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# **Pdf free Telecommunications regulation 1st special report session 1997 98 government observations on the 3rd report Copy**

in its broadest sense biometrics is the measurement and analysis of a biological characteristic fingerprints iris patterns retinas face or hand geometry or a behavioural characteristic voice gait or signature biometric technologies use these characteristics to identify individuals automatically unlike identity documents or passwords biometrics cannot be lost or forgotten since they are a part of the user and are always present at the time of identification they are also difficult though not impossible to forge or share three future trends in the application of biometrics were identified during the inquiry i the growth of unsupervised biometric systems accessed via mobile devices which verify identity ii the proliferation of second generation biometric technologies that can authenticate individuals covertly iii and the linking of biometric data with other types of big data as part of efforts to profile individuals each of these trends introduces risks and benefits to individuals to the state and to society as a whole they also raise important ethical and legal questions relating to privacy and autonomy the committee are not convinced that the government has addressed these questions nor are they satisfied that it has looked ahead and considered how the risks and benefits of biometrics will be managed and communicated to the public although road accident deaths have halved between 1958 and 2007 whilst the number of licensed motor vehicles and vehicle mileage covered increased by 400 per cent the current rate of 3 000 deaths and 250 000 injuries is still an unacceptably high level road accidents are the largest single cause of death for people between the ages of 5 and 35 in Britain and road accidents cost our economy some 18 billion each year the number of deaths and injuries on roads far outweighs the deaths and injuries in other transport modes and should be viewed as a major public health problem the government should establish a British Road Safety Survey to track overall casualty and safety trends and review current methods for recording road traffic injuries the committee recommends a systems approach to road safety ensuring the vehicle the road infrastructure regulations and driver training are designed to similar safety and performance standards other recommendations include more 20 mph speed limits a more proactive approach to determining the safety benefits of new vehicle technologies action on young drivers who represent a disproportionate risk to road users and vulnerable users motorcyclists elderly and child pedestrians and cyclists horse riders a higher priority given to enforcement of drink drive and drug drive offences the committee recommends the establishment of an independent road safety commission with powers to work across the whole of government ensuring that a high priority and adequate resources are given to road safety and that all government departments and agencies give active support the government should also establish a road accident investigation branch like those in aviation rail

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and marine on cover and title page house committees of the whole house general committees and select committees this report has been compiled so that lessons may be drawn for future referendums on 18 september 2014 the scottish public voted for scotland to remain part of the united kingdom the roles played by civil servants in both scotland and london in the scottish referendum last summer were subject to criticism and controversy the referendum campaign exposed two major issues first the question of how a unified civil service can serve both hm government and the scottish government and second the challenges to civil service impartiality generated by the scottish independence referendum particular concerns were raised about the scottish government s white paper scotland s future which included a description of the snp s proposed programme for government that was contingent upon their winning the 2016 scottish parliament elections this did not uphold the factual standards expected of a uk government white paper and raised questions about the use of public money for partisan purposes there was also concern that the publication of normally confidential advice by the permanent secretary to the treasury called into question the impartiality of the civil service the committee concludes that parts of the white paper should not have been included in a government publication civil servants should not be required to carry out ministers wishes if they are being asked to use public funds to promote the agenda of a political party as was evident in this case the government s motoring agencies are undergoing reorganisation and are introducing digital services both changes have potential to bring welcome improvements the government has a mixed approach to organisational change in the agencies with different emphasis on efficiency savings restructuring and private sector involvement across the agencies it needs to do more to explain the future direction for all the motoring agencies and how it will create a more unified service the agencies could do more to recognise and respond to the needs of business users there are a number of specific areas that require action by the government and its motoring agencies the driver certificate of professional competence may not be delivering all the benefits expected of it and the government should negotiate changes at a european level the agencies need to have effective assisted digital strategies in place to help those who cannot or are unwilling to use the internet to access services the agencies need to work with the government digital service and others to address the problem of misleading copycat websites the dvla needs to do more to explain how it is required to share personal data with private parking companies and the safeguards that are in place to protect such data the dvla needs to adjust it s fees to ensure costs are covered and do more to explain it s calculations and data sharing needs to be effective if revenue collection action on safety and work by enforcement agencies are to be effective and new services need to be planned with data sharing in mind the controversy around the government s handling of flooding last winter showed that arm s length government is confused and opaque organisational forms and names are inconsistent most public bodies answer to ministers but some are directly accountable to parliament there is no agreement on how many types of body exist there are overlaps and blurring between categories accountability arrangements and reforms so far have been ad hoc the government has reviewed non departmental public bodies but it should review all forms of arm s length

