

# Local Land Charges Register continues to grow as Lincoln joins the service

News story

City of Lincoln Council has become the latest local authority to migrate its Local Land Charges data to our national, digital register.



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HM Land Registry's national Local Land Charges Register continues to grow with the City of Lincoln being the latest local authority to join the service today (Wednesday 20 April 2022).

Kieron Manning, Assistant Director of Planning at City of Lincoln Council, said:

We have today migrated our local land charges service to the national register. This will make buying a property in Lincoln quicker and simpler for all. The register allows users to search information online instantly, providing the user with a consistent service across the country.

Mark Kelso, Programme Director for HM Land Registry's Local Land Charges Programme, said:

We continue to work with local authorities across England and Wales to ensure property buyers can obtain the information they need quickly, making the conveyancing process simpler and faster for everyone.

I am really pleased that because of this collaboration, people buying property in the City of Lincoln will now have access to instant LLC search results.

HM Land Registry is working in partnership with local authorities to migrate their local land charges data to a central, digital register as part of a phased approach. Once migrated, anyone will be able to get instant online search results using the [Search for local land charges](#) service.

Business customers can use their existing portal and Business Gateway channels or their usual search providers to access local land charges data for those local authorities which have migrated.

Customers will need to continue to submit CON29 enquiries to the local authority.

For more information, read about the [Local Land Charges Programme](#).

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## [North Korea ballistic missile launch: FCDO statement](#)

Press release

A Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office spokesperson statement on North Korea's ballistic missile launch on 16 April.



A Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office spokesperson said:

The UK condemns North Korea's ballistic missile launch on 16 April in breach of UN Security Council resolutions.

We strongly encourage North Korea to change course and to abandon its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner. Until we see credible steps towards this goal, sanctions must continue to be enforced.

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## [Should the UK have a Chief Risk Officer?](#)

News story

Calls for the government to appoint a Chief Risk Officer are the topic of our latest blog.



The Deputy Government Actuary Colin Wilson examines these issues and other calls for reassessments as to whether the UK is sufficiently prepared to address extreme risks and he also identifies several questions that need answering. Read more in [the latest GAD blog](#).

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## [Public Sector Equality Duty: Ensuring the Inspectorate is an inclusive place to work](#)

In our employee equality objectives 2020 – 2025, we have pledged to being an inclusive place to work where employees feel trusted, respected and confident. These objectives are to:

- embed an Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) approach to all our

work

- build upon our excellent approach to promote wellbeing at work
- ensure that we offer a fair deal to our people.

To achieve our objectives, we have set ourselves 5 key priorities that we are committed to achieving over the next 5 years.

1. Continued analysis and understanding of our workforce diversity
2. Reducing the Gender Pay Gap
3. Developing an inclusive culture
4. Attracting, selecting and retaining our talented and diverse workforce
5. Implementing Outreach programmes

## Using data to target our actions

In November 2021 [we published our workforce diversity data](#). This insight has helped us to identify and understand disparities in outcome and under-representation, and enabled us to target our actions to address these issues.

For example, we identified that the proportion of women, disabled colleagues and Black, Asian and minority ethnic colleagues decreased as the seniority of the role increased

The data also showed that newer staff are less likely to declare their protected characteristics. We continue to encourage all employees to declare their diversity details so that we can improve the quality of our data and ensure we are inclusive in our workforce measures. We have a senior champion who is helping to promote the reasons why it is important for employees to make this declaration.

Alongside our evidence-based approach, we are undertaking a review of policies to ensure the language is inclusive, and we have signed up to outreach opportunities such as [10,000 Black Interns](#).

## Support for disabled colleagues

We are a member of the government's voluntary Disability Confident employer scheme. This means we offer guaranteed interviews for candidates who declare a disability and meet the minimum criteria.

We support disabled colleagues with our 'workplace adjustment passport', which has 3 main functions, to:

- support conversations between an employee and their line manager about a disability, health condition or gender reassignment and any workplace adjustments that might need to be made
- act as a record of that conversation and of the adjustments agreed
- act as a record of any adjustment made for individuals as supportive measures.

This year we have also focused on improving our attraction and recruitment processes to make them more inclusive.

