



Deputy Prime Minister's Office

Annual Report 2006/07





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Presented to Parliament
by the Deputy Prime Minister and First Secretary of State
by Command of Her Majesty

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Foreword by John Prescott

Last May I was reappointed as Deputy Prime Minister and First Secretary of State, overseeing and co-ordinating a wide range of Government policies and chairing a number of Cabinet Committees. One year on, the work of this office reflects the broad scope of the Government's agenda, encompassing areas as diverse as urban regeneration, equal pay, ageing and local government. We have been at the forefront of developing policy on climate change; we have helped drive forward work with Muslim communities across Britain to build social cohesion; and we have led discussions on Government proposals for the future of the Post Office network. We have also played an important role in implementing the very successful and ongoing programme to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the Act to abolish the slave trade in the British Empire.

Internationally, our agenda has been equally diverse. We have worked hard to engage overseas governments with the key issues facing the world today: climate change, sustainability, energy security, economic growth and social justice. Britain's relationship with China continues to flourish and, as Chair of the China Task Force, I have been working closely with the Chinese government to increase co-operation across a range of areas from sustainable development to health and education.

Many of these are complex issues which it will take the long-term commitment of future generations to resolve, but we need to act today if we are to begin to curb the threat of climate change and the economic and environmental consequences of unsustainable development.



This annual report describes our engagement with a variety of audiences to raise awareness of these issues and others over the past twelve months. It has been a successful year and the Office can be justly proud of its achievements, none of which would have been possible without the expertise and dedication of everyone working within it.

John Prescott
Deputy Prime Minister

1. Introduction



The Deputy Prime Minister's Office was established as a separate Government department at the beginning of May 2006. The Office supports the Deputy Prime Minister in the key role that he plays overseeing and co-ordinating across the full range of domestic Government policy and deputising for the Prime Minister, both at home and overseas.

Over the past 12 months we have been active across a range of policy areas, from climate change and sustainable communities to housing, planning and local government. In addition to this important work at home, the Office has supported the Deputy Prime Minister's international commitments in his role as active deputy to the Prime Minister. He was, for example, the first British Minister to visit China, Japan and South Korea after North Korea exploded a nuclear device in October 2006. He has also met a wide range of global leaders from countries as diverse as Ghana, Mexico and Mongolia to further Britain's national interests and to reinforce the Government's policy concerns.

Alongside this demanding Ministerial agenda, the Office has quickly established itself as an independent department within Whitehall. We have put in place the systems and infrastructure needed to ensure that the Office is able to manage its resources efficiently and economically, and we are grateful to the Cabinet Office and the Department for Communities and Local Government for their logistical support.

It has been a busy and productive year for the DPMO, and I have been privileged to work alongside such committed and talented staff in its inception.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Philip Cox'. The signature is written in a cursive, slightly stylized font.

Philip Cox
Principal Private Secretary

2. The Role of the DPM and the DPMO

The Deputy Prime Minister fulfils his responsibility for overseeing and co-ordinating government policy through his role as chair of a range of Cabinet Committees, including in particular the Domestic Affairs Committee, which scrutinises and gives final approval to a large proportion of the Government's domestic policy.

Cabinet Committees

Cabinet Committees bring Ministers together to find solutions to key policy issues in order to maximise the impact and delivery of Government policy. Much of the Deputy Prime Minister's Cabinet Committee work is focused on improving the effectiveness of policy development across Government, particularly in relation to those issues which cut across Departmental responsibilities and which demand a co-ordinated cross-government response.

Deputising for the Prime Minister

The Deputy Prime Minister deputises for the Prime Minister on a regular basis both

at home and abroad, including standing in for the Prime Minister at Prime Minister's Questions. He has also deputised for the Prime Minister at the British-Irish Council.

International Role

The Deputy Prime Minister has long played an important role in tackling climate change and in relations with China. As Chair of the China Task Force, set up at the request of the Prime Minister and his Chinese counterpart Premier Wen in 2003, the Deputy Prime Minister has been instrumental in increasing bilateral co-operation on issues from education to sustainable development. He has worked closely with the Foreign Secretary, the Secretary of State for the Environment and other Departments across Government to promote the Government's post-Kyoto agenda. He has also been active in forging dialogues with newer and prospective EU member countries across a range of EU and bilateral issues.