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government including executive agencies and non ministerial departments the government should establish a clear taxonomy of public bodies constitutional bodies independent public interest bodies departmental sponsored bodies and executive agencies all public bodies should sit in one of the categories so that it is clear how each is to be governed and sponsored this is essential in order to clarify who is accountable for what this would promote understanding of what is expected of relationships and explain the rationale for locating functions in particular organisational forms up to date plain english statements of statuses roles and relationships are needed even if the underlying arrangements are complicated this is far from the reality in many cases particularly in the nhs with a budget of 95 6 billion nhs england is now by far the largest public body in england and its accountability should not be in any doubt but it is still evolving there is insufficient understanding across government about how arms length government should work baa limited owns and operates seven uk airports heathrow gatwick stansted southampton glasgow edinburgh and aberdeen they handle nearly 150 million passengers a year and are a vital part of the country s transport infrastructure in the light of the office of fair trading s referral of baa to the competition commission to investigate whether baa s market position was limiting competition in the uk aviation sector the committee set up its own inquiry it particularly wanted to consider the regulatory framework the quality of service provided the size and quality of investment any consequences following the acquisition of baa by ferrovial the implications of further runway and terminal capacity how more competition could be introduced into the market the committee concludes that the drawbacks of common ownership outweigh the advantages and identifies a problem with service quality it believes that increased competition is possible and hopes the competition commission will ensure a healthy competitive airport sector for the future this report follows up our november 2014 report on child sexual exploitation in rotherham and covers two matters the role of ofsted and louise casey s inspection report on rotherham it is clear that the inspection arrangements that ofsted had in place from 2007 when it became responsible for inspecting children s services at rotherham failed to detect either the evidence or the knowledge within the council of large scale child sexual exploitation the structured inspection method used at that time to inspect local authorities children s services was designed by ofsted and did not focus on child sexual exploitation the result was a lack of intelligence and understanding in ofsted s handling of rotherham child sexual exploitation was missed as was the superficiality of rotherham s response to inspection findings and its dysfunction the committee found louise casey s report on her inspection of rotherham to be penetrating and instructive it not only confirmed the dreadful findings in the jay report but what was worse revealed that rotherham council was in denial about child sexual exploitation the internet has become an indispensable tool for communications research and commerce but this report addresses the growing public concern at the internet s dark side the easy availability of hardcore pornography which people may find offensive the uploading by ordinary people of film of real fights bullying or alleged rape or the setting up of websites encouraging others to follow extreme diets or self harm or even commit suicide in particular there is increasing anxiety among parents about the use of social networking sites and chatrooms for grooming and

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sexual predation the committee welcomes the government commissioned report by dr tanya byron on the risks posed by the internet to children and agrees that a uk council for child internet safety should be established sites which host user generated content typically photos and videos uploaded by members of the public have taken some steps to set minimum standards for that content the committee recommends that proactive review of content should be standard practice for such sites and calls for provision of high profile facilities for reporting abuse or unwelcome behaviour directly to law enforcement and support organisations there is a distinct issue about labelling of video games to indicate the nature of their content two systems currently exist side by side the industry awards its own ratings and the british board of film classification awards classifications to a small number of games which feature content unsuitable for children the dual system is confusing and bbfc should have responsibility for rating games with content appropriate for adults or teenagers england is a litter ridden country compared to most of europe north america and japan levels of litter in england have hardly improved in the past 12 years and the best estimates are that litter costs the taxpayer between 717 and 850 million a year to clear up change is needed there has been a 20 increase in fast food litter in the last year the government should bring forward legislation requiring all shops restaurants and retail food outlets to keep the perimeters of their premises free from litter responsible businesses are already doing this in addition the fast food industry should introduce on pack information on all branded take away and fast food packaging to remind consumers to dispose of litter responsibly the most frequently littered items are chewing gum and smokers materials chewing gum and staining are difficult and costly to remove this was a matter of considerable concern upon which the committee deliberated at length levels of fly tipping increased by 20 in the last year there were 852 000 reported incidents but only 2 000 convictions in the courts the government should introduce a fixed penalty notice for fly tipping for household items the bulk of the incidents and the industry must introduce a scheme to take away unwanted household appliances and furniture when replacements are delivered in the end it is individuals who litter and fly tip their unwanted goods and it is this behaviour which needs to change the committee support a variety of behaviour changing activities and campaigns to prevent littering this book presents the concept of regulatory crisis reframing practical and theoretical questions about how disasters and crises challenge regulators and regulation the balance of power between central and local government matters because it affects the responsibility and accountability for delivery of services and improvements to local people and communities democracy is strengthened where local people understand what local government is responsible for in terms of both policy and resources where they can hold to account local government for its performance and where crucially they believe that local government can make a real difference local authorities should have the freedom to shape the development of their communities and the scope to unlock the full potential of local innovation yet the predominant trend particularly since the second world war has been for central government to increase its powers and responsibilities at the expense of local government this report looks at the current role of local government assessing where it could be more proactive in making best use of existing

