

Annex 1

Quality of data systems used

Section A1.1

Quality of data systems used for BERR's DSOs

- A.1** Chapter 2, the 'Performance report' sets out the indicator assessments for BERR's DSOs and the CSR07 PSAs for which BERR led delivery. This annex contains information on the quality of the data systems used to measure the indicators, for example the methodology used to collect the data and the reliability of the results obtained. In the interests of brevity, where this information is available elsewhere, we have provided links to the source documents. Where performance is measured using ONS data we do not provide further information on data quality, since the term 'national statistic' is only applied to data that the ONS believe to be sufficiently reliable.
- A.2** Statements of data quality for the SR04 PSAs can be found with the relevant PSA in annex 2.

DSO 1: Promote the creation and growth of business and a strong enterprise economy across all regions

Indicator 1.1: Stakeholder perceptions of BERR's understanding of, influence over and performance in improving the business and enterprise environment

The survey of BERR customers in a range of business areas has been undertaken annually, since 2003, by nationally recognised surveying organisations and provides a robust record of business opinion. The survey is currently based on 152 interviews of key companies and trade associations.

Indicator 1.2: Delivery of RDA outcomes taken from new sponsorship framework

The PricewaterhouseCoopers report¹⁸⁰ (March 2009) on the Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) used 277 evaluations which were robust and consistent with the Government's impact evaluation framework¹⁸¹.

Indicator 1.3: RDA organisational capability – to be drawn from Independent Performance Assessment (IPA) or successor

The PricewaterhouseCoopers report (March 2009) on the RDAs used 277 evaluations which were robust and consistent with the Government's impact evaluation framework.

¹⁸⁰ For further information about the PwC report see: www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/regional/regional-dev-agencies/Regional%20Development%20Agency%20Impact%20Evaluation/page50725.html

¹⁸¹ *Evaluating the Impact of England's Regional Development Agencies* (DTI, 2006): www.berr.gov.uk/files/file21900.pdf

Indicator 1.4: Delivery of publicly-funded business support simplification

Progress will be monitored via the BSSP Governance processes e.g. Regional Transitional Management Boards and the Transition Management Board. Assessment of the indicator will commence in 2009 in line with the Benefits Realisation Plan.

Indicator 1.5: Delivery of UKTI's CSR07 performance management framework

Raw data is obtained from UK Trade & Investment's Customer Relationship Management System, and forwarded to an independent market research company. From the data, a large sample (approximately 4,000 companies) is randomly selected for interview through UKTI's Performance and Impact Monitoring Survey (PIMS)¹⁸², a central monitoring survey of the users of UKTI's business services. Revenue figures are obtained from the MENTOR system (UKTI's financial system) which is audited yearly by the NAO. The UK Reputation Measurement Survey will measure the change in UK reputation against the benchmark survey of 2008¹⁸³. This work will be carried out by an independent market research company. Further information is available in *UKTI Annual Report and Accounts 2008-09*¹⁸⁴.

DSO 2: Ensure that all government departments and agencies deliver better regulation for the private, public and third sectors**Indicator 2.1: Administrative burdens reduction across 19 government departments, consisting of a 25% reduction for the majority of departments by 2010. Includes BERR target to deliver 25% reduction in measured admin burdens by 2010**

Government departments commissioned independent consultants to establish the administrative burdens baseline in an extensive measurement exercise conducted between September 2005 and May 2006. Data was gathered in over 8,500 interviews with businesses and over 200 expert panels of business representatives. The final baseline figure was calculated using the internationally recognised Standard Cost Model¹⁸⁵.

Changes against the administrative burden baseline are calculated by departmental economists using the Standard Cost Model and published in Impact Assessments and Simplification Plans. Because of the nature of the Standard Cost Model, these changes are indicative rather than statistically robust estimates. An external panel comprising members of the CBI, British Chambers of Commerce, Institute of Directors, Federation of Small Businesses and Trades Union Congress (TUC) validated the gross savings set out in departments' Simplification Plans of December 2008, totalling around £1.5 billion.

¹⁸² UKTI's Performance and Impact Monitoring Survey (PIMS), accessed via UKTI's website: www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk

¹⁸³ Details of the benchmarking survey can be found at: www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk/ukti/ShowDoc/BEA+Repository/345/419278

¹⁸⁴ For further information about UKTI, including *UKTI Annual Report and Accounts 2008-09*, see: www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk

¹⁸⁵ *Measuring Administrative Costs: UK Standard Cost Model* (Cabinet Office, 2005): www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44503.pdf

Indicator 2.2: Proportion of businesses (and voluntary sector organisations) who believe that “most regulation is fair and proportionate” in five policy areas – employment law, tax law, health and safety, planning law and company law

The full methodology for the survey of business perceptions of regulation can be found in the NAO's report *The Administrative Burden Reduction Programme, 2008*¹⁸⁶. The 2008 sample size of 2,000 matched the 2007 sample size. Results are statistically significant to within ± 3 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Indicator 2.3: Flow of regulation: total benefit/cost ratio of regulations coming forward over time

Departments work to ensure that the economic analysis in their Impact Assessments is as rigorous as possible. All Impact Assessments are approved by departmental economists and responsible Ministers before publication.

Indicator 2.4: Performance of local authority regulatory services as measured by the national indicator

The full methodology used by local authorities can be found in *National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of definitions*¹⁸⁷. It recommends local authorities conduct a monthly survey of businesses, with annual reporting. The standard reporting year is the period 1 April to 31 March. Based on a confidence level of $\pm 5\%$, each local authority aims for an annual target number of responses that reflects the size of the sample's base (the number of contacts with business each year).

Indicator 2.5: Overall performance in the World Bank “Doing business” survey and OECD surveys of the policy environment

The World Bank *Doing Business 2009* report is a comprehensive survey across 181 economies, compiled using a range of techniques¹⁸⁸.

Indicator 2.6: Proportion of bureaucracy which the public sector front line believes to be unnecessary

The basket of indicators will be informed by 'The Teachers' Workloads Diary Survey' a respected annual survey carried out for DCSF. For policing, the recommendations from the 'Reducing Bureaucracy in Policing' 2008 report¹⁸⁹ will form the basis to establish an improvement framework. Finally, for health, the imminent Providers Advisory Group report for DH will provide recommendations to help establish a framework for improvement.

¹⁸⁶ *The Administrative Burden Reduction Programme, 2008* (NAO, 2008):

www.nao.org.uk/jidoc.ashx?docId=5ae9fb95-9a16-442d-9518-d21c78c77fb5&version=-1

¹⁸⁷ *National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of definitions* (CLG/HMG, 2008): www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/708685.pdf

¹⁸⁸ For further information about the methodology of the *Doing Business* surveys see:

www.doingbusiness.org/MethodologySurveys

¹⁸⁹ *Reducing Bureaucracy in Policing* (Berry, 2009):

<http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police-reform/reducing-bureaucracy-report>

Indicator 2.7: Reduction in data stream requirements from central government to the public sector front line by 2010. Includes 30% cross-Government target to reduce burdens on front line public sector staff

Each department has established a measurement system to track data-stream reductions. Most departments published a list of the data-streams they collect from front-line organisations and have subsequently measured the number of data-streams they have removed.

DH and DCSF have each undertaken specific projects to measure the burden of data-streams, in terms of monetary cost or labour resource, and will report reductions in burdens on that basis.

DSO 3: Deliver free and fair markets, with greater competition, for businesses, consumers and employees**Indicator 3.1: Progress on market opening in the EU and internationally in line with UK objectives of improving EU competitiveness and promoting development and poverty reduction in poorer countries**

Regular qualitative assessments are made in consultation with other government departments.

Indicator 3.2: UK framework for competition at level of world's best

The Peer Review of Competition Policy 2006-07¹⁹⁰ asked 301 experts from different countries to rank the effectiveness of the UK competition regime against its peers. The highest number of responses came from the US and the UK, but there was also a reasonably good response from other countries. There were 25 follow up face-to-face interviews to capture qualitative information about the performance of the competition regime. The review is conducted every two to three years.

The Global Competition Review is an independent survey, published annually in a leading competition law and policy journal, where the activities of enforcement agencies are rated through a mixture of editorial opinion and a survey of 500 users who have had cause to liaise with a competition authority. Whilst this remains a useful secondary source of information, the Peer Review remains our primary source.

Indicator 3.3: UK corporate governance environment at level of world's best

World Bank assessments are used in addition to the annual World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report¹⁹¹ in order to provide a more comprehensive assessment, as the coverage of the latter is limited and is based on subjective measurement (interviews).

We are still awaiting the World Bank assessment (part of their UK Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes) so uncertainty exists as to the precise format and prevents an assessment of the indicator. BERR will update the World Bank assessment annually using corporate governance experts.

¹⁹⁰ *Peer Review of Competition Policy 2006-07* (DTI, 2007):
www.berr.gov.uk/files/file39863.pdf

¹⁹¹ For further information about the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Reports see:
www.weforum.org/en/initiatives/gcp/Global%20Competitiveness%20Report/index.htm

Indicator 3.4: Regulatory environment for business fully reflecting the government's better regulation principles

The quantification of administrative burden simplification measures is based on rigorous application of the internationally recognised Standard Cost Model¹⁹².

Data on compliance with best practice is based on statistics collected by BERR officials on the extent to which consultations comply with the 12 week consultation period (or, if not, whether there is a Ministerial derogation), whether there is a named consultation coordinator and whether they have included a named policy official with contact details for public enquiries.

Indicator 3.5: Labour market flexibility

Maintaining and improving the overall level of labour market flexibility is measured by the Index of Labour Market Adaptability. A refined and more robust index has been developed and spans a period from 1994 to 2008; it is expected in late 2009.

The 2008 Index of Labour Market Adaptability is a combination of a number of different statistics weighted in order to achieve an index. Many of the statistics are taken from the ONS UK Labour Force Survey which is a survey of around 60,000 households¹⁹³. The Labour Force Survey is the most comprehensive and robust survey of the labour market available and it covers all aspects of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. The other statistics used have been chosen because they are also generally well established, of good quality and widely used.

Indicator 3.6: Awareness and enforcement of employment rights

The baseline for this indicator has been updated using the results from the *Employment Rights at Work – Survey of Employees 2005*¹⁹⁴, and set at 65%. Data from the Fair Treatment at Work Survey 2008 will be available in autumn 2009 to measure progress against this indicator.

Indicator 3.7: UK framework for consumer empowerment and support at level of world's best

The benchmarking study¹⁹⁵ was independent, carried out by a team of leading lawyers and economists working in the field of consumer law.

The EU Consumer Scorecard¹⁹⁶ brings together information mainly drawn from the EU's Eurobarometer studies. Many of the measures are based on consumer surveys with a sample size of 1,000 in each of the Member States.

¹⁹² Measuring Administrative Costs: UK Standard Cost Model (Cabinet Office, 2005): www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44503.pdf

¹⁹³ For further information about the ONS Labour Force Survey see: www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/Source.asp?More=Y&vlnk=358

¹⁹⁴ *Employment Rights at Work – Survey of Employees 2005* (DTI, 2006): www.berr.gov.uk/files/file27222.pdf

¹⁹⁵ *Benchmarking the performance of the UK framework supporting consumer empowerment through comparison against relevant international comparator countries* (ESRC Centre for Competition Policy, 2008): www.berr.gov.uk/files/file50027.pdf

¹⁹⁶ *The Consumer Markets Scoreboard: Monitoring Outcomes in the Single Market* (European Commission, 2008): http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/strategy/sec_2008_87_en.pdf

DSO 4: Ensure that Government acts as an effective and intelligent shareholder, and provide a source of excellent corporate finance expertise within Government

Indicators 4.1: Individual company targets, including targets aimed at increasing value and 4.2: Dividend payments from portfolio businesses or agreed Dividend policies

Progress is being made on establishing business targets monitored through regular Investment Reviews and through creating Value Creation Plans for each business. Businesses' financial performance is monitored on a monthly basis and the strategic outlook is formally examined quarterly. Adherence to any agreed business targets and dividend policies will also be monitored via these processes.

Indicator 4.3: Stakeholder satisfaction with the discharge of the Shareholder Executive's responsibilities

Feedback and discussion with stakeholders at both senior and middle management levels provide evidence to support the contention that key stakeholders are satisfied with the Shareholder Executive's discharge of its responsibilities.

Indicator 4.4: Expand the Shareholder Executive's offer to greater proportion of HMG businesses and corporate finance situations

Progress is evidenced by an increasing number of approaches made by other government departments seeking the Shareholder Executive's involvement. Careful consideration is given to identifying businesses and projects where the Executive can add real value and can provide the necessary resource.

DSO 5: Provide the professional support, capability and infrastructure to enable BERR's objectives and programmes to be successfully delivered

Indicator 5.1: Progress in building the capability of the department to meet future challenges

Capability reviews are carried out by a team of external reviewers assembled specifically for the department under review, and supported by the Capability Review Team from the Cabinet Office. Reviewers are drawn from senior leaders across the public, private and third sectors¹⁹⁷.

BERR's staff survey is operated by ORC international, a contractor bound by the Market Research Code of Conduct. The survey is carried out each autumn and all responses are anonymous. The response rate in October 2008 was 77% (1,641 respondents from a population of 2,126).

¹⁹⁷ For further information about Capability Reviews see:
www.civilservice.gov.uk/cross-government/capability/introduction.aspx

Section A1.2

Quality of data systems used for CSR07 PSAs for which BERR led delivery**PSA 1: Raise the productivity of the UK economy**

The NAO judged the data systems for PSA 1 fit for purpose in their report published in December 2007¹⁹⁸. The indicators for PSA 1 and the data used to assess them are widely regarded to be the most appropriate measures of productivity.

