

Official Statistics: UNECE Timber Forecast Questionnaire: 2017 forecasts

The UNECE Timber Forecast Questionnaire (TF) collects estimates for the current year and forecasts for the coming year of removals, production and trade of wood and wood products. Statistics are collected annually by the UNECE.

Official Statistics: Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire: Final 2016 data

This release contains the data on UK wood production, imports and exports to be submitted to international organisations for the production of international statistics on forest products.

Official Statistics: Woodland Carbon Code statistics: data to September 2017

This release provides quarterly statistics on projects registered under the Woodland Carbon Code. The Woodland Carbon Code is a voluntary standard, initiated in July 2011, for woodland creation projects that make claims about the carbon they sequester (take out of the atmosphere). All projects must be placed on the Register of UK Woodland Carbon Projects. Their claims about potential carbon sequestration are validated by an independent certification body. Validated projects are then verified on a regular basis to confirm the progress of carbon sequestration.

National Statistics: Food statistics pocketbook 2017

Updated: Added request for feedback link to the Global and UK supply chapter.

This annual publication provides a round-up of statistics on food covering the economic, social and environmental aspects of the food we eat (excluding agriculture). It contains sections on:

- the food chain
- prices and expenditure
- global and UK supply

Accompanying data sets and data sources

The information in the pocketbook comes from previously published government surveys run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and a wide range of other sources including government agencies and commercial organisations. The publication carries the National Statistics logo but is a combination of National Statistics and other statistics. Those which are National Statistics are identified as being so. Data quality varies among the many data sources and where possible an indication is included in bullet points. For more information see the data set that accompanies each chapter of the main publication.

Data uses

Researchers put this data to a wide range of uses spanning from informing decisions on the general public's choices through to local food policy making. It is often used for statistics on the food industry, on food prices, on balance of diet, international comparisons and food production to supply ratio.

Next update: see the [statistics release calendar](#)

Please answer [4 short questions \(opens in Google Forms\)](#) to help us make the pocketbook better for you.

HTML format

We've published this year's food statistics pocketbook as a HTML publication. We would like your feedback on this new approach and if you think there is anything we can improve? You can contact us via email or Twitter.

Defra statistics: family food

Email

familyfood@defra.gsi.gov.uk

You can also contact us via Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DefraStats>

News story: PM's open letter to EU citizens in the UK

As I travel to Brussels today, I know that many people will be looking to us – the leaders of the 28 nations in the European Union – to demonstrate we are putting people first.

I have been clear throughout this process that citizens' rights are my first priority. And I know my fellow leaders have the same objective: to safeguard the rights of EU nationals living in the UK and UK nationals living in the EU. I want to give reassurance that this issue remains a priority, that we are united on the key principles, and that the focus over the weeks to come will be delivering an agreement that works for people here in the UK, and people in the EU.

When we started this process, some accused us of treating EU nationals as bargaining chips. Nothing could have been further from the truth. EU citizens who have made their lives in the UK have made a huge contribution to our country. And we want them and their families to stay. I couldn't be clearer: EU citizens living lawfully in the UK today will be able to stay.

But this agreement will not only provide certainty about residence, but also healthcare, pensions and other benefits. It will mean that EU citizens who have paid into the UK system – and UK nationals into the system of an EU27 country – can benefit from what they've put in. It will enable families who have built their lives together in the EU and UK to stay together. And it will provide guarantees that the rights of those UK nationals currently living in the EU, and EU citizens currently living in the UK, will not diverge over time.

What that leaves us with is a small number of important points to finalise. That is to be expected at this point in negotiations. We are in touching distance of agreement. I know both sides will consider each other's proposals for finalising the agreement with an open mind. And with flexibility and creativity on both sides, I am confident that we can conclude discussions on citizens' rights in the coming weeks.

I know there is real anxiety about how the agreement will be implemented. People are concerned that the process will be complicated and bureaucratic, and will put up hurdles that are difficult to overcome. I want to provide

reassurance here too.

We are developing a streamlined digital process for those applying for settled status in the UK in the future. This process will be designed with users in mind, and we will engage with them every step of the way. We will keep the cost as low as possible – no more than the cost of a UK passport. The criteria applied will be simple, transparent and strictly in accordance with the Withdrawal Agreement. People applying will not have to account for every trip they have taken in and out of the UK and will no longer have to demonstrate Comprehensive Sickness Insurance as they currently have to under EU rules. And importantly, for any EU citizen who holds Permanent Residence under the old scheme, there will be a simple process put in place to swap their current status for UK settled status.

To keep development of the system on track, the government is also setting up a User Group that will include representatives of EU citizens in the UK, and digital, technical and legal experts. This group will meet regularly, ensuring the process is transparent and responds properly to users' needs. And we recognise that British nationals living in the EU27 will be similarly concerned about potential changes to processes after the UK leaves the EU. We have repeatedly flagged these issues during the negotiations. And we are keen to work closely with EU member states to ensure their processes are equally streamlined.

We want people to stay and we want families to stay together. We hugely value the contributions that EU nationals make to the economic, social and cultural fabric of the UK. And I know that member states value equally UK nationals living in their communities. I hope that these reassurances, alongside those made by both the UK and the European Commission last week, will provide further helpful certainty to the four million people who were understandably anxious about what Brexit would mean for their futures.