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structures and where change is required elsewhere by central government and its agencies and by parliament to increase the scope for autonomous local government activity it considers the role of central government and the advantages to be gained at both the local and the national levels from adopting a minimalist as opposed to a maximalist role in relation to local government advocating further cultural change within central government to facilitate a decentralised balance of power structure the committee also addresses the pressing need for reform of local government financial arrangements with a view to enabling local government to raise more of its own money in its report of last year on the communities and local government s departmental annual report 2007 hc 170 session 2007 08 isbn 9780215037978 the committee commented on the particular nature of the department s work on its unusual reliance for the achievement of the goals government has set it on a plethora of other departments agencies non departmental bodies local authorities and other stakeholders on the long devolved delivery chains by which those goals therefore have to be delivered and on the skills of influence brokering and negotiation which are required to achieve them in this report the committee assesses the progress made since last the most recent cabinet office capability review concludes that there has been a positive direction of travel for clg in that period but the committee concludes that there is still some way to go before clg can be said to be performing at the highest achievable level of effectiveness the department s overall performance against its public service agreement targets is likewise moving in the right direction but still short of full effectiveness achievement of efficiency targets is applauded finally the report considers examples of particular policies which highlight some of the department s strengths and weaknesses and follow up some issues in earlier inquiries these issues include eco towns the decent homes programme home information packs fire service response times firebuy the firecontrol programme the report also considers the department s response to the serious flooding of summer 2007 and to the reviews which followed and the mismanagement of european regional development fund monies this is the committee s first major inquiry on prisons planning and policies in this parliament and it has provided an opportunity to consider the impact of the government s programme of reforms and efficiency savings across the prison estate these policies have been implemented alongside the creation of working prisons and resettlement prisons designed to improve the effectiveness of the prison estate in increasing employability and reducing re offending as well as the tightening of operational policies on earned privileges and temporary release in order to improve their public credibility they have also come at a time when the total prison population has returned to very high levels the committee expresses concern that despite the government s efforts to supply sufficient prison places to meet demand the proportion of prisons that are overcrowded is growing and the proportion of prisoners held in crowded conditions remains at almost a quarter with consequent effects on the ability to maintain constructive regimes the committee welcomes the reduction which has taken place in the cost of a prison place although the committee notes that it remains high and is unlikely to fall significantly while the pressures on estate capacity remain at current levels this year s inquiry into the work of monitor concludes that the model of care provided by the health and care system is not

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changing quickly enough with the result that pressures continue to build threatening the financial stability of individual providers and therefore the quality of care provided the pressures are likely to be particularly marked in the acute sector as plans are prepared and implemented to achieve the resource transfer required by the introduction of the better care fund from april 2015 continuing this theme the committee argues that as the nhs financial situation tightens the challenge for monitor in supporting trusts in financial difficulty is likely to increase the mps emphasise the importance of addressing pressures within individual providers in the context of the local health economy the requirement for major change in the care model can only be delivered if individual providers and monitor as their regulator look beyond preserving existing structures and address the need to develop different structures to meet changing needs the committee also expresses concern that monitor has not done enough to reform the system of tariff payments for providers arguing that the current tariff arrangements often create perverse incentives for providers and inhibit necessary service change it recommends that monitor and nhs england should initiate a formal joint process for a prioritised review of the nhs tariff arrangements with the objective of identifying and eliminating perverse incentives and introducing new tariff structures which incentivise necessary service change sophie scholten describes the development of carrier sanctions regimes in the netherlands and the united kingdom from the 1980s and assesses the effects of carrier sanctions policies on relationships between the actors involved immigration authorities private carriers and passengers the departmental report published as cm 7392 isbn 9780101739221 the liaison committee having considered the proposals of the inside the commons documentary approved by the administration committee and house of commons commission in june 2013 commends the house motion that notwithstanding the practice of the house a select committee may with the unanimous consent of all its members permit the filming of private deliberative meetings for the purposes of the documentary which was approved by the house of commons commission on 15 june 2013 the communities and local government committee note that the quality of domestic electrical work has improved since some of it was brought within building control eight years ago but much more needs to be done to protect people in their homes the main mechanism for checking electrical work covered by part p of the building regulations is satisfactory is certification by a qualified supervisor operating under a government approved competent persons scheme as long as the qualified supervisor meets competence standards the person carrying out the work does not necessarily have to be a qualified electrician the report calls for competence requirements to be rolled out within five years for all those actually doing electrical work to which part p applies in the interim it is recommended that there be a limit on the number of notifications that a single qualified supervisor can authorise in a year in order to ensure that they devote enough time to checking each job the government should aim to double public awareness of part p within two years and aim for an awareness level similar to that of gas safe within five years 45 additionally the report calls for more proactive enforcement against those who breach part p drawing upon a wide range of interviews with many of the key actors andrew dorman examines how defence policy was formulated and implemented during the