The UK productivity growth data to measure the PSA is taken from data published by HM Treasury in the Budget and Pre-Budget Report. While updates give important information, progress can only be finally assessed over a full business cycle. A 0.1 percentage point increase (for example from 2.4 to 2.5) is the minimum improvement over the economic cycle that would be considered significant.

Annual International Comparisons of Productivity are estimated twice a year by the ONS¹⁹⁹. Progress is assessed between two comparator years, usually chosen on the basis that countries are at similar stages in their business cycles. ONS do not consider changes in productivity gaps of a few percentage points to be significant.

PSA 6: Deliver the conditions for business success in the UK

Many of the PSA 6 indicators are also assessed by BERR's DSO indicators. Where this is the case we reference the relevant DSO indicator below, instead of replicating the full statement of data quality.

Indicator 6.1: UK framework for competition at the level of the best

See BERR's DSO indicator 3.2, 'UK framework for competition at level of world's best'.

Indicator 6.2: Effective corporate governance regime

See BERR's DSO indicator 3.3, 'UK corporate governance environment at level of world's best'.

Indicator 6.3: UK labour market flexibility

See BERR's DSO indicator 3.5, 'Labour market flexibility'.

¹⁹⁸ *Fourth Validation Compendium Report* (NAO, 2007):

www.nao.org.uk/publications/0708/fourth_validation_compendium_r.aspx

¹⁹⁹ For further information about ONS International Comparisons of Productivity see:

www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=161

Indicator 6.4: Maintenance of competitively-priced energy markets

The UK's data is collected by DECC and published quarterly in *Quarterly Energy Prices*²⁰⁰. The data collection, processing and publication processes are consistent with the National Statistics Code of Practice²⁰¹ and subject to regular audit. The data series used to monitor this indicator are classified as National Statistics.

The quarterly data used are estimates produced by Energy Advice Ltd under contract from DECC. This allows estimates to be produced before the end of the relevant time period. For example, price estimates for the half year period July to December 2008 were estimated by Energy Advice, and published by DECC on 23 December 2008. This data is revised once DECC has collected the data, and in line with the code of practice is published as soon as the data is available.

The European data is collected in accordance with the Eurostat Directive 90/377/EEC. The methodology for the collection of price data changed in 2007²⁰². As a result care needs to be taken when performing analysis of the back time series for what look like similar size bands. Data for other countries are published on the Eurostat web site. Data are collected and produced by the various countries in line with the European Statistics Code of Practice²⁰³.

As data collection has only just started with the new methodology (with most countries only now collecting their third set of data), the series is likely to be prone to revision, as countries improve their data collection and estimation methodologies.

Indicator 6.5: Deliver better regulation that works for everyone (benefit exceeds costs)

See BERR's DSO indicator 2.3, 'Flow of regulation: total benefit/cost ratio of regulation coming forward over time'.

Indicator 6.6a: Deliver commitments to administrative burdens reductions – Better Regulation Executive

See BERR's DSO indicator 2.1, 'Administrative burdens reduction across 19 Government departments'.

Indicator 6.6b: Deliver commitments to administrative burdens reductions – HMRC

Administrative burdens savings are calculated on a consistent basis using the Standard Cost Model²⁰⁴. HMRC has a detailed database and can specify a cost for each data requirement within the information obligations, broken down by different administrative requirements.

²⁰⁰ For further information about *Quarterly Energy Prices* see:
www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/statistics/publications/prices/index.html

²⁰¹ *Code of Practice for Official Statistics* (UK Statistics Authority, 2009):
www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf

²⁰² The changes to the methodology are outlined in *Energy Trends* (June 2008) (BERR, 2008):
www.berr.gov.uk/files/file46688.pdf

²⁰³ For further information about the code of practice for European statistics see:
www.statistics.gov.uk/about/ons/Cop_EUStats.asp

²⁰⁴ *Measuring Administrative Costs: UK Standard Cost Model* (Cabinet Office, 2005):
www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44503.pdf

PSA 7: Improve the economic performance of all English regions and reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions

The NAO *Fourth Validation Compendium Report* in 2007²⁰⁵ assessed the data systems for the PSA as broadly appropriate but noted that the methodology to produce real growth rates by region was still being developed by the ONS. The report reflected on the findings of the Allsopp Review²⁰⁶ in 2004 which outlined limitations in the current production of Gross Value Added (GVA) data, but GVA remains the best overall measure of economic output in each region. The ONS have undertaken to implement Allsopp's recommendations.

The key to measuring this PSA target accurately is to capture as wide a range of economic activities occurring within the regions as possible. GVA, by definition, encapsulates a diverse range of outputs. To improve and develop regional estimates, the ONS is involved in an ongoing quality assurance exercise of the input data used to calculate estimates of regional GVA.

The ONS now has a regional presence in all the RDAs, which acts to quality assure regional GVA statistics. Work is proceeding to strengthen regional GVA data, including production of a real regional GVA series. In addition to the four headline indicators, over 20 supporting indicators on the five drivers of productivity are used to assess progress and inform action needed in support of this PSA.

²⁰⁵ *Fourth Validation Compendium Report* (NAO, 2007):

www.nao.org.uk/publications/0708/fourth_validation_compendium_r.aspx

²⁰⁶ For further information about the Review of Statistics for Economic Policymaking by Christopher Allsopp see: www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/consult_allsopp_index.htm

Annex 2

PSAs remaining from previous spending reviews

Performance report for SR04 PSAs

A.3 The Department is still responsible for reporting progress against two older PSAs remaining from the previous spending review (SR04), which covered the period 2005-08. A final assessment has not yet been made for these PSAs due to time lags in the availability of data. A summary table showing the final assessments of all other SR04 PSAs can be found in the BERR Autumn Performance Report 2008²⁰⁷.

SR04 PSA 6: Enterprise: Build an enterprise society in which small firms of all kinds thrive and achieve their potential, with:

- (i) **an increase in the number of people considering going into business** *Not Met*
- (ii) **an improvement in the overall productivity of small firms** *On Course*
- (iii) **more enterprise in disadvantaged communities** *Met*

Overall assessment: *On course*

Although this Spending Review period (SR04) has now ended, a number of new initiatives were announced in the Enterprise Strategy (March 2008), the Manufacturing Strategy (September 2008), and Real Help for Businesses Now (January 2009), which are expected to impact on all these sub-targets in the future. For more information on factors which will affect performance in the future, please see 'Enterprise policy' in section 2.4.

Indicator (i) an increase in the number of people considering going into business

There has been no change in the proportion of adults considering going into business. 11.0% of adults were considering going into business in 2007, compared to 11.3% in 2003. Although the most recently measured percentage is lower, this is not a statistically significant change, as the data is based on a sample survey. However, although the proportion of adults considering going into business was unchanged over the period, there was an increase in the proportion of people actually starting a business. The number of people starting a VAT registered business per 10,000 adults increased from 40 in 2003 to 42 in 2007. This indicates that a greater proportion of those considering going into business are subsequently doing so.

²⁰⁷ BERR Autumn Performance Report 2008 (BERR, 2008):
www.berr.gov.uk/files/file49263.doc

This was a challenging target, requiring a change in the intentions of over 300,000 people. The Government has focused its policy action on a range of interventions to increase interest in entrepreneurship amongst young people and these interventions will take time to have an effect. For more information see 'Enterprise policy' in section 2.4.

Indicator (ii) an improvement in the overall productivity of small firms

The latest available data from the ONS Annual Business Inquiry show SME productivity growth exceeded that of all firms by 5.1 percentage points over the period 1999-2005. Methodological improvements in the 2006 Annual Business Inquiry employment estimates have led to a discontinuity when comparing against the 2005 Annual Business Inquiry estimates, therefore it is not possible to include progress against this PSA sub-target between 2005 and 2006. As a result progress is monitored in two periods: 1999-2005 and 2006-08. The target has been met over the first period by 5.1 percentage points. Progress over the second period will start to be monitored next year when 2007 data are available. As a baseline for the new period, the 2006 data show that SMEs generate an average of £41,300 GVA per employee compared with £43,400 GVA per employee for all firms.

Indicator (iii) more enterprise in disadvantaged communities

There was an increase in self-employment rates in the most deprived 15% of wards in England over the SR04 period, taking into account the economic cycle. The latest data shows that self-employment rates in the most deprived 15% of wards in England stood at 6.3% (year ending September 2008). This is higher than the comparable point in the previous economic cycle – year ending September 2001, when the rate was 6.0%. This is a statistically significant increase (at the 95% level) and therefore this target has been met.

Quality of data systems used

Indicator (i)

The data for this PSA measure comes from the BERR Household Survey of Entrepreneurship²⁰⁸, managed by the BERR Enterprise Directorate Analytical Unit. Each survey comprises telephone interviews in England by an external research organisation, with 6,000 adults in 2001 and at least 10,000 in later years. It is not a National Statistics product but results are weighted to reflect the adult population in England, using Census of Population 2001 data.

²⁰⁸ For further information about the BERR Household Survey of Entrepreneurship and related surveys see: www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/enterprise/enterprisesmes/research-and-statistics/research-evaluation/business-surveys/page38370.html

Indicator (ii)

Productivity is measured using data from the ONS Annual Business Inquiry²⁰⁹, a survey of around 70,000 registered businesses in the UK conducted in two parts: financial and employment. Businesses with more than 250 employees are surveyed annually, with smaller businesses surveyed less frequently to reduce the administrative burden on them. As with any sample survey, there will be sampling errors around any estimates from the Annual Business Inquiry, however, sampling errors are small for the aggregates of the main variables such as GVA and total employees. The ONS published revised 2006 data in June 2008 and provisional 2007 data in November 2008. However, for financial variables, final 2007 data will not be available until mid- 2009. The final assessment will be made in 2010, when 2008 data are available.

Indicator (iii)

The ONS Labour Force Survey²¹⁰ is a quarterly sample survey involving over 120,000 people. The sample sizes are large enough to provide data for all the most deprived wards in England collectively, which are identified using the 2000 indices of deprivation²¹¹, held by CLG. CLG have since published the 2004 indices of deprivation which give a deprivation²¹² measure for each Super Output Area (SOA) rather than for each ward. As the Labour Force Survey has only recently added data for SOAs, and the target has now been finally assessed, we will not be redefining disadvantaged areas using the 2004 indices.

In early 2008 ONS made new weightings available for Labour Force Survey micro data analysis. The series has now been revised to take account of these new weightings. Furthermore because seasonal data is not available under the new Labour Force Survey weightings, the new data series is now produced entirely on calendar quarters. Both these changes improve the reliability and comparability of the data over the period. The changes have resulted in very little observable difference to the data position (in most cases the change is less than 0.1 percentage points) over the period.

²⁰⁹ For further information about ONS Annual Business Inquiry see:
www.statistics.gov.uk/abi

²¹⁰ For further information about the quarterly ONS Labour Force Survey see:
www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Source.asp?vlnk=358&More=Y

²¹¹ For further information about Indices of Deprivation 2000 see:
www.communities.gov.uk/archived/general-content/communities/indicesofdeprivation/

²¹² For further information about Indices of Deprivation 2004 see:
www.communities.gov.uk/archived/general-content/communities/indicesofdeprivation/216309/

SR04 PSA 10: Maximising potential in the workplace

By 2008, promote ethnic diversity, cooperative employment relations and greater choice and commitment in the workplace, while maintaining a flexible labour market.

Overall assessment: *On course*

Indicator (i): Raising the self-employment rate of under-represented ethnic minorities, relative to that of other groups

Met

The difference in the self-employment rate between under-represented and other groups reduced from 4.0 percentage points in the baseline period to 2.4 percentage points in the four quarters ending Q1 2008. The self-employment rate of under-represented groups increased from 5.6% in the baseline period to 7.3% in the four quarters ending Q1 2008. The increase in the self-employment rate of the under represented groups since the baseline period is statistically significant at the 99% level.

Indicator (ii): Reduction in the number of incidents of racial discrimination at work

Slippage

The baseline for this indicator was originally set at 4.0% by data gathered in the Fair Treatment at Work Survey 2005²¹³. Following a NAO audit of the data system in place, work has been undertaken to establish a more robust baseline and progress is now measured using the Citizenship Survey²¹⁴, which is conducted every two years. There was a decline from 9% to 8% of ethnic minority employees that felt they had been refused a job for reasons of colour or race between 2005 and 2007, and a decline from 12% to 11% of ethnic minority employees that felt they had been treated unfairly with regards to promotion or progression because of race in the same period. However, these results are not statistically significant.

Indicator (iii): Maintain a flexible labour market

Not yet assessed

The baseline for the indicator to measure overall level of UK labour market flexibility is set by a new Index of Labour Market Adaptability. This indicator has been carried forward in CSR07 DSO indicator 3.5.

²¹³ *The First Fair Treatment at Work Survey: Executive Summary – Updated* (DTI, 2007): www.berr.gov.uk/files/file38386.pdf

²¹⁴ For further information about the Citizenship Survey see: www.communities.gov.uk/communities/racecohesionfaith/research/citizenshipsurvey/

Indicator (iv): Increase in number of employees who have access to information and consultation procedures*On course*

The baseline has been updated using Workplace Employment Relations Survey (WERS) 2004 data²¹⁵. It was originally set at 43% and was revised in 2008 to 48%. An interim assessment using data from the Work Life Balance Employee Survey 2007²¹⁶ suggests this target has been exceeded with 61% of employees having access to information and consultation procedures. Because the 2004 and 2007 assessments were carried out using different surveys the final assessment of this target will be replicated using the next WERS, to ensure direct compatibility with the survey used for the 2004 assessment. WERS is expected to be carried out in 2011.

