

Vol. 766
No. 21



Wednesday
18 November 2015

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(HANSARD)

HOUSE OF LORDS

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[I] indicates that the member concerned has a relevant registered interest. The full register of interests can be found at <http://www.parliament.uk/mps-lords-and-offices/standards-and-interests/register-of-lords-interests/>

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Ministers and others who make Statements or answer Questions are referred to only by name, not their ministerial or other title. The current list of ministerial and other responsibilities is as follows.

<i>Minister</i>	<i>Responsibilities</i>
Baroness Stowell of Beeston	Leader of the House of Lords and Lord Privy Seal
Earl Howe	Minister of State, Ministry of Defence and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords
Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Home Office and Department for Transport
Baroness Anelay of St Johns	Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Baroness Altmann	Minister of State, Department for Work and Pensions
Lord Ashton of Hyde	Whip
Lord Bates	Minister of State, Home Office
Lord Bridges of Headley	Parliamentary Secretary, Cabinet Office
Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Energy and Climate Change, Wales Office and Whip
Baroness Chisholm of Owlpen	Whip
Earl of Courtown	Whip
Lord Dunlop	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Scotland Office
Baroness Evans of Bowes Park	Whip
Lord Faulks	Minister of State, Ministry of Justice
Lord Freud	Minister of State, Department for Work and Pensions
Lord Gardiner of Kimble	Deputy Chief Whip and Spokesman for Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Lord Keen of Elie	Advocate-General for Scotland
Lord Maude of Horsham	Minister of State, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Lord Nash	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Education
Baroness Neville-Rolfe	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Lord O'Neill of Gatley	Commercial Secretary to the Treasury
Lord Prior of Brampton	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health
Baroness Shields	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Culture Media and Sport
Lord Taylor of Holbeach	Chief Whip
Baroness Verma	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for International Development
Baroness Williams of Trafford	Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department for Communities and Local Government
Viscount Younger of Leckie	Whip

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Written Statements

Wednesday, 18 November 2015

Energy and Climate Change Policy

[HLWS305]

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: Today my Rt Hon Friend the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change (Amber Rudd) has made the following statement.

Today I am setting out my priorities for the UK's energy and climate change policy for the coming Parliament and publishing the DECC Autumn Update which sets out our key priorities and the recent progress the department has made against them.

Affordable, reliable clean energy is critical to our economy, our national security, and to family budgets. We need secure energy so people can get on with their lives and businesses can plan for the future. Affordable energy so the people that foot the bill get a good deal, and clean energy to safeguard our future economic security and ensure we can meet our climate change commitments.

I am confident the steps we have taken alongside National Grid and Ofgem will ensure the security of our electricity supply in the next few years. In the long-term, our vision is of markets characterised by rigorous competition to keep costs down. We want to see a competitive electricity market, with government out of the way as much as possible, by 2025.

New nuclear and gas will be central to our energy secure future and we are encouraging investment in our shale gas exploration so we can add new sources of home-grown supply to our real diversity of imports. Today I am launching a consultation on a Strategy to Maximise the Economic Recovery of the North Sea.

We are world leaders in offshore wind and globally we can make a lasting technological contribution. Today I will announce that we will make funding available for three auctions in this Parliament with the first taking place by the end of 2016. This support will be strictly conditional on the delivery of the cost reductions we have seen already accelerating. If that happens we could support up to 10GW of additional offshore wind in the 2020s. We have already seen the cost of solar come down by 35% in the last 3 years.

One of the greatest and most cost-effective contributions we can make to emission reductions in electricity is by replacing coal fired power stations with gas. We will be launching a consultation in the spring on when to close all unabated coal-fired power stations. Our consultation will set out proposals to close coal by 2025 - and restrict its use from 2023.

If we take this step, we will be one of the first developed countries to deliver on a commitment to take coal off the system.

We have to demonstrate that the low carbon transition can be cost-effective and will deliver growth for the

economy and affordable energy prices for consumers. We are on track for our current and next carbon budgets but the fourth carbon budget is going to be tough to achieve. We will need action right across the economy: in transport; waste and buildings. We will be setting out our plans next year for meeting the fourth and fifth Carbon Budgets.

To reduce bills and carbon we will also work to cut energy use itself. Over the last 5 years, more than 1.2 million households are seeing lower bills due to energy efficiency improvements. We are committed to ensuring a million more get the same benefits by the end of this Parliament, and that support is concentrated on those in greatest need.

A fully smart energy system could help us to reduce costs further by tens of billions of pounds over the decades ahead. Smart meters are a key building block and every home and small business in Britain will get them by the end of 2020. Alongside the National Infrastructure Commission, we will work with National Grid, Ofgem and others to consider how to reform the current system operator model to make it more flexible, responsive and independent.

As well as taking action at home, we must work with others internationally. Climate change is a global problem, not a local one. This is why I am determined that we help restore the EU Emissions Trading System to full health and build stronger ties on energy within Europe, and why a global deal in Paris next month is so important. Paris must deliver that and help unleash the levels of private investment and local action needed.

DECC Autumn Update

Also today I am publishing the DECC Autumn Update which provides an overview of the Department's priorities and includes a number of progress reports, updates and recent publications of interest. This will be available on the GOV.UK website.

In particular these include the Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation (ECO) Annual Report for 2015 and the Fourth DECC Annual Report on the Roll-Out of Smart Meters.

Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation (ECO) Annual Report

The Green Deal and Energy Company Obligation (ECO) Annual Report for 2015 covers the extent to which Green Deal plans and ECO have contributed to the carbon budgets. These schemes have helped install 1.6 million energy efficiency measures in 1.3 million homes since 2010.

Copies of the Report will be made available in the House Library. The report will be available on the GOV.UK website.

Fourth DECC Annual Report on the Roll-Out of Smart Meters

The report sets out progress made in 2015, and covers the work that government and industry are undertaking to ensure that the smart metering roll-out delivers the

expected benefits to households and small businesses by the end of 2020.

The Programme is making good progress and consumers are already enjoying the control and convenience that smart metering brings, with over 1.7

million smart and advanced meters already operating in homes and businesses.

The annual report can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/helping-households-to-cut-their-energy-bills/supporting-pages/smart-meters>.

Written Answers

Wednesday, 18 November 2015

Asylum: Calais

Asked by **Lord Roberts of Llandudno**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what measures are being put in place, in co-operation with the government of France, to support asylum seekers in Calais this winter. [HL3283]

Asked by **Lord Roberts of Llandudno**

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Bates on 21 September (HL1909), what assessment they have made of the impact of the large number of migrants camped at Calais on the United Kingdom's relationship with France. [HL3284]

Lord Bates: The French Government is responsible for the care of migrants in Calais, including support over the winter. However, both governments are committed to finding a sustainable solution to the situation in Calais. One aspect of the UK-France Joint Declaration of 20 August committed the UK to providing £3.6 million (or €5 million) per year for two years to help support a range of work to manage the migrant population in Calais. Additionally, the UK has provided £530,000 to fund a project to identify those in the camps at risk of trafficking and exploitation, and to provide them with appropriate support within the French system.

The UK and French Governments are unified in their response to these migratory pressures and both governments recognise the importance of close partnership and collaboration.

ACP Countries: EU External Relations

Asked by **Baroness Kinnock of Holyhead**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what is their assessment of the prospects for future relations between the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of states and the European Union. [HL3178]

Baroness Verma: The UK values the European Union's long-standing relationship with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states, as currently governed by the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA), which is due to expire in February 2020. The European Union (EU) and its Member States are in the early stages of considering the content and structure of this relationship after 2020. It will need to be rooted in the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development, including considering how to move beyond mainly aid implementation.

The EU has recently launched a public consultation to explore this, aiming to take stock of the CPA's performance and understand how the EU-ACP

relationship could be improved in the future. The UK welcomes the public consultation, which can be found is attached for your convenience.

The Answer includes the following attached material:

EU's joint consultation paper [joint-consultation-paper-post-cotonou_en_0.pdf]

The material can be viewed online at:
<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2015-11-02/HL3178>

Alcoholic Drinks: Excise Duties

Asked by **Lord Brooke of Alverthorpe**

To ask Her Majesty's Government why their health impact assessments relating to reducing and freezing alcohol duties do not refer to consultations with Public Health England and NHS England. [HL3546]

Lord O'Neill of Gatley: Treasury Ministers and officials discuss a variety of issues with a range of stakeholder throughout the year, including in the run up to Budget.

The Government published its assessment of the impacts of the alcohol duty change in the Tax Information and Impact Notes published alongside the March 2015 Budget document. This information is available on the gov.uk website.

Apprentices

Asked by **Baroness Kennedy of Cradley**

To ask Her Majesty's Government what action they are taking to ensure that apprenticeships deliver the skills that are needed in the current world of work. [HL3526]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: We are committed to delivering employer-led apprenticeship reforms, which continue to improve the ability of apprenticeships to provide the skills that employers need.

