

# HOT ISSUES

Materials, Engineering &  
Manufacturing Policy Newsletter  
Hot Issues

Issue 20: January 2006

Dear Reader,

Welcome to the latest edition of our Hot Issues Newsletter.

We start this edition by wishing you all a happy new year. In response to some useful comments from readers we have re-arranged the order of the contact list to reflect our work areas, you will also see that Gerry Miles continues as Director for Materials, Engineering & Manufacturing Policy.



Included in this edition are the Emissions Trading Scheme, Energy Review, REACH and the new Waste Framework Directive. We are just about to embark on a review of this newsletter, e.g. content, usefulness etc. Any comments or new subject ideas can be sent to [tony.mills@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:tony.mills@dti.gsi.gov.uk) who would be happy to take these on board.

Should you wish to discuss issues affecting your sector please feel free to contact us. Your first port of call to arrange a meeting should be your relationship manager. Contact details are included in the newsletter should you need them.

**Influence and Impact Team**  
**Materials, Engineering and Manufacturing Policy**

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## Hot Issues

### Current Energy Issues (Price & Supply)

The Government recognises that many parts of UK industry have recently experienced significant energy price increases, and that our large industrial customers are most exposed. The Government understands that energy prices are linked to the competitiveness of industry, and of course takes very seriously the potential loss of jobs and investment.

Ministers and officials are determined to do what we can to mitigate the effect of these rises on affected consumers. Through the Gas Price Working Group, and the Demand Side Working Group, we have brought representatives of large industrial customers (CBI, CIA, EEF, and EIUG) together with OFGEM and the National Grid, to urgently examine the workings of the gas market and develop ideas for improving its operation in the light of experience this winter. The groups have also been looking at the level of demand side response that has been shown and could be expected, and the emergency arrangements that might be needed in the unlikely event of market mechanisms being unable to balance supply and demand.

Many of these actions, and more detailed information on what Government has been doing is available on the DTI website (The link can be found at the end of this entry)

National Grid has not experienced any problems balancing supply and demand this winter, even during the cold periods in November and the end of December. We are not expecting forcible interruptions of firm industrial supply contracts to occur this winter on present projections.

The UK'S long-range gas storage facility can deliver up to 10% of UK daily gas demand for a significant time period. For example, if National Grid started to take gas from these facilities from today (31 January) at maximum output, they could maintain this flow and continue to provide us with such additional capacity every day up until the 21 March. Looking ahead to the remainder of the winter, this projection is reassuring: basically, it's almost certain long-range storage gas won't run out before the end of the winter. In addition the UK has medium and short-range gas storage it can call upon for peak demand days. Levels of medium and short-range gas are healthy for this stage of the winter.

Although we are not expecting emergencies, it is always prudent to plan for such a situation. Indeed such plans have been in place for many years, further details of which are available on the DTI website. Resilience planning is always a sensible precaution for individual companies as well as the Government. A distribution fault, or indeed a localized incident like a digger accidentally damaging a gas feed pipe, are all more realistic

Scenarios than a national gas emergency. We would always encourage all plants to ensure they have considered every possibility in their resilience plans.

As you may have seen, many European countries are presently experiencing significant difficulties balancing their gas supply and demand, which in many cases is resulting in forcible interruptions, with Turkey and Poland having stopped gas flows to some of their large industrial users. This situation is presently having no impact on the UK's supply. The North Sea provides

Around 70% of our daily winter gas requirements; we import no gas from Russia. The supply routes to bring imported gas to the UK are diverse, so we are not heavily exposed to single pipeline interruptions, unlike some other countries.

- **Website:**
- [http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/domestic\\_markets/security\\_of\\_supply/index.shtml](http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/domestic_markets/security_of_supply/index.shtml)
- **Contact:** [Timothy.cullen@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Timothy.cullen@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

## Energy Review – Opens up to consultation

The future of UK energy policy has been opened up to public debate.