Indicator (v): Number of economically active people who are aware of their rights at work*On course*

The baseline for this indicator has been updated using the results from the Employment Rights at Work Survey 2005²¹⁷, and set at 65%. Data from the Fair Treatment at Work Survey 2008 will be available in late 2009 to measure progress against this indicator.

BERR provides advice on rights at work to individuals through communications channels such as the Acas website and helpline, the Employment Agency Standards helpline, the Insolvency Service's Redundancy helpline and the employment franchise on the Directgov website²¹⁸. BERR is developing a sustained awareness campaign through to April 2011 to improve awareness of rights amongst vulnerable workers.

Quality of data systems used**Indicator (i)**

The sub-target is measured through a rolling four quarters average of data from the ONS Labour Force Survey²¹⁹.

In early 2008 the ONS made new weightings available for Labour Force Survey micro data analysis. The series has now been revised to take account of these new weightings. Furthermore because seasonal data is not available under the new Labour Force Survey weightings, the final data series includes a change to the baseline period from the four quarters ending spring 2005 to the four quarters ending Q2 2005. Both these changes improve the reliability and comparability of the data over the period. The changes have resulted in no observable difference to the data position (as measured to the nearest 0.1 percentage point) at the baseline period.

²¹⁵ *The Workplace Employment Relations Survey: An Introduction* (DTI, 2004):
www.wers2004.info/pdf/An%20Introduction%20to%20WERS%202004%20April07.pdf

²¹⁶ *The Third Work Life Balance Employee Survey: Main Findings* (DTI, 2007):
www.berr.gov.uk/files/file38388.pdf

²¹⁷ *Employment Rights at Work – Survey of Employees 2005* (DTI, 2005):
www.berr.gov.uk/files/file27222.pdf

²¹⁸ For further information see:
www.acas.gov.uk and www.direct.gov.uk/en/Employment/Employees/index.htm

²¹⁹ For further information about the Labour Force Survey see:
www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Source.asp?vlnk=358&More=Y

Data for the PSA measure is only available on a consistent basis back to 2001. This is not sufficient to allow assessment over the economic cycle, which would require a much longer time series. The target has therefore been formally assessed against the baseline period only.

Indicator (ii)

Data from the Citizenship Survey²²⁰ is available for the baseline and final assessment within the appropriate time frame. The data is statistically robust (10,000 core sample and 4,000 ethnic boost). The question in this survey about seeking a job is fielded in an identical format over the measurement period. The question provides a suitable proxy for discrimination on the grounds of recruitment. The race boost is based on random stratified sampling (as for the core sample) allowing confidence intervals to be calculated.

Indicator (iii)

The Index of Labour Market Adaptability (developed by BERR) provides an assessment of how well the labour market as a whole works and what contribution it makes to business success. It includes a number of components that cover the range of areas that are affected by policies and institutions in the labour market and also broader outcomes including wage and employment changes. The broader measure is still being developed so both measures are used to measure labour market flexibility. Results are due to be published in late 2009, when published information will be available for both the SR04 and the CSR07 periods. Many of the indicators use data drawn from the ONS Labour Force Survey. Further work is needed to identify the cyclical and structural elements in the index and BERR aims to develop a policy sub-index to identify the impact of policy changes on labour market adaptability.

Indicator (iv)

The Workplace Employment Relations Survey 2004²²¹ involved face-to-face interviews with 3,200 managers and 1,000 worker representatives, and self-completion questionnaires from over 20,000 employees, covering both large and small workplaces. The data is statistically robust and the survey is based on random stratified sampling.

The Work Life Balance Employee Survey 2007 was conducted with a random sample of 1,462 workplaces in Great Britain with five or more employees and achieved a response rate of 39%. Workplaces were randomly selected from the Inter-Departmental Business Register. The survey over-sampled larger workplaces and certain industry sectors, but data reported have been weighted to produce nationally representative estimates.

²²⁰ For further information about the Citizenship Survey see:

www.communities.gov.uk/communities/racecohesionfaith/research/citizenshipsurvey/

²²¹ *Inside the workplace: First Findings from the 2004 Workplace Employment Relations Survey* (DTI, 2005): www.berr.gov.uk/files/file11423.pdf

Indicator (v)

The Employment Rights at Work Survey 2005 used computer-assisted personal interviewing. 1,038 interviews of employees were carried out, giving a response rate of 58%. The indicator will be measured using the Fair Treatment at Work Survey 2008. The baseline is from the Employment Rights at Work Survey 2005, parts of which were included in the new survey. More robust figures based on a larger sample should emerge from this new survey in autumn 2009. This will result in about 2,700 completed interviews compared with just over 1,000 interviews achieved in the earlier 2005 survey. A new confidence interval will then be drawn around the new indicator to check whether there has been a statistically significant improvement from the baseline.

Terminology used

- A.4** For SR04 PSAs where a final assessment has been made (including of individual indicators), we use the following standard terminology, in line with HM Treasury guidance to government departments.

Term	Usage
Met	Target achieved by the target date
Partly met	Target has two or more distinct elements, and some – but not all – have been achieved by the target date
Not met	Target was not met or met late
Not known	Where it was not possible to assess progress against the target during its lifetime or subsequently

- A.5** For SR04 PSAs where a final assessment has not yet been made, we make an interim assessment, using the following standard terminology in line with HM Treasury guidance to government departments.

Term	Usage
Met early	Target has been met early, and there is no possibility of subsequent slippage during the lifetime of the target
On course	Progress in line with plans and expectations
Slippage	Progress is slower than expected
Not yet assessed	Data is not yet available to make an assessment of the target

Annex 3

Delivery partners

- A.6** Responsibility for the delivery partners listed below, along with delivery partners which were previously sponsored by the Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills (DIUS), has now transferred to the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS). This annex includes only delivery partners sponsored by BERR in 2008-09.
- A.7** The Department delivers a wide range of products and services to diverse groups by working with a network of delivery partners. This section provides an overview of all bodies sponsored by BERR during the reporting year 2008-09, which formed the 'Departmental family' of delivery partners. BERR's Departmental family consisted of a number of Executive Agencies and Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) which employed around 8,800 people and collectively spent about 60% (£840 million) of BERR's total budget in 2008-09. Around 70 people (full-time equivalent), within BERR have been involved in managing relationships with delivery partners.

Executive Agencies

- A.8** Executive Agencies are delivery bodies closely connected with the sponsoring department. Although there is no typical agency model, common features of agencies usually include a certain level of financial and human resource flexibility and operating performance targets that are agreed with the parent department and Minister. During 2008-09, BERR had the following agencies:

Executive Agency	Website
Companies House (a Trading Fund)	www.companieshouse.gov.uk
Insolvency Service	www.insolvency.gov.uk

Non-Departmental Public Bodies

- A.9** Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) are delivery bodies that operate at arm's length from Ministers and departments. In the reporting year 2008-09 following the Machinery of Government changes on 3 October 2008, BERR sponsored 33 Non-Departmental Public Bodies, including the Regional Development Agencies (RDAs), the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) and the Low Pay Commission.

Executive NDPBs

A.10 Executive NDPBs are established by statute and carry out administrative, regulatory and commercial functions. They employ their own staff and are allocated their own budgets. All Executive NDPBs are audited by the NAO. During 2008-09²²², BERR had the following Executive NDPBs:

Executive NDPBs	Website
Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas)	www.acas.org.uk
Capital for Enterprise Ltd	www.capitalforenterprise.gov.uk
Competition Commission	www.competition-commission.org.uk
Competition Service	www.catribunal.org.uk
Consumer Focus (established 1 October 2008)	www.consumerfocus.org.uk
Hearing Aid Council	www.thehearingaidcouncil.org.uk
Local Better Regulation Office (LBRO)	www.lbro.org.uk
Simpler Trade Procedures Board (SITPRO)	www.sitpro.org.uk
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority	www.ukaea.org.uk

Regional Development Agencies	Website
Advantage West Midlands	www.advantagewm.co.uk
East Midlands Regional Development Agency	www.emda.org.uk
East of England Development Agency	www.eeda.org.uk
North West Development Agency	www.nwda.co.uk
One North East	www.onenortheast.co.uk
South East England Development Agency	www.seeda.co.uk
South West of England Development Agency	www.southwestrda.org.uk
Yorkshire Forward	www.yorkshire-forward.com

²²² Following the 3 October 2008 Machinery of Government changes.

Advisory NDPBs

A.11 Advisory NDPBs differ from other NDPBs in that they are usually set up as ad-hoc organisations. They are set up administratively by ministers without the need for legislation. They do not usually have their own staff but are provided with administrative support by their sponsoring department. Also, they do not usually have a budget of their own as their costs are met from the sponsoring department's expenditure. During 2008-09, BERR had the following Advisory NDPBs:

Advisory NDPBs	Website
Industrial Development Advisory Board	www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/regional/regional-development/indus-dev-advis-board/page19309.html
Low Pay Commission	www.lowpay.gov.uk
Regional Industrial Development Boards	Not available
Union Modernisation Fund Supervisory Board	www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/employment/trade-union-rights/modernisation/supervisory-board/page20780.html
Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment Advisory Board	www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/sectors/sustainability/weee/wab/page43670.html

Tribunal NDPBs

A.12 Tribunal NDPBs have jurisdiction in a specialised field of law. They are usually supported by staff from their sponsoring department and do not have their own budgets. The Competition Appeal Tribunal however, was not supported by BERR staff.

Tribunal NDPBs	Website
Central Arbitration Committee	www.cac.gov.uk
Competition Appeal Tribunal	www.catribunal.org.uk
Insolvency Practitioners' Tribunal	www.insolvency.gov.uk

Other Bodies

A.13 During 2008-09, BERR was also associated with a number of other bodies:

Regional Development Agency	Website
London Development Agency	www.lda.gov.uk

Public Corporations	Website
British Nuclear Fuel plc (BNFL)	www.bnfl.com
British Shipbuilders	Not available
Electronics Leadership Council ²²³	www.electronicleadershipcouncil.org
Ofcom	www.ofcom.org.uk
Royal Mail Holdings plc ²²³	www.royalmailgroup.com

Non-Ministerial Government Departments

A.14 The budgets of Non-Ministerial Government Departments (NMGDs) are usually set by HM Treasury, not by the sponsoring department, and they are often funded by licence fees paid by the industries which they regulate. They are set up under legislation and draw their powers from that legislation. The head of the NMGD is often appointed by a departmental Minister and the work of the NMGD is subject to parliamentary scrutiny.

Non-Ministerial Departments	Website
Postcomm	www.psc.gov.uk
Office of Fair Trading	www.oft.gov.uk

Independent Statutory Office Holders	Website
Community Interest Companies Regulator	www.cicregulator.gov.uk

Task forces, ad-hoc advisory groups and reviews

A.15 In contrast to NDPBs, which have a long-term activity to carry out, task forces, ad-hoc advisory groups and reviews have a short-term focus, and when their work comes to an end, they are disbanded. These groups are usually created to give expert advice to the Government on a specific issue and are usually expected to remain in operation for less than two years. Their recommendations are often taken forward by other parts of Government.

²²³ Royal Mail Holdings plc and the Electronics Leadership Council are not the Department's delivery partners, but are included in this annex as they fall within the departmental boundary as defined in the FReM (chapter 2.4) issued by HM Treasury.

Ad-hoc Advisory Groups	Website
Advisory Panel on Management and Leadership	www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/regional/skills/management-and-leadership/page10947.html
Aerospace Innovation and Growth Leadership Council	www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/sectors/aerospacemarinedefence/aerospaceagt/page9104.html
Business Council for Britain	www.berr.gov.uk/aboutus/corporate/bcb/index.html
Capital for Enterprise Advisory Board	www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/enterprise/enterprisesmes/info-business-owners/access-to-finance/enterprise-capital-funds/page37667.html
Environmental Innovations Advisory Group	Not available
Ethnic Minority Business Task Force	www.embtf.org.uk
Ministerial Advisory Body on Manufacturing	www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/sectors/manufacturing/MAGonmanufacturing/page47668.html
Motorsport Development UK Advisory Board	www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/sectors/automotive/index.html
Risk and Regulatory Advisory Council	www.berr.gov.uk/deliverypartners/list/rrac/index.html
Vulnerable Workers Pilot Practitioners' Panel	Not available
Women's Enterprise Task Force	www.womensenterprisetaskforce.co.uk

Other Bodies	Website
Citizens Advice	www.citizensadvice.org.uk
Citizens Advice Scotland	www.cas.org.uk
Financial Reporting Council (FRC)	www.frc.org.uk

A.16 The following units are part of the core Department rather than the wider Departmental family: UK Trade & Investment; the Export Control Organisation; and the Shareholder Executive.