Employers are designing high quality apprenticeships - including Degree Apprenticeships - that are more responsive to the needs of business. They are deciding the skills, knowledge and behaviour required in each apprenticeship and how those skills should be assessed at the end of the programme. Through this process employers can be confident that completing an apprenticeship signals a genuine ability to do the job.

Asylum: Deportation

Asked by **Lord Roberts of Llandudno**

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Bates on 13 October (HL2299), why they do not hold information on the cost of deportations. [HL3285]

Lord Bates: The Home Office has published information on the average cost of detention and removal

but this is not broken down by initial application type, and to do so would incur disproportionate cost. Further information can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/costs-involved-in-detaining-and-removing-illegal-migrants>

Asylum: Finance

Asked by Lord Roberts of Llandudno

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they will consider increasing the weekly Azure card allowance to include the costs of travel. [HL3280]

Lord Bates: There are no plans to increase the allowance provided on the Azure card. Travel assistance is provided separately and information on how to apply for it is published on the GOV.UK website.

Athletics: Drugs

Asked by Lord Pendry

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they support the President of the International Association of Athletics Federations in his condemnation of alleged state-sponsored doping within Russian athletics. [HL3555]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: This is a difficult time for the world of sport and Russian athletics, but it is essential that robust steps are taken to ensure athletics regains its integrity. Lord Coe has been clear that his priority is to rebuild trust in athletics.

Balance of Trade

Asked by Baroness Kennedy of Cradley

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the current account deficit in trade. [HL3529]

Lord O'Neill of Gatley: The current account deficit was 5.1 per cent of GDP in 2014. The trade balance has been broadly stable, while the UK's net investment income has fallen, as weakness in the euro area has depressed the returns on the UK's holding of foreign direct investment. Figures for Q2 2015 show that the deficit has narrowed, driven by an improvement in the trade and investment income balances. The Office for Budget Responsibility forecasts a narrowing of the current account deficit over the forecast period.

Children in Care: Kent

Asked by Lord Roberts of Llandudno

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Bates on 22 September (HL1905), what is their latest assessment of the financial costs faced by Kent County Council in supporting asylum-seeking children, and what additional funding they are offering that council to help it to do so. [HL3282]

Lord Bates: The Government recognises the outstanding work of Kent County Council in caring for unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC). Home Office officials have met Kent officers to understand the additional financial pressures they facing as a result of the high numbers of UASC in their care and we continue to work through the detail. The Immigration Minister has met the Leader of Kent County Council to discuss the situation.

As well as working with Kent, we believe a national response is required. We are working closely with the Local Government Association and Association of Directors of Children's Services to finalise plans for a new scheme to disperse unaccompanied child asylum seekers to the care of other local authorities.

Credit Cards: Debts

Asked by Lord Taylor of Warwick

To ask Her Majesty's Government how they plan to work with credit card companies to support customers who are struggling with persistent debt. [HL3313]

Lord O'Neill of Gatley: The Government has fundamentally reformed regulation of the consumer credit market, which includes the credit card sector. Consumer credit regulation transferred from the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) to the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) on 1 April 2014.

The FCA is currently undertaking a thorough review of the credit card market through its 'credit card market study'. The market study is investigating three areas, one of which is the extent of unaffordable credit card debt. On the 3rd November 2015 the FCA published its interim report which found that the market was working reasonably well for most customers. However, the FCA expressed concern about the scale of potentially problematic debt in this sector and the incentives for firms to manage this.

The interim report also included the FCA's early thinking on potential remedies which include measures to give consumers more control over their credit limits, measures to encourage customers to pay off debt quicker when they can afford to, and proposals that firms do more to identify earlier those consumers who may be struggling to repay and take action to help them manage their repayments. The FCA is currently asking for feedback on the findings and potential remedies.

The Government is looking forward to the full report in the spring and would encourage interested parties to give their views to the FCA to assist it in addressing the issues it has identified.

Cybercrime: Small Businesses

Asked by Lord Taylor of Warwick

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the measures small businesses can take to protect themselves from cyber-attacks. [HL3468]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: The Government is investing £860m in a comprehensive National Cyber Security Programme (NCSP) to protect the UK from cyber attacks, tackle cyber crime and make the UK one of the safest places in the world to do business online.

Through the NCSP the Government is providing protective advice and guidance, such as the “Ten Steps to Cyber Security”, the Cyber Streetwise campaign, and “Get Safe Online”, and promoting the Cyber Essentials scheme, which sets out the basic technical controls to protect against common cyber attacks. The Government is also building partnerships with industry and sharing cyber threat information, and building law enforcement capabilities to tackle cyber crime, including the National Cyber Crime Unit within the National Crime Agency, and the new network of cyber crime officers within the Metropolitan Police Service and Regional Organised Crime Units.

The Cyber Essentials scheme and Cyber Streetwise campaign are specifically designed to help protect small businesses. In addition, tailored guidance called “What you need to know about cyber security” is available for small businesses, as well as a free online training course for staff in small and medium-sized business.

Darfur: Crimes against Humanity

Asked by Lord Avebury

To ask Her Majesty’s Government whether, during the UK’s Presidency of the UN Security Council this month, they will refer reports by Radio Dabanga of crimes against humanity in Darfur to the International Criminal Court for investigation. [HL3394]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: The situation in Darfur has already been referred to the International Criminal Court (ICC) by the UN Security Council under UN Security Council Resolution 1593 (2005). As the prosecutor’s investigation is still ongoing, it could encompass any new allegations. However, such a decision would be for the Office of the Prosecutor of the Court to take. The UK remains a strong supporter of the ICC.

Defence Medical Services

Asked by Lord Touhig

To ask Her Majesty’s Government what recent assessment they have made of morale in the Defence Medical Services. [HL3473]

Earl Howe: The Defence Medical Services (DMS) Continuous Attitude Survey (CAS) was completed in June 2015 and contained specific questions about morale.

The survey included a question to personnel asking “What is the level of morale like where you work?” 35% of respondents reported that the level of morale is either ‘high’ or ‘very high’ with 34% reporting it as ‘neutral’.

The results of the CAS have been considered by the Surgeon General and DMS Board.

Asked by Lord Touhig

To ask Her Majesty’s Government what steps they are taking to increase staff retention in the Defence Medical Services. [HL3474]

Earl Howe: The Defence Medical Services (DMS) takes very seriously the issue of retention and ensures the views expressed by personnel in exit interviews, conducted when they leave the Service, inform policy in this area.

There are no Financial Retention Incentives for personnel within the DMS as a whole. However, the Royal Navy has introduced Financial Retention Incentives for Submariner Medical Assistants based on their Return of Service. In addition, Medical and Dental Officers, Nurses (Officers and Other Ranks) and Veterinary Officers have bespoke pay spines which are seen as retention positive. Specialist Nurses are also able to claim Recruitment and Retention Pay.

There are a number of non-remunerative incentives for DMS personnel and these include access to funded Continuing Professional Development courses; career opportunities outside the main clinical roles and responsibilities; inter trade transfers (predominantly from Combat Medical Technicians and Medical Assistants into an Allied Health Professional trade or Nursing) and the availability of post graduate training.

Asked by Lord Touhig

To ask Her Majesty’s Government what assessment they have made of the impact of the relocation of families on staff retention in the Defence Medical Services. [HL3475]

Earl Howe: Based on the results of exit interviews, conducted when an individual leaves the Service, the majority of medical officers who choose to leave are citing stability as a reason.

The Surgeon General is aware of the reasons why medical officers are choosing to leave and is working with the heads of the single Service medical branches to address this.

Asked by Lord Touhig

To ask Her Majesty’s Government whether there are any plans to increase the number of military doctors working less than full-time. [HL3476]

Earl Howe: While there are currently no plans to increase the numbers of military doctors, there are plans to provide a limited number of already serving regular medical officers the opportunity to be employed at reduced levels of obligation, for a number of days worked per year for a bounded period of time.

Applicants will shortly be invited to participate in this Flexible Duties Employment Trial, which is due to commence in early 2016.

Disadvantaged: Disability

Asked by *Lord Taylor of Warwick*

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the level of social exclusion faced by people with disabilities, as compared with people from minority ethnic backgrounds and LGBT people. [HL3314]

Baroness Altmann: The Equality and Human Rights Commission published its report "Is Britain Fairer?" on 30 October. The report looks at the progress made on equality and human rights over the period 2008-2013, and covers different groups including disabled people. Chapter 8 of the Report deals with "The Individual and Society" and Chapter 9 sets out the issues where, in the report's view, the most significant improvements are required. The report is attached at Annex A

In addition, in July 2013 the Coalition Government published the 'Fulfilling Potential – Making It Happen' disability strategy document. Alongside this, it published the 'Fulfilling Potential Outcomes and Indicators Framework' designed to monitor progress towards the vision of the Fulfilling Potential strategy. The framework includes measures relating to a number of themes including: education; employment; income; health and wellbeing; choice and control; and inclusive communities. Within inclusive communities, the indicators look at social participation, friends and family and attitudes towards disabled people. An update to the framework was published in September 2014 and is attached at Annex B. A further update to this framework will be published later in November 2015.