Role of the DPMO

Reflecting the breadth of the Deputy Prime Minister's role, the core strategic objective of the Office is

- to provide support and advice to enable the Deputy Prime Minister to discharge a range of duties on behalf of the Prime Minister;
- to oversee and co-ordinate Government policy across the full range of domestic policy areas through the Cabinet Committee system;
- to support all aspects of the Deputy Prime Minister's international engagements, both in the UK and overseas.

The day to day delivery of these objectives is overseen by a small Board led by Philip Cox, who in addition to his role as Principal Private Secretary is also the Accounting Officer for the department.

The other members of the Board are Robbie Bulloch, Foreign Affairs Adviser; Julian Smith, responsible for Finance; and Lucy Bell, Secretary to the Board.

The Office also receives invaluable advice and support from two non-executive directors, Jerry Page and Janet Pope. Jerry is Deputy Director of Finance in the Cabinet Office and a Fellow of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants. He chairs the Office's Audit and Risk Committee and provides support in relation to financial issues.

Janet Pope is Director of Alliance Trust, a large investment trust, and Chief Executive of the trust's subsidiary, Alliance Trust Savings. Janet is also a member of the Audit and Risk Committee of the Department for Communities and Local Government and the Rent Service Agency.

3. Co-ordinating policy

Building Cohesion

As Cabinet Committee Chair, the Deputy Prime Minister has sought to ensure that engagement with Britain's Muslim communities is at the forefront of Government policy on building cohesion and tackling inequalities. His work in this area during the past year has included overseeing

- an assessment of the disproportionate levels of disadvantage experienced by Muslim communities;
- a review of the Government's engagement with Muslim communities, resulting in a clearer brief for ministerial engagement;
- an assessment of the links between these areas and the Government's wider work on social cohesion;
- a review of cross-government work to improve socioeconomic outcomes, increase levels of civic participation and build a set of shared values that will result in higher levels of cohesion.

The Deputy Prime Minister discussed Muslim engagement with government and faith representatives during his visit to Malaysia in October 2006. He also met members of the UK-Indonesia Islamic Advisory Group, set up at the request of the Prime Minister and President Yudhoyono of Indonesia, in London in January 2007.

Engaging Britain's Communities

The Deputy Prime Minister co-ordinated detailed discussions across government in the lead-up to publication of the 'Strong and Prosperous Communities' White Paper on local government in October 2006. The paper gives local people and local communities more power to improve their lives, setting out a vision of revitalised local authorities working with their partners to reshape public services around the citizens and communities that use them. It also proposes radical changes to enable local partners to respond more flexibly to local needs and to reduce the amount of top-down control from central government.



The Deputy Prime Minister meeting members of the UK-Indonesia Islamic Advisory Group

Planning for the Future

The Deputy Prime Minister chaired the Housing and Planning committee responsible for the forthcoming planning White Paper. Planning is of fundamental importance to people's lives: it shapes the places where they live, helps create sustainable communities, protects the natural and historic environment and supports economic development. An effective planning system needs to address both the challenges of globalisation and the need for sustainable economic growth – issues reflected in a package of proposals which will lead to significant reform of the planning system, and which also feed into the Deputy Prime Minister's work on climate change and sustainable development.

'Opportunity Age'

Ensuring the delivery of 'Opportunity Age', the Government's strategy for an ageing society, the Deputy Prime Minister has held discussions both with Ministerial colleagues and with external organisations. Since 1997, pensioner poverty has been reduced by over 2 million, and pensioners are now less likely to be living in poverty than people of working age. The employment rate for those aged 50 to State Pension age is increasing – from 69.8% to 70.6% between Spring 2003 and Spring 2006 – and, for everyone aged 60 and over in England, the Government has introduced a statutory entitlement to free off-peak bus travel in their local area, benefiting an estimated nine million people. Legislation against age discrimination in employment and training and reform of the Pension Reform Bill will secure further improvements in the quality of life and expectations of older people.