Changes during 2008-09

A.17 With effect from 3 October 2008, as part of Machinery of Government changes, the sponsoring role for the following bodies moved from BERR to DECC:

Executive NDPBs	Website
Civil Nuclear Police Authority	www.cnpa.police.uk
Coal Authority	www.coal.gov.uk
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	www.nda.gov.uk
Advisory NDPBs	Website
Advisory Committee on Carbon Abatement Technologies	www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/sustainable/carbon-abatement-tech/advisory-committee/page40400.html
Fuel Poverty Advisory Group	www.berr.gov.uk/energy/fuel-poverty/index.html
Renewables Advisory Board	www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/renewables/policy/renewables-advisory-board/page16101
UK Chemicals Weapons Convention National Authority Advisory Committee (Office of Nuclear Development)	Not available
Non-Ministerial Departments	Website
Ofgem	www.ofgem.gov.uk
Public Corporations	Website
British Energy	www.british-energy.com
Central Government Organisation	Website
Nuclear Trust/Nuclear Liabilities Fund (NLF)	www.berr.gov.uk/energy/sources/nuclear/key-issues/british-energy/page35040.html
Ad-hoc Advisory Groups	Website
Pilot Task Force for Oil and Gas	www.pilottaskforce.co.uk
UK Energy Research Practitioners' Panel (UKERP)	Not available

Other Changes

- A.18** On 30 September 2008, the following three Executive NDPBs were wound up: the Consumer Council for Postal Services (Postwatch); the Gas and Electricity Consumer Council (Energywatch); and the National Consumer Council. They were replaced by the newly formed Consumer Focus (an executive NDPB) on 1 October 2008.
- A.19** UKAEA, the UK Atomic Energy Authority has completed a restructuring which has resulted in the creation of two site license companies, DSRL (Dounreay Site Licence Ltd) for the Dounreay site and RSRL (Research Sites Restoration Ltd) for the Harwell and Winfrith sites and UKAEA Ltd, a limited company consisting of the commercial business. The creation of the site license companies has allowed UKAEA Ltd to be take its place as a fully fledged Parent Body Organisation for these entities. In addition, the formation of the joint venture between UKAEA, the Science and Technology Facilities Council and a leading commercial developer Goodman International, was undertaken to accelerate the development of the Harwell Science and Innovation Campus (HSIC). This joint venture agreement was completed in August 2008. The Government has also announced in March 2009, a sale process with respect to the Government's share capital in UKAEA Ltd.
- A.20** For information about changes to Capital for Enterprise Limited see paragraph 4.62.

Performance reporting on agencies and NDPBs

- A.21** The Performance Report in chapter 2 includes the contributions of delivery partners. All agencies and most NDPBs, other than advisory and tribunal NDPBs, also publish their own annual report and accounts, which provide details of the targets and performance of the organisation, as well as financial information. These can be obtained from their websites or The Stationery Office.

Entities consolidated and not consolidated

- A.22** BERR's audited Resource Accounts 2008-09 in chapter 5 are consolidated to include the Insolvency Service, Acas, and BERR elements of administration expenditure for UKTI, which is also sponsored by the FCO. With the exception of Acas, the financial results of NDPBs are not consolidated in the Resource Accounts.
- A.23** The Resource Accounts also show the money BERR has provided to NDPBs as Grants in Aid, detailed in Note 11, section 5.4.

Relationship between the Department and delivery partners

- A.24** Each NDPB is overseen by a sponsor team within BERR, which agrees the NDPB's remit and monitors performance. The sponsor teams work with the NDPBs, providing support for their high level aims and challenges, to ensure adherence to rules of regularity and propriety and for the purpose of budgetary control.

Annex 4

Environmental sustainability

A.25 The Department is committed to integrating sustainability across its policy agenda to support the UK Government's Sustainable Development Strategy²²⁴.

Sustainable Development

A.26 Sustainable development enables people to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. BERR's achievements on sustainable development are published in the BERR *Sustainable Development Action Plan Progress Report 2008-09*²²⁵. Key successes during 2008-09 are outlined below:

- **Working with business:** Development of initiatives with key sectors to deliver improved environmental performance.
- **Leadership:** Embedding sustainable development principles throughout the Department using the business planning process.
- **Corporate Responsibility Report:** An updated Corporate Responsibility Report will be launched in 2009. This will seek to encourage business to address both its own competitive interests and the interests of wider society.
- **Creation of the Low Carbon Business Opportunities Unit:** The Unit has combined the work of the Corporate Responsibility, Sustainable Development and Waste teams.
- BERR ran a **corporate responsibility month** in November 2008, with events well supported by business.

A.27 BERR's Sustainable Development Action Plan 2009-10 will include the following priorities for the year ahead. Key commitments include:

- the **Low Carbon Industrial Strategy**, which aims to support companies to decarbonise their operations and make the most of the growing markets for new low carbon goods and services;
- the **Packaging and Packaging Waste Strategy**, which we will work on with Defra; and
- **raising awareness in small firms** of the potential resource savings from improved waste management.

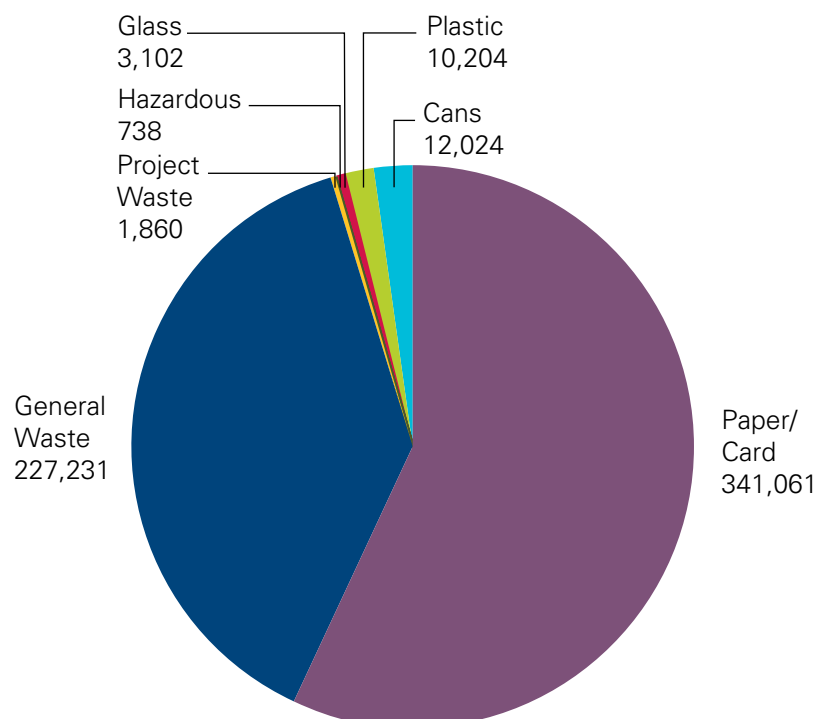
²²⁴ *Securing the future: The UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy* (HMG, 2005): www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/publications/uk-strategy/index.htm

²²⁵ *BERR Sustainable Development Action Plan for 2008-09* (BERR, 2008): www.berr.gov.uk/files/file47243.pdf

Environmental Report

- A.28 Resource consumption:** BERR continued to rationalise its estate and accommodate Machinery of Government changes. BERR improved utilisation of the building spaces, however, this resulted in increased electricity, gas and water consumption at the two main London sites, 1 Victoria Street and Kingsgate House.
- A.29** An Automatic Metering and Targeting system has now been installed across the headquarters estate²²⁶ which will assist in monitoring and reducing consumption. Electricity contracts have been renewed and 100% of the supply to the headquarters estate is provided with a 'green' tariff, which is produced from a mix of landfill gas (44%), small scale hydro (22%), off-shore wind (10%), sewage gas (8%), on-shore wind (6%), biomass (6%) and 'energy from waste' (4%).
- A.30 Energy efficiency:** Our carbon footprint has been reduced by 31% over the past five years and office space has fallen by 58%.
- A.31 Waste and recycling:** Waste arisings have increased slightly due to an increased number of staff in Kingsgate House. However, the amount of waste recycled has also increased. BERR rolled-out 'Recycle plus' (a 'binless' office scheme) across the headquarters estate in December 2008, giving further improvements in waste management and recycling.

Figure 11: BERR waste and recycling (kg) 2008-09



²²⁶ BERR's headquarters estate comprised 1 Victoria Street, Kingsgate House, Westfield House, St Mary's House and Atholl House.

Annex 5

Health and safety report

A.32 The Department is committed to being an exemplar of best practice, and considers health and safety objectives to be of equal importance to other business objectives. Under the Health and Safety Commission's *Revitalising Health & Safety Strategy* Action Point 13²²⁷, all public bodies are required to summarise their health and safety performance and plans in their annual reports.

A.33 We recognise that effective management of health and safety is essential in order to deliver an efficient government service which minimises unnecessary losses and liabilities.

A.34 Our staff are mainly office based, so the main risks arise from the workplaces that we provide and staff working practices. We have procedures in place to ensure a safe working environment is maintained, and operate an online assessment service to identify and manage the risks from use of computer workstations. This year we have again undertaken some significant refurbishment projects, and the effective selection and management of contractors continues to play an important role in ensuring our risk exposures are well managed.

A.35 Over the past year we have:

- continued our on-going review of our policy and procedures;
- presented our safety management process to the BERR Audit and Risk Committee, receiving strong endorsement;
- benchmarked our health and safety performance against the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE) benchmarking tool CHaSPI, where we obtained an above average score when benchmarked against our sector;
- offered training to senior managers throughout the Department; and
- conducted regular dialogue with the trade unions, in order to liaise and co-ordinate safety issues, raise awareness and secure greater involvement from staff on health and safety matters.

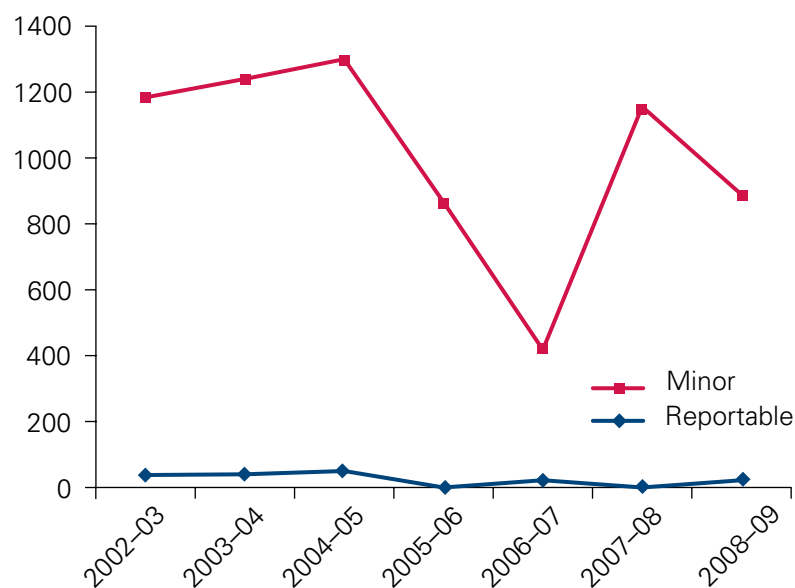
A.36 In 2009-10 we will:

- carry out a further benchmarking exercise on the performance of the Safety Management System against HSE best practice to confirm continuing improvement;
- carry out a review of the Asbestos Management System, including the development and implementation of a central asbestos database for the departmental estate;

²²⁷ *Revitalising Health and Safety Strategy Statement* (Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions, 2000): www.hse.gov.uk/revitalising/strategy.pdf

- audit the systems for the management of Legionella on the estate to ensure full compliance with the COSHH Regulations and in line with the Approved Code of Practice for the control of Legionella L8;
- continue to offer training to senior managers throughout the Department so they are better equipped to discharge their responsibilities with regard to health and safety; and
- carry out fire audits on the estate to check legal compliance against the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005²²⁸ in order to establish personnel and property safety and ensure business continuity.

Figure 12: Accident rates per 100,000 employees



A.37 Our safety performance was again good, but the reportable accident rate²²⁹ slightly increased to one, above last year's excellent zero record. Overall minor accident rates²³⁰ have however fallen, and no enforcement action was taken against the Department.

²²⁸ For further information about the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 see: www.fire.gov.uk/Workplace+safety/WhatTheLawRequires/

²²⁹ The number of major and over three day injuries to employees that must be reported to HSE under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 divided by the average number of employees in the previous year, with the result multiplied by 100,000.

²³⁰ Minor accidents do not have to be reported to HSE and include those which do not result in serious injury or staff absence.

Annex 6

Public Accounts Committee reports

A.38 The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is appointed by the House of Commons to examine accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet public expenditure and of such other accounts laid before Parliament as the Committee may think fit²³¹. The PAC focuses on value for money by examining value for money reports undertaken by the NAO.

A.39 In 2008-09 the PAC examined two NAO reports concerning BERR:

- *Government preparations for digital switchover* (HC416) (28th Report of 2007-08, 26th June 2008)²³²; and
- *Reducing the cost of complying with regulations: the delivery of the Administrative Burdens Reduction programme 2007* (HC363) (32nd Report of 2007-08, 2nd June 2008)²³³.

A.40 In addition two PAC committee reports from the 2006-07 and 2007-08 parliamentary sessions have outstanding recommendations:

- *The Shareholder Executive and Public Sector Businesses* (HC409) (42nd Report of 2006-07, 20th September 2007)²³⁴; and
- *The Compensation Scheme for former Icelandic Water Trawlersmen* (HC71) (11th Report of 2007-08, 26th February 2008)²³⁵.

