

Statutory guidance: Manage your fishing effort: Cod Recovery Zone 2017

Updated: Text updated

The EU Commission has recognised that the Cod Recovery Scheme has become an obstacle to the implementation of the landing obligation. The fishing effort regime has, therefore been discontinued and there will be no need to apply for days at sea to fish in the Cod Recovery Zone in 2018. If you are eligible to fish in the area you should have received a Fishing Authorisation which will permit you to be active in the zones.

If you have a historical track record of fishing in the area but have not received a Fishing Authorisation please contact the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) Effort Management Team on the contact details below.

The following rules apply to the carriage and use of regulated gears in the Cod Recovery Zone ('CRZ') for the 2018-19 management year (which runs from 1st February 2018 to 31st January 2019). The rules apply in the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea ('ICES') areas in the North Sea (ICES Area IIa (EU) & IV), West of Scotland (ICES Area Vb (EU) & VIa), Eastern Channel VIIId and the Irish Sea (ICES Area VIIa).

Compliance with the rules is a requirement of your fishing vessel licence, and there are other conditions on your over ten metre licence which are associated with these rules.

Failure to comply with these rules or any condition of your fishing vessel licence is likely to be investigated and may result in action being taken in line with the Marine Management Organisation's Compliance and Enforcement Strategy, including (where appropriate) prosecution.

These rules may be regularly updated or amended and it is recommended that you check these rules on a regular basis. In addition you should be familiar with the relevant EU and UK national legislation governing the carriage and use of regulated gears in the CRZ including those given below: You can check for [updates](#).

European regulations coming out in January of each year fix the annual fishing opportunities and total allowable catches for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters. Other relevant regulations are:

Regulation (EU) 2016/2094 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 November 2016 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1342/2008 establishing a long-term plan for cod stocks and the fisheries exploiting those stocks.

Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009; establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common

fisheries policy, amending Regulations (EC) No 847/96, (EC) No 2371/2002, (EC) No 811/2004, (EC) No 768/2005, (EC) No 2115/2005, (EC) No 2166/2005, (EC) No 388/2006, (EC) No 509/2007, (EC) No 676/2007, (EC) No 1098/2007, (EC) No 1300/2008, (EC) No 1342/2008 and repealing Regulations (EEC) No 2847/93, (EC) No 1627/94 and (EC) No 1966/2006.

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 850/98 of 30 March 1998 for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures for the protection of juveniles of marine organisms.

1. Eligibility to fish with regulated gears in the Cod Recovery Zone (CRZ)

1.1 A vessel will be eligible to carry and use regulated gears in the CRZ where either:

- the vessel has a record of fishing activity with regulated gear in the years 2006 or 2007; or
- eligibility has been obtained via the transfer of a single licence (or the aggregation of two or more licences) where the originating vessel(s) has such a record of fishing

1.2 Vessels with eligibility may use any of the following gears:

- TR1
- BT1 BT2
- GN1 GT1
- LL1
- TR2
- TR3

2. Carrying regulated gears

Vessels may only transit through the CRZ other than in accordance with these rules if they comply with the requirements set out in articles 29 and 47 of Council Regulation (EC) 1224/2009.

3. TR2 vessels fishing for nephrops in the Irish Sea

To reduce discards it is recommended that a vessel which is to undertake fishing activity in the Irish Sea (ICES Area VIIa) targeting nephrops (i.e. catching 300kg or more of nephrops in any one fishing trip) use one of the approved highly selective gear types The highly selective gears are:

- (1) 200mm square mesh panel developed for the nephrop fishery in North West England in 2012 and 2013
- (2) 200mm square mesh panel (only available for vessels 12 metres or under in length)
- (3) 300mm square mesh panel

- (4) Seltra '300' trawl
- (5) Seltra '270' trawl
- (6) Faithlie panel
- (7) Flip-Flap trawl
- (8) Net Grid or variants
- (9) Inclined separator panel
- (10) Swedish Grid

For further details please refer to [this guide](#).