The Answer includes the following attached material:

Annex A [Annex A.pdf]

Annex B [Annex B.pdf]

The material can be viewed online at:
<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2015-11-04/HL3314>

East Coast Railway Line

Asked by *Lord Bradshaw*

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon on 28 October (HL2621), what assessment they have made of whether the 12 unplanned closures of the East Coast Main Line in September represent an adequate level of service to the users of that line. [HL3316]

Asked by *Lord Bradshaw*

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans are in place to reduce the number of unplanned closures of the East Coast Main Line. [HL3317]

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: The Department for Transport measures the performance of franchised train operators through a range of metrics as specified within

their franchise agreements. The Office of Rail and Road monitor the performance of Network Rail. We expect all in the rail industry to work together to ensure good performance for its customers.

Electricity Generation

Asked by *Lord Stoddart of Swindon*

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth on 2 November (HL3058), whether the measures taken to counter the loss of generating capacity resulting from the closure of coal fired power stations will include (1) the use of small diesel generators, and (2) the closure or interruption of industrial production by industry to maintain security of supply during the coming winter; and what is their estimate of the extra costs of those measures to energy consumers and taxpayers. [HL3456]

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: The operators of Ferrybridge and Longannet power plants have announced plans to cease generation in 2016 while the operator of Eggborough plant is currently consulting staff on possible closure. These announcements relate to closures from March 2016 and do not affect security of supply this winter.

Our priority is to ensure that British families and business have access to secure and affordable energy supplies that they can rely on. Since 2014 National Grid have had the ability to procure a Contingency Balancing Reserve (CBR), which consists of the Supplemental Balancing Reserve (SBR), where existing power stations stand by ready to generate additional electricity and the Demand Side Balancing Reserve (DSBR) where companies bid for contracts with National Grid to receive payments in return for reducing their electricity usage times of peak demand should National Grid so require. National Grid and Ofgem agree that we should retain the ability to procure CBR for the next two winters. Government supports this position and we expect confirmation later this month following an Ofgem consultation.

Organisations contracted under DSBR can reduce their use of grid electricity in many ways while still remaining in operation. For example, an industrial customer could switch to a back-up generator or a supermarket chain might raise the temperature slightly on its refrigerators for a short time, using less energy but maintaining safe refrigeration levels.

National Grid's CBR is tendered competitively keeping procurement at the lowest possible cost to consumers, whilst ensuring electricity security. The additional reserve capacity that National Grid has purchased for 2015/16 represents less than 50p a year on the average annual consumer bill.

From winter 2018/19, the Capacity Market will take over as the long term solution for security of supply. The Capacity Market is a key part of our reform of the electricity market and it will drive new investment in gas

and demand side capacity to help keep the lights on, as well as getting the best out of our existing power stations as we transition to a low carbon electricity future. Small-scale flexible generation such as diesel can also bid into the Capacity Market – generation that can turn on quickly has a small but important role to play in securing our electricity system. It is typically run for short periods to meet peaks of demand or local system constraints, so emission impacts can be relatively limited.

Energy: Subsidies

Asked by Lord Donoughue

To ask Her Majesty's Government what is the current cost per kilowatt hour of public subsidies for (1) oil, (2) gas, (3) coal, (4) nuclear, and (5) wind solar, power stations. [HL3043]

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: The Government currently does not provide subsidies to oil, gas, coal or nuclear power stations.

The ring fence tax regime for oil and gas does include allowances, such as the Investment Allowance, which are designed to reduce the impact of the supplementary charge ensuring otherwise economic investment is not uncommercial. Upstream companies continue to pay Ring Fence Corporation Tax at a rate of 30% (which is higher than the 20% mainstream rate of Corporation Tax rate paid by other sectors).

Top up payments provided through Contract for Difference (CfD) and Capacity Market (CM) are expected to come online in the next decade and therefore do not count towards current levels of subsidy. Please note that these payments have been awarded on a competitive basis and are technology neutral.

In relation to successful technologies of the Capacity Market auction, such as coal, gas, and existing nuclear, payments for 2018/19 have been awarded at £19.40/kW. CM payments are to provide revenue certainty to capacity providers that in a perfectly functioning energy market and absence of a CM would have accrued to them in any case. Therefore CM payments are certainty over future revenues rather than subsidy as such.

In relation to the nuclear power station at Hinkley Point C, the first nuclear CfD is expected to come online at the start of the next decade. The strike price for Hinkley Point C was agreed and announced in 2013. It has been set at £92.50/MWh fully indexed to the Consumer Price Index. If the final investment decision is taken on Sizewell C, the Strike Price for Hinkley Point C will be reduced to £89.50/MWh, on the assumption that EDF will be able to share first of a kind costs of EPR reactors across Hinkley Point C and Sizewell C sites.

Wind and solar technologies are currently subsidised through the Renewables Obligation and the Feed-in-Tariff, which respectively support large scale and small scale renewable generation. In Northern Ireland there is no Feed-in-Tariff and the Renewables Obligation

subsidises both large and small scale renewable generation.

The current solar PV and wind subsidy levels for the Renewables Obligation (RO) are set out in the table below. These figures reflect the current 2015/16 banding levels, they are based on a Buy-out price of £44.33 per RO certificate, and are expressed in 15/16 prices.

<i>RO (Great Britain) : Solar PV</i>	
Installation	Subsidy (p/kWh)
Ground Mounted >1MW	5.8
Building Mounted >1MW	6.6
<i>RO (Northern Ireland) : Solar PV</i>	
Installation	Subsidy (p/kWh)
	17.7
50kW-250kW	8.9
>250kW	6.6
<i>RO (Great Britain) : Wind</i>	
Installation	Subsidy (p/kWh)
Onshore > 5MW	4.0
Offshore >5MW	8.4
<i>RO (Northern Ireland) : Wind</i>	
Installation	Subsidy (p/kWh)
Onshore	17.7
Onshore 50kW-250kW	4.4
Onshore >250kW	4.0
Offshore >250kW	8.4

The current solar PV and wind subsidy levels for the Feed-in-Tariff are set out in the table below.

<i>FIT : Solar PV</i>		<i>FIT: Wind Onshore</i>	
<i>Installation</i>	<i>Subsidy (p/kWh)</i>	<i>Installation</i>	<i>Subsidy (p/kWh)</i>
	12.5		13.7
4-50kW	11.3	100-500kW	10.9
50-150kW	9.6	500-1,500kW	5.9
150-250kW	9.2	1,500-5,000kW	2.5
250-500kW	5.9		
Stand alone	4.3		

The figures are taken directly from the generation tariffs reported in Ofgem's FIT Tariff Tables available on the attached links, and are expressed in 15/16 prices.

Please note that we are proposing to revise the subsidy levels for solar PV under both the FIT and the RO, and for wind under the RO. Awarded Contracts for Difference for solar PV and wind will come into place in the next few years.

The Answer includes the following attached material:

FIT non-PV tariff table 1 Oct 2015 [fit_non-pv_tariff_table_1_october_2015_0.pdf]

FIT payment rate table for publication 1 Oct 2015 [fit_payment_rate_table_for_publication_1_october_2015_pv_tariffs.pdf]

The material can be viewed online at:

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2015-10-27/HL3043>

Ethiopia: Food Supply

Asked by Lord Oates

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the current food security situation in Ethiopia. [HL3371]

Baroness Verma: We are extremely concerned about the impact of the current drought on the food security situation in Ethiopia. A joint Government of Ethiopia and UN assessment is underway and we are in touch with our UN and Non-Governmental Organisation partners on the ground to determine the extent of need.

In October, the Government of Ethiopia announced that about 8.2 million people are in need of emergency food aid, up from the 4.5 million estimated in August. The number of severely malnourished children under five years old admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes this year has increased notably.

Britain has acted quickly and decisively by providing emergency support for 2.6 million people. This includes food aid for 2.1 million people for a month. The Government of Ethiopia has also committed its largest ever response to a drought. The international community will need to work hard with the Government of Ethiopia to prevent the crisis from worsening in the coming months.

DFID is at the forefront of resilience work to reduce the impact of crises in developing countries. In Ethiopia, DFID's Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP) has helped turn desert land into land that can be farmed again.

EU Law

Asked by Lord Inglewood

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many EU directives have been transposed into UK law without any additional material being included since the coming into force of the Lisbon Treaty, and what percentage of the total number of directives transposed that number represents. [HL3328]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: The information requested is not held centrally and could only be provided at disproportionate cost. However, in July 2011 the Government put in place its Guiding Principles for EU

Legislation, which state that the Government will not go beyond the minimum requirements of the measure which is being transposed, save in exceptional circumstances. Since the Guiding Principles have applied there have been only five instances of new "gold-plating" of EU Directives that have placed additional costs on business which is attached.