²³¹ For further information about the Committee of Public Accounts see:

www.parliament.uk/parliamentary_committees/committee_of_public_accounts.cfm

²³² *Government preparations for digital switchover* (HC416) (2007-08):

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmselect/cmpublicacc/416/416.pdf

Government response to *Government Preparations for Digital Switchover*:

www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm74/7453/7453.pdf

²³³ *Reducing the cost of complying with regulations: the delivery of the Administrative Burdens Reduction programme 2007* (HC363) (2007-08):

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmselect/cmpublicacc/363/363.pdf

Government Response to *Reducing the cost of complying with regulations*:

www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm74/7453/7453.asp

²³⁴ *The Shareholder Executive and Public Sector Businesses* (HC409)(2007):

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200607/cmselect/cmpublicacc/409/409.pdf

Government Response to *The Shareholder Executive and Public Sector Businesses*:

www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm72/7275/7275.pdf

²³⁵ *The Compensation Scheme for former Icelandic Water Trawlersmen* (HC71) (2008):

www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmselect/cmpublicacc/71/71.pdf

Government Response to *The Compensation Scheme for former Icelandic Water Trawlersmen*:

www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm73/7364/7364.pdf

Public Accounts Committee recommendations

A.41 Actions taken in response to current and outstanding PAC recommendations are reported below.

28th Report of 2007-08: Government preparations for digital switchover (HC416): 26th June 2008

PAC conclusion (4):

A.42 Take up of the help scheme in Copeland, the first area to switch to digital, suggests that demand for the scheme will be much lower than the Departments' forecasts, which look increasingly out of date. The Departments should review whether the scheme is reaching enough people and achieving its objectives, based on what happens in the Border region, which will be the first full region to switch. In the light of this review, they should amend the design of the scheme and the funds available as necessary before proceeding with switchover in the Granada region from October 2009.

Action

A.43 The Departments (BERR and DCMS), along with the BBC, will keep Help Scheme funding under continuous review. The Government considers it to be too early to take decisions on the appropriate level of funding based on the relatively small switch in Copeland and Scottish Borders (0.3% of the whole population). Granada will be the first large urban area to switch, in November 2009, and at that stage it would be sensible to take stock on the appropriate level of resources ring-fenced for the Help Scheme. In the meantime, the Chancellor announced in Budget 2009 that the Government would be discussing with the BBC Trust potential ways that the anticipated surplus could be used in relation to aspects of the Digital Britain agenda. The Help Scheme has recently been extended to all residents of care-homes meaning more potentially vulnerable people can be helped in making the switch to digital television. This extension of the Help Scheme will be funded within the existing budget.

PAC conclusion (7)

A.44 The Departments' reliance on voluntary labelling and the work of Digital UK to protect consumers from potential mis-selling of analogue televisions in the run-up to switchover has, so far, not worked. The 'digital tick' was introduced nearly four years ago, but only half the staff in the two thirds of stores which use the 'digital tick' logo understand what it means. Given reliance on the logo to protect consumers, the Departments should set out how, by the end of 2008, they will try to secure take-up of the logo by at least 90% of retailers (by sales), and at least 90% understanding of the 'digital tick' among staff selling television equipment in retail stores. This should substantially reduce the risk that consumers will unwittingly purchase televisions with built-in obsolescence.

Action

- A.45** By October 2008, nine out of ten TVs sold were digital and nearly three-quarters (73%) of recorders were digital. Research in March 2008 showed that for consumers who did buy analogue TVs, nine out of ten understood that they were buying a set that would need converting for switchover. Major stores, such as John Lewis, Dixons Stores Group and Comet, have committed publicly to stop selling analogue sets. Digital UK has put in place a range of measures to support the retail trade since the beginning of 2008, including appointing a field marketing agency, Gekko, to supply retail support teams to visit stores, encourage sign-up to the 'digital tick' logo scheme, and provide advice, training and materials.
- A.46** Digital UK secured the take up of the 'digital tick' logo by 85% of retailers (by volume of set top box and TV sales) by July 2008.

42nd Report of 2006-07: The Shareholder Executive and Public Sector Businesses (HC409) 20th September 2007

PAC Conclusion (5)

- A.47** The target for increasing the value of six of its 27 businesses by £1 billion is not an adequate test of the Executive's effectiveness. One or two of the larger businesses, potentially affected by market conditions, can influence whether the Executive meets its target, regardless of the Executive's underlying performance. Its performance management regime needs to include wider measures that are based on the results of individual businesses, alongside an aggregated portfolio-level target.

Action

- A.48** The Shareholder Executive is working with each of its businesses to develop bespoke performance targets which relate to drivers of value, thereby ensuring longer term value creation across the portfolio. We will be reporting later this year on the progress of each business' performance in line with these criteria.

PAC conclusion (6)

- A.49** The Executive operates within departmental pay and grading limits which may inhibit recruitment of appropriately skilled staff. The quality of the Executive's staff is key to its effectiveness. The Executive needs sufficient pay flexibility to continue to recruit high calibre staff in a market for commercially related skills.

Action

- A.50** Discussions are continuing with HM Treasury and other parties on the scope for pay flexibility.

PAC conclusion (8)

- A.51** Between 2004 and 2006, the dividends paid have increased from £24.3 million to £45.3 million, while operating profits have risen from £1.1 billion to £3.7 billion. The Executive should set business level dividend targets, which take into account the risks faced by businesses, the capital invested in them and a credible estimate of

future investment needs, so that over time a greater flow of dividends could be returned to the taxpayer.

Action

A.52 Work is underway to ensure each business will have an agreed dividend target, except where public policy does not require or enable this.

PAC conclusion (9):

A.53 The Executive does not undertake valuations of all the businesses in its portfolio. Although it is not cost-effective to conduct valuations of all its businesses on an annual basis, the Executive should systematically undertake valuations of the businesses in its portfolio every few years and use them to highlight the impact of policy on shareholder value.

Action

A.54 The Shareholder Executive is valuing the entire portfolio of businesses over a two year cycle. The individual valuations will be used, as recommended, to highlight the impact of policy on shareholder value.

11th Report of 2007-08: The Compensation Scheme for former Icelandic Water Trawlersmen (HC71) 26th February 2008

A.55 The Government announced in December 2008 that it had decided to run a new trawlersmen compensation scheme. We issued a consultation document seeking views on our detailed proposals in February 2009, and expect to launch the new scheme in the summer of 2009.

Other PAC reports

A.56 In May 2008 HM Treasury directed departments to inspect the commitments they had made in response to historic PAC reports to ensure that these commitments had been honoured. BERR examined reports from the 2000-01 parliamentary session onwards and found that the commitments it had made in response to the relevant PAC reports had all been implemented.

Annex 7

Complaints to the Department

Dealing with complaints

- A.57** The Department is committed to providing a high quality, accessible and responsive service to businesses and the community and takes all complaints very seriously. Although in fact we receive few complaints, we give all our staff guidance on how to deal with complaints in line with Cabinet Office guidance²³⁶ and the Freedom of Information Act.
- A.58** The Department's policy on complaint handling is currently under review and will be updated on the website shortly²³⁷.
- A.59** For further details please contact The BIS Enquiry Unit on 0207 215 5000 or email us at enquiries@bis.gsi.gov.uk

Complaints to the Parliamentary Ombudsman

	In hand at 1 April 2007	Reported on	Reported on: fully upheld	Reported on: partly upheld	Reported on: not upheld	In hand at 1 April 2008
BERR – Coal Authority	1	0	0%	0%	0%	1
BERR – Yorkshire Forward	1	1	0%	0%	100%	0
BERR – (formerly DTI)	1	1	0%	0%	100%	0

- A.60** During 2007-08 period there were no complaints upheld by the Parliamentary Ombudsman. Figures for 2008-09 are not yet available.
- A.61** Further information can be found in the Parliamentary Ombudsman's Annual Report 2007-2008²³⁸.

²³⁶ For further information about Service First – *The Six Standards for Central Government* see: <http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/servicefirst/2000/introduc/six.htm>

²³⁷ The current guidance can be found at: www.berr.gov.uk/administration/contact/complaints/index.html

²³⁸ *Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman Annual Report 2007-08* and previous reports are available from: www.ombudsman.org.uk/improving_services/annual_reports/index.html

Annex 8

Expenditure tables

Introduction

- A.61** These Tables present actual expenditure by the Department for the years 2003-04 to 2008-09, and planned expenditure for the years 2009-10 to 2010-11. With the exception of Tables 7, 8 and 9 (which include budget data which transferred to DECC as part of the 3 October 2008 Machinery of Government changes), the data relates to the Department's expenditure within the budgeting boundary (see chapter 4 section 4.1 for an explanation).
- A.62** The format of the Tables is determined by HM Treasury. The disclosure in Tables 2 and 3 is analysed by Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO). The data in the Tables has been restated, compared to equivalent data in BERR's Annual Report and Accounts 2007-08, for the Machinery of Government changes in which energy-related programmes transferred to the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). The exception is Table 4, Total Capital Employed, where only the 2007-08 outturn has been restated, to be consistent with the Department's Resource Accounts.

Table 1: Total Departmental Spending

- A.63** Table 1 summarises expenditure on functions now administered by the Department, covering the period from 2003-04 to 2010-11. Consumption of Resources includes programme and administration costs, analysed between DEL and AME expenditure. Total departmental expenditure is analysed by Departmental Supply Estimates, and any unallocated provision. Where there are significant changes from year to year, explanations are included in the more detailed analyses in Tables 2 and 3.

Table 2: Resource Budget

- A.64** Table 2 provides a more detailed analysis of the Resource Budget information summarised in Table 1 and shows expenditure by DSO. The Table separates the DEL and AME elements of the departmental resource expenditure, and illustrates the trends across the years under review.
- A.65** Explanatory notes provide further information as appropriate, including where expenditure varies substantially from year to year. 2008-09 outturns are those used for the 2009 Public Expenditure Outturn White Paper.

Table 3: Capital Budget

- A.66** Table 3 provides a more detailed analysis of the Capital Budget information summarised in Table 1. It shows expenditure by DSO. The Table separates the DEL and AME elements of the Departmental Capital expenditure, and illustrates the trends across the years under review.

A.67 Explanatory notes provide further information as appropriate, including where expenditure varies substantially from year to year. 2008-09 outturns are those used for the 2009 Public Expenditure Outturn White Paper.

Table 4: Capital Employed

A.68 Table 4 shows capital employed by the Department in balance sheet format (as disclosed in the Department's Resource Accounts). It also shows as a separate line the net capital employed by NDPBs, which are not included in the Department's Resource Accounts, to give a total figure for capital employed by the Departmental family.

Table 5: Administration Costs

A.69 Table 5 provides a more detailed analysis of the administration costs of the Department. It retains the high level functional analysis used in Table 1. 2008-09 outturns are those used for the 2009 Public Expenditure Outturn White Paper, and may differ to those in the Resource Accounts.

Table 6: Staff Numbers

A.70 Table 6 shows staff numbers employed by the main Department and its Agencies, including the Trading Funds.

Tables 7, 8 and 9: Country and Regional Analysis Tables

A.71 Tables 7, 8 and 9 are consistent with the Pre-Budget Report. The tables include spending that now forms a part of DECC. The Tables show analyses of the Department's spending by country and region, and by function. The data presented in these Tables is consistent with the country and regional analyses (CRA) published by HM Treasury in Chapter 9 of the PESA 2009. The figures were taken from the HM Treasury public spending database in December 2008 and the regional distributions were completed in January and February 2009. Therefore the Tables may not show the latest position and are not consistent with other Tables in this document.

A.72 The analyses are set within the overall framework of Total Expenditure on Services (TES). TES broadly represents the current and capital expenditure of the public sector, with some differences from the national accounts measure Total Managed Expenditure. The Tables show the central Government and public corporation elements of TES. They include current and capital spending by the Department and its NDPBs, and public corporations' capital expenditure, but do not include capital finance to public corporations. They do not include payments to local authorities or local authorities' own expenditure.

A.73 TES is a near cash measure of public spending. The Tables do not include depreciation, cost of capital charges, or movements in provisions that are in the Department's budget. They do include pay, procurement, capital expenditure, and grants and subsidies to individuals and private sector enterprises. Further information on TES can be found in Appendix E of PESA 2009.

- A.74** The data is based on a subset of spending – identifiable expenditure on services- which is capable of being analysed as being for the benefit of individual countries and regions. Expenditure that is for the benefit of the UK as a whole is excluded.
- A.75** Across government, most expenditure is not planned or allocated on a regional basis. Social security payments, for example, are paid to eligible individuals irrespective of where they live. Expenditure on other programmes is allocated by looking at how all the projects across the Department’s area of responsibility, usually England, compare. So the analyses show the regional outcome of spending decisions that on the whole have not been made primarily on a regional basis.
- A.76** The Department’s expenditure encompasses a wide range of programmes, and the method of allocation by region will vary according to the nature of each programme. Transfer payments to individuals are generally allocated to the region of the residence of the recipient. Transfer payments to institutions are normally allocated on the basis of the location of the recipient institution, as a proxy for the location which benefits from the spending. Where directly measured data is unavailable, suitable formulae determined in consultation with departmental statisticians have been used.

Table 7: Expenditure by Country and Region

- A.77** Table 7 shows identifiable expenditure on services, i.e. expenditure which can be shown as being for the benefit of specific countries and regions. It also includes, for completeness, a line for non identifiable expenditure i.e. that which is deemed to be on behalf of the United Kingdom as a whole. Notes to the Table provide further information about specific regional spending.

Table 8: Expenditure per Head by Country and Region

- A.78** Table 8 analyses the data identifiable expenditure underlying Table 6, per head of population. The explanatory notes at the foot of Table 7 are also relevant to the regional analysis shown in Table 8.