On 23 January the Secretary of State and the Minister for Energy launched the consultation document "Our Energy Challenge: securing clean affordable energy for the long term"

Speaking at the launch event for the three month consultation on the Energy Review, Trade Secretary Alan Johnson explained that the time for action on energy and climate change was now.

The consultation has a broad scope and considers all aspects of the energy system including both energy supply and demand. It sets out the energy challenges we are currently facing, and invites responses to the evidence presented and to what should be done to secure clean, affordable energy for the long term.

The Government is keen to stimulate a wide ranging and informed debate on energy policy issues both over the 12 week consultation period and beyond.

If you were responding direct to the consultation it would be beneficial if you could copy your replies into your MEMP Relationship Manager

**Full and summary versions of the consultation document are  
Published at:** <http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review>

**Consultation closes: 14 April 2006**

**Email:** [EnergyReviewconsultation@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:EnergyReviewconsultation@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

## Emissions Trading Scheme

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) is a community-wide scheme established for trading allowances to cover the emissions of greenhouse gases from permitted installations. Along with a number of other sectors, steel production is captured by the scheme, as are any combustion plants that have an aggregated thermal input of over 20MW.

The European Commission published further guidance on the Scheme for Phase 2 on 9 January 2006. As with all other Member States, the UK is looking closely at the Guidance as part of the process of developing its second phase National Allocation Plan. The key theme of the Guidance is that the Commission believe increased harmonisation across EU Member States would be desirable.

There will be the opportunity for industry to feed in data and views on the decision making process in the coming months. We will flag up these requests for input to you as and when they appear.

- **EU Commission Guidance:**

<http://www.europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/06/9&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

- **Contact:** [Keith.avis@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Keith.avis@dti.gsi.gov.uk) or [georgiana.glaysheer@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:georgiana.glaysheer@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

**Thematic Strategy on Natural Resources; and the Waste Thematic Strategy and proposed new Waste Framework Directive**

On 21 December, the European Commission published both the Thematic Strategy on Natural Resources and the Waste Thematic Strategy, together with its proposal for the new Waste Framework Directive under that strategy.

Following much lobbying on our part, and that of others, it is good to see that the Waste Strategy addresses the vexed question of the definition of waste. While there are no immediate solutions, the proposals should go a long way towards addressing industry concerns in this area.

Annex I of the strategy discusses the definition of waste issue, and this is addressed by Article 3 of the Directive, which allows the possibility of 'clarifying' when waste ceases to be waste, and by Articles 5 and 6 which contain a **revised definition of recovery based on the substitution of resources in the economy as opposed to in the specific plant.** It also allows for clarification of the classification of certain waste operations as recovery or disposal via a comitology process.

The first document 'Communication Com (2005)' is the strategy.  
The third document listed 'Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on Waste Com (2005)' is the proposed Waste Framework Directive.

The waste strategy is part of a wider European programme, and in particular fits into the Thematic Strategy on Natural Resources, which was published on the same day.

**Press Release:**

<http://www.europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/1673&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>

**The strategy Web site:**

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/strategy.htm>

**Press Release:**

<http://www.europa.eu.int/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/05/1674>

## EU Chemicals (REACH)

The policy aims to cover both "new" and "existing" substances. All chemicals produced or imported into the EU in quantities above 1 tonne per year would be registered in a central database. Chemicals deemed to be of most concern would need an authorization. This would require industry to gain specific permission for particular uses, which have been demonstrated to be safe. Other uses would be prohibited.

The new regime will also create a European Chemicals Agency and amend current legislation in view of the new proposed Regulation.

At the Competitiveness Council on 13 December 2005, Member States achieved political agreement on REACH, the new chemicals regulation. It paves the way for the Council and the European Parliament to deliver a final joint agreement later this year. Details of the agreement can be accessed from the web link below.