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premiership of margaret thatcher this period witnessed major transformations in international and domestic politics with defence emerging from its traditional postwar position of relative insignificance to become one of the key issues at the 1983 and 1987 general elections dorman provides a new understanding of policymaking by analysing defence policy in terms of three constituent parts declaratory policy military strategy and procurement policy the committee s proposal of the introduction of an hour long debating slot in westminster hall in place of one of the current half hour slots is intended to provide a further timing option when applying for a debate and enable the participation of a larger number of members the committee also recommends that the monday e petition debates and thursday select committee and backbench business sittings be swapped to avoid the current clash of backbench business on a thursday between the main chamber and westminster hall the trial of allocation of one 90 minute debate slot by the backbench business committee has come to an end the committee has also recommended the end of the use of adjournment motions and their replacement with general debate motions this change which mirrors the change already made for equivalent debates in the main chamber is designed to aid public understanding of house procedures finally the committee has proposed some technical changes that the chairman of ways and means have overall responsibility for all sittings in westminster hall that the chair have the power to suspend a sitting and report disorderly conduct to the house and that unused provisions of the standing order governing business in westminster hall be repealed concrete progress deals with the technology that made concrete the most widely used building material in the world in the course of the past hundred years and the most indispensable for the global socio economic development in the new millennium it offers an insight into many people s dedicated exploratory concrete research and into strategic planning and management of research and its transfer to engineering practice this book is introduced by retrospectively highlighting the international history of concrete technology and uses in 1966 the uk concluded an agreement with the united states giving it permission to use the british indian ocean territory including the island of diego garcia for defence purposes for an initial period of 50 years unless the uk or the us takes steps to terminate the agreement it will automatically be extended in 2016 for a further twenty years the disclosure in 2008 that the us had contrary to previous statements by the fco used facilities at diego garcia in the course of rendition the practice of sending a foreign criminal or terrorist suspect covertly to be interrogated in a country with less rigorous regulations for the humane treatment of prisoners since 2001 dented public confidence in the uk s ability to exercise control over its sovereign territory if the uk allows the 1966 agreement to be extended beyond 2016 the text should be revised it should specify that any extraordinary use of the us base or facilities requires prior approval from the uk government and it should state explicitly that the british indian ocean territory should not be used for rendition unless authority has first been granted by the uk government on a case by case basis

## Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration

Concerning Action Against Apartheid in South Africa 1991 in its broadest sense biometrics is the measurement and analysis of a biological characteristic fingerprints iris patterns retinas face or hand geometry or a behavioural characteristic voice gait or signature biometric technologies use these characteristics to identify individuals automatically unlike identity documents or passwords biometrics cannot be lost or forgotten since they are a part of the user and are always present at the time of identification they are also difficult though not impossible to forge or share three future trends in the application of biometrics were identified during the inquiry i the growth of unsupervised biometric systems accessed via mobile devices which verify identity ii the proliferation of second generation biometric technologies that can authenticate individuals covertly iii and the linking of biometric data with other types of big data as part of efforts to profile individuals each of these trends introduces risks and benefits to individuals to the state and to society as a whole they also raise important ethical and legal questions relating to privacy and autonomy the committee are not convinced that the government has addressed these questions nor are they satisfied that it has looked ahead and considered how the risks and benefits of biometrics will be managed and communicated to the public