The Answer includes the following attached material:

Guiding principles for EU Legislation [guiding-principles-for-eu-legislation.pdf]

The material can be viewed online at:

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Fines: Surcharges

Asked by Lord Falconer of Thoroton

To ask Her Majesty's Government, further to the Written Answer by Lord Faulks on 4 November (HL3116), what was the total value of court-ordered fines that were cancelled in 2014–15. [HL3321]

Asked by Lord Falconer of Thoroton

To ask Her Majesty's Government what was the value of victims' surcharges (1) imposed, (2) collected, (3) cancelled, and (4) outstanding, for (a) adults, (b) youths, and (c) organisations, in each financial year since 2010. [HL3322]

Asked by Lord Falconer of Thoroton

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many times the victims' surcharge was (1) imposed, (2) collected, (3) cancelled, and (4) outstanding, for people receiving (a) a conditional discharge, (b) a fine, (c) a suspended sentence, (d) a community sentence, and (e) a custodial sentence, in each financial year since 2010. [HL3323]

Asked by Lord Falconer of Thoroton

To ask Her Majesty's Government what was the value of court-ordered fines that were (1) issued, (2) collected, and (3) cancelled, in each financial year since 2010. [HL3324]

Lord Faulks: The tables below, published in the HMCTS Trust Statement, show the value of fines and victim surcharge orders imposed, collected and cancelled since April 2011.

It is not possible to break the value of victims' surcharge imposed, collected and cancelled down into the categories of adults, youths and organisations nor report on how many times the victims' surcharge was imposed, collected and cancelled against various sentences; to do so would incur disproportionate costs as these figures can only be identified by carrying out a manual check of all live and closed financial imposition accounts.

Fines

	<i>Fines Imposed</i>	<i>Value of fines collected in the same year of imposition</i>	<i>Value of fines cancelled in the same year of imposition (administrative and legal cancellations) ¹</i>	<i>Total value of fines collected regardless of imposition date ²</i>	<i>Total value of fines administratively cancelled regardless of imposition date ³</i>	<i>Total value of fines legally cancelled regardless of imposition date ³</i>
2010/11	Data is only available in this format from April 2011 onwards ⁴				£35,872,328	£45,552,942
2011/12	£227,342,345	£79,148,756	£21,301,334	£155,795,149	£44,738,459	£45,772,502
2012/13	£237,280,254	£82,277,185	£24,728,112	£156,283,468	£53,663,354	£44,516,757
2013/14	£233,012,097	£79,524,734	£25,864,207	£156,063,245	£68,213,510	£44,781,612
2014/15	£250,740,040	£84,688,512	£22,863,892	£161,930,070	£45,344,786	£41,110,741

Victim Surcharge

	<i>Victim surcharge imposed</i>	<i>Value of victim surcharge collected in the same year of imposition</i>	<i>Value of victim surcharge cancelled in the same year of imposition (administrative and legal cancellations) ¹</i>	<i>Total value of victim surcharge collected regardless of imposition date ²</i>	<i>Total value of victim surcharge administratively cancelled regardless of imposition date ³</i>	<i>Total value of victim surcharge legally cancelled regardless of imposition date ³</i>
2010/11	Data is only available in this format from April 2011 onwards ⁴				£501,887	£473,116
2011/12	£12,199,956	£6,810,532	£645,381	£10,281,567	£1,355,514	£1,163,017
2012/13	£15,508,307	£7,607,886	£888,027	£10,517,641	£1,605,519	£1,384,779
2013/14	£33,726,535	£15,343,460	£2,265,389	£19,548,368	£2,395,662	£2,937,982
2014/15	£38,631,424	£17,302,260	£2,350,532	£24,569,735	£2,362,914	£3,711,748

Data notes:

1. The values of fines and victim surcharge that were cancelled in the same year of Imposition cannot be broken down into administrative and legal cancellations.

2. The 'total value of fines collected in a year' includes the 'value of fines collected in the same year of imposition'.

3. The figures representing the total value of fines and victim surcharge administratively cancelled both include the values of those impositions administratively cancelled in the same year of imposition. Impositions are only administratively cancelled in accordance with a strict criteria. Legal cancellations occur after the case has been reconsidered by a Judge or Magistrate.

4. The reporting functionality from which this data has been extracted has only been in existence since April 2011 and it is not possible to break the data for 2010 down in the same format.

Horn of Africa: Food Supply

Asked by Lord Oates

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the impact of climate change on the food security situation in the Horn of Africa. [HL3372]

Baroness Verma: DFID is committed to supporting vulnerable people affected by food insecurity in the Horn of Africa and to supporting governments in the region to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of the climate on food security.

Making a robust assessment of the impact of climate change in the horn of Africa is challenging due to data

limitations., The UK is undertaking a range of research that seeks to strengthen our understanding of climate in the region which will in turn assist with improving our assessment of likely impacts and working to help improve the early warning tools. For instance in Ethiopia through our support to ClimDev, DFID has supported the strengthening of Ethiopia's hydro-meteorological network enabling more accurate measurement and prediction of extreme weather and flooding.

However, we know that the Horn of Africa is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and disaster resilience work is crucial in mitigating effects. In Ethiopia, DFID's Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP) has helped turn desert land into land that can be farmed again. In Kenya, the Hunger Safety Net Programme has helped to protect household assets of the poorest people in Northern Kenya and can scale up to protect those at risk from droughts and floods. This helps families recover more quickly and get back on their feet. DFID is at the forefront of resilience work to prevent and reduce the impact of crises in developing countries.

Iraq: Iran

Asked by Lord Turnbull

To ask Her Majesty's Government what conversations they have had with the government of Iraq about the recent attacks on Camp Liberty. [HL3517]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: We strongly condemn the attack against the civilian residents of Camp Liberty in Iraq on Thursday 29 October. Officials from our Embassy in Baghdad raised the attack with the Iraqi Prime Minister's Office on Friday 30 October and made clear the importance of an urgent and comprehensive investigation into the incident and that all those responsible are brought to justice.

In all of our engagement with the Government of Iraq on this issue, including at Ministerial level and in our statements, we have emphasised the importance of the Iraqi government doing everything possible to ensure the safety of the residents of Camp Liberty. We support the UN calls for more to be done to protect the residents.

Asked by Lord Turnberg

To ask Her Majesty's Government what is their assessment of the situation of Iranian refugees in Camp Liberty. [HL3518]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: We continue to engage with the Government of Iraq on the welfare of the residents of Camp Liberty. Our Embassy in Baghdad regularly raises this issue with the Government of Iraq and we support the UN calls for more to be done to protect residents, but remain of the view that the Iraqi government is responsible for security at the camp.

Officials from our Embassy in Baghdad visited the camp on 28 April to assess living conditions, which the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq have judged to be well in excess of basic humanitarian standards. Trucks containing food, medicine and diesel fuel continue to routinely enter the camp.

Asked by Lord Turnberg

To ask Her Majesty's Government what efforts they have made to allow endangered refugees in Camp Liberty to come to the UK. [HL3519]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: In 2011 the Government of Iraq signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the UN Assistance Mission to Iraq which allowed the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to make assessments on applications made by the residents for relocation. The UNHCR assessment process is underway, and a number of residents have now been relocated to third countries.

The UK has re-admitted four individuals from Camp Ashraf who hold valid UK travel documents. The Home Office exceptionally agreed to consider whether 52 residents of Camp Liberty previously settled in the UK, but who left many years ago, should be readmitted. Seventeen residents approved for resettlement in the UK by the Home Office are now in the UK. The UNHCR has also referred 35 further residents and a decision from the Home Office is pending.

Iron and Steel: Manufacturing Industries

Asked by Baroness Redfern

To ask Her Majesty's Government what support they are providing to workers affected by the recent job losses in the United Kingdom steel industry. [HL3277]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: We have announced packages of support worth up to £80 million to support people who have lost their jobs in Redcar and up to £9 million, with Tata, for people who have lost their jobs in Scunthorpe. We have also established Task Forces at both locations which are making good progress under the strong leadership of Amanda Skelton and Baroness Redfern respectively. I am pleased that we have recently agreed a number of support packages worth over £40million with the Redcar taskforce which will provide financial assistance to affected workers, fund retraining, rehouse fifty apprentices and support the wider local economy and supply chain. We are working closely with the Scunthorpe taskforce on how best to target support there.

Asked by Baroness Redfern

To ask Her Majesty's Government what steps are being taken to support the United Kingdom steel industry. [HL3279]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: There is no straightforward solution to the complex global challenges facing the steel industry. However, the Government has been extremely active advocating for and supporting the sector. On 16th October, my Rt Hon Friend the Secretary of State chaired a Steel Summit, which was an important opportunity to bring the key players together. Since then we have been taking action to address the key asks of the steel industry, operating through three Ministerial led working groups. We are also supporting the metals sector more widely through the industry-led Metals Strategy, which will provide a platform for Government to work with the industry on some of the most pressing issues holding back the future growth of the sector.

We have taken EU and International level action on dumping and unfair trade practices. We supported and voted for the renewal of EU anti-dumping measures on wire rod and recently steel tubing and lobbied successfully for an investigation into cheap imports of Reinforcing Steel Bar. My Rt Hon Friend, the Secretary of State had meetings with European Commissioners and spoke to key counterparts in other Member States on 28 October, calling for firmer, faster action against unfair trade practices. As a direct result, we secured agreement for an extraordinary meeting of the EU's Competitiveness Council which took place on 9th November. At this Member States agreed that EU level action needed to be taken to address the challenges facing the steel sector. Specifically, the Council agreed to take action to address unfair trading practices, energy costs, investment for modernisation and retraining and the regulatory burden facing the sector.