4. Transferring eligibility to fish with regulated gear

4.1 Where a vessel owner wishes to transfer eligibility to the licence before a change of ownership of either vessel, licence, or both, they must notify the local MMO coastal office and provide written evidence confirming that this has been agreed by both parties.

4.2 In cases where a vessel with eligibility is sold without its licence and MMO has not been notified of any transfer of eligibility or documentary evidence has not been provided, it will be assumed that eligibility remains with the purchased vessel.

4.3 Where eligibility is obtained via the transfer and combination of two or more licences, each licence must hold eligibility to carry or use regulated gears within the CRZ. Where eligibility is acquired through combining multiple licences, each of the licences contributing engine power must carry eligibility to fish within the CRZ with regulated gear.

4.4 Where an eligible licence is split, each part of the licence carries the same eligibility as the original licence (unless the part of the licence does not carry engine power).

5. Changing administration

5.1 Changes in administration will only be considered in cases where there is a genuine operational transfer.

Please link to the change in administration application form.

5.2 All requests for changes into English administration by vessels with CRZ eligibility will take into consideration the current eligibility of the vessel and its contribution to the 2004 to 2006 effort baseline. Decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis. Appeals to such decisions can be made by contacting the MMO's Effort Management Team.

5.3 Any vessel currently under English administration wishing to transfer to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland must contact the administration it wishes to transfer to in order to ensure their eligibility is transferable.

5.4 Vessels entering English administration will not be eligible to fish in

the CRZ until MMO issues an authorisation in writing.

Further information

If you have any queries in relation to any aspect of these rules please contact the MMO's Effort Management Team by:

Telephone number: 0208 225 6947 or email effort@marinemanagement.org.uk

Transparency data: River and coastal maintenance programmes

Updated: Information updated to reflect the publishing of the 5 year flood and coastal risk management asset maintenance programme

Flood and coastal risk management asset maintenance programme

The Environment Agency maintains a wide range of flood and coastal risk management (FCRM) assets, such as embankments, pumping stations and flood gates, which protect people and property from the risk of flooding.

Five year flood and coastal risk management asset maintenance programme

The first year (2018/19) of the Environment Agency's 5 year FCRM asset maintenance programme is our approved funded delivery programme for April 2018 to March 2019. This programme is updated every 3 months to show progress.

The following 4 years of the programme show the maintenance needs that we have currently identified that will be considered and prioritised for potential funding as part of our annual Flood Defence Grant in Aid allocation process.

The allocation process takes into account the benefits and costs of the work and other factors such as legal obligations. A need shown on the programme for future years does not imply that funding will be available to undertake the work. As new future maintenance needs are identified they will be added to the programme as an annual update.

The programme is presented as an interactive map. To use the map enter the desired postcode or use the zoom tool to view the flood risk management assets in your area of interest then click on a feature to find information about the asset and planned work.

Five year flood and coastal risk management asset maintenance investment programme (PDF document)

This 5 year FCRM asset maintenance investment programme shows the type of work planned and the amount of funding available to maintain these assets to the required standard.

Select your local regional flood and coastal committee to find out the amount of intended funding for maintenance in your area over the next 5 years.

Related links

[Programme of flood and coastal erosion risk management schemes](#)

[Owning a watercourse](#)

[Flood and sea defences: when maintenance stops](#)

[Flood and sea defences: designated assets on your land](#)

[Detailed guide: ESOS](#)

Updated: Added under section: ESOS regulation and penalties ‘We publish a summary of the penalties imposed on data.gov.uk’.

About ESOS

Government established ESOS to implement Article 8 (4 to 6) of the [EU Energy Efficiency Directive \(2012/27/EU\)](#). The [ESOS Regulations 2014](#) give effect to the scheme.

ESOS is a mandatory energy assessment scheme for organisations in the UK that meet the qualification criteria. The Environment Agency is the UK scheme administrator.

