
2. The consultation document invited responses to be made on six key areas of energy policy: meeting carbon goals, reliable energy supplies, nuclear new build, low carbon technologies, fuel poverty and international action.

3. There were over 5,300 written responses from individuals, businesses, academics, non-governmental organisations and other organisations.

4. Key message from these responses included:
   • strong support for further efforts on energy saving and efficiency across all sectors including households, transport, and business;
   • on electricity generation, widespread support for renewables and also for coal, particularly through clean coal technology;
   • no consensus on nuclear new build. Most individuals (including some participating in campaigns) were opposed, with the management of radioactive waste the most frequently cited concern. But many respondents were in favour of the UK maintaining its current level of nuclear capacity;
   • concern about the risks of energy from increased dependence on imported fuels.

5. All the responses to the consultation are available on the DTI website at: http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review/consultation-submissions/page27883.html
6. In drawing up its proposals, the Government has attempted to address key concerns and issues raised in the consultation. Each response was read and logged. To help with the analysis of the key messages, and to produce a summary of the responses, we appointed AEA Technology Environment through a competitive tender. The summary of consultation responses includes a breakdown of the views expressed by individuals, those responding to campaigns, and businesses, energy operators, local government etc. The summary is available on the DTI website at: http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/review

Stakeholder and public engagement

7. Over the consultation period the Energy Minister and the Review team were involved in around 400 Review-specific activities, involving at least 1,000 stakeholders. This included the organisation of a programme of stakeholder seminars across the country and a series of round table discussions between key stakeholders and the Minister. Each event took a different energy topic as the focus, but stakeholders also had the opportunity to comment on the Energy Review more broadly.

8. Invitees included representatives from unions; energy providers; energy generators; industry associations; network operators; non-governmental organisations with an interest in energy, environment, or fuel poverty issues; regulatory bodies; official advisory bodies to the Government; national, devolved, regional and local Government and Government Agencies; think tanks and academia.
9. Reports from the seminars can be found on the DTI website.

10. On public information and engagement, action was taken through a range of national and local media to stimulate public debate on the Energy Review. Over the 12 week consultation period the Minister and the Secretary of State took part in 88 media activities specific to the Review. This included interviews with national newspapers and on television; participation in local radio shows and phone-ins; and articles in local newspapers and specialist magazines.

11. We produced an introductory booklet describing the challenges that the Review is facing in accessible language, which was distributed through community organisations across the country. The Review website also provided a five minute summary video and a fact sheet providing basic information on the different sources of energy used in the UK. Finally people were able to submit their responses to the consultation in a variety of ways – online, via email or in writing.