

# Press release: August 2017 Transaction Data

The Transaction Data shows HM Land Registry completed 1,671,917 applications from its customers in August. This included 1,645,152 applications by account holders, of which:

1. Transaction Data is published on the 15th working day of each month. The September Transaction Data will be published at 11am on Friday 20 October 2017 at [HM Land Registry Monthly Property Transaction Data](#).
  2. The monthly Transaction Data shows how many applications for first registrations, leases, transfers of part, dealings, official copies and searches lodged by HM Land Registry account customers were completed. For an explanation of the terms used, see [abbreviations used in the transaction data](#).
  3. Transactions for value include freehold and leasehold sales.
  4. Most searches carried out by a solicitor or conveyancer are to protect the purchase and/or mortgage. For example, a search will give the buyer priority for an application to HM Land Registry to register the purchase of the property.
  5. As a government department established in 1862, executive agency and trading fund responsible to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, HM Land Registry keeps and maintains the Land Register for England and Wales. The Land Register has been open to public inspection since 1990.
  6. With the largest transactional database of its kind detailing more than 24 million titles, HM Land Registry underpins the economy by safeguarding ownership of many billions of pounds worth of property.
  7. For further information about HM Land Registry visit [www.gov.uk/land-registry](http://www.gov.uk/land-registry)
  8. Follow us on:
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# Speech: World Alzheimer's Day: could we create a world without dementia?

Could we create a world without dementia in the near future?

This is the question that for years no one has dared to ask. We assumed – wrongly – that dementia was just part of the ageing process instead of the disease of the brain it actually is. But 4 years ago that changed. The UK hosted the first ever G8 dementia summit, which set the explicit ambition to find a cure or disease-modifying therapy for dementia by 2025.

Since then, governments have formally united in the fight against dementia, and adopted the first Global Action Plan on Dementia, during the World Health Assembly in May 2017.

In the UK we have done much to improve diagnosis rates, from one of the lowest to one of the highest in Europe. This matters because an early diagnosis can support patients to make lifestyle changes that slow the progress of the disease – and also help families make adjustments to make their dementia journey easier.

Public attitudes – and specifically the stigma around dementia – are also changing. We now have over 2 million Dementia Friends, and the first dementia-friendly communities – both of them signalling a sea-change in the compassion with which we approach the disease.

And the establishment of the UK Dementia Research Institute earlier this year will provide a new focal point for research across care, prevention and technology as well as biomedical science.

We can't do this alone. Our partnership with Japan, who pioneered Dementia Friends and like us faces many challenges with an ageing population, shows how valuable cross-border collaboration is when it comes to answering one of the biggest global health challenges of our times. We have been able to ensure a continued focus on dementia throughout Japan's presidency of the G7, with learning exchanges between both nations, a successful global symposium on Building A Dementia Friendly World, and the establishment of Global Dementia Friends Ambassadors Carey Mulligan and Yuichiro Miura.

**Message from Japan's Dementia Supporters Ambassador, Mr Yuichiro Miura:**

[Yuichiro Miura](#).

But partnership needs to be not just between governments but with civil society and voluntary organisations as well. So we strongly support the brilliant work done by the Alzheimer's Society, Alzheimer's Research UK and other dementia-focused charities in the UK. And during the 2014 World Health Assembly, I was pleased to launch the Global Alzheimer's and Dementia Action Alliance, encouraging international NGOs to join global action against this condition.

In the end, though, our approach to dementia is quite simply a litmus test of how compassionate a society we want to be. Living with dementia can be horrific for the individual and their family – but it doesn't have to be. Social interaction – the love and support of family and friends – is one of the best possible ways to slow progression. We may not yet be able to cure the disease but we can all play a part in tackling the symptoms.

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## **Open consultation: Proposed catch limits for October 2017**

The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) sets monthly catch limits for quota species to ensure the UK stays within the overall limit set by the EU. These limits apply to all under 10 meter vessels and the over 10 meter vessels that are not in a co-operative (Producer Organisation).

Please contact the MMO if you have any comment to make about the suggested catch limits which will be put into force on 1 October 2017.

Comments to be received no later than 5pm Thursday 28 September 2017.

Email [FMTConsultations@marinemanagement.org.uk](mailto:FMTConsultations@marinemanagement.org.uk)

Telephone 0208 0 269 097

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## **Press release: CMA sets out scope of investment consultancy market investigation**

The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced its [decision](#) to refer to the Competition and Markets Authority (CMA) for an in-depth market investigation on 14 September 2017.

As set out in the FCA's [terms of reference](#), the investigation covers investment consultancy services, which provide advice to institutional investors (mainly pension funds) and employers on their pension schemes; and fiduciary management services, where the provider makes and implements decisions for the investor (for example, to select a fund in which to invest).

The CMA is now carrying out a thorough and independent investigation to see if there are any market features which prevent, restrict or distort competition. If it does find competition concerns, the CMA will decide whether and – if so – what action is needed to resolve them.