Organisations that qualify for ESOS must carry out ESOS assessments every 4 years. These assessments are audits of the energy used by their buildings, industrial processes and transport to identify cost-effective energy saving measures.

Organisations must notify the Environment Agency by a set deadline that they have complied with their ESOS obligations. The deadline for the first compliance period, 5 December 2015, has now passed.

[Read the full ESOS guidance.](#)

Deadlines for ESOS compliance

If you qualify for ESOS you should have submitted your notification of compliance by 5 December 2015. [Submit your notification as soon as possible if you have not done so already.](#)

If you qualify but have missed the ESOS compliance deadline and are now in the process of completing your ESOS assessment you must [notify the Environment Agency straight away and tell us when you expect to comply.](#)

Find out if you qualify

ESOS applies to large UK undertakings and their corporate groups. It mainly affects businesses but can also apply to not-for-profit bodies and any other non public sector undertakings that are large enough to meet the qualification criteria.

Your organisation qualifies for the first compliance period if, on 31 December 2014, it met the ESOS definition of a large undertaking.

Corporate groups qualify if at least one UK group member meets the ESOS definition of a large undertaking.

If you are very close to the qualification threshold or have substantially increased or decreased in size in recent years read the [full ESOS guidance](#) which includes additional information on how to assess if you qualify.

Public sector organisations do not usually need to comply with ESOS. For more information on organisations that do not need to comply see section 1.2 of the [full ESOS guidance](#).

Large undertakings

A large undertaking is:

- any UK company that either:
 - employs 250 or more people, or
 - has an annual turnover in excess of 50 million euro (£38,937,777), and an annual balance sheet total in excess of 43 million euro (£33,486,489)
- an overseas company with a UK registered establishment which has 250 or more UK employees (paying income tax in the UK)

You must take part in ESOS if your undertaking is part of a corporate group which includes another UK undertaking or UK establishment which meets these criteria.

Where a corporate group participates in ESOS, unless otherwise agreed, the highest UK parent will act as a 'responsible undertaking' and be responsible for ensuring the group as a whole complies.

UK registered establishments of an overseas company will also need to take part in ESOS (regardless of their size) if any other part of their global corporate group activities in the UK meet the ESOS qualifying criteria.

An 'establishment' is a branch within the meaning of the Eleventh Company Law Directive (89/666/EEC), or a place of business that is not such a branch where there is some degree of physical presence in the UK.

The financial qualification thresholds are specified in the ESOS regulations in euros. The equivalent pound sterling figures were determined for the first compliance period based on the [Bank of England daily spot exchange rate on 31 December 2014](#) (the qualification date).

To find out if you qualify take your employee numbers, turnover and balance sheet totals from the accounts for the financial year ending either:

- on the qualification date of 31 December 2014
- in the 12 months immediately preceding the qualification date of 31 December 2014

If you are very close to the qualification threshold or have substantially increased or decreased in size in recent years read the [full ESOS guidance](#) which includes additional information on how to assess if you qualify.

A person is employed by an undertaking if they are:

- an employee
- an owner / manager
- a partner

An 'employee' is a person employed under contracts of service. Their contracted hours and status (full time / part time) are irrelevant to their classification as an employee.

The number of employees means the average number of people employed by the undertaking in the year.

To work out your average number of employees, you need to:

1. Find the number of people employed by the company for each month of the financial year (whether for the whole month or part of it).
2. Add together the monthly totals.
3. Divide the total by the number of months in the financial year.

Complete an ESOS assessment

If you qualify for ESOS and your organisation is fully covered by ISO 50001, you do not need to carry out an ESOS assessment. You just need to notify the Environment Agency that you are compliant with ESOS.

If you qualify for ESOS, but your organisation is not fully covered by ISO 50001, you need to carry out an ESOS assessment. The assessment helps you work out what your organisation needs to do to comply with the ESOS regulations.