Securing the Post Office network

The Deputy Prime Minister secured cross-government agreement on proposals for the future of the Post Office network and co-ordinated its response to the public consultation. The Government recognises the important social and economic role that Post Offices play in society, and its proposals will ensure that a national network is maintained for the long term. The new access criteria will ensure that rural communities and customers in deprived urban areas will continue to have access to Post Office services. They will also enable the Post Office to expand its provision of financial services.



Balancing Public Sector Pay

Over the past 12 months the Deputy Prime Minister has chaired a series of meetings on the Government's response to equal pay pressures in the public services. These discussions have encouraged employers to tackle equal pay in ways which will deliver cost effective pay reform and support public service delivery. He has also worked closely with the Attorney General and the Chief Secretary to the Treasury to co-ordinate the Government's response to a crucial decision of the European Court of Justice which may affect the pay of public sector employees.

4. Climate change and sustainable cities

Over the past year the Deputy Prime Minister has devoted a significant proportion of his time to increasing awareness of the dangers of climate change, the greatest long-term threat facing the world today. As an issue, climate change cuts across Government policies and responsibilities, and the Deputy Prime Minister has therefore worked closely with ministerial colleagues to ensure that Departments maximise their collective contribution to tackling its causes. In the last 12 months, for example, he has led discussions relating to the level of the cap on UK carbon emissions under Phase II of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme, and has also been closely involved in the development of the Climate Change Bill.

Kyoto Protocol

In 1997, the Deputy Prime Minister was a Chief European Union negotiator at the Kyoto convention on climate change. Kyoto imposed a responsibility on the UK to achieve a 12.5% cut in its greenhouse gas emissions from 1990 levels by the year 2010, and we are on course not only to achieve that figure but to nearly double it. The UK has therefore shown that sustained and continuing economic growth can be achieved within Kyoto targets – a strong message which the Deputy Prime Minister has been conveying in a series of bilateral meetings and keynote speeches over the past 12 months, and which he has reinforced in recent discussions with Prime Minister Topolánek of the Czech Republic and Premier Wen of China, amongst others.

But the Kyoto Protocol is just a first step. A post-Kyoto framework that embraces all countries, rich and poor, will be needed in



The Deputy Prime Minister addresses the World Cities Forum in Shanghai

order to provide a global solution to climate change. The Deputy Prime Minister has a long track record of addressing this issue, not only as a negotiator at Kyoto but in the ideas he developed in the Integrated Transport White Paper and the subsequent Ten Year Transport Plan.

Sustainable Cities

Over the last 10 years, the Deputy Prime Minister has played a key role in developing and implementing the concept of sustainable communities. During the UK's Presidency of the European Union in 2005 this concept was adopted across EU Member States in the Bristol Accord, and over the past twelve months the Deputy Prime Minister's work on sustainable cities has extended the sustainability agenda beyond Europe to the rest of the world.

A sustainable city is one which balances the social, economic and environmental concerns of its inhabitants, meeting the needs of existing and future generations and providing jobs, schools, health and other services that are accessible to all. Central to sustainability is a commitment to environmental improvement at local, national and international levels, including tackling climate change.

In the past year the Deputy Prime Minister has used his role as Chair of the China Task Force to take the sustainability agenda to China, where these issues are particularly pertinent: 300 million people are expected to migrate to China's cities for the next 20 years. The Chinese government recognises that the historic Western pattern of unsustainable development cannot occur in China without unacceptable consequences for the Chinese economy and environment, and ultimately for the rest of the world. For this reason, it also recognises the potential of investing in sustainable development.

Climate Change

The Deputy Prime Minister discussed the importance of international co-operation on climate change with Premier Wen and State Councillor Tang during his visit to China in Spring 2007. He presented a proposal for Sino-UK collaboration in creating sustainable cities, launched phase II of the UK-China Sustainable Development Dialogue and delivered three keynote speeches on sustainability and climate change to international audiences, including an address

to the China Council for International Co-operation on Environment and Development with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Chairman, Dr Rajendra Pachauri. He also visited the site of Dongtan, a pioneering eco-city set to be built on Chongming Island near Shanghai.