### *HC 734 - Current and Future Uses of Biometric Data and Technologies 2015-03-07*

although road accident deaths have halved between 1958 and 2007 whilst the number of licensed motor vehicles and vehicle mileage covered increased by 400 per cent the current rate of 3 000 deaths and 250 000 injuries is still an unacceptably high level road accidents are the largest single cause of death for people between the ages of 5 and 35 in Britain and road accidents cost our economy some 18 billion each year the number of deaths and injuries on roads far outweighs the deaths and injuries in other transport modes and should be viewed as a major public health problem the government should establish a British road safety survey to track overall casualty and safety trends and review current methods for recording road traffic injuries the committee recommends a systems approach to road safety ensuring the vehicle the road infrastructure regulations and driver training are designed to similar safety and performance standards other recommendations include more 20 mph speed limits a more proactive approach to determining the safety benefits of new vehicle technologies action on young drivers who represent a disproportionate risk to road users and vulnerable users motorcyclists elderly and child pedestrians and cyclists horse riders a higher priority given to enforcement of drink drive and drug drive offences the committee recommends the establishment of an independent road safety commission with powers to work across the whole of government ensuring that a high priority and adequate resources are given to road safety and that all government departments and agencies give active support the government should also establish a road accident investigation branch like those in aviation rail and marine

*Copies of the Special Reports of the Indian Law Commissioners 1842* on cover and title page house committees of the whole house general committees and select committees

**Ending the Scandal of Complacency 2008** this report has been compiled so that lessons may be drawn for future referendums on 18 September 2014 the Scottish



public voted for scotland to remain part of the united kingdom the roles played by civil servants in both scotland and london in the scottish referendum last summer were subject to criticism and controversy the referendum campaign exposed two major issues first the question of how a unified civil service can serve both hm government and the scottish government and second the challenges to civil service impartiality generated by the scottish independence referendum particular concerns were raised about the scottish government s white paper scotland s future which included a description of the snp s proposed programme for government that was contingent upon their winning the 2016 scottish parliament elections this did not uphold the factual standards expected of a uk government white paper and raised questions about the use of public money for partisan purposes there was also concern that the publication of normally confidential advice by the permanent secretary to the treasury called into question the impartiality of the civil service the committee concludes that parts of the white paper should not have been included in a government publication civil servants should not be required to carry out ministers wishes if they are being asked to use public funds to promote the agenda of a political party as was evident in this case *Sessional Returns* 2012-09-14 the government s motoring agencies are undergoing reorganisation and are introducing digital services both changes have potential to bring welcome improvements the government has a mixed approach to organisational change in the agencies with different emphasis on efficiency savings restructuring and private sector involvement across the agencies it needs to do more to explain the future direction for all the motoring agencies and how it will create a more unified service the agencies could do more to recognise and respond to the needs of business users there are a number of specific areas that require action by the government and its motoring agencies the driver certificate of professional competence may not be delivering all the benefits expected of it and the government should negotiate changes at a european level the agencies need to have effective assisted digital strategies in place to help those who cannot or are unwilling to use the internet to access services the agencies need to work with the government digital service and others to address the problem of misleading copycat websites the dvla needs to do more to explain how it is required to share personal data with private parking companies and the safeguards that are in place to protect such data the dvla needs to adjust it s fees to ensure costs are covered and do more to explain it s calculations and data sharing needs to be effective if revenue collection action on safety and work by enforcement agencies are to be effective and new services need to be planned with data sharing in mind

### **HC 111 - Lessons For Civil Service Impartiality From The Scottish**

**Independence Referendum** 2015-03-23 the controversy around the government s handling of flooding last winter showed that arm s length government is confused and opaque organisational forms and names are inconsistent most public bodies answer to ministers but some are directly accountable to parliament there is no agreement on how many types of body exist there are overlaps and blurring between categories accountability arrangements and reforms so far have been ad hoc the government has reviewed non departmental public bodies but it should review all forms of arm s length government including executive agencies and non ministerial departments the government should establish a clear taxonomy of

public bodies constitutional bodies independent public interest bodies departmental sponsored bodies and executive agencies all public bodies should sit in one of the categories so that it is clear how each is to be governed and sponsored this is essential in order to clarify who is accountable for what this would promote understanding of what is expected of relationships and explain the rationale for locating functions in particular organisational forms up to date plain english statements of statuses roles and relationships are needed even if the underlying arrangements are complicated this is far from the reality in many cases particularly in the nhs with a budget of 95 6 billion nhs england is now by far the largest public body in england and its accountability should not be in any doubt but it is still evolving there is insufficient understanding across government about how arms length government should work