The Government has confirmed to the steel industry that it will be able to take advantage of special flexibilities to comply with new EU rules on emissions.

Turning to energy costs, we have announced that we will bring forward our compensation package for the industry's additional costs from climate change policies starting as soon as state aid approval is given by the European Commission. This means that Energy intensive industries will benefit from all compensation at the very earliest opportunity. We have also confirmed that compensation and mitigation arrangements for the costs of climate change policies for Energy Intensive Industries will continue for the whole of the Parliament giving the sectors greater investment confidence. This will save Energy Intensive Industries such as steel hundreds of millions of pounds over the next five years. This will come on top of the more than £50 million we have already paid to steelmakers in compensation for energy costs.

Finally, we are taking action to drive up the number of public contracts won by UK steel manufacturers and their partners through fair and open competition. The National Infrastructure Plan contains a significant number of projects which will use British steel, e.g. Crossrail – with four UK based companies providing over 50,000 tonnes of steel; and HS2 - where Government has already given notice of the thousands of tonnes of steel that will be needed. Following the first meeting of the steel procurement working group chaired by the Minister for the Cabinet Office, the Government published on 30 October new guidelines for departments to apply on major projects when sourcing and buying steel. The new instructions will help steel suppliers compete on a level playing field with international suppliers for major government projects.

Asked by Lord Berkeley

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they are investigating whether price-dumping contributed to the closure of UK steelworks. [HL3301]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: Imports of low cost steel are one of the major challenges facing the steel industry. Formal responsibility for investigation of - and implementing measures against - dumped imports lies with the European Commission, based on complaints made to them by industry. The Government is keeping in close contact with the industry and the Commission to help ensure claims of dumping are investigated promptly and any justified measures against dumping are implemented as soon as possible.

In response to global issues with over-supply we secured an emergency EU Council meeting which took place on 9th November to discuss dumping and other issues affecting the steel industry. We will continue to press for firmer faster action against unfair trade practices affecting the industry.

Israel: Palestinians

Asked by Baroness Tonge

To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they are making to the government of Israel concerning the allegations by Abu Anan that Israeli forces fired tear gas into or directly outside a Palestinian house resulting in the death of a baby through gas inhalation. [HL3413]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: While our officials in Tel Aviv have not raised this specific case with the Israeli authorities, we remain extremely concerned by the violence that we have seen across Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. As the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my hon. Friend the Member for Bournemouth East (Mr. Ellwood), said in his press statement of 13 October, "We are also concerned by the use of force by Israeli security personnel in response to protests and security incidents".

Israel: West Bank

Asked by Baroness Tonge

To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they are making to the government of Israel concerning the destruction by Israeli forces of a water network in the northern Jordan Valley. [HL3410]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: While we have not raised this specific issue, the UK does raise the issue of water in the Occupied Palestinian Territories with the Israeli authorities, including stressing the urgent need for Israel to take immediate and practical measures to improve this unacceptable situation and ensure fair distribution of water in the West Bank and Gaza. An official from our Embassy in Tel Aviv most recently raised the issue of water with the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 26 October.

Jerusalem

Asked by Baroness Tonge

To ask Her Majesty's Government, in the light of the recent report from B'Tselem about the closure policy imposed in Jerusalem, what discussions they have had with the government of Israel regarding the new restrictions placed on Palestinians living in East Jerusalem that limit their movement. [HL3411]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: We remain deeply concerned about restrictions on freedom of movement in East Jerusalem. Our Ambassador in Tel Aviv raised this issue with Israeli National Security Advisor Cohen on 2 November. Our Consul-General to Jerusalem also raised this issue with the Mayor of Jerusalem on 28 October.

Jerusalem: Christianity

Asked by Baroness Tonge

To ask Her Majesty's Government what representations they made to the government of Israel concerning the right of Palestinian Christians from the West Bank to visit Jerusalem for Christmas worship. [HL3415]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: We have not specifically raised the issue of access for Palestinian Christians with the Israeli authorities. However the Government remains deeply concerned about restrictions on freedom of movement between the West Bank and East Jerusalem. It remains difficult for Palestinians, of all religions, to enter East Jerusalem for work, education, medical treatment or religious worship. Through our Embassy in Tel Aviv, we regularly lobby the Israeli authorities on this matter and encourage them to lift access restrictions.

Jerusalem: Health Services

Asked by Baroness Tonge

To ask Her Majesty's Government what response they have made to the urgent call from UN agencies for respect for health premises and the right to health care in Jerusalem for Palestinians after Israeli security forces stormed an East Jerusalem medical facility on 29 October. [HL3412]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: While we have not responded to this issue specifically, we are clear that medical staff should have the protection that allows them to do their jobs in safety. Officials from our Embassy in Tel Aviv met Physicians for Human Rights on 9 November to discuss trends in human rights violations against medical staff. Since the start of the current violence we have spoken regularly to both the Israeli government and the Palestinian Authority on the urgent need to de-escalate the tensions.

Keighley and Worth Valley Railway Line

Asked by Lord Faulkner of Worcester

To ask Her Majesty's Government when they expect to determine the application for the confirmation of the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway byelaws. [I] [HL3302]

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: I regret the delay in dealing with this matter and have asked officials to bring it to a conclusion as soon as possible.

Kids Company

Asked by Lord Truscott

To ask Her Majesty's Government what is their assessment of the value for money of the estimated £46 million of public funds provided to Kids Company over the last 15 years. [HL3339]

Lord Bridges of Headley: Kids Company delivered important work for vulnerable young people and received support from successive governments over a 15 year period, beginning in 2002.

Languages: Education

Asked by Baroness Coussins

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they will continue to fund the Routes into Languages programme after the current funding expires in July 2016. [HL3353]

Baroness Evans of Bowes Park: This programme is funded by the Higher Education Funding Council (HEFCE). HEFCE will review its spending priorities (including for Routes into Languages) in the light of its grant settlement from Government, following the Spending Review.

Languages: Teachers

Asked by Baroness Coussins

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the potential impact of recording and monitoring the number of teachers leaving the profession centrally alongside the number of new recruits already collected on the planning of teacher supply in modern foreign languages; and whether they plan to begin recording and monitoring those figures. [HL3352]

Lord Nash: The numbers of teachers leaving and joining the profession in each secondary subject, including Modern Foreign Languages (MFL), are already factors in the department's modelling of future demand for secondary teachers.

The department uses the Teacher Supply Model (TSM) to estimate the demand for the number of qualified teachers within state-funded schools in England each year using a range of assumptions, including projections for the numbers of pupils in schools and the number of teachers expected to leave the sector.

To estimate the demand for teachers in specific secondary subjects, the TSM uses the latest data on secondary subject take-up, defined by hours taught, and projected pupil numbers at Key Stages 3 to 5. It also takes into account the different age and gender demographics of current teachers for the different secondary subjects, plus the historical rates at which teachers left the profession by subject group. For modelling purposes, the leaver rates are estimated separately by age and gender groups, and in each case vary by groups of subjects.

Maternity Leave: Discrimination

Asked by Lord Lester of Herne Hill

To ask Her Majesty's Government, in the light of the research on maternity discrimination, Pregnancy and Maternity-Related Discrimination and Disadvantage: First Findings, estimating that up to 54,000 mothers

leave their jobs each year because of maternity discrimination, what plans they have to exempt maternity discrimination cases from employment tribunal fees. [HL3336]

Lord Faulks: For those who bring discrimination cases, we have made sure fee waivers are available for those who cannot afford to pay. The Government is currently carrying out a post-implementation review of the introduction of fees in the Employment Tribunals. The review will report in due course and we will consult on any proposals for change in the usual way.

Migrant Workers: Conditions of Employment

Asked by Baroness Kennedy of Cradley

To ask Her Majesty's Government what action they are taking to ensure that migrant workers are not exploited or paid less than the minimum wage. [HL3531]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: The appointment of the Director of Labour Market Enforcement, due shortly, will strengthen our ability to find and stop exploitative employers. We are currently consulting on proposals to create a new offence of an aggravated breach of labour market legislation and to widen the remit and strengthen the powers of the Gangmasters Licensing Authority to enable it to tackle serious exploitation.

Migrant workers who are entitled to other employment rights in UK law are also entitled to the National Minimum Wage (NMW) rate relevant to their age. Anyone concerned about underpayment of the NMW should call Acas's confidential helpline on 0300 123 1100 or visit <http://www.acas.org.uk/nmw>. HMRC will investigate every complaint it receives.

Museums and Galleries: Fees and Charges

Asked by Lord West of Spithead

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have to reintroduce charges for museum entry in the next year. [HL3566]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: This Government is committed to maintaining free admission to the permanent collections of major museums and galleries, as set out in the 2015 Conservative Party general election manifesto.