“Britain and China together recognise the need for more sustainable development if we are to ensure prosperity and a better quality of life for our people in the future”

The UK is well placed to offer expertise for a new approach to sustainable development, particularly in cities, involving public private partnerships and higher environmental standards consistent with a growing economy. There are clear and substantial opportunities for the UK and China to work together to deliver more sustainable economic growth, and these opportunities will be exploited during the next phase of work of the China Task Force, which will reaffirm and reinforce the successes achieved so far.

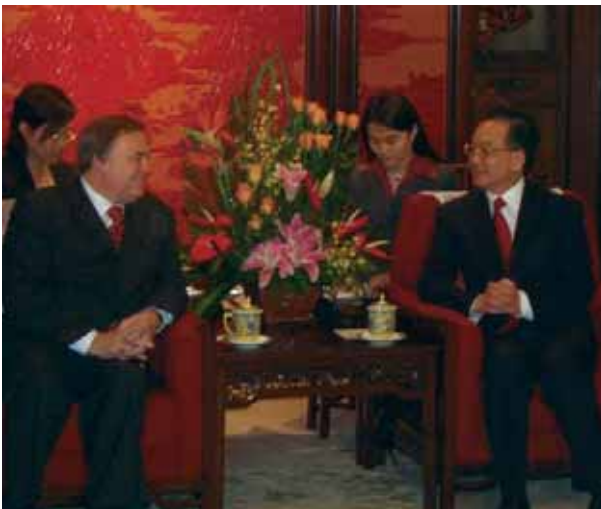


The Deputy Prime Minister views a model of the Dongtan 'eco-city'

5. China Task Force

“Relations between China and the UK are the strongest ever”

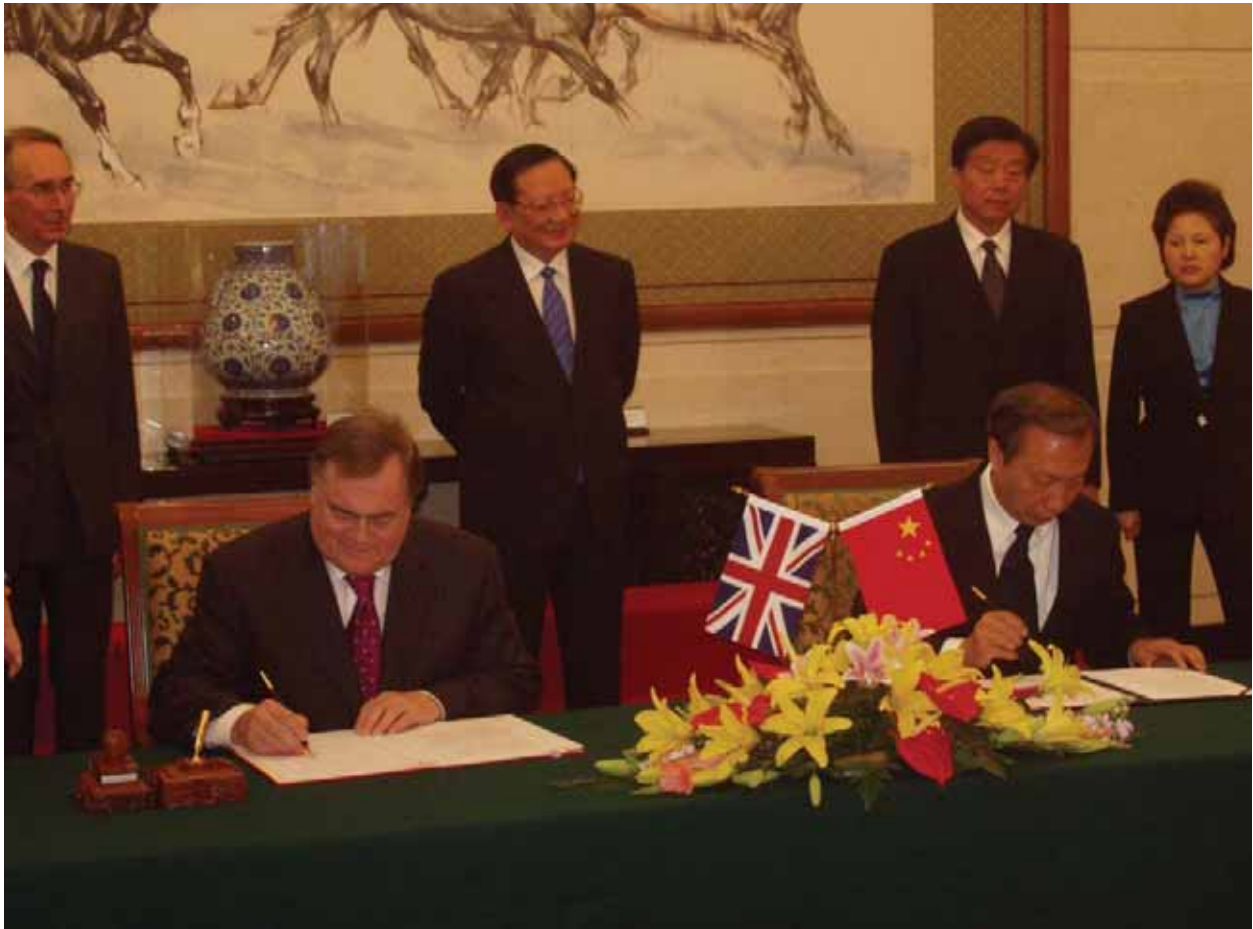
Britain's burgeoning relationship with China was underlined by the successful state visit of Premier Wen to Britain in September 2006. This visit included a meeting with the China Task Force, which has been chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister since it was established in 2003 and which aims to increase co-operation between the countries in the fields of education, international development, health, trade and investment, science, culture and sustainable development. Members of the Task Force include business leaders, senior academics and politicians with experience and expertise in China, and full meetings are held two to three times a year.