Table 9: Expenditure by Function/Programme by Country and Region for 2007-08

- A.79** Table 9 shows the outturns for 2007-08 in Table 6 analysed into functional categories. These categories are the standard United Nations Functions of Government (COFOG) categories, the international standard. The presentation of spending by function is consistent with that used in chapter 9 of Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis (PESA) 2009. These are not the same as Estimate Functions used in other Tables in this report.

Table 1: Total Departmental Spending

	£000							
	2003-04 Outturn	2004-05 Outturn	2005-06 Outturn	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Estimated Outturn	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Resource budget								
<i>Resource DEL</i>								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	1,051,360	1,082,471	1,195,863	1,179,788	1,599,996	1,371,334	1,533,781	1,192,842
Unallocated Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,085	-46,507
Total resource budget DEL	1,051,360	1,082,471	1,195,863	1,179,788	1,599,996	1,371,334	1,584,866	1,146,335
<i>Of which: Near-cash</i>	1,051,570	919,808	1,021,758	1,091,383	1,345,654	1,223,637	1,443,826	1,006,178
<i>Resource AME</i>								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	303,723	263,215	365,132	252,126	249,604	594,201	574,105	480,413
UKAEA pension schemes	237,090	246,036	267,013	238,533	268,478	286,033	263,131	266,853
Total resource budget AME	540,813	509,251	632,145	490,659	518,082	880,234	837,236	747,266
<i>Of which: Near-cash</i>	389,431	340,736	446,589	256,559	299,360	547,899	623,595	631,990
Total resource budget	1,592,173	1,591,722	1,828,008	1,670,447	2,118,078	2,251,568	2,422,102	1,893,601
<i>Of which: depreciation</i>	96,289	73,964	51,283	39,863	44,254	205,381	187,939	109,838
Capital budget								
<i>Capital DEL</i>								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	462,512	181,622	62,990	35,935	5,620	9,973	430,693	318,685
Unallocated Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-92,639	-16,860
Total capital budget DEL	462,512	181,622	62,990	35,935	5,620	9,973	338,054	301,825
<i>Capital AME</i>								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	50,000	520,000	-120,000	-119,880	-270,000	-525,000	550,000	50,000
Total capital budget AME	50,000	520,000	-120,000	-119,880	-270,000	-525,000	550,000	50,000
Total capital budget	512,512	701,622	-57,010	-83,945	-264,380	-515,027	888,054	351,825
Total departmental spending†								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	1,771,306	1,973,344	1,452,702	1,308,106	1,540,966	1,245,127	2,902,923	1,945,317
Unallocated Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-43,837	-76,582
UKAEA pension schemes	237,090	246,036	267,013	238,533	268,478	286,033	263,131	266,853
Total departmental spending†	2,008,396	2,219,380	1,719,715	1,546,639	1,809,444	1,531,160	3,122,217	2,135,588
<i>Of which:</i>								
Total DEL	1,452,583	1,225,129	1,242,570	1,175,860	1,566,495	1,358,694	1,847,421	1,375,524
Total AME	555,813	994,251	477,145	370,779	242,949	172,466	1,274,796	760,064

† Total departmental spending is the sum of the resource budget and the capital budget less depreciation. Similarly, total DEL is the sum of the resource budget DEL and capital budget DEL less depreciation in DEL, and total AME is the sum of resource budget AME and capital budget AME less depreciation in AME.

Table 1: Total Departmental Spending (continued)

	£000							
	2003-04 Outturn	2004-05 Outturn	2005-06 Outturn	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Estimated Outturn	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Spending by local authorities on functions relevant to the department								
Current spending	270,438	272,958	316,075	322,229	337,857	363,400		
<i>Of which:</i>								
financed by grants from budgets above	346,492	384,026	387,395	383,052	348,079	281,158		
Capital spending	1,276	-496	3,553	412	-347	116		
<i>Of which:</i>								
financed by grants from budgets above ^{††}	506,979	550,643	547,256	578,043	567,319	426,018		

†† This includes loans written off by mutual consent that score within non-cash Resource Budgets and aren't included in the capital support to local authorities line in Table 3.

Table 2: Resource Budget DEL and AME

	£000							
	2003-04 Outturn	2004-05 Outturn	2005-06 Outturn	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Estimated Outturn	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Resource DEL								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	1,051,360	1,082,471	1,195,863	1,179,788	1,599,996	1,371,334	1,533,781	1,192,842
<i>Of which:</i>								
Business Creation and Growth	590,341	557,648	747,167	640,303	574,120	670,630	852,970	538,604
Better Regulation	-	-	5,364	6,384	2,272	4,557	4,737	4,400
Free and Fair Markets	141,322	179,350	178,251	170,077	193,050	229,578	260,224	258,114
Government as Shareholder	118,740	102,322	23,514	93,633	463,548	302,392	191,141	172,994
Professional support and infrastructure	200,957	243,151	241,567	269,391	367,006	164,177	224,709	218,730
Unallocated Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,085	-46,507
<i>Of which:</i>								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,085	-46,507
Total resource budget DEL	1,051,360	1,082,471	1,195,863	1,179,788	1,599,996	1,371,334	1,584,866	1,146,335
<i>Of which:</i>								
Near-cash	1,051,570	919,808	1,021,758	1,091,383	1,345,654	1,223,637	1,443,826	1,006,178
<i>Of which:†</i>								
Pay	229,216	294,254	342,137	376,343	350,955	454,383		
Procurement	609,024	436,232	380,973	416,400	322,722	254,268	309,010	317,070
Current grants and subsidies to the private sector and abroad	686,789	680,745	727,661	747,395	736,861	758,097	1,040,122	710,920
Current grants to local authorities	346,269	380,047	385,248	379,598	345,816	279,188	396,301	389,301
Depreciation	61,289	38,964	16,283	39,863	39,121	22,613	75,499	72,636
Resource AME								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	303,723	263,215	365,132	252,126	249,604	594,201	574,105	480,413
<i>Of which:</i>								
Business Creation and Growth	35,223	38,979	37,147	70,018	31,056	184,738	114,410	39,172
Free and Fair Markets	268,500	224,236	302,733	211,335	216,572	436,395	466,382	457,882
Government as Shareholder	-	-	16,186	-29,227	1,976	-26,932	-6,687	-16,641
Professional support and infrastructure	-	-	9,066	-	-	-	-	-
UKAEA pension schemes	237,090	246,036	267,013	238,533	268,478	286,033	263,131	266,853
<i>Of which:</i>								
UKAEA pension schemes	237,090	246,036	267,013	238,533	268,478	286,033	263,131	266,853
Total resource budget AME	540,813	509,251	632,145	490,659	518,082	880,234	837,236	747,266
<i>Of which:</i>								
Near-cash	389,431	340,736	446,589	256,559	299,360	547,899	623,595	631,990
<i>Of which:†</i>								
Pay	8,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current grants and subsidies to the private sector and abroad	260,072	224,236	302,733	211,335	216,572	436,395	466,382	457,882
Current grants to local authorities	223	3,979	2,147	3,454	2,263	1,970	1,970	1,970
Depreciation	35,000	35,000	35,000	-	5,133	182,768	112,440	37,202
Total resource budget	1,592,173	1,591,722	1,828,008	1,670,447	2,118,078	2,251,568	2,422,102	1,893,601

† The breakdown of near-cash in Resource DEL by economic category may exceed the total near-cash Resource DEL reported above because of other income and receipts that score in near-cash Resource DEL but aren't included as pay, procurement, or current grants and subsidies to the private sector, abroad and local authorities.

Table 3: Capital Budget DEL and AME

	£000							
	2003-04 Outturn	2004-05 Outturn	2005-06 Outturn	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Estimated Outturn	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Capital DEL								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	462,512	181,622	62,990	35,935	5,620	9,973	430,693	318,685
<i>Of which:</i>								
Business Creation and Growth	413,176	126,996	55,462	20,561	-17,459	-24,500	416,752	302,794
Better Regulation	-	-	-	-	197	-70	-	-
Free and Fair Markets	22,001	8,063	3,946	1,570	8,097	19,842	2,341	5,841
Government as Shareholder	13,607	28,100	-7,929	-	-	987	350	300
Professional Support and Infrastructure	13,728	18,463	11,511	13,804	14,785	13,714	11,250	9,750
Unallocated Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-92,639	-16,860
<i>Of which:</i>								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	-	-	-	-	-	-	-92,639	-16,860
Total capital budget DEL	462,512	181,622	62,990	35,935	5,620	9,973	338,054	301,825
<i>Of which:</i>								
Capital expenditure on fixed assets net of sales†	245,531	206,043	98,367	-83,190	98,109	212,804	18,341	13,891
Capital grants to the private sector and abroad	319,850	382,285	529,951	700,986	513,681	473,406	1,049,228	568,616
Net lending to private sector	322,787	19,593	-124,782	-145,198	-155,464	-112,397	-67,500	-128,500
Capital support to public corporations	41,105	-17,746	-18,195	-780	15,447	4,352	-3,500	2,000
Capital support to local authorities††	506,979	550,643	547,256	578,043	567,319	426,018	517,662	472,631
Capital AME								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	50,000	520,000	-120,000	-119,880	-270,000	-525,000	550,000	50,000
<i>Of which:</i>								
Government as Shareholder	50,000	520,000	-120,000	-119,880	-270,000	-525,000	550,000	50,000
Total capital budget AME	50,000	520,000	-120,000	-119,880	-270,000	-525,000	550,000	50,000
Total capital budget	512,512	701,622	-57,010	-83,945	-264,380	-515,027	888,054	351,825
<i>Of which:</i>								
Capital expenditure on fixed assets net of sales†	245,531	206,043	98,367	-83,190	98,109	212,804	18,341	13,891
Less depreciation†††	96,289	73,964	51,283	39,863	44,254	205,381	187,939	109,838
Net capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets	149,242	132,079	47,084	-123,053	53,855	7,423	-169,598	-95,947

† Expenditure by the department and NDPBs on land, buildings and equipment, net of sales. Excludes spending on financial assets and grants, and public corporations' capital expenditure.

†† This does not include loans written off by mutual consent that score within non-cash Resource Budgets.

††† Included in Resource Budget.

Table 4: Capital Employed

Assets on Balance Sheet at end of year note ¹	£000				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	Outturn	Outturn	Restated	Outturn	Projected
Fixed Assets					
Intangible	1,293	387	1,612	907	926
Tangible	195,824	69,111	80,503	95,043	96,101
<i>of which</i>					
Land and Buildings	153,801	26,290	35,786	38,550	39,242
Transport Equipment	7	0	0	0	0
Plant and Machinery	808	865	969	1,459	1,489
Information Technology note 2	9,905	7,362	6,849	14,009	14,288
Furniture and Fittings	7,065	4,242	2,850	1,880	1,919
Assets under Construction	24,238	30,352	34,049	39,145	39,163
Investments note ³	4,536,733	5,630,627	2,512,697	2,790,062	2,849,370
Debtors falling due after one year			396	18,511	784
Current Assets	6,485,881	3,031,594	1,768,542	1,755,905	1,755,711
Creditors < 1 year	-5,052,970	-1,338,431	-1,110,627	-1,350,182	-1,353,066
Creditors > 1 year	-1,095,402	-541,072	-540,827	-538,717	-550,177
Provisions	-5,264,636	-4,484,470	-666,603	-753,383	-704,597
Capital Employed within the Consolidated Department's Resource Accounts	-193,277	2,367,746	2,045,693	2,018,146	2,095,052
NDPB Net assets/liabilities	-28,666,294	-36,224,441	1,065,259	875,529	893,040
Total Capital Employed in Departmental Family	-28,859,571	-33,856,695	3,110,952	2,893,675	2,988,092

Notes

- (1) Outturns in 2005-06 include capital relating to activities under Science and Innovation objectives, transferred to the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills in 2007-08. Outturns from 2005-06 to 2006-07 include capital relating to activities under Energy objectives, transferred to the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) in 2008-09.
- (2) The Department's IT infrastructure is supplied and managed by Fujitsu Services Ltd under an off balance sheet PFI contract
- (3) Coal Pension Investments, disclosed in the 2007-08 Resource Accounts, transferred to DECC as a result of the Machinery of Government change.

Table 5: Administration Costs

	£000							
	2003-04 Outturn	2004-05 Outturn	2005-06 Outturn	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Estimated Outturn	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Administration Expenditure								
Paybill	133,368	126,133	135,453	137,840	142,511	137,023	152,300	148,834
Other	286,003	195,993	178,112	193,209	338,022	127,175	145,649	141,832
Total administration expenditure	419,371	322,126	313,565	331,049	480,533	264,198	297,949	290,666
Administration income	-120,879	-13,845	-2,928	-29,429	-44,548	-45,096	-25,000	-28,000
Total administration budget	298,492	308,281	310,637	301,620	435,985	219,102	272,949	262,666
Analysis by activity								
To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	298,492	308,281	310,637	301,620	435,985	219,102	272,949	262,666
Total administration budget	298,492	308,281	310,637	301,620	435,985	219,102	272,949	262,666

Note

2008-09 outturns are those used for the 2009 Public Expenditure Outturn White Paper, and may differ to those in the Resource Accounts.