Negative Equity

Asked by Lord Browne of Belmont

To ask Her Majesty's Government what action they are taking to help home owners in negative equity. [HL3347]

Lord O'Neill of Gatley: If homeowners are in negative equity, or worried about meeting payments in the future, it is vital to make early contact with their lender.

There are a number of organisations available that provide free, impartial advice on money and debt management, including the Money Advice Service, which Government has set up to promote understanding of Financial Systems.

The Government is working to mitigate the impact of Compulsory Purchase Order (CPO) activity on those in negative equity and following consultation government released a response document on the 29th October, which is available on the gov.uk website.

Nuclear Power

Asked by Baroness Goudie

To ask Her Majesty's Government what consideration they have given to the potential benefits to the Northern Powerhouse of the Candu Energy option for the reuse of the United Kingdom's stockpile of plutonium. [HL3250]

Asked by Baroness Goudie

To ask Her Majesty's Government what consideration they have given to the role that Candu Energy can play in the development of United Kingdom infrastructure and in creating new supply-chain jobs in the United Kingdom's nuclear sector. [HL3252]

Asked by Baroness Goudie

To ask Her Majesty's Government what consideration they have given to the economic development of the north of England under Candu Energy's plans for the reuse of the United Kingdom's plutonium stockpile and closure of nuclear sites. [HL3253]

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) is in the process of submitting advice to DECC, which together with other sources of information and evidence, will enable DECC to consider options for the disposition of plutonium. There are a number of options for disposition of plutonium that will be considered, including the potential option presented by Candu. A decision will be made by ministers in due course. The Government is confident that its preferred option for plutonium disposition will be implemented safely and securely, and in a way that is affordable, deliverable, and offers value for money.

Asked by Baroness Goudie

To ask Her Majesty's Government what consideration they have given to attracting further Canadian inward investment into the United Kingdom as a result of closer nuclear co-operation. [HL3251]

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: The UK signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Canada in June 2015 on closer cooperation in the field of civil nuclear energy. Officials are taking forward work to understand respective nuclear frameworks and the scope for inward investment.

Prisons: Employment

Asked by **Lord Falconer of Thoroton**

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many hours on average each prisoner spent per week (1) in a cell, and (2) on purposeful activity, in (a) each prison, (b) each category of prison, and (c) the entire prison estate, in each year since 2010. [HL3325]

Lord Faulks: Time unlocked and purposeful activity were two of the National Offender Management Service's performance indicators for prisons until 2011/2012. These indicators were discontinued from the start of 2012/13. However, the figures requested are provided for 2010/11 and 2011/12 in the tables below.

Tables 1 and 2 cover time spent in cell. Average time in cell is measured per weekday and this information is provided by individual prison establishment, by prison category and across the prison estate. The figures for time in cell are derived from information collected on the average hours per weekday that prisoners are unlocked and using these to estimate hours spent locked in cell. It should be noted that time in cell includes time when prisoners are asleep. Time unlocked includes time where a prisoner is either out of their cell or where the cell door is unlocked allowing them to move freely in and out of the cell.

Tables 3 and 4 show the reported average hours of purposeful activity per prisoner per week at establishment level, for each category of prison and across the prison estate

These figures have been drawn from administrative IT systems, which, as with any large scale recording system, are subject to possible errors with data entry and processing.

Table 1: Time in Cell by Prison Establishment: Average Hours per Prisoner per Week Day

<i>Establishment Name</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
Acklington	15.5	-
Albany	-	-
Altcourse	11.1	12.6
Ashfield	14.0	14.1
Ashwell	14.5	-
Askham Grange	8.0	8.0
Aylesbury	16.8	16.6
Bedford	14.3	14.4
Belmarsh	15.9	24.0
Birmingham	16.2	16.1
Blantyre House	6.0	6.0
Blundeston	14.0	12.4
Brinsford	14.1	24.0
Bristol	15.1	15.7

<i>Establishment Name</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
Brixton	17.4	17.4
Bronzeville	14.1	14.1
Buckley Hall	15.2	15.4
Bullingdon	16.1	15.6
Bullwood Hall	10.3	10.1
Camp Hill	-	-
Canterbury	13.7	13.3
Cardiff	15.9	16.7
Castington	16.6	-
Channings Wood	15.3	15.4
Chelmsford	14.7	14.4
Coldingley	14.4	14.6
Cookham Wood	15.2	14.3
Dartmoor	13.6	13.4
Deerbolt	17.5	17.2
Doncaster	13.4	11.6
Dorchester	18.2	18.5
Dovegate	14.8	14.3
Dover	11.4	11.4
Downview	13.8	14.2
Drake Hall	5.3	6.5
Durham	16.1	16.2
East Sutton Park	7.0	7.0
Eastwood Park	13.1	15.0
Edmunds Hill	10.2	-
Elmley	-	-
Erlestoke	14.3	14.4
Everthorpe	16.7	16.7
Exeter	16.2	15.9
Featherstone	13.1	14.5
Feltham	16.3	17.1
Ford	11.5	11.5
Forest Bank	13.7	13.7
Foston Hall	12.5	14.5
Frankland	15.1	14.9
Full Sutton	15.1	15.0
Garth	15.1	15.3
Gartree	15.2	15.5
Glen Parva	16.4	17.0
Gloucester	15.6	16.1
Grendon	10.3	10.3
Guys Marsh	13.6	13.7

<i>Establishment Name</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>	<i>Establishment Name</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
Haslar	12.0	12.0	Onley	14.8	14.4
Haverigg	9.2	9.7	Parc	14.6	14.9
Hewell	13.3	13.0	Parkhurst	-	-
High Down	16.2	16.5	Pentonville	16.3	16.6
Highpoint	14.5	13.3	Peterborough	14.7	14.8
Hindley	13.9	13.7	Portland	15.1	15.4
Hollesley Bay	8.0	8.0	Preston	15.7	15.7
Holloway	15.0	15.0	Ranby	14.3	14.6
Holme House	16.1	15.4	Reading	15.1	14.4
Hull	16.0	16.1	Risley	15.0	15.0
Huntercombe	13.5	14.1	Rochester	14.3	14.0
Isis	-	17.4	Rye Hill	14.8	14.3
Isle of Wight	14.8	14.5	Send	12.1	12.1
Kennet	13.8	13.7	Sheppey Cluster	15.0	15.2
Kingston	14.0	14.3	Shepton Mallet	14.6	14.5
Kirkham	9.2	9.2	Shrewsbury	15.4	15.4
Kirklevington	5.0	5.0	Stafford	16.6	16.4
Lancaster	14.9	-	Standford Hill	-	-
Lancaster Farms	16.3	16.4	Stocken	16.1	16.5
Latchmere House	0.0	1.9	Stoke Heath	16.2	15.5
Leeds	16.2	13.8	Styal	10.5	11.5
Leicester	16.5	16.1	Sudbury	5.0	5.0
Lewes	15.3	15.0	Swaleside	-	-
Leyhill	8.0	8.0	Swansea	15.5	15.4
Lincoln	17.0	16.2	Swinfen Hall	16.2	17.8
Lindholme	15.7	15.9	Thorn Cross	9.0	10.2
Littlehey	16.3	15.1	Usk\Prescoed	11.6	11.4
Liverpool	15.7	15.8	Verne	9.0	9.1
Long Lartin	14.7	15.7	Wakefield	14.9	14.8
Low Newton	13.4	13.5	Wandsworth	17.4	16.7
Lowdham Grange	13.2	12.9	Warren Hill	14.6	15.2
Maidstone	15.2	15.0	Wayland	12.6	11.7
Manchester	13.8	13.4	Wealstun	16.5	15.7
Moorland	12.7	11.8	Wellingborough	14.2	15.0
Morton Hall	10.4	24.0	Werrington	14.3	14.8
Mount	13.1	13.0	Wetherby	14.2	14.4
New Hall	14.8	15.7	Whatton	14.2	13.6
North Sea Camp	6.5	6.5	Whitemoor	15.5	15.2
Northallerton	15.7	15.0	Winchester	15.0	16.5
Northumberland	-	15.6	Wolds	12.1	12.0
Norwich	15.2	15.8	Woodhill	15.0	14.5
Nottingham	16.2	16.2	Wormwood Scrubs	16.8	16.9

Wymott	15.5	15.5
National Total	14.5	14.5

¹ Data not available

Table 2: Time in Cell by Prison Category: Average Hours per Prisoner per Week Day

<i>Category</i>	<i>2010-11</i>	<i>2011-12</i>
Category B	14.1	13.9
Category C	14.2	14.1
Dispersal	15	15.1
Female closed	12.8	13.6
Female local	13.5	14.1
Female open	7.6	7.6
Male closed young offender	15.8	16.2
Male juvenile	14.3	14.4
Male local	15.5	15.4
Male open	8.1	8.1
Male open young offender	9	10.2
Semi open	6	6.2
Cluster	14.5	14.5
National Total	14.5	14.5

Note: In the above table prisons are categorised according to their predominant function, though some establishments will have more than one function.