The Deputy Prime Minister meets Premier Wen during his visit to China in Spring 2007

Together with its Chinese counterpart, chaired by State Councillor Tang Xianun, the Task Force represents a shared commitment to furthering bilateral relations, and has created a favourable context for the promotion of UK business and other interests. The Deputy Prime Minister presented a progress report on the work of the China Task Force to Premier Wen during his visit to the UK in September 2006, highlighting

- enhanced co-operation between Government departments on furthering UK-China relations;
- greater co-operation across five key areas of trade – information and communications technology, water, financial services, energy and health;
- the increased number of exchanges between UK and Chinese Universities following the introduction of a scholarships scheme;
- proposals to simplify Chinese student visa arrangements and to introduce annual UK-China Education summits;
- improvements in the research and development links between the UK and China;
- the signing of a Sustainable Development Dialogue between the UK and China;
- the development of a UK-China working group on Climate Change;
- areas where co-operation could be strengthened in the field of health.



The Deputy Prime Minister signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Chinese Vice-Minister of Education, Zhao Qiping, watched by State Councillor Tang, joint Chair of the China Task Force

The Deputy Prime Minister held follow-up talks with Premier Wen, State Councillor Tang and the Mayor of Shanghai during his tenth visit to China in Spring 2007.

During these discussions both Premier Wen and State Councillor Tang praised the work of the China Task Force, commenting that the Sino-British relationship was the strongest ever.

The Deputy Prime Minister took the opportunity to discuss a number of other Task Force themes, including trade and investment, education, science and innovation and culture.

In addition to his work on climate change the Deputy Prime Minister also visited the site of the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai and met a range of British business representatives.

6. Bi-centenary commemorations of the Abolition of the Slave Trade

25th March 2007 marked the bicentenary of the passing of the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act, a landmark in the struggle for equality, dignity and respect for all which had a tremendous impact throughout the world. Over the past year the Deputy Prime Minister, as Chair of the Domestic Affairs Committee and the bicentenary advisory group, has been leading work across Government to ensure that this important anniversary receives a fitting tribute.



The Deputy Prime Minister and Mark Wasilewski, Park Manager St James's and Victoria Tower Gardens, London, unveil a restored memorial fountain to anti-slavery campaigner Thomas Farrell Buxton

Whilst the passing of the Act was historically hugely significant, the issues it addressed are sadly not purely of historical interest: modern forms of slavery such as people-trafficking, bonded labour and child labour still persist alongside prejudice, discrimination and entrenched inequalities in some sectors of society. With this in mind, the Government's aims for this bicentenary have been two-fold:

Reflecting on the past

- Commemorating those who suffered as a result of the slave trade;
- Recognising the efforts of those who struggled for abolition and those who ensured the new laws were enforced, including enslaved Africans, statespeople and ordinary citizens.