The assessment takes into account energy directly covered by Display Energy Certificates (DECs), Green Deal Assessments (GDAs), or ISO 50001.

For your assessment, you need to:

1. Calculate your total energy consumption

This is the energy used by assets held or activities carried out by your organisation or group. This includes the energy consumed by buildings, industrial processes and transport. To find out how to calculate your total energy consumption read the [full ESOS guidance](#).

2. Identify your areas of significant energy consumption

This is the energy used by assets held, or activities carried out, by your organisation that account for at least 90% of your total energy consumption. You then need to:

1. Find out whether ISO 50001, DECs or GDAs cover any of your areas of significant energy consumption.
2. Identify whether ESOS compliant energy audits have been, or need to be, carried out for the areas of significant energy consumption not covered by ISO 50001, DECs or GDAs.

As long as 90% of your total energy consumption is covered, you can use a mix of approaches with some of your energy consumption covered by ISO 50001; some by DECs or GDAs and some by ESOS energy audits.

3. Appoint a lead assessor

You need to appoint a lead assessor to carry out and oversee or review your energy audits and overall ESOS assessment. Lead assessors can be employees or external contractors as long as they are members of an [approved professional body register](#).

If you want to become a lead assessor you have to be (or become) a member of an [approved professional body register](#). Individuals cannot apply directly to the Environment Agency to be approved.

Professional bodies can submit registers of their members for approval for them to act as ESOS lead assessors.

4. Notify the Environment Agency

You need to [submit your ESOS notification of compliance](#) to the Environment Agency when you have undertaken an ESOS assessment and are compliant with your obligations.

The notification deadline was 5 December 2015 for the first cycle and every 4 years afterwards. If you missed the deadline then submit your notification as soon as possible.

5. Keep records

You need to keep records of how you have complied with ESOS in an evidence pack. There is no set format for this.

Submit your ESOS notification of compliance

When you have completed your ESOS submission you must submit a notification of compliance.

The notification includes details about your organisation and how it has complied. You do not need to provide energy data.

When you access the notification system you will be redirected away from GOV.UK to complete your notification. When you have submitted your notification you will be redirected back to this web page.

Your submission must be as accurate as possible. If the information you submitted is inaccurate, email esos@environment-agency.gov.uk, quoting the original submission date, the Companies House registration number (if applicable) and the name of the organisation for which you made the notification.

[When you are fully compliant submit your notification of compliance.](#)

If you missed the 5 December 2015 deadline

If you missed the deadline and still have work to do before you will be compliant, use this [online form](#) to explain why you missed the compliance deadline and when you expect to be able to comply. If you missed the deadline but are compliant already then [submit your notification of compliance](#) straight away.

Qualifying organisations that have not completed and notified a compliance assessment by 5 December 2015 are in breach of the regulations and at risk of [enforcement action and penalties](#). Enforcement action will not normally be taken provided your notification of compliance was received by 29 January 2016. For organisations committing to achieving compliance through ISO 50001 certification, enforcement action will not normally be taken as long as notification is received by 30 June 2016.

If you were not compliant by 29 January 2016 then your case will be reviewed and you may hear from your regulator regarding enforcement action.

If you do not qualify for ESOS

If we have already contacted you about ESOS but you do not qualify please [let us know](#) so we do not contact you again (unless we need further information to verify that you do not qualify).

ESOS compliant energy audits

An ESOS compliant energy audit must meet these criteria:

1. It must be based on 12 months' verifiable data

The data must:

- be for a continuous period
- begin no earlier than 6 December 2010 for the first compliance period (and no more than 12 months before the start of future compliance periods)
- begin no more than 24 months before the start of the energy audit
- not have been used as the basis for an energy audit in a previous compliance period

2. It must analyse the participant's energy consumption and energy efficiency

This must be done using energy consumption profiling. Energy consumption profiling involves breaking down the different ways in which energy is used by a participant's activities and assets and analysing any variations in energy use to identify inefficiencies.