# Equality, diversity and inclusion highlights

Some of the EDI actions we've taken as an organisation include:

- aspirational goals to improve representation rates throughout the Inspectorate
- increased the availability of our diversity data to inform decision-making
- added Equality Impact Assessments as a mandatory part of our policy and project development procedures
- continued to invest resources in our employee networks, providing a senior sponsor for each network, a budget and time allowance to lead the networks
- introduced gender-balanced interview panels by default
- signed the Race at Work charter and submitted the Stonewall Workplace Equality index for the first time in 2021
- celebrated National Inclusion week and Black History Month, as well as other important days throughout the year by sharing personal insights and interesting information with employees
- ensured our senior leaders have diversity and inclusion goals, encouraging them to lead on aspects of diversity and inclusion they are interested in.

We have made good progress towards treating all employees fairly and making the Inspectorate a great place to work. We will continue to work to achieve these aims.

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## [UK proposes measures on Continuous Glass Fibre from China be kept](#)

- UK TRA proposes anti-dumping and countervailing measures on Continuous Glass Fibre from China be kept for a further five years
- It has, however, proposed that duties on a specific form, mats made of glass fibre, be revoked.
- Glass fibres are used in the creation of wind turbine blades as well as in construction and automotive applications including manufacture of electric vehicles.

In its [initial findings](#), the UK's [Trade Remedies Authority \(TRA\)](#) has today (20 April 2022) proposed that existing measures on imports of Continuous Glass Fibre from China be maintained.

The TRA's provisional findings, contained in the Statements of Essential Facts, would mean that this UK industry, predominantly based in Wigan, continues to be protected from injury caused by dumped and subsidised imports

of products from China for another five years. A 30 day period for comments is now open.

Following a transition review, the TRA has recommended that countervailing and anti-dumping measures be kept on Continuous Glass Fibre products from China. Continuous Glass Fibres are used in the make-up of wind turbine blades, which are integral to the UK Government's strategy to boost the country's energy security. They are also used in such industries as transportation (automotive, marine, aerospace), building and construction, electric/electronics, as well as wider manufacturing of various consumer goods.

The TRA found that imported products from China accounted for 8.44% of total UK imports in 2020, making China the fifth largest source of imports of continuous filament glass fibre products.

The TRA has recommended that the measures on continuous filament glass fibre products be maintained at their current levels until 31 January 2026 – that is five years subsequent to the date when the measure would have expired (31 January 2021) had no transition review been initiated.

However, the TRA determined that mats made of glass fibre should be excluded from the measures. Mats are not produced in the UK, and the TRA did not receive any submissions in relation to keeping mats within the scope of the measure.

While mats of glass fibre produced in China are bought by multiple UK importers, the TRA found no evidence of UK production and there is no suggestion that mats imported from China would compete against domestically produced other forms of Continuous Glass Fibre.

Oliver Griffiths, TRA's Chief Executive, said: "Glass fibre is a vital component in UK advanced manufacturing, used in wind turbine blades and electric vehicles. The provisional findings we are announcing today would protect UK glass fibre producers from unfair international competition."

Following today's publication, there will be a 30-day period in which interested parties can comment on the report. Comments can be submitted by Interested Parties to the TRA via the [Trade Remedies Service website](#).

The TRA will then consider and produce a Final Recommendation, which will be sent to the Secretary of State for International Trade who will make the final decision on whether to uphold the TRA's recommendation.

## Notes to editors:

- The Trade Remedies Authority (TRA) is the independent UK body, established in June 2021, as the first non-departmental public body of the Department for International Trade, that investigates whether trade remedy measures are needed to counter unfair import practices and unforeseen surges of imports.
- Read more about the TRA's mission in its [Business Plan](#).

- Anti-dumping duties allow a country or union to take action against goods sold at less than their normal value, which is defined as the price for 'like goods' sold in the exporter's home market.
- Trade remedy investigations were carried out by the EU Commission on the UK's behalf until the UK left the EU. Forty-four EU trade remedy measures of interest to UK producers were carried across into UK law when the UK left the EU and the TRA is currently reviewing each one to assess whether it is suitable for UK needs.
- Countervailing measures address imports which have benefited from a government subsidy that's countervailable in their country of origin. Trade remedies can only counter certain types of subsidies and these are known as countervailable subsidies. You can find out more in our [online guidance on subsidy investigations](#).