Looking to the future

- Tackling contemporary and legacy issues arising out of the slave trade, including:
 - poverty and inequality on the African continent, with a special emphasis on improving access to education;
 - inequality, discrimination and racism today, in particular for the African and Caribbean diaspora;
 - contemporary slavery in all its forms.

Setting the tone for this year's commemorations, the Prime Minister expressed his 'deep sorrow' about the slave trade in November 2006. In March, the Deputy Prime Minister led a full-day Adjournment Debate in the House of Commons to commemorate the bicentenary and to raise awareness of legacy issues and contemporary slavery.

“Reminded by our past, we reinforce our commitment to a future in which there can be social justice and freedom for all”

The Deputy Prime Minister also hosted the Prime Minister of Barbados, the Right Honourable Owen Arthur MP, during his visit to Hull to re-open Wilberforce House and give his Wilberforce Lecture on the weekend of 24-25th March. The main national service of commemoration took place in Westminster Abbey on 27th March, attended by HM the Queen, the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Deputy Prime Minister amongst many others.

In February, the Deputy Prime Minister visited Freetown in Sierra Leone and saw the Freedom Steps, where former slaves who had been onboard ships intercepted by the Royal Navy were returned as free people. He then travelled to Ghana, where he met President Kufuor and saw for himself the harrowing slave forts where slaves were imprisoned before being loaded onto ships to cross the Atlantic.

Reflecting the UK's commitment to commemorating the anniversary with steps to combat modern forms of slavery, the Deputy Prime Minister led a round table discussion on human trafficking with UN representatives during his visit to Geneva in March.

In an event of particular significance in this bicentenary year, which coincides with the 50th anniversary of Ghanaian independence, the Deputy Prime Minister invited former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, to give an address to both Houses of Parliament on 8th May 2007.



The Deputy Prime Minister introduced former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan's commemorative address to both Houses of Parliament in May 2007



The Deputy Prime Minister pictured with a set of postage stamps launched by the Royal Mail to commemorate the abolition of the slave trade

Creating an appropriate framework to encourage and facilitate the bicentenary events has been the task of an Advisory Group of key stakeholders, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. The Deputy Prime Minister has also co-ordinated the international aspects of the bicentenary, meeting the Ambassadors and High Commissioners of several African and Caribbean countries both in the UK and at the UN in New York, where he discussed the bicentenary with Kofi Annan.

“We must give the same passion and commitment to ending modern day slavery in the 21st Century as the abolitionists did in the 19th Century”

To underline the international consequences of the 1807 Act, the replica schooner the *Amistad* will be visiting the port cities of Bristol, Liverpool and London

later this year as part of a Freedom Tour of the slave trade route from the US to the UK, Western Africa and the Caribbean.

The nature of this year’s commemorations has enabled many different voices to be heard in relation to issues which are understandably very sensitive and often controversial. This opening up of the debate, both in the media and in our communities, together with an increasing awareness amongst young people about the real history of the slave trade, are vital to marking the bicentenary as a fitting tribute to those who died and who struggled for abolition.

As the Deputy Prime Minister declared in the House of Commons on 20th March, “Let the anniversary that we commemorate lead to a wider discussion and greater recognition of slavery in its old and new contexts, and to redressing the evil balance that it continues to create. Reminded by our past, we reinforce our commitment to a future in which there can be social justice and freedom for all.”



7. International work

The Deputy Prime Minister frequently represents the Prime Minister in meetings with overseas governments to further Britain's national interests and push for progress on key policy concerns. Over the past twelve months, he has given keynote speeches on climate change and sustainability in Canada, China and the Czech Republic; discussed the abolition of the slave trade with Kofi Annan in New York, President Kabbah in Sierra Leone and President Kufuor in Ghana; and engaged with the Turkish, Bulgarian, Romanian and Croatian leaderships on EU enlargement. He also deputises for the Prime Minister in hosting Ministers from foreign governments during their visits to the UK.