3. It must identify energy saving opportunities

Energy saving opportunities should be reasonably practicable and cost effective to implement. Recommendations should include the estimated costs and benefits of implementation.

You should assess cost effectiveness by comparing the reduction in units of energy or energy spend with the cost of implementing the measure.

Calculating the cost of implementing a measure should be based on an analysis of whether the investment will be economical over its entire life. This would include taking into account the cost of purchase, installation, maintenance and depreciation.

There is no regulatory requirement for participants to implement the energy saving opportunities identified. This is for each organisation to determine themselves.

Site visits during an audit

Organisations are expected to carry out site visits as part of their ESOS audits. It is not necessary to visit every site. Regardless of the number of site visits, organisations need to ensure they have collected and analysed data for all their areas of significant energy consumption.

Organisations with multiple sites or assets that are identical or very similar, can take a proportionate approach and apply the energy saving opportunities identified in their site visits to their wider portfolio. The lead assessor and participant organisation should determine a suitable site visit sampling approach to reflect the energy consumption patterns of their assets and activities. This is not prescribed in legislation or guidance; it is up to your organisation and lead assessor to agree this.

You need to explain in your evidence pack how the approach you took reflects the energy consumption patterns and saving opportunities for your portfolio of assets and activities. In a compliance audit the regulators will look for well reasoned and documented justifications for the approach you took.

ESOS regulation and penalties

Your environmental regulator is responsible for compliance and enforcement activities. Your registered office or principal place of activity (in the absence of a registered office) determines your regulator:

- England – Environment Agency
- Northern Ireland – Northern Ireland Environment Agency
- Scotland – Scottish Environment Protection Agency
- Wales – Natural Resources Wales
- Offshore – Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (BEIS)

The regulator may issue civil sanctions including financial penalties if an organisation does not meet the scheme's obligations.

Read the Environment Agency's approach to ESOS regulation and penalties in their [enforcement and sanctions policy \(annex 2, section D\)](#). Other scheme regulators will apply a similar approach. This approach is also summarised in section 9 of the [full ESOS guidance](#).

We publish a summary of the penalties imposed on data.gov.uk.

Approved registers of ESOS lead assessors

All participants need to have their ESOS assessment signed off by an ESOS lead assessor. Contact details for approved lead assessors are listed on the websites of the approved professional bodies.

To become an ESOS lead assessor you need to be a member of an approved professional body register. Find out how to become a member of an approved professional body register on the websites of those already approved. The

list below has web links to the approved registers. Contact the approved organisations if you need further information about their application processes and / or approved lead assessors on their registers.

It is your responsibility to select a lead assessor with the necessary skills and experience to help your business comply with ESOS.

Approved registers of ESOS lead assessors: organisation and name of register

- [Association of Energy Engineers](#) – certified energy auditor international
- [Association of Energy Engineers](#) – certified energy manager international
- [CIBSE \(The Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers\)](#) – CIBSE low carbon consultant (LCC) register, ESOS lead assessor subset
- [ECMK Limited](#) – ECMK ESOS lead assessor register
- [Elmhurst Energy Systems](#) – Elmhurst approved ESOS lead assessor
- [Energy Institute \(EI\)](#) – chartered energy manager
- [Energy Institute \(EI\)](#) – register of professional energy consultants (RPEC)
- [Institution of Chemical Engineers](#) – register of chartered chemical engineers (MIChemE/FIChemE) ESOS LEA
- [Institution of Environmental Sciences](#) – IES lead energy assessor
- [Quidos](#)
- [Sava Limited](#) – ESOS lead assessor register
- [Stroma Certification Ltd](#) – ESOS lead energy assessor certification
- [Energy Managers Association](#) – EMA energy saving opportunity scheme lead assessor register
- [Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment](#) – register of IEMA

members who can act as third-party lead assessors

ESOS published data

The Environment Agency has published the following data in relation to ESOS:

Notification of compliance data

[See the data](#) provided by the organisations that submitted a notification of compliance. The Environment Agency publishes this data to meet its statutory responsibility under the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014 and also with government open data policies.