Industry input into the next stage of the process is still very much welcome, and we continue to work with the Metal industry REACH group to ensure views from the sector are adequately represented

- **Websites:**
- <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/chemicals/eufuture.htm>
- **Contact:** [necs@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:necs@defra.gsi.gov.uk).
- **Contact:** [Keith.avis@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Keith.avis@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

### **2012 Business Summit: building a lasting economic legacy for the entire country**

A high profile summit was held on 24<sup>th</sup> January to inform businesses nationwide how they can benefit from the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.

Business in every sector from construction, engineering and manufacturing to creative, merchandising and retail will be among those which stand to benefit.

Blue chip companies will be offered the opportunity to become a partner of the 2012 Games benefiting from a boost of profile and association with the Olympic brand. Most

of the opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises are likely to come from the supply chains that will surround the major contracts.

Contracts for London 2012 will be awarded by both the Olympic Delivery Authority (ODA) and the London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games (LOCOG).

The ODA will let the majority of the contracts for the infrastructure, transport and construction of the Olympic Park.

The LOCOG will let most contracts for services to deliver and stage the games.

In addition, the London Development Agency (LDA) will let contracts enabling work such as demolition, remediation and bulk earthworks.

**Single point of information for businesses on the London 2012 Website:**  
[www.london2012.com/business](http://www.london2012.com/business)

## Other Issues

### **Environmental Reporting – Launch of Key Performance Indicators**

Defra have launched the Environmental Key Performance Indicators – Reporting Guidelines for UK Business.

The revised version of the 'Environmental Key Performance Indicators – Reporting Guidelines for UK Business' has been developed following a detailed consultation. They place no new mandatory requirements on companies, and they have been designed, as far as possible, to be compatible with other reporting guidelines and frameworks.

The Guidelines enable companies to report on their environmental performance using Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). They set out 22 KPIs, and explain how to tackle environmental impacts in the supply chain and products. They also define which KPIs are most relevant to which business sectors

**The Guidelines can be downloaded from the Defra Website at:**

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/business/index.htm>.

## Cutting Red Tape

Trade and Industry Secretary Alan Johnson has published details of DTI's developing simplification plan and set out how the Department will deliver over £1 billion of regulatory savings by 2010. The plan will help deliver a new 25% target for reducing administrative burdens as announced by the Prime Minister at the CBI conference on 29 November 2005.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry called on businesses, large and small, to work with DTI in developing simplification proposals as well as submitting their ideas for cutting red tape.

**Businesses can view the full draft plan and submit views on how DTI can further simplify its regulations through the DTI Website:**

<http://www.dti.gov.uk/simplify> **or** email direct to: [simplify@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:simplify@dti.gsi.gov.uk).

## Defra Lifts £86M Business Burden

Defra has published its plans to simplify regulations and reduce their cost on business.

Lifting the Burden - Defra's initial simplification Plan, identifies ways of cutting bureaucracy and invites suggestions from stakeholders to streamline the Department's regulations.

Defra's initial simplification plan, sets out 64 initiatives. Of these, eighteen have so far been costed and £86m of annual savings to business have been identified. As other measures are developed, Defra will carry out further cost/benefit analysis and expect to identify further savings.

**Industry is invited to submit proposals for simplification and further details on this can be found at:** [www.betterregulation.gov.uk](http://www.betterregulation.gov.uk)

**Lifting the Burden is available online at:**  
[www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/regulat/regulat.asp](http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/regulat/regulat.asp)

## EU Better Regulation

2005 was the year that EU better regulation finally came of age. The European Commission made it a key priority in the drive for growth and jobs. The UK Presidency helped it shoot up the agenda. All key EU proposals must now have an impact assessment, with a robust test of competitiveness-impacts. Sixty-eight proposals were withdrawn, and a three-year simplification plan announced. At the end of the year, the UK Presidency brokered a strong forward programme on better regulation agreed by all 25 Member States at the Competitiveness Council, and also chaired an agreement on impact assessment methodology so Parliament and Council can assess impacts of significant amendments. Political agreement on the REACH directive helped save business at least £6bill pounds (10.6 bill EURO) – and potentially a further £500 mill (720 mill EURO) if confirmed by the European Parliament and Commission. So where next? 2006 must be the year of delivery. It's time to make sure the EU lives up to its commitments on better regulation, and to identify clear outcomes. Business can help by referring to better regulation in lobbying; ask for impact assessment; clamour for consultation; propose alternatives to legislation. In DTI we continue to work behind the scenes with future presidencies to ensure the 2005 drive for better regulation is sustained and embedded as a mainstay of EU policy-making.