United States and Canada

The Deputy Prime Minister used his visit to the United States and Canada in June 2006 to set out developments on sustainable communities in the UK, emphasising

the Government's success in agreeing a common European approach during Britain's Presidency under the Bristol Accord. He also stressed the need to tackle climate change as a fundamental element of achieving sustainability, and visited a company which produces bioethanol from straw to see the role of innovative new fuels in tackling climate change.

Asia–Europe

Representing the UK at the Sixth Asia–Europe meeting in Helsinki in September 2006, the Deputy Prime Minister discussed issues including globalisation, competitiveness, sustainable and energy security with heads of state from 35 EU and Asian countries. He emphasised two key challenges: a new balance in the post-Kyoto framework between developed and developing countries with legitimate energy needs, and the need to cut emissions from cities in an era of rapid urbanisation, emphasising that ASEM, with a



membership spanning developing countries and big emerging economies, was well-placed to tackle both of these challenges. The Deputy Prime Minister also pointed to Burma's failure to deliver the progress it had promised ASEM leaders at Hanoi in 2004, highlighting the continued detention of Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners and stressing that the whole world stood ready to support a genuine, inclusive reconciliation process.

Far East

In the first visit of a senior member of the Government to the area following North Korea's nuclear tests, the Deputy Prime Minister visited the Far East in October 2006, discussing the work of the China Task Force with State Councillor Tang in China and holding wide-ranging discussions on issues of common interest, such as international security and climate change, with Prime Minister Abe in Japan.

During his visit to Seoul, the Deputy Prime Minister met Prime Minister Han Myeong-Sook and UN Secretary General Designate Ban Ki-Moon. He also presented the British Chamber of Commerce annual awards for Partnership, Corporate Social Responsibility and Investment and met key Korean figures in industry and commerce, including influential members of the UK-Korea 'Forum for the Future'. On the final leg of his visit, the Deputy Prime Minister discussed Muslim engagement with government and faith representatives in Malaysia, meeting the Malaysian Prime Minister's Muslim Affairs Adviser and the Director of Sisters of Islam, an NGO representing a progressive approach to the treatment of Muslim women, amongst others.



The Deputy Prime Minister meets school children during his visit to Ghana

The Deputy Prime Minister was delighted to meet Kofi Annan during a visit to New York in December last year. They discussed a number of areas of mutual concern including climate security, the bicentenary of abolition of the slave trade, the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and the recent elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Deputy Prime Minister also travelled to Mexico to attend the inauguration of President Calderón and, later that month, to the Democratic Republic of Congo to attend the inauguration of Joseph Kabila, where he also met with opposition leaders.

EU

In January this year, the Deputy Prime Minister travelled to Sofia and Bucharest to discuss potential areas of co-operation with the Bulgarian and Romanian leaderships following their recent accession to the EU. He also discussed a range of EU and bilateral issues, including EU enlargement, illegal immigration and climate change, during his visit to Malta and the Czech Republic in April.

Annex 1: Cabinet Committees

The Deputy Prime Minister chairs a number of key Cabinet Committees:

- Domestic Affairs
- Public Health
- Inspection
- Ageing Policy
- Local and Regional Government
- Local and Regional Government Strategy and Performance
- Housing and Planning
- Animal Rights Extremism
- Post Office Network.

He is also deputy chair to the Prime Minister on the following committees:

- Anti Social Behaviour
- Asylum and Migration
- Energy and the Environment
- National Health Service Reform
- Public Service Reform
- Schools Policy
- Serious Organised Crime and Drugs.

The Deputy Prime Minister also chairs Cabinet when the Prime Minister is unable to attend.