The data in the spreadsheet:

- shows the answers to the questions in Appendix B of the [full ESOS guidance](#)
- does not include personal data – this is protected under the Data Protection Act
- contains no amendments – unless asked to do so or to remove personal data
- has not been verified for compliance – it is a record of notifications

Note:

- some organisations within a group may be covered by a notification of a UK parent and may not be readily identifiable
- the Environment Agency will be checking for compliance over the next 4 years

More information about ESOS

More details on the ESOS scheme, your obligations and how to comply are set out in the [full ESOS guidance](#).

For more information email esos@environment-agency.gov.uk. If you want an ESOS adviser to call you back please provide your phone number and details about your query.

For offshore related queries email bst@beis.gov.uk.

The Environment Agency will respond within 10 working days. Send your queries well in advance of each compliance deadline to ensure you have enough time to fulfill your obligations prior to submitting your notification of compliance.

Detailed guide: Waste batteries: producer responsibility

Updated: The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is now known as the Office for Product Safety and Standards.

Battery producers are responsible for minimising harmful effects of waste batteries on the environment, by:

- improving the design of new batteries – you must follow [‘placing on the market’](#) rules
- paying for waste battery collection, treatment, recycling and disposal – you must follow the rules on this page

It’s illegal to send waste industrial or vehicle and other automotive batteries for incineration or to landfill.

You’re a battery producer if you have a UK business presence and you’re the first person in your selling chain (including importers) to make batteries available for supply or sale on the UK market.

Battery producers must:

- register with the appropriate [environmental regulator](#)
- accurately record the tonnage and chemistry of batteries placed on the market

How you register depends on the type of battery you sell and the amount of batteries you put on the market.

The types of battery include:

- portable
- vehicle and other automotive
- industrial

To check which type of batteries you place on the market see [Waste batteries and accumulators: technical guidance](#).

Approved or appropriate person

You must be an approved or appropriate person to sign applications for approval and registration and to submit data and statements of declaration of compliance.

See the [Waste batteries and accumulators: technical guidance](#) on what constitutes an approved or appropriate person.

Use the [delegation of approved/appropriate person form](#) if you want to delegate to another person. Sign the form and send it to your [environmental regulator](#).

Portable battery producer: register

Place more than 1 tonne a year on the market

You must pay for the collection, treatment and recycling of waste portable batteries. You do this by joining a [battery compliance scheme \(BCS\)](#) by 15 October before the start of the compliance year (calendar year). You pay the BCS an annual fee and it takes on your duties.

The BCS will:

- register you annually with the correct environmental regulator
- pay the environmental regulator £600 annually for each member
- send information to your environmental regulator about the batteries you placed on the market in the previous 2 years and the current year
- get evidence notes for the collection, treatment and recycling of waste portable batteries
- send information to your environmental regulator about the waste batteries they collect and deliver for treatment and recycling

Tell your BCS within 14 days if you:

- need to make changes to your registration details
- are no longer a large portable battery producer

Place 1 tonne or less on the market

You must register with the [environmental regulator](#) of the UK country where your registered office is on the [National Packaging Waste Database \(NPWD\)](#).

Each year you must submit the tonnage and chemistry on the NPWD to confirm how many batteries you placed on the market in the previous year. This must be done by 31 January in the following year.

The annual charge is £30.

Tell your regulator if you're no longer a small portable battery producer within one month of the change.

Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE): batteries in products

If you place products containing batteries on the UK market, you will need to report separately the weight of:

- electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) you place on the market without batteries, as part of your [WEEE Regulations](#) duties
- batteries in the EEE, as part of your [Waste Battery Regulations](#) duties

Even if your EEE does not fall under the WEEE Regulations you will still be a battery producer.

