise relevant to the modern world of tax – such as customer transformation or service digitisation, alongside an open mind and keenness to simplify the UK tax system.

More details about the two roles and how to apply can be found [here](#).

The deadline for written applications is 25 September 2022.

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[The VMD's online services will be unavailable 26 to 30 August](#)

News story

The VMD's online services will be shut down from 5pm Friday 26 August for essential maintenance.



Access Veterinary Medicines Digital Services

Sign in to your account

Apply for Marketing Authorisations, send secure messages and report adverse events for businesses that you're associated with.

Sign in

Due to essential maintenance work the following services will be unavailable from 5pm Friday 26 August until 6am Tuesday 30:

- Special Import Service
- Export Certificates
- Animal Adverse Reaction Reporting
- Human Adverse Reaction Reporting
- Microchip Adverse Event Reporting
- Product Information Database
- Veterinary Medicines Digital Service

Along with access to the following Registers:

- Register of SQP Retailer Premises
- Register of SQPs
- List of Accredited Internet Retailers
- Register of Specific Manufacturing Authorisations – AVAs
- Register of Specific Manufacturing Authorisations – NFABBA, ESCCA
- Register of Veterinary-only GMP sites

In urgent cases where the VMD has previously issued a certificate for the animal(s) under your care, you may purchase and use an imported veterinary

medicine prior to obtaining a certificate from the VMD. This is a special dispensation which only applies to the VMD online system during this essential maintenance period.

You should obtain an import certificate retrospectively as soon as possible and cease use if not subsequently granted.

We apologise for any inconvenience.

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[Live firing exercise tests latest soldier systems](#)

Using a specially designed obstacle course, the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl) team conducted a pilot study to assess the effects of the SA-80 L85A2 versus the L85A3 rifle with 6 soldiers from 5th Battalion, The Rifles.

The Soldier Weapon and Equipment Assessment Tool (SWEAT) tests the impact of soldier equipment on firing accuracy, consistency, speed and mobility.

These tests were executed as part of [NATO Science and Technology Organization \(STO\)](#) Research Task Group SAS-145. This research is overseen by STO's System Analysis and Studies (SAS) Panel, NATO's Expert Panel for Analytical Advice, which promotes the exchange of trial data and enhance interoperability within the Alliance.

[SWEAT trial](#)

Jon from Dstl said:

The idea behind the SWEAT course is that anyone can measure the effects of future soldier capability, such as a new weapons system, new boots, a new helmet or new body armour, and assess the effect that will provide upon the individual's lethality.

This course for the UK, in the future, will be used to measure the effects of new capabilities for soldiers.

The final objective of the trial is for it to be used and developed by NATO nations to develop their own courses that are similar enough to allow interoperability between nations.

A soldier from 5th Battalion, The Rifles, runs the obstacle course

Scientists make observations during the trial

The 2-day exercise took place on Salisbury Plain using a UK SA-80 L85 A2 and updated A3 variants of the individual weapon.

Participants ran the course twice to compare results.

The course consisted of 14 firing points and 36 actions, requiring soldiers to engage targets ranging from 25m to 400m from a variety of firing positions.

Elizabeth, of the US Army, observing on behalf of NATO, said:

It's doing something novel and innovative.

Taking different components that have been separated, so lethality, survivability and mobility – bringing them into a course that comprehensively tests soldier systems.

It's a much better evaluation than has existed before.

Find out more about [Dstl's areas of work](#) and [how we support the MOD and wider government](#) with cutting- edge science and technology.