Table 3: Average number of hours per prisoner per week in purposeful activity by establishment

<i>Establishment name</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>
Acklington	20.7	-
Albany	24.2	24.6
Altcourse	35.2	33.7
Ashfield	29.1	26.7
Ashwell	29.1	-
Askham Grange	40.7	40.0
Aylesbury	20.7	21.9
Bedford	19.2	18.5
Belmarsh	18.5	18.4
Birmingham	21.3	21.3
Blantyre House	52.1	52.2
Blundeston	25.5	24.6
Brinsford	28.0	29.9
Bristol	25.2	22.9
Brixton	17.5	17.7
Bronze field	26.6	26.9

<i>Establishment name</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>
Buckley Hall	27.0	26.5
Bullington	22.6	20.9
Bullwood Hall	24.5	24.0
Bure	21.2	24.6
Camp Hill	22.4	23.7
Canterbury	19.7	21.6
Cardiff	22.6	20.0
Castington	22.3	-
Channings Wood	24.0	23.7
Chelmsford	25.8	26.5
Coldingley	25.6	25.7
Cookham Wood	23.6	26.8
Dartmoor	24.1	23.1
Deerbolt	21.2	22.8
Doncaster	23.4	22.1
Dorchester	17.7	17.2
Dovegate	31.8	33.3
Dover	-	-
Downview	31.4	28.5
Drake Hall	34.4	36.0
Durham	16.9	18.2
East Sutton Park	45.0	45.3
Eastwood Park	21.5	22.4
Edmunds Hill	24.8	-
Elmley	17.1	17.5
Erlestoke	24.6	24.8
Everthorpe	22.5	22.7
Exeter	17.9	18.9
Featherstone	26.4	25.7
Feltham	22.2	20.3
Ford	41.6	41.8
Forest Bank	25.7	25.3
Foston Hall	30.9	29.7
Frankland	19.7	20.8
Full Sutton	20.5	21.1
Garth	25.9	26.2
Gartree	26.4	28.7

<i>Establishment name</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>	<i>Establishment name</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>
Glen Parva	20.7	20.8	Morton Hall	30.9	0.0
Gloucester	20.7	19.5	Mount	24.4	24.8
Grendon	31.9	33.7	New Hall	27.2	25.0
Guys Marsh	24.7	23.8	North Sea Camp	45.9	43.1
Haslar	-	-	Northallerton	23.7	23.5
Hatfield	-	-	Northumberland	-	20.0
Haverigg	27.6	25.3	Norwich	24.8	23.9
Hewell	25.6	25.2	Nottingham	26.3	27.0
High Down	19.2	18.6	Onley	25.4	26.0
Highpoint	25.1	0.0	Parc	26.8	26.8
Hindley	30.9	33.4	Parkhurst	21.3	22.9
Hollesley Bay	43.1	43.3	Pentonville	18.1	18.4
Holloway	23.1	21.8	Peterborough	-	-
Holme House	18.9	22.0	Portland	27.6	-
Hull	19.8	19.6	Preston	20.7	20.6
Huntercombe	27.0	28.4	Ranby	23.9	24.0
Kennet	25.6	25.7	Reading	22.4	22.5
Kingston	29.2	27.3	Risley	27.1	27.2
Kirkham	47.1	49.3	Rochester	22.0	22.3
Kirklevington	53.0	51.5	Rye Hill	27.9	28.7
Lancaster	26.7	-	Send	30.6	31.2
Lancaster Farms	26.9	27.0	Shepton Mallet	23.2	24.0
Latchmere House	56.5	56.5	Shrewsbury	25.8	27.1
Leeds	18.6	18.9	Stafford	26.2	26.6
Leicester	18.8	18.9	Standford Hill	36.7	40.1
Lewes	23.0	20.3	Stocken	25.7	24.8
Leyhill	39.5	40.0	Stoke Heath	25.6	28.1
Lincoln	19.3	18.9	Styal	24.7	23.1
Lindholme	21.4	21.5	Sudbury	43.6	45.8
Littlehey	20.6	22.5	Swaleside	24.3	26.6
Liverpool	20.2	20.8	Swansea	21.6	20.4
Long Lartin	20.0	21.4	Swinfen Hall	26.3	23.8
Low Newton	23.8	23.7	Thameside	-	-
Lowdham Grange	27.3	27.9	Thorn Cross	45.3	47.0
Maidstone	25.1	25.9	Usk\Prescoed	35.0	33.7
Manchester	23.8	24.7	Verne	26.7	25.9
Moorland	29.0	31.1	Wakefield	20.5	21.2

<i>Establishment name</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>
Wandsworth	17.2	17.6
Warren Hill	29.5	28.5
Wayland	25.2	25.8
Wealstun	20.4	21.7
Wellingborough	26.8	25.4
Werrington	30.8	27.6
Wetherby	29.7	27.5
Whatton	26.0	25.2
Whitemoor	24.1	25.5
Winchester	19.1	18.0
Wolds	24.4	24.1
Woodhill	21.2	20.0
Wormwood Scrubs	17.2	16.8
Wymott	25.7	26.2
National Total	24.7	24.9

'-' Data not available

Table 4: Average number of hours per prisoner per week in purposeful activity by prison category

<i>Category</i>	<i>2010/11</i>	<i>2011/12</i>
Category B	27.1	30.1
Category C	24.8	25.2
Dispersal	20.7	21.7
Female closed	30.9	29.5
Female local	24.7	23.8
Female open	42.5	42.3
Male closed young offender	24.2	24.0
Male juvenile	28.9	27.5
Male local	21.4	21.4
Male open	42.5	44.2
Male open young offender	45.3	47.0
Semi open	43.9	45.6
Cluster	25.6	24.7
National Total	24.7	24.9

Note: In the above table prisons are categorised according to their predominant function, though some establishments will have more than one function.

Railways: Lincoln

Asked by Lord Bradshaw

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of whether the train service in the Lincoln area, to both London and Birmingham, is adequate to meet present needs, and what firm plans they have for developing the service along those rail corridors. [HL3318]

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: The Government believes that Train Operators are better placed to respond to the changing demands of their customers in the creation of train services and it is the Government's view that timetable development is an activity that should be managed by Train Operators with minimum interference from Central Government.

In 2016 we will open the competition for the East Midlands franchise, and will engage with stakeholders and run a public consultation to help specify services.

From May 2019, Stagecoach Virgin have been contracted by the Department for Transport to operate 5 additional services each day between London and Lincoln. This will provide a regular service of approximately 1 train every 2 hours in each direction. Delivery of this is subject to the rail industry's normal timetable development process and to the Office of Road and Rail granting the necessary access rights to the operator.

Recruitment

Asked by Lord Taylor of Warwick

To ask Her Majesty's Government how they plan to encourage more firms to use name-blind job applications in order to counter unconscious bias. [HL3311]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: The Government is committed to tackling discrimination in the graduate jobs market. On 26 October the Prime Minister announced that agreement to implement name-blind applications had been reached with a range of major public and private sector graduate employers. The agreement covers some of the largest graduate employers, including the NHS, Teach First, HSBC, Deloitte, Virgin Money, KPMG, BBC, Learn direct and local Government and the Civil Service. Collectively, the organisations that have signed up to this agreement employ 1.8 million people in the UK.

Shipping: Mount's Bay

Asked by Lord Berkeley

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether there are any restrictions concerning ships anchoring in Mount's Bay, and what steps are being taken to protect fishermen's lobster pots from damage by ships' ground tackle. [HL3300]

Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon: There are no restrictions concerning ships anchoring in Mount's Bay. International freedoms permitting ships to anchor within territorial seas are protected under the UN Convention for the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). Ships' Masters are responsible for selecting safe and appropriate anchorage positions for their ships.

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) is aware of the ongoing sea-space competition issue between shipping and fisheries in Mount's Bay. Warnings of unattended fishing pots have been placed on both nautical charts and in Admiralty Pilot books to assist Ships' Masters with the decision where to anchor.

In October 2015, the MCA facilitated a meeting between affected Mount's Bay fishermen and the UK's Safety of Navigation Committee, with a view to addressing the underlying problems here. This work is ongoing.

Small Businesses

Asked by Lord Taylor of Warwick

To ask Her Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to help SMEs expand overseas. [HL3310]

Baroness Neville-Rolfe: Small businesses can find out what support is available to them by contacting their local Growth Hub. There are now 30 Growth Hubs across England that are bringing together local and national business support so that people can find the help they need quickly and easily. This includes referring on to UK Trade & Investment those businesses who want help and advice on how to export

UK Trade and Investment provides a range of support to help companies develop their capacity to export; that includes elements such as helping companies devise an export strategy, guide them on researching and selecting markets, and addressing language and culture barriers. UKTI also helps companies access international markets by organising a wide range of events and missions, supporting companies at overseas exhibitions and highlighting export opportunities.

UKTI supported almost 55,000 businesses in 2014/15, around 90% of which were SMEs

UK Export Finance (UKEF) also continues to support those who wish to export, including small and medium sized businesses and mid-sized businesses (MSBs)

In 2014/15 UK Export Finance provided over £2.7bn of support to help 160 exporters (129 of which were smaller businesses) win overseas contracts in over 100 markets.