*HC 287 - Government Motoring Agencies - the User Perspective 2014-10-07* baa limited owns and operates seven uk airports heathrow gatwick stansted southampton glasgow edinburgh and aberdeen they handle nearly 150 million passengers a year and are a vital part of the country s transport infrastructure in the light of the office of fair trading s referral of baa to the competition commission to investigate whether baa s market position was limiting competition in the uk aviation sector the committee set up its own inquiry it particularly wanted to consider the regulatory framework the quality of service provided the size and quality of investment any consequences following the acquisition of baa by ferrovial the implications of further runway and terminal capacity how more competition could be introduced into the market the committee concludes that the drawbacks of common ownership outweigh the advantages and identifies a problem with service quality it believes that increased competition is possible and hopes the competition commission will ensure a healthy competitive airport sector for the future

1st Special Report [Session 1996-97] 1997 this report follows up our november 2014 report on child sexual exploitation in rotherham and covers two matters the role of ofsted and louise casey s inspection report on rotherham it is clear that the inspection arrangements that ofsted had in place from 2007 when it became responsible for inspecting children s services at rotherham failed to detect either the evidence or the knowledge within the council of large scale child sexual exploitation the structured inspection method used at that time to inspect local authorities children s services was designed by ofsted and did not focus on child sexual exploitation the result was a lack of intelligence and understanding in ofsted s handling of rotherham child sexual exploitation was missed as was the superficiality of rotherham s response to inspection findings and its dysfunction the committee found louise casey s report on her inspection of rotherham to be penetrating and instructive it not only confirmed the dreadful findings in the jay report but what was worse revealed that rotherham council was in denial about child sexual exploitation

**HC 110 - Who's Accountable? Relationships Between Government And Arm's-Length Bodies** 2014 the internet has become an indispensable tool for communications research and commerce but this report addresses the growing public concern at the internet s dark side the easy availability of hardcore pornography which people may find offensive the uploading by ordinary people of

film of real fights bullying or alleged rape or the setting up of websites encouraging others to follow extreme diets or self harm or even commit suicide in particular there is increasing anxiety among parents about the use of social networking sites and chatrooms for grooming and sexual predation the committee welcomes the government commissioned report by dr tanya byron on the risks posed by the internet to children and agrees that a uk council for child internet safety should be established sites which host user generated content typically photos and videos uploaded by members of the public have taken some steps to set minimum standards for that content the committee recommends that proactive review of content should be standard practice for such sites and calls for provision of high profile facilities for reporting abuse or unwelcome behaviour directly to law enforcement and support organisations there is a distinct issue about labelling of video games to indicate the nature of their content two systems currently exist side by side the industry awards its own ratings and the british board of film classification awards classifications to a small number of games which feature content unsuitable for children the dual system is confusing and bbfc should have responsibility for rating games with content appropriate for adults or teenagers

**The future of BAA** 2008-03-14 england is a litter ridden country compared to most of europe north america and japan levels of litter in england have hardly improved in the past 12 years and the best estimates are that litter costs the taxpayer between 717 and 850 million a year to clear up change is needed there has been a 20 increase in fast food litter in the last year the government should bring forward legislation requiring all shops restaurants and retail food outlets to keep the perimeters of their premises free from litter responsible businesses are already doing this in addition the fast food industry should introduce on pack information on all branded take away and fast food packaging to remind consumers to dispose of litter responsibly the most frequently littered items are chewing gum and smokers materials chewing gum and staining are difficult and costly to remove this was a matter of considerable concern upon which the committee deliberated at length levels of fly tipping increased by 20 in the last year there were 852 000 reported incidents but only 2 000 convictions in the courts the government should introduce a fixed penalty notice for fly tipping for household items the bulk of the incidents and the industry must introduce a scheme to take away unwanted household appliances and furniture when replacements are delivered in the end it is individuals who litter and fly tip their unwanted goods and it is this behaviour which needs to change the committee support a variety of behaviour changing activities and campaigns to prevent littering

**HC 1114 - Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham: Ofsted and Further Government Issues** 2015-03-17 this book presents the concept of regulatory crisis reframing practical and theoretical questions about how disasters and crises challenge regulators and regulation

*5th Special Report [Session 1994-95]* 1995 the balance of power between central and local government matters because it affects the responsibility and accountability for delivery of services and improvements to local people and communities democracy is strengthened where local people understand what local government is responsible for in terms of both policy and resources where they

can hold to account local government for its performance and where crucially they believe that local government can make a real difference local authorities should have the freedom to shape the development of their communities and the scope to unlock the full potential of local innovation yet the predominant trend particularly since the second world war has been for central government to increase its powers and responsibilities at the expense of local government this report looks at the current role of local government assessing where it could be more proactive in making best use of existing structures and where change is required elsewhere by central government and its agencies and by parliament to increase the scope for autonomous local government activity it considers the role of central government and the advantages to be gained at both the local and the national levels from adopting a minimalist as opposed to a maximalist role in relation to local government advocating further cultural change within central government to facilitate a decentralised balance of power structure the committee also addresses the pressing need for reform of local government financial arrangements with a view to enabling local government to raise more of its own money