The [issues statement](#) sets out a structure for the investigation, outlining potential issues and possible remedies to put in place if competition problems are found. We have grouped these in the following areas:

- whether difficulties in customers' ability to assess, compare and switch investment consultants mean investment consultants have little incentive to compete for customers
- whether conflicts of interest on the part of investment consultants reduce the quality and/or value for money of services provided to customers
- whether barriers to entry and expansion mean there are fewer challengers to put pressure on the established investment consultants to be competitive – which leads to worse outcomes for customers

The above are matters that we will be testing in our investigation. The purpose of the issues statement is to help those submitting evidence to the CMA to focus on the issues that we will investigate. We will welcome views on whether the correct issues have been identified to date and whether other issues should also be investigated, as well as views on potential remedies.

The CMA has appointed an investigation group, which will act as the decision maker in the case. This will be chaired by [John Wotton](#), one of the CMA's designated inquiry chairs. The other panel members are [Lesley Ainsworth](#), [Bob Spedding](#) and [Tim Tutton](#). All the appointees are chosen from the [CMA's expert independent panel members](#), who come from a variety of backgrounds, including economics, law, accountancy and business.

John Wotton, Chair of the Investigation Group, said:

It is extremely important that the investment consultancy sector works effectively for its clients, which include many of the UK's biggest pension funds, and we want to ensure we are looking at the right issues. That is why we are urging people to get in touch if they have any evidence to share or views about whether these are the correct areas for us to be investigating.

All information relating to the investigation will be available on the [case page](#). Submissions in response to the issues statement are invited in writing by Thursday 12 October 2017 either by email to [investmentconsultants@cma.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:investmentconsultants@cma.gsi.gov.uk) or to:

Project Manager  
Investment Consultancy Market Investigation  
Competition and Markets Authority  
Victoria House

Southampton Row  
London  
WC1B 4AD

## Notes for editors

1. The CMA is the UK's primary competition and consumer authority. It is an independent non-ministerial government department with responsibility for carrying out investigations into mergers, markets and the regulated industries and enforcing competition and consumer law. It has functions under the Enterprise Act 2002, as amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013.
2. In its investigation, the CMA is required to decide whether 'any feature, or combination of features, of each relevant market prevents, restricts or distorts competition in connection with the supply or acquisition of any goods or services in the United Kingdom or a part of the United Kingdom'. If so, then there is an 'adverse effect on competition' and the CMA will also consider whether there is a resulting detrimental effect on customers such as higher prices, lower quality or less choice of goods or services. The CMA will then decide whether it should put in place remedies (or recommend that other bodies should do so) to tackle the adverse effect on competition or any detrimental effect on customers so far as it has resulted from, or may be expected to result from, that adverse effect on competition, and if so, what action should be taken. If the CMA finds that there is no 'adverse effect on competition', the question of remedies will not arise.
3. Enquiries should be directed to the [press@cma.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:press@cma.gsi.gov.uk), on 020 3738 6191.
4. For more information see the CMA's [homepage](#), or follow us on Twitter [@CMAgovuk](#), [Flickr](#) and [LinkedIn](#). Sign up to our [email alerts](#) to receive updates on the markets cases.

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**[Press release: Report 12/2017:  
Dangerous train door incident at Bank  
station](#)**

## **Summary**

At around 21:30 hrs on 6 February 2017, at Bank Station on the Docklands Light Railway, part of a coat worn by a passenger on the platform became trapped in the closing door of a train. The passenger was unable to release her coat from the closed door, but managed to partially take off her coat before it was dragged from her as the train departed. The passenger was not injured, but was distressed by the incident.

The incident occurred because the part of the coat which was trapped was too small to be detected by the obstacle detection system fitted to the train door. Additionally, the design of the door nosing rubbers meant that a relatively high pull force was required by the passenger to extract her coat. The member of Docklands Light Railway (DLR) staff on the train was unaware that the coat was trapped. His position when dispatching the train meant that he was dependent on a CCTV system to observe the doors during the dispatch, but defects in this CCTV system meant that the staff member was unable to observe the door of the train at which the incident occurred.

## **Recommendations**

As a result of this investigation, the RAIB has made three recommendations. One recommendation is made to Keolis Amey Docklands, in conjunction with Docklands Light Railway Limited, to review the design of door nosing rubbers with a view to reducing the forces needed to remove trapped objects. The second recommendation, made to Docklands Light Railway Limited, seeks that their specification for new trains to be procured gives adequate consideration to the safety learning from this investigation in relation to pull-out forces. The third recommendation is also made to Keolis Amey Docklands; this is to improve its processes for the management of platform observation equipment.

The RAIB has also repeated a learning point for staff responsible for the dispatching of trains; that door obstacle detection systems are not always able to detect small objects and therefore it is vital that a final, visual, safety check is made to ensure that no object is trapped in a closed door prior to a train being allowed to depart from a station.

## **Notes to editors**

1. The sole purpose of RAIB investigations is to prevent future accidents and incidents and improve railway safety. RAIB does not establish blame, liability or carry out prosecutions.
2. RAIB operates, as far as possible, in an open and transparent manner. While our investigations are completely independent of the railway industry, we do maintain close liaison with railway companies and if we discover matters that may affect the safety of the railway, we make sure that information about them is circulated to the right people as soon as possible, and certainly long before publication of our final report.
3. For media enquiries, please call 01932 440015.

**Newsdate: 21 September 2017**

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