**Contact:** Clelia Uhart with your questions on EU better regulation (020 7215 6509 or [clelia.uhart@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:clelia.uhart@dti.gsi.gov.uk)).

### **Implementation of the EU Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE Directive)**

The DTI announced in December that the Energy Minister, Malcolm Wicks had instigated an immediate review of proposals for implementing the WEEE directive in the UK.

This decision reflects the continuing concerns expressed by business and stakeholders. It also reflects the Government's commitment to implementing the Directive in the UK in a way which maximises the environmental benefits associated with the Directive and minimises the costs to business. The review will be undertaken by a cross Departmental team and will be followed by a full consultation exercise in the Spring before we proceed to transpose the main provisions of the Directive into UK law.

- **Website :** <http://www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/weee/index.htm>

### **Climate Change Programme Review**

The UK Climate Change Programme, which was published in 2000, set out the Government's strategic approach to the challenge of climate change. It focused on practical action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through to 2010 and included a framework of policies and measures to reduce emissions across all sectors of the economy.

The Government launched a review of the Climate Change Programme in September 2004. We will update recipients of Hot Issues when the review is published.

- **Website:** [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk)
- **Hotlinks:**  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/index.htm>
- **Contact:** [keith.avis@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:keith.avis@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

### **European Commission proposals for an eco-design for Energy-using Products (EuP) framework Directive**

The European Commission adopted a proposal for a framework Directive on the eco-design of energy-using products, such as electrical and electronic devices or heating equipment, on 1 August 2003. The proposal does not introduce directly binding requirements for specific products, but does define conditions and criteria for setting requirements regarding environmentally relevant product characteristics (such as energy consumption).

The EuP proposals were presented to a meeting of the EC Energy Council Working Group in September 2003 and were discussed by Ministers at the full meeting of the Energy Council on 15 December 2003. Political agreement on a text was agreed at a meeting of the Energy Council at the end of June 2004.

At the same time however, MEPs in the Environment Committee of the European Parliament had been considering their Report on the Commission's text and came up with just under 350 amendments to the original text. A plenary discussion of the Directive took place in May 2004, where the list of amendments was reduced but it was too late for a final text to be agreed with the Energy Council and adopted before the then-current European Parliament was dissolved.

The new Parliament began its second reading of the proposals in early 2005 and agreement on a compromise text (Following discussions with the Luxembourg Presidency and the European Commission) was achieved in June. A final text was adopted on 6 July 2005.

Discussions on a potential list of initial priority products or product categories began in the Autumn, with the Commission having a commitment –by 2007 - to establish a three-year work plan outlining its priorities. These priorities must be discussed and agreed with stakeholders within a Consultative Forum. In the interim, the Commission will bring forward proposals for implementing measures that will help the EU meet priorities identified by its Climate Change Programme.

At the same time, Defra need to transpose the requirements of the framework into UK legislation. The Target date for this is August 2007, so a public consultation exercise will be undertaken later this year.