Table 6: Staff in Post

	2007-08* Actual	2008-09 Actual
Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR) (Gross Control Area)		
CS FTEs	2,532.8	2,563.8
Others	132.8	212.6
Total	2,665.6	2,776.4
UK Trade & Investment (Gross Control Area)		
CS FTEs	607	572
Others	43	95
Total	650	667
The Insolvency Service (Gross Control Area)		
CS FTEs	2,384	2,534
Others	579	544
Total	2,963	3,078
Companies House (Gross Control Area)		
CS FTEs	1,074	1,092
Others		
Total	1,074	1,092
Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) (Gross Control Area)		
CS FTEs	761	734
Others	50	46
Total	811	780

* 2007-08 figures have been restated for BERR and UKTI

Table 7: Expenditure by Country and Region

	£000							
	2003-04 Outturn	2004-05 Outturn	2005-06 Outturn	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Plans	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
North East	273.6	190.5	221.1	187.7	144.2	85.9	29.6	31.9
North West	447.6	496.2	497.2	1,461.4	1,189.8	1,620.8	1,562.9	1,595.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	370.6	376.3	374.7	307.1	296.7	219.5	137.3	114.2
East Midlands	134.4	211.9	269.6	241.7	214.6	161.7	104.2	86.5
West Midlands	92.1	216.5	250.7	120.2	204.0	215.8	188.5	188.1
East	102.0	117.5	79.1	134.9	147.3	183.3	149.1	141.0
London	191.9	237.0	189.2	207.1	337.1	294.8	244.0	223.0
South East	232.7	320.4	526.8	319.0	415.4	384.0	367.7	361.6
South West	149.2	171.7	175.4	83.9	281.8	309.1	322.0	320.2
Total England	1,994.0	2,337.9	2,583.8	3,062.8	3,231.0	3,474.7	3,105.0	3,062.1
Scotland	333.3	385.0	751.7	443.5	418.6	424.8	414.5	415.7
Wales	247.3	214.4	243.0	325.8	171.8	121.4	133.6	120.4
Northern Ireland	18.3	20.5	18.6	20.5	32.8	29.2	22.9	19.7
Total UK identifiable expenditure	2,592.9	2,957.8	3,597.0	3,852.5	3,854.2	4,050.1	3,676.0	3,617.9
Outside UK	71.7	71.0	82.1	108.3	158.0	102.4	89.7	83.8
Total identifiable expenditure	2,664.5	3,028.8	3,679.2	3,960.8	4,012.2	4,152.5	3,765.7	3,701.7
Non-identifiable expenditure	52.7	31.9	39.3	28.0	20.9	-26.5	-35.0	-31.7
Total expenditure on services	2,717.3	3,060.7	3,718.5	3,988.8	4,033.1	4,126.0	3,730.7	3,670.1

Notes:

Tables 7, 8 & 9 are consistent with the Pre-Budget Report. The tables all include spending that now forms a part of the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC). This includes nuclear decommissioning activity which was the largest single component of BERR's budget (and which is now the largest single component of DECC's budget). The location of this activity produces comparatively high proportional expenditure in North West England, particularly, and also South East England and Scotland.

Tables 7, 8 and 9 show analyses of the Department's spending by country and region, and by function. The data presented in these tables is consistent with the country and regional analyses (CRA) published by HM Treasury in Chapter 9 of Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses (PESA) 2009. The figures were taken from the HM Treasury public spending database in December 2008 and the regional distributions were completed in January and February 2009. Therefore the tables may not show the latest position and are not consistent with other tables in the Departmental Report. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 8: Expenditure per Head by Country and Region

	£000							
	2003-04 Outturn	2004-05 Outturn	2005-06 Outturn	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Plans	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
North East	108	75	87	73	56	33	11	12
North West	66	73	73	213	173	235	225	229
Yorkshire and The Humber	74	74	73	60	57	42	26	21
East Midlands	32	49	62	55	49	36	23	19
West Midlands	17	41	47	22	38	40	35	34
East	19	21	14	24	26	32	26	24
London	26	32	25	28	45	39	32	29
South East	29	39	64	39	50	46	44	43
South West	30	34	34	16	54	59	61	60
Total England	40	47	51	60	63	67	60	59
Scotland	66	76	148	87	81	82	80	80
Wales	84	73	82	110	58	41	44	40
Northern Ireland	11	12	11	12	19	16	13	11
Total UK identifiable expenditure	44	49	60	64	63	66	59	58

Table 9: Expenditure by Function/Programme by Country and Region for 2007-08

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	England	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland	UK Identifiable expenditure	OUTSIDE UK	Total Identifiable expenditure	Not Identifiable	£'s Millions Totals
General public services																		
Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal, external affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.5	58.5	0.0	58.5
Foreign economic aid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
General services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total general public services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	58.8	58.9	0.0	58.9
Public order and safety																		
Police services	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Total public order and safety	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Economic affairs																		
General economic, commercial and labour affairs	-37.9	-12.1	-10.6	-5.5	-25.2	-1.4	60.1	11.1	3.9	-17.6	25.3	10.7	4.4	22.8	4.9	27.7	7.0	34.7
Fuel and energy	130.2	340.3	190.8	133.9	52.6	16.8	32.0	31.2	16.2	943.8	74.7	98.9	2.7	1,120.1	-9.2	1,110.9	13.9	1,124.8
Mining, manufacturing and construction	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.5	6.7	2.0	0.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	8.8	0.0	8.8
Transport	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Communication	35.1	92.0	60.0	50.6	62.6	70.8	193.5	129.1	83.6	777.2	68.4	34.5	21.8	901.9	91.4	993.3	0.0	993.3
R&D economic affairs	1.3	3.9	2.8	2.5	3.0	3.4	8.1	5.7	3.0	33.6	3.2	1.4	0.9	39.1	0.0	39.1	0.0	39.1
Economic affairs n.e.c	9.5	85.2	19.3	13.9	13.1	9.2	20.7	26.5	17.9	215.1	27.4	11.6	2.1	256.3	10.6	266.9	0.0	266.9
Total enterprise and economic development	138.5	510.9	262.5	195.5	106.2	99.1	314.7	204.8	127.1	1,959.3	201.1	157.3	31.8	2,349.5	97.7	2,447.2	20.9	2,468.2
Environment protection																		
Waste management	0.0	629.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.0	160.1	130.4	953.9	196.0	0.0	0.0	1,149.9	0.0	1,149.9	0.0	1,149.9
Protection of biodiversity and landscape	1.5	3.1	11.5	11.1	8.0	2.7	6.4	4.5	2.4	51.2	2.5	3.6	0.7	58.0	0.0	58.0	0.0	58.0
Total environment protection	1.5	632.2	11.5	11.1	8.0	37.0	6.4	164.6	132.8	1,005.1	198.6	3.6	0.7	1,208.0	0.0	1,208.0	0.0	1,208.0
Social protection																		
Old age	0.3	36.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.9	0.8	21.9	8.4	71.6	6.3	1.1	0.1	79.0	1.5	80.5	0.0	80.5
Family and children	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.8	9.0	6.4	3.4	37.7	3.6	1.6	0.0	42.8	0.0	42.8	0.0	42.8
Unemployment	2.5	6.1	18.9	4.7	85.6	5.4	6.1	17.6	10.0	156.8	8.6	8.2	0.2	173.8	0.0	173.8	0.0	173.8
Total social protection	4.2	46.7	22.7	8.0	89.8	11.2	15.9	45.8	21.8	266.1	18.4	10.9	0.2	295.6	1.5	297.1	0.0	297.1
TOTAL BUSINESS, ENTERPRISE AND REGULATORY REFORM	144.2	1,189.8	296.7	214.6	204.0	147.3	337.1	415.4	281.8	3,231.0	418.6	171.8	32.8	3,854.1	158.0	4,012.2	20.9	4,033.1

Note:
The functional analyses of spending in Table 9 are based on the United Nations Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG), the international standard. The presentations of spending by function are consistent with those used in chapter 9 of PESA 2009. These are not the same as the strategic priorities shown elsewhere in the report. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Acronyms

Acas: Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service
AME: Annually Managed Expenditure
BERR: Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform
BIS: Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
BME: Black and Minority Ethnic
BNFL: British Nuclear Fuels Limited
BRE: Better Regulation Executive
BSSP: Business Support Simplification Programme
CBI: Confederation of British Industry
CETV: Cash Equivalent Transfer Value
CfEL: Capital for Enterprise Limited
CLG: Department for Communities and Local Government
COSHH: Control of substances hazardous to health
CSR: Comprehensive Spending Review
DCMS: Department for Culture, Media and Sport
DCSF: Department for Children, Schools and Families
DECC: Department of Energy and Climate Change
Defra: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEL: Departmental Expenditure Limit
DfID: Department for International Development
DfT: Department for Transport
DH: Department of Health
DIUS: Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills
DRO: Debt Relief Order
DSO: Departmental Strategic Objective
DTI: Department of Trade and Industry
DWP: Department for Work and Pensions
ECGD: Export Credit Guarantee Department
EQIA: Equality Impact Assessment
ESRC: Economic and Social Research Council
FCO: Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FDI: Foreign Direct Investment
FEC: Full Economic Cost
FTA: Free Trade Agreement
FRC: Financial Reporting Council
FReM: Government Financial Reporting Manual
FTE: Full Time Equivalent
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
GSE: Greater South East
GVA: Gross Value Added
HMG: HM Government
HMRC: HM Revenue and Customs
HMT: HM Treasury

HSE: Health and Safety Executive
IA: Impact Assessment
iP: Investors in People
IMF: International Monetary Fund
IPA: Independent Performance Assessments
kWh: Kilowatt-hour
LBRO: Local Better Regulation Office
LDA: London Development Agency
LFS: Labour Force Survey
LRO: Legislative Reform Order
MoD: Ministry of Defence
MoG: Machinery of Government (change)
MoJ: Ministry of Justice
NAO: National Audit Office
NDA: Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NDPB: Non-Departmental Public Body
NEBM: BERR Non-Executive Board Member
NEC: National Economic Council
NESTA: National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts
NMGD: Non-Ministerial Government Department
NMW: North, Midlands and West
OCPA: Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments
OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OEP: Operational Efficiency Programme
OFT: Office of Fair Trading
OGC: Office of Government Commerce
ONS: Office for National Statistics
PAC: Public Accounts Committee
PCPF: Parliamentary Contributory Pension Fund
PFI: Private Finance Initiative
PIMS: UKTI's Performance and Impact Monitoring Survey
PSA: Public Service Agreement
RDA: Regional Development Agency
RfR: Request for Resources
SCS: Senior Civil Service
SFLGs: Small Firms Loan Guarantee scheme
SITPRO: Simpler Trade Procedures Board
SMEs: Small and Medium Enterprises
SOA: Super Output Area
SR: Spending Review
TES: Total Expenditure on Services
TUC: Trades Union Congress
UCPD: Unfair Commercial Practices Directive
UKAEA: United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority
UKERP: UK Energy Research Partnership
UKTI: UK Trade & Investment
WCAG: Web Content Accessibility Guidelines
WERS: Workplace Employment Relations Survey
WTO: World Trade Organisation

Glossary

Annually Managed Expenditure (AME): Includes expenditure which is generally less predictable and/or controllable than expenditure within Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL). BERR's AME expenditure is mainly concerned with the Redundancy Payments Service, impairments to the property portfolio belonging to Regional Development Agencies, the Post Office working capital loan and dividend income received from British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.

Appropriations in Aid: Income received by a department which it is authorised to retain (rather than surrender to the Consolidated Fund) to finance related expenditure. Such income is voted by Parliament and accounted for in departmental resource accounts.

Capital: Expenditure on tangible fixed assets (net of disposals and profit/loss on disposal), new investments and capital grants.

(Comprehensive) Spending Review: a process carried out by HM Treasury to set firm and fixed three-year Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) and Public Service Agreements (PSAs). Spending Reviews typically focus upon one or several aspects of public spending while Comprehensive Spending Reviews focus upon each government department's spending requirements from a zero base, without reference to past plans or current expenditure.

Consolidated Department: This term includes the Core Department, Acas and the Insolvency Service.

Core Department: This term excludes the Insolvency Service and Acas.

Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL): The Department's three year budget, divided into resource and capital budgets, set as part of the Spending Review process.

Departmental family: This term includes the Core Department (see above) and its delivery partners outlined in annex 3.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Economic indicator measuring the value of all goods and services produced by an economy within a specific period, usually a year.

Grant-in-aid: Cash payments made to bodies (normally NDPBs) to fund their activities. Grant-in-aid is paid where the Government has decided, subject to parliamentary controls, that the recipient body should operate at arm's length from the sponsoring Department.

Near cash: Transactions measured on an accruals basis which result in real cash flows in the near future e.g. expenditure on pay, purchases and current grants, subsidies and payments against provisions.

Non-Budget Expenditure: Expenditure approved in the Supply Estimates and included in the Department's Resource Accounts which does not score against the Department's DEL or AME budgets. Most commonly refers to the cash funding of NDPBs by grant-in-aid. The actual expenditure by the NDPBs scores in budgets.

Non-cash: Transactions which are included to reflect the full economic cost of activities and the usage of long-term assets e.g. depreciation, profit or loss on disposal of balance sheet assets, cost of capital and movements in provisions.

Non-Departmental Public Bodies: A list of NDPBs for which the Department acts as sponsor is included in annex 3.

Real Terms: Amounts adjusted for the effect of general price inflation relative to a base year, as measured by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) market price deflator.

Resource Accounting: The accounting methodology used to record expenditure in BERR's accounts. It applies HM Treasury's Financial Reporting Manual (FRm), itself based on UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (UK GAAP) used in private industry and other Government departments. Spending is measured on an accruals basis.

Resource Budgeting: The budgeting regime adopted for spending plans set out in Spending Reviews and Comprehensive Spending Reviews. A Resource Budget is the sum of a department's resource Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) and resource Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). It is the budget for current expenditure on an accruals basis.