Syria: Armed Conflict

Asked by Lord Naseby

To ask Her Majesty's Government which rebel groups in Syria are recognised and supported by the UK. [HL3443]

Asked by Lord Naseby

To ask Her Majesty's Government which rebel groups in Syria are not supported by the UK. [HL3444]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: We support several moderate opposition groups in Syria who we would want to see involved in a political process. We define these groups in terms of ideology and tactics: moderates are liberal, secular or Islamist in their political outlook, call for a wider pluralistic system that respects the rights of all Syrians and reject terrorism and terrorist tactics, for example by seeking to protect civilians from harm and to prevent abuses. Several moderate opposition groups refer to themselves as being part of the Free Syrian Army. The UK does not support designated terrorist organisations in Syria or groups who use terrorist tactics, such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and Jabhat al Nusra, which are designated terrorist organisations under the UN al Qaeda sanctions regime.

Syria: Foreign Relations

Asked by The Marquess of Lothian

To ask Her Majesty's Government what contact, if any, they have had with the Assad regime in Syria over the last two months. [HL3458]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: Since the closure of the Syrian Embassy in London in August 2012, the British Government has had only limited contact with the Assad regime in relation to consular matters. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, my hon. Friend the Member for Bournemouth East (Mr Ellwood), last wrote to the Syrian Foreign Minister in August 2015 about a consular case.

Syria: Military Intervention

Asked by Baroness Stern

To ask Her Majesty's Government what domestic legislation they consider to be relevant to the lethal operation of Reaper drones in Syria from RAF Waddington. [HL3463]

Earl Howe: The UK conducts all its military operations in accordance with international law (including International Humanitarian Law) and members of HM Armed Forces are subject to the criminal law of England and Wales at all times.

Syria: Overseas Aid

Asked by Baroness Stern

To ask Her Majesty's Government what proportion of funding allocated to Syria supports non-humanitarian work. [HL3465]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: The UK has delivered over £85 million in non-humanitarian support to Syria, Jordan and Lebanon since the start of the crisis, in addition to the £1.12 billion that has been allocated in

humanitarian aid. This has focussed on strengthening the moderate opposition, building resilience against extremists, fostering civil society structures in besieged areas, and laying the foundations for a more peaceful and inclusive future for Syria.

Syria: Politics and Government

Asked by Lord Marlesford

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they recognise President Bashar al-Assad as the de jure President of Syria. [HL3553]

Baroness Anelay of St Johns: The British Government recognises nation states and not governments. Assad has forfeited his legitimacy and any plausible claim to be part of Syria's future. A transition away from Assad, to a more inclusive government that represents all Syrians is what the 2012 Geneva communiqué envisages, and this is what we will continue to work towards.

Trade

Asked by Lord Taylor of Warwick

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of the OECD global trade outlook and its recommendation that governments should step up investment to support growth. [HL3470]

Lord O'Neill of Gatley: The latest OECD Economic Outlook forecasts the UK to be the joint fastest growing major advanced economy in 2015. The OECD have revised down the forecast for both world trade growth and global GDP growth in 2015 and 2016. This demonstrates the need to continue to fix the economy to ensure the UK can deal with risks from abroad.

The government remains committed to encouraging long-term investment and promoting a dynamic economy, and recently set out comprehensive reforms to support productivity growth in "Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation".

UK Trade with EU

Asked by Lord Kilclooney

To ask Her Majesty's Government what percentage of UK exports are to the EU, excluding exports that go to the ports of Rotterdam and Antwerp before being transited to locations outside the EU. [HL3329]

Asked by Lord Kilclooney

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether the ONS Balance of Payments includes in its estimate of UK exports to the EU the wings manufactured in the UK for Airbus that are later exported outside the EU. [HL3330]

Lord Bridges of Headley: The information requested falls within the responsibility of the UK Statistics Authority. I have asked the Authority to reply.

The Answer includes the following attached material:

ONS attachment [HL3329, HL3330 attachment.pdf]

The material can be viewed online at:

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2015-11-04/HL3329>

Unmanned Air Vehicles

Asked by Baroness Stern

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many referrals to the RAF mental health care system from members of 13 and 39 squadrons there have been each month over the last year. [HL3464]

Earl Howe: During Financial Year 2014-15, there were fewer than five Regular Royal Air Force personnel from 13 Squadron or 39 Squadron who were seen for an initial assessment at Ministry of Defence Specialist Mental Health Services.

Unmanned Air Vehicles: Procurement

Asked by Baroness Stern

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether the 20 new "Protector" drones to be procured under the Scavenger Programme will be the General Atomics certifiable Predator B or any other model or variant. [HL3462]

Earl Howe: No decision has yet been made on the choice of platform to meet the Protector (formerly Scavenger) requirement. This will be determined as part of the main investment decision, which is scheduled for 2016.

Visas

Asked by Lord Ahmed

To ask Her Majesty's Government what is the current waiting time for processing of (1) Spouse Visas, (2) Visitor Visas, (3) Student Visas and (4) Entrepreneur Visas. [HL3235]

Lord Bates: The average global processing time for the period July 2014 to June 2015 and the most recent data - which covers the month of June 2015 - on global processing times for spouse, visitor, student and entrepreneur visas are set out in the table below.

Type	Category	Average processing time (working days) - (Jun-15)	Average processing time (working days) - (Jul-14 to Jun-15)
Non-Settlement	Visit	7	7
Non-Settlement	Student	6	8
Non-Settlement	T1 Entrepreneur	11	11
Settlement	Spouse	35	54

Asked by Lord Ahmed

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether the granting of United Kingdom visas is regulated to ensure that they are meeting their stated targets in relation to visas from Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and China. [HL3236]

Lord Bates: Performance against service standards for visa processing is routinely monitored through internal performance management processes, and is also subject to external scrutiny from the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration and the Home Affairs Select Committee. Data on how UKVI is performing against its processing targets is published here: <https://visa-processingtimes.homeoffice.gov.uk/y>

Asked by Lord Ahmed

To ask Her Majesty's Government which categories of United Kingdom visa application processes are outsourced; which companies have been given the right to process those applications; and whether those companies have been provided with guidance in relation to religious and cultural sensitivities. [HL3237]

Lord Bates: UKVI has two suppliers, VFS and Teleperformance, who are contracted to run UK Visa Application Centres (VACs) overseas. Their role is to capture visa applicants' biometrics and forward their visa application documentation to the Home Office run Decision Making Centres (DMCs). Once Home Office staff have decided an application, the decision is returned to the customer via the suppliers. The suppliers have no role in visa decision making.

VACs are generally staffed and managed by local nationals, so staff should be aware of any local cultural and religious sensitivities. Where local sensitivities require special arrangements, such as ensuring that there are female as well as male security guards or privacy when capturing biometrics, UKVI ensure the arrangements are in place by setting out requirements in the contract, providing guidance and training and through inspection visits.

Wind Power

Asked by Lord Fearn

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many onshore wind farms there are in England. [HL3247]

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: The planning status of all renewable electricity projects with an installed capacity of 1MW or more can be found within the Renewable Energy Planning Database (REPD).

Currently there are 175 fully operational wind farms (sites with two turbines or more) in England. These windfarms have a total installed capacity of 2019.2MW.

The Answer includes the following attached material:

Renewable Energy Planning Database (REPD) [Copy of Public_Database_-_Oct_2015.xlsx]

The material can be viewed online at:
<http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-question/Lords/2015-11-03/HL3247>

Wind Power: Seas and Oceans

Asked by Lord Fearn

To ask Her Majesty's Government how many wind farms there are in United Kingdom waters off the coast of England, and where they are situated. [HL3246]

Lord Bourne of Aberystwyth: There are a total of 23 offshore wind farms off the coast of England with a combined installed capacity of 4181MW. These wind farms are located:-

<i>Offshore Wind Farm</i>	<i>MW Capacity</i>	<i>Region</i>
Inner Dowsing	108.0	East Midlands
Lincs	270.0	East Midlands
Lynn	86.4	East Midlands
Gunfleet Sands Demo	12.0	East of England
Gunfleet Sands II	64.8	East of England
Gunfleet Sands Offshore Wind Scheme	108.0	East of England
Scroby Sands	60.0	East of England
Greater Gabbard Wind Farm	504.0	East of England
Sheringham Shoal	317.0	East of England
Teeside Offshore Wind Farm	62.1	North East
Blyth Offshore	4.0	North East
Burbo Bank	90.0	North West
Walney 1	183.6	North West
Walney 2	183.6	North West
Barrow	90.0	North West
West of Duddon Sands	389.0	North West
Ormonde Offshore	150.0	North West
Kentish Flats	90.0	South East
Thanet	300.0	South East
Kentish Flats Extension	49.5	South East
London Array	630.0	South East
Humber Gateway	219.0	Yorkshire and Humber
Westermost Rough	210.0	Yorkshire and Humber

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