- **Website:** [http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/eco\\_design/index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/eco_design/index.htm)
- <http://www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/EUP.htm>
- **Contact:** [Steven.Andrews@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Steven.Andrews@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

## EU Integrated Product Policy

As reported in previous issues, the European Commission adopted a Communication on Integrated Product Policy (IPP) on 18 June 2003 that outlined its strategy for reducing the environmental impact caused by products. IPP represents a new approach and puts emphasis on three dimensions:

- Life-cycle thinking - when pollution reduction measures are identified, consideration is given to the whole of a product's life-cycle from cradle to grave;
- Flexible - as to the type of policy measure to be used, working with the market where possible;
- Full stakeholder involvement

The Environment Council reached its formal conclusions on the Commission Communication in October 2003 and the European Parliament produced a Draft Report on 1 March 2004, which is still under consideration.

The Commission has now also established a formal Network with Member States and is holding regular meetings. The purpose of these meetings is to monitor and promote the implementation of the Commission's Communication on IPP. It is also a forum for the Commission to report to Member States and stakeholders on its IPP related activities and for the Member States and stakeholders to report back to the Commission.

Four meetings of this group have now been held, with the most recent taking place in Brussels on 23rd November 2005.

- **Website:**
- <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/ipp/ippcommunication.htm>
- <http://www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/IPP.htm>
- **Contact:** Steven Andrews@dti.gsi.gov.uk

## Technology Strategy

The business- led Technology Strategy Board, chaired by Graham Spittle of IBM, and published its first Annual Report on 24 November 2005, outlining the progress made on developing a national technology strategy in its first year. Alongside this Report, the

Technology Strategy Board published a "call to Action", setting out the objectives of the strategy and inviting input from the business community. In particular, the Call to Action outlined future strategies for seven key technology areas to be developed into coherent, costed strategies for the next 3-5 years by April 2006.

**Further information on the Technology Strategy and the two publications contact:**  
<http://www.dti.gov.uk/technologystrategy/tscomposition.html>

## EU Battery Directive

The European Parliament completed its Second Reading on 13 December 2005 and voted to maintain a number of key provisions in the Council's Common Position, including collection targets for portable batteries and the limited scope of the partial ban on nickel-cadmium, both of which were of key importance to the UK. This is a good outcome for the UK and is likely to lead to early agreement at conciliation, expected to begin March/May.

- **Website:**  
[www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/ep/batteries.htm](http://www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/ep/batteries.htm)
- **Contact:** [paul.creary@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:paul.creary@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

## Waste Incineration Directive

From 28 December 2005 all businesses that produce waste oils should be aware that the environment standards for using waste oils as fuel are being tightened to reduce harmful emissions. It is unlikely that current users of waste oils will be able to meet the more stringent standards so the market will change which could result in producers needing to pay more to get rid of it.

All businesses have a duty of care to make sure that the waste it produces is properly stored, and described correctly so that it can be handled safely and disposed of in the appropriate way. Tipping oil down a drain or burning it at an uncontrolled site are both offences and could lead to fines of £20,000 or more.

**For more information visit Website:**  
[www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/44421/444663/1135130/?version=17lang=e](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/44421/444663/1135130/?version=17lang=e)

## Consultation on a Draft Second Edition of IPPC SG2 for the Glass Making Sector

Defra invites comments **by 8 February 2006** on revised guidance on the best available techniques for minimising pollution from the Glassmaking sector – SG2.

This is the final consultation on the forth of the so-called '2-year reviews' of all the Sector Guidance (SG) notes for the local authority IPPC regime. The 2-year review programme is to reinforce the guidance on non-air matters, which were given limited coverage in the original published notes. It should be noted that this review of the guidance did not examine the air emission limits.

**For more information visit Website:**

[www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/sg2-glassmaking/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/sg2-glassmaking/index.htm)

## Consultation of the European Commission's Marine Strategy Package

The European Commission has proposed an ambitious strategy to protect more effectively the marine environment across Europe. The Thematic Strategy on the Protection and conservation of the Marine Environment aims to achieve good environment status of the EU's marine waters by 2012 and to protect the resources base upon which marine-related economic and social activities depend.