Supply Estimates: The means by which Parliament grants formal approval for the Department's annual expenditure plans. An Estimate can comprise one or more Request for Resources (RfR). Requests for additional funds in-year are made in Supplementary Estimates (normally in winter and spring).

Unallocated provision: The element of the total DEL settlement not initially allocation to specific functions or objectives.

Voted and Non-voted Expenditure: Voted expenditure comprises expenditure by the main Department and its executive agencies, as approved in the Supply Estimates. Non-voted expenditure comprises expenditure by the NDPBs sponsored by the Department. Supply Estimates authorise the issue of cash to NDPBs in the form of grant in aid.

Index

- About the financial information 121
- About this report 9
- Acas (Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service) 60, 69, 92-93, 103, 122, 227, 228, 233, 251
- Accounts 141-209
- Acronyms 245-255
- Additional Entities 209
- Ad-hoc Advisory Groups 230-231
- Administration and programme non-cash costs summary 171
- Administration costs 169, 244, 251
- Administrative Burdens Reduction Programme 45, 46, 51, 55, 64, 67, 68
- Advantage West Midlands 228
- Advisory Committee on Carbon Abatement Technologies 232
- Advisory Non-Departmental Public Bodies 229
- Advisory Panel on Management and Leadership 230
- Aerospace Innovation and Growth Leadership Council 231
- Agency Workers Directive 55, 59
- Aid for Trade Strategy 60, 63
- Analysis of income payable to the Consolidated Fund 165
- Analysis of net operating cost by spending body 172
- Analysis of net resource outturn by section 163
- Analytical support 86
- Anderson Review 45, 48
- Appointments 105
- Audit and Risk Committee 109
- Auditors 137, 169
- Automotive Assistance Programme 30, 42, 124, 207
- Balance Sheet 132, 208
- BERR Secretariat 109
- BERR Simplification Plan 96-97
- Better BERR regulation 94-97
- Better regulation 44-53
- Better Regulation Executive 44
- Better Regulation Simplification Plans 45, 46, 51 53
- British Energy 232
- British Nuclear Fuel plc (BNFL) 230
- British Shipbuilders 230
- Budgets 121, 125, 128-129
- Business Council for Britain 15, 231
- Business Link 16, 23, 28, 32, 42
- Business relations 30
- Business Support Simplification Programme/ Solutions for Business 28, 31, 40
- Capability Review 8, 77, 83
- Capital Budget 125, 243, 246
- Capital commitments 195
- Capital Employed 195, 243, 244, 250
- Capital for Enterprise Advisory Board 231
- Capital for Enterprise Fund 16, 29, 123-124, 133, 175, 207
- Capital for Enterprise Ltd 228
- Cash at bank and in hand 184
- Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) 118-119
- Cash Flow Statement 130, 134, 153
- Central Arbitration Committee 229
- Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons 147-149
- Changing attitudes and approaches to regulation 49-59
- Charging policy 136
- Citizens Advice 231
- Citizens Advice Scotland 231
- Civil Nuclear Police Authority 232
- Civil service pensions 117-119
- Coal Authority 232
- Code of Practice on Consultation 47-48
- Code of Practice on Guidance on Regulation 45
- Commitments under leases 196
- Commitments under PFI contracts 196
- Communications 87-88
- Community Interest Companies Regulator 230
- Companies Act 2006 55, 62, 64, 68, 85
- Companies House 14, 62, 103-104, 227, 251
- Competition Appeal Tribunal 229
- Competition Commission 58, 64, 92, 228
- Competition policy 57-58, 64
- Competition Service 228
- Complaints to the Department 242
- Comprehensive Spending Review 2007 (CSR07) 13, 19 123, 256
- Consolidated Department 122, 233 256
- Construction 28, 30
- Consultation 95
- Consumer Council for Postal Services (Postwatch) 233
- Consumer Credit Directive 56
- Consumer debt 56
- Consumer Focus 55, 57, 228, 233
- Consumer Law Review 56, 68
- Consumer policy 55-57, 65
- Consumer White Paper 50, 68
- Contingent liabilities disclosed under FRS 12 202
- Contingent liabilities not required to be disclosed under FRS 12 203-204
- Core Department 122, 233 256
- Corporate Finance Practice 72
- Corporate governance 105-109
- Corporate Law and Governance 62, 64
- Correspondence and enquiry handling 88
- Country and regional analysis tables 244-5, 252-3
- Creation and growth of business 27-43
- Creditors 185
- Culture change 94
- Current investments and loans in Public Bodies: current 184
- Data handling and security 89
- Debtors 183
- Delivery Partners 14, 103, 227-233
- Department for Business, Innovation and Skills 5, 7, 9, 11-13, 105, 205
- Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills 5, 7, 9, 11
- Department of Energy and Climate Change 9, 14, 70, 91, 122, 207-208, 232
- Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) 7-8, 14, 19, 20
- Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO) 1 40-41, 211-212

- Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO) 2 51-52, 212, 213
- Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO) 3 63-63, 214-215
- Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO) 4 74-75, 216
- Departmental Strategic Objective (DSO) 5 77, 216
- Digital Britain 26, 31, 42
- Diversity 84-85
- Doha Development Round 60, 63
- East Midlands Regional Development Agency 228
- East of England Development Agency 228
- Electronic Leadership Council 230
- Employment Act 2008 58, 96
- Employment Agency Standards Inspectors 55, 59
- Employment Law enforcement 55
- Employment Law Guidance Programme 55, 58, 96
- Employment Strategy 58-59, 65
- Energy markets 66
- Enterprise Finance Guarantee 15, 28, 29, 33, 123-124, 190-191
- Enterprise policy 29
- Enterprise Strategy 29, 47, 100
- Environmental Innovations Advisory Group 231
- Environmental report 235
- Equality Impact Assessments 98-104
- Estates management 88-89
- Estimates 125-127, 128-129
- Ethnic Minority Business Task Force 231
- EU Market Access Strategy 61, 63
- European Consumer Credit Directive 56
- Executive Agencies 227
- Executive Committee 107
- Executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies 228
- Executive Summary 7
- Expenditure tables 243-253
- Export Control Organisation 61
- Fees paid to Non-Executive Board Members 119
- Financial Guarantees 188-192
- Financial instruments 199-201
- Financial Reporting Council (FRC) 231
- Financial Review 121-139
- Financial Reporting Standards 135
- Fiscal Stimulus Packages 123-124
- Fixed investments and loans in public bodies 174
- Flexible deployment and project management 85
- Foreword from the Secretary of State 5
- Free and fair markets 54-69
- Free Trade Agreements 61, 63
- Fuel Poverty Advisory Group 232
- G20 55, 60, 63
- Gas and Electricity Consumer Council (Energywatch) 233
- General Fund 192
- Glossary 256-257
- Glover Review 28
- Hampton Review 47, 49-50, 53
- Health and safety report 236-237
- Hearing Aid Council 228
- Illegal Money Lending Enforcement Project 55, 56, Impact Assessments 95
- Improving outcomes from Health and Safety 46
- Improving the design and communication of regulations 47-48
- Income 171
- Independent Statutory Office Holders 230
- Industrial Development Advisory Board 229
- Information and workplace services 88-90
- Insolvency Practitioners' Tribunal 229
- Insolvency Service 14, 62, 92-93, 103, 122, 227, 233, 251
- Intangible fixed assets 174
- International Financial Reporting Standards 205
- Killian Pretty Final Report 46
- Labour market flexibility 65, 68, 215, 223, 225
- Launch Investment 28, 71, 72, 76, 133, 179
- Legal support 85-86
- Legislative Reform (Consumer Credit) Order 2006 56, 97
- Legislative Reform Orders 97
- Local Better Regulation Office (LBRO) 49, 228
- London Development Agency 229
- Losses and special payments 204
- Low carbon 11, 17, 30, 38, 42 234
- Low Carbon Industrial Strategy 52
- Low Pay Commission 229
- Lyons relocations 93
- Management Board 105-106
- Manufacturing Strategy 28, 30, 38, 42
- Media relations and marketing 87
- Ministerial Advisory Body on Manufacturing 231
- Ministerial pensions 117
- Ministerial responsibilities 12
- Motorsport Development UK Advisory Board 231
- National Audit Office (NAO) Reports 137-139
- National Consumer Council 233
- National Economic Council 15, 47, 53
- National Minimum Wage 55, 59, 101
- New Industry, New Jobs 5, 7, 17
- Non-Departmental Public Bodies 227-230
- Non-Ministerial Government Departments 230
- Non-operating income 166
- North West Development Agency 228
- Notes to the Accounts 155-209
- Notes to the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement 193-194
- Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Net Operating Costs by Departmental Strategic Objective 195
- Nuclear Decommissioning Authority 76, 232
- Nuclear Trust/Nuclear Liabilities Fund (NLF) 232
- Ofcom 230
- Office of Fair Trading 58, 230
- Ofgem 232
- One North East 228
- Operating Committee 108
- Operating Cost Statement 131-132, 151
- Operational Efficiency Programme 72, 76
- Other financial assets 172-182
- Other financial commitments 198
- Payment of suppliers 136
- Pension liabilities 136
- People Strategy 82-83
- Performance and reward 110-112
- Performance assessment terminology 21
- Performance Report 19-78
- Performance summary 20
- Personal data related incidents 90
- Pilot Task Force for Oil and Gas 232
- Post balance sheet events 205-207
- Post Office Network 30, 71, 73, 76, 133
- Postal Services 71, 73
- Postcomm 230
- Primary Statements in the Consolidated Resource Accounts 130, 150-154
- Productivity 22-26
- Programme costs 170
- Promoting Equality of Opportunity 98-104
- Prompt payment 29
- Providing professional support, capability and infrastructure 77-78, 82-80-90
- Provision for Liabilities and Charges 186-188
- Public Accounts Committee reports 238-241

- Public Corporations 230
 Public sector regulation 47, 52
 Public Service Agreements (PSAs) 7, 12, 19, 20
 Public Service Agreement (PSA) 1 24-25, 217
 Public Service Agreement (PSA) 6 66-67, 217-218
 Public Service Agreement (PSA) 7 34-37, 219
 Public Service Agreements from previous spending reviews 220-226
 Quality of data for Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) 211-216
 Quality of data for Public Service Agreements (PSAs) 217-219
 Real Help for Businesses Now 7, 16, 26, 28
 Reconciliation of income recorded within the Operating Cost Statement to operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund 166
 Reconciliation of net resource outturn to net cash requirement 165
 Reconciliation of outturn to net operating cost and against administration budget 164
 Reconciling Estimates, Budgets and Resource Accounts 128-129
 Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) 33, 38, 40, 42, 93 228
 Regional Industrial Development Boards 229
 Regional Loan Transition Funds 15, 33
 Regional policy 33
 Regulators' Compliance Code 45, 50, 53
 Regulatory burdens 47
 Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 45, 49
 Regulatory Policy Committee 47, 53
 Related-party transactions 205
 Remuneration Report 110 - 119
 Renewables Advisory Board 232
 Reserves 193
 Resource Accounts 141- 209
 Resource Budget 125, 248
 Resources available to the Department 123-127
 Restatement as a result of Machinery of Government changes 207-208
 Review of sub-national economic development and regeneration 28
 Risk and Regulatory advisory Council 231
 Risks 136
 Royal Mail 70-71, 73, 76, 132-133, 230
 Salary and pension entitlements for Ministers 113-114
 Salary and pension entitlements for senior managers 115-116
 Scambusters 56
 Security and resilience 89
 Senior Civil Service salaries 111
 Service contracts 112
 Service Transformation programme 32
 Shareholder Executive 70-71
 Shareholder Executive's portfolio of businesses 70-72, 74-75, 76
 Sickness absence 85
 Simpler Trade Procedures Board (SITPRO) 228
 Simplifying and modernising existing regulations 46-47
 Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme 189-190
 Social and community responsibility 104
 South East England Development Agency 228
 South West of England Development Agency 228
 Staff numbers 244, 251
 Staff numbers and related costs 167-168
 Staff survey 77, 84
 State aid 54, 57, 68
 Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities 141
 Statement of accounting policies 155
 Statement of Operating Cost by Departmental Strategic Objectives 154
 Statement of Parliamentary Supply 130, 150
 Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses 130, 132, 151
 Statement on Internal Control 142-146
 Stocks and work in progress 182
 Strategic Investment Fund 17
 Supporting Innovation in Services 30
 Sustainable development 89, 234
 Tangible fixed assets 172
 Task forces, ad-hoc advisory groups and reviews 230-231
 Third-party assets 207
 Total Departmental Spending 243, 246-247
 Trade Credit Insurance Scheme 17, 124, 206
 Trade policy 60-61, 63, 68
 Tribunal Non-Departmental Public Bodies 229
 UK Chemical Weapons Convention National Advisory Committee 232
 UK Commission for Employment and Skills 23-26
 UK Energy Research Practitioners' Panel (UKERP) 232
 UK Trade & Investment (UKTI) 28, 38-39, 41, 42, 103, 122, 212, 233
 Union Modernisation Fund Supervisory Board 229
 United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority UKAEA 228, 233
 Value for money 91-93
 Values 82-83
 Vehicle Scrappage Scheme 16, 42, 124, 206
 Vulnerable workers 59, 68
 Vulnerable Workers Pilot Practitioners' Panel 231
 Waste Electrical & Electronic Equipment Advisory Board 229
 Women's Enterprise Task Force 231
 Working Capital Scheme 29, 123-124, 206
 Working Time Directive 55, 68
 Yorkshire Forward 228