Vehicle and automotive battery producer: register

You must register within 28 days of first placing your batteries on the UK market with the Office for Product Safety and Standards.

See the [definition](#) of a vehicle and automotive battery.

Register direct with the Office for Product Safety and Standards on the [NPWD](#).

You must provide the total tonnage, chemistry and brand name of automotive batteries you placed on the market by 31 March in the following year.

If you're also a large producer of portable batteries, you can register through your BCS.

Each producer has a duty to collect waste vehicle and other automotive waste batteries, free and within a reasonable timescale, when asked from the final holder, for example from:

- garages
- scrapyards
- end-of-life vehicle treatment sites
- local council waste collection sites

You must tell final holders how they can request the collection of waste vehicle batteries, for example through information on your website.

The waste batteries must go to an [approved battery treatment operator \(ABTO\)](#) or an [approved battery exporter \(ABE\)](#) for treatment and recycling.

Industrial battery producer: register

You must register with the Office for Product Safety and Standards within 28 days of first placing your batteries on the UK market.

Register direct with the Office for Product Safety and Standards on the [NPWD](#).

You must provide the total tonnage, chemistry and brand name of industrial batteries placed on the market by 31 March in the following year.

If you're also a large producer of portable batteries, you can register through your BCS.

You have a duty to:

- take back waste industrial batteries free of charge from any end-user, if you supply them with new batteries, if they're the same chemistry as batteries you place on the market or if they cannot be returned to another producer
- tell end users how they can return waste industrial batteries, for

example through information on your website

The waste batteries must go to an [ABTO](#) or an [ABE](#) for treatment and recycling.

Waste battery producers: extra information

Battery producer registration number (BPRN)

If you supply distributors or business end-users, put your BPRN on any paperwork like invoices, contracts or delivery notes.

Brand names

You're required to report the brand of any batteries you place on the market, as part of your registration, if this is available.

Records: extra information

You should record the weight of portable batteries placed on the UK market but afterwards exported. The government is trying to assess the extent of this practice.

Technical information

See [Waste batteries and accumulators: technical guidance](#) for exclusions, definitions and battery classification.

Penalties

Failure to follow the regulations and carry out your duties may result in prosecution and a fine.

BCS: apply for approval

If you want to run a BCS you need approval from the environmental regulator of the UK country where you have a registered office or where you carry out the day to day running of your business. [Contact your regulator](#) for details on how to apply.

The charge to assess your application is £17,000. The annual subsistence charge for operating a BCS is £90,000 plus £600 for each member.

See [Waste batteries and accumulators: technical guidance](#) for exclusions, definitions and battery types.

Environmental regulators

Environment Agency (England)

Telephone: 03708 506 506*

Email: batteries@environment-agency.gov.uk

Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Telephone: 028 9056 9382*

Email: batteries@doeni.gov.uk

Scottish Environment Protection Agency

Telephone: 01786 457700*

Email: producer.responsibility@sepa.org.uk

Natural Resources Wales

Telephone: 0300 065 3000*

Email: enquiries@naturalresourceswales.gov.uk

Office for Product Safety and Standards

Use the [online enquiry form](#) or write to:

Office for Product Safety and Standards

P0 Box 17200

Birmingham

B2 2YT

*[Call charge information](#)

‘Placing on the market’ responsibilities

For your responsibilities for improving the design and manufacture of new batteries, follow the [Batteries and accumulators: placing on the market regulations guidance](#).

More information

See the legislation and regulations for your responsibilities for waste batteries:

- [Batteries and Accumulators and Waste Batteries and Accumulators Directive 2006/66/EC](#)

- [Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009](#)
 - European Commission Blue Guide: [new legislative framework for marketing of products](#)
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Policy paper: Salmons Brook flood risk management scheme

Updated: Updated October 2018.

This document explains the flood defence built by the Environment Agency to reduce the risk of flooding from Salmons Brook in north London.