**For more information visit Website:**

[www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/ec-marinestrategy/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/ec-marinestrategy/index.htm)

**European Commission Website:**

[www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/marine.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/water/marine.htm)

## **Marine: UK Marine Policy**

The Government 's vision for the marine environment is for a clean healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas. To help deliver this vision Defra are preparing a Marine Bill.

It will put in place a better system for delivering sustainable development of the marine and coastal environment. This will address both the use and protection of our marine resources.

The draft Marine Bill will be published in 2006, by November at the latest and will be subject to a public consultation.

### **For more information visit Website:**

[www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/marine/uk/policy/marine-bill/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/marine/uk/policy/marine-bill/index.htm)

## **BREW (Business Resource Efficiency & Waste Programme**

Funding for BREW announced.

Overall funding for the second and third years of the programme will be £95 million for 2006/7 and £146 million for 2007/8. This represents a significant increase on the first year, and will allow for continued expansion of the programme.

The allocation of funds to the various programmes for next year was agreed by ministers in December.

### **Details can be found at:**

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/brew/future.htm>

# Industry Support

## Manufacturing Forum

The role of the Forum is to ensure the effective implementation and evolution of the Government's [Manufacturing Strategy](#), published in 2002 and reviewed in 2004). The Forum brings together Government, industry, trade unions, Regional Development Agencies, academia, and other stakeholders to support manufacturing. It is currently reviewing the Manufacturing Action Plan, which details all of the actions in place across Government to support manufacturing.

The Forum also engages actively in areas where the increased participation of business, unions, and other stakeholders can make a significant impact. The main focus of the first year of the Forum has been in three main areas:

### **Skills**

The Forum puts its weight behind a bid for an employer-led Manufacturing Skills Academy jointly developed by the Forum and the Sector Skills Council For Science, Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies Alliance (SEMTEA). This bid was successful and an industry led project team was appointed to develop the business plan for a Manufacturing Skills Academy between January and June 2006. The Intention is to launch an Academy in September 2006.

### **Public Procurement**

The Forum's sub-group on public procurement is reviewing the Government's procurement agenda to examine how it can deliver benefits for UK manufacturing. It has commissioned a research project into the use of social clauses in procurement contracts – these are typically clauses that aim to achieve wider benefits such as skills and training, and environmental standards. The research report will make an assessment of how and where social clauses might help UK manufacturing, and gather a range of examples drawn from real life. It will also include guidance on good practice for procurers, as well as guidance for suppliers on responding to social clauses.

### **Image of Manufacturing**

The Forum's sub-group on the image of manufacturing is been looking at how we can develop key messages and communication routes to improve the perception of modern manufacturing amongst key audiences. It has jointly funded a research project carried out by the Institute for Manufacturing on defining High Value Manufacturing.

The project has developed a profile of manufacturing showing that it is much more than simply production - the turning of raw materials into a finished product. Instead,

successful manufacturing is now more likely to include many functions – from research, design and development, to branding and marketing, and through to service and after-sales service. The Group is looking at the potential to building on this work to develop a national communications campaign.

- **Website:** <http://www.dti.gov.uk/manufacturingforum/index.htm>
- **Contact:** [stuart.barthropp@dti.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:stuart.barthropp@dti.gsi.gov.uk)

## MANUFACTURING ADVISORY SERVICE (MAS)

The Manufacturing Advisory Service (MAS) continues to generate a successful working relationship with its clients. Since its launch in April 2002 it has created an added value of over £188 million for the manufacturing industry.

By providing access to free hands-on advice and assistance from professional experts, MAS has become the major source of support to Britain's manufacturers, helping them to improve their productivity and achieve a vital competitive edge through adopting global best practice in manufacturing.

To obtain further information you can either access the national MAS website at [www.mas.dti.gov.uk](http://www.mas.dti.gov.uk) or contact your local Regional Centre by ringing the MAS helpline at 0845 658 9600.

- **Website:** [www.mas.dti.gov.uk](http://www.mas.dti.gov.uk)
- **Contact:** MAS helpline at 0845 658 9600.

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