**Harmful Content on the Internet and in Video Games** 2008 in its report of last year on the communities and local government s departmental annual report 2007 hc 170 session 2007 08 isbn 9780215037978 the committee commented on the particular nature of the department s work on its unusual reliance for the achievement of the goals government has set it on a plethora of other departments agencies non departmental bodies local authorities and other stakeholders on the long devolved delivery chains by which those goals therefore have to be delivered and on the skills of influence brokering and negotiation which are required to achieve them in this report the committee assesses the progress made since last the most recent cabinet office capability review concludes that there has been a positive direction of travel for clg in that period but the committee concludes that there is still some way to go before clg can be said to be performing at the highest achievable level of effectiveness the department s overall performance against its public service agreement targets is likewise moving in the right direction but still short of full effectiveness achievement of efficiency targets is applauded finally the report considers examples of particular policies which highlight some of the department s strengths and weaknesses and follow up some issues in earlier inquiries these issues include eco towns the decent homes programme home information packs fire service response times firebuy the firecontrol programme the report also considers the department s response to the serious flooding of summer 2007 and to the reviews which followed and the mismanagement of european regional development fund monies

**HC 607 - Litter and Fly-Tipping in England** 2015-03-14 this is the committee s first major inquiry on prisons planning and policies in this parliament and it has provided an opportunity to consider the impact of the government s programme of reforms and efficiency savings across the prison estate these policies have been implemented alongside the creation of working prisons and resettlement prisons designed to improve the effectiveness of the prison estate in increasing employability and reducing re offending as well as the tightening of operational policies on earned privileges and temporary release in order to improve their public credibility they have also come at a time when the total prison population

has returned to very high levels the committee expresses concern that despite the government's efforts to supply sufficient prison places to meet demand the proportion of prisons that are overcrowded is growing and the proportion of prisoners held in crowded conditions remains at almost a quarter with consequent effects on the ability to maintain constructive regimes the committee welcomes the reduction which has taken place in the cost of a prison place although the committee notes that it remains high and is unlikely to fall significantly while the pressures on estate capacity remain at current levels

**Regulatory Crisis** 2017-05-11 this year's inquiry into the work of monitor concludes that the model of care provided by the health and care system is not changing quickly enough with the result that pressures continue to build threatening the financial stability of individual providers and therefore the quality of care provided the pressures are likely to be particularly marked in the acute sector as plans are prepared and implemented to achieve the resource transfer required by the introduction of the better care fund from april 2015 continuing this theme the committee argues that as the nhs financial situation tightens the challenge for monitor in supporting trusts in financial difficulty is likely to increase the mps emphasise the importance of addressing pressures within individual providers in the context of the local health economy the requirement for major change in the care model can only be delivered if individual providers and monitor as their regulator look beyond preserving existing structures and address the need to develop different structures to meet changing needs the committee also expresses concern that monitor has not done enough to reform the system of tariff payments for providers arguing that the current tariff arrangements often create perverse incentives for providers and inhibit necessary service change it recommends that monitor and nhs england should initiate a formal joint process for a prioritised review of the nhs tariff arrangements with the objective of identifying and eliminating perverse incentives and introducing new tariff structures which incentivise necessary service change

*The Balance of Power* 2009-05 sophie scholten describes the development of carrier sanctions regimes in the netherlands and the united kingdom from the 1980s and assesses the effects of carrier sanctions policies on relationships between the actors involved immigration authorities private carriers and passengers

Nineteenth Report of Session 2012-13 2012-11-16 the departmental report published as cm 7392 isbn 9780101739221

**Communities and Local Government's Departmental Annual Report 2008**

2009 the liaison committee having considered the proposals of the inside the commons documentary approved by the administration committee and house of commons commission in june 2013 commends the house motion that notwithstanding the practice of the house a select committee may with the unanimous consent of all its members permit the filming of private deliberative meetings for the purposes of the documentary which was approved by the house of commons commission on 15 june 2013

**Documents on Disarmament** 1978 the communities and local government committee note that the quality of domestic electrical work has improved since some of it was brought within building control eight years ago but much more

needs to be done to protect people in their homes the main mechanism for checking electrical work covered by part p of the building regulations is satisfactory is certification by a qualified supervisor operating under a government approved competent persons scheme as long as the qualified supervisor meets competence standards the person carrying out the work does not necessarily have to be a qualified electrician the report calls for competence requirements to be rolled out within five years for all those actually doing electrical work to which part p applies in the interim it is recommended that there be a limit on the number of notifications that a single qualified supervisor can authorise in a year in order to ensure that they devote enough time to checking each job the government should aim to double public awareness of part p within two years and aim for an awareness level similar to that of gas safe within five years 45 additionally the report calls for more proactive enforcement against those who breach part p

**HC 309 - Prisons: Planning and Policies** 2015-03-18 drawing upon a wide range of interviews with many of the key actors andrew dorman examines how defence policy was formulated and implemented during the premiership of margaret thatcher this period witnessed major transformations in international and domestic politics with defence emerging from its traditional postwar position of relative insignificance to become one of the key issues at the 1983 and 1987 general elections dorman provides a new understanding of policymaking by analysing defence policy in terms of three constituent parts declaratory policy military strategy and procurement policy

*3rd Special Report [Session 1991-92]* 1992 the committee's proposal of the introduction of an hour long debating slot in westminster hall in place of one of the current half hour slots is intended to provide a further timing option when applying for a debate and enable the participation of a larger number of members the committee also recommends that the monday e petition debates and thursday select committee and backbench business sittings be swapped to avoid the current clash of backbench business on a thursday between the main chamber and westminster hall the trial of allocation of one 90 minute debate slot by the backbench business committee has come to an end the committee has also recommended the end of the use of adjournment motions and their replacement with general debate motions this change which mirrors the change already made for equivalent debates in the main chamber is designed to aid public understanding of house procedures finally the committee has proposed some technical changes that the chairman of ways and means have overall responsibility for all sittings in westminster hall that the chair have the power to suspend a sitting and report disorderly conduct to the house and that unused provisions of the standing order governing business in westminster hall be repealed

**Hearings, Reports and Prints of the Senate Committee on Government Operations** 1974 concrete progress deals with the technology that made concrete the most widely used building material in the world in the course of the past hundred years and the most indispensable for the global socio economic development in the new millennium it offers an insight into many people's dedicated exploratory concrete research and into strategic planning and management of research and its transfer to engineering practice this book is introduced by retrospectively highlighting the international history of concrete

technology and uses

**House of Commons - Health Committee: 2013 Accountability Hearing with Monitor - HC 841** 2014-03-26  
in 1966 the uk concluded an agreement with the united states giving it permission to use the british indian ocean territory including the island of diego garcia for defence purposes for an initial period of 50 years unless the uk or the us takes steps to terminate the agreement it will automatically be extended in 2016 for a further twenty years the disclosure in 2008 that the us had contrary to previous statements by the fco used facilities at diego garcia in the course of rendition the practice of sending a foreign criminal or terrorist suspect covertly to be interrogated in a country with less rigorous regulations for the humane treatment of prisoners since 2001 dented public confidence in the uk s ability to exercise control over its sovereign territory if the uk allows the 1966 agreement to be extended beyond 2016 the text should be revised it should specify that any extraordinary use of the us base or facilities requires prior approval from the uk government and it should state explicitly that the british indian ocean territory should not be used for rendition unless authority has first been granted by the uk government on a case by case basis

**The Privatisation of Immigration Control through Carrier Sanctions**

2015-08-20

DIUS's Departmental Report 2008 2009

House of Commons - Filming of Private Deliberative Meetings - HC 1203

2014-03-31

**Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency to the ... Session of the ... Congress of the United States** 1980

**Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration Concerning the Policy of "apartheid" of the Republic of South Africa** 1965

*National Library of Medicine Current Catalog* 1971

*House of Commons - Communities and Local Government Committee: Building Regulations Certification of Domestic Electrical Work - HC 906* 2014-03-06

**Defence Under Thatcher** 2002-03-07

**HC 236 - Business In Westminster Hall** 2014

**Concrete Progress** 1997

**HC 377 - The Use of Diego Garcia by the United States** 2014-06-19

**2nd Special Report [Session 1991-92]** 1992

**Report** 1894

*2nd Special Report [Session 1993-94]* 1994

**1st Special Report [Session 1992-93]** 1993

*Biennial Report* 1872

*Improving Congressional Control Over the Budget* 1973

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