Annex 2: Meetings with Presidents and Prime Ministers

The Deputy Prime Minister meets a wide range of representatives of foreign governments during his international work. Over the past 12 months he has met a large number of Government Ministers, including the following Heads of Government:

Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen, Finland	May 06
Prime Minister Zurab Noghaideli, Georgia	May 06
Prime Minister Tayyip Erdogan, Turkey	July 06
President John Agyekum Kufuor, Ghana	July 06 & February 07
Prime Minister Ivo Sanader, Croatia	July 06
President Roh Moo-Lyun, South Korea	September 06
President Tassos Papadopoulos, Cyprus	September 06
Premier Wen Jiabao, China	September 06 & April 07
Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Japan	October 06
Prime Minister Han Myeong-Sook, South Korea	October 06
President Tarja Halonen, Finland	November 06
President Nursultan Nazarbayev, Kazakhstan	November 06
President Felipe Calderón, Mexico	December 06
President Joseph Kabila, Democratic Republic of Congo	December 06
Prime Minister José Sócrates, Portugal	December 06
Prime Minister Guy Verhofstadt, Belgium	December 06
Prime Minister Sergei Stanishev, Bulgaria	January 07
President Georgi Purvanov, Bulgaria	January 07
Prime Minister Călin Popescu-Tăriceanu, Romania	January 07
President Traian Băsescu, Romania	January 07
President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, Sierra Leone	February 07
Prime Minister Owen Arthur, Barbados	March 07
Prime Minister Mirek Topolánek, Czech Republic	April 07
Prime Minister Lawrence Gonzi, Malta	April 07
President Edward Fenech Adami, Malta	April 07
President Nambaryn Enkhbayar, Mongolia	April 07

Annex 3: Tables

Table 1 Total Departmental Spending

	2006-07 Estimated Outturn	2007-08 Plans	2008-09 Plans	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Resource budget					
Resource DEL	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
Total resource budget DEL	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i> Near-cash	2,401	2,527	–	–	–
Total resource budget AME	–	–	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i> Near-cash					
Total resource budget	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i> depreciation	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital budget DEL	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital budget AME	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital budget	–	–	–	–	–
	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
Total departmental spending	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i>					
Total DEL	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
Total AME	–	–	–	–	–
Current spending	–				
<i>of which:</i>					
financed by grants from budgets above	–				
Capital spending	–				
<i>of which:</i>					
financed by grants from budgets above	–				

Table 2 Resource budget DEL and AME

	2006-07 Estimated Outturn	2007-08 Plans	2008-09 Plans	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Resource DEL	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
Total resource budget DEL	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i>					
Near-cash	2,401	2,527	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i>					
Pay	1,225				
Procurement	1,176		–	–	–
Current grants and subsidies to the private sector and abroad	–	–	–	–	–
Current grants to local authorities	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	–	–	–	–	–
Resource AME					
Total resource budget AME	–	–	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i>					
Near-cash	–	–	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i>					
Pay	–	–	–	–	–
Procurement	–	–	–	–	–
Current grants and subsidies to the private sector and abroad	–	–	–	–	–
Current grants to local authorities	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	–	–	–	–	–
Total resource budget	2,421	2,547	–	–	–

Table 3 Capital budget DEL and AME

	2006-07 Estimated Outturn	2007-08 Plans	2008-09 Plans	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Capital DEL					
Total capital budget DEL	–	–	–	–	–
<i>of which:</i>					
Capital expenditure on fixed assets net of sales	–	–	–	–	–
Capital grants to the private sector and abroad	–	–	–	–	–
Net lending to private sector	–	–	–	–	–
Capital support to public corporations	–	–	–	–	–
Capital support to local authorities	–	–	–	–	–
Capital AME					
Total capital budget AME	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital budget	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Of which:</i>					
Capital expenditure on fixed assets net of sales	–	–	–	–	–
Less depreciation	–	–	–	–	–
Net capital expenditure on tangible fixed assets	–	–	–	–	–

Table 4 Administration Costs

	2006-07 Estimated Outturn	2007-08 Plans	2008-09 Plans	2009-10 Plans	2010-11 Plans
Administration Expenditure					
Paybill	1,225				
Other	1,196				
Total administration expenditure	2,421	2,547	–	–	–
Administration income	–	–	–	–	–
Total administration budget	2,421	2,547	–	–	–

Table 5 Staff in Post

	2006/07 (Actual)	2007/08 (Planned)
Civil Service		
Full time	19.8	20
Equivalentents		

Notes to Tables

1. DPMO was established on 5 May 2006. Figures for 2006/7 are for a full year and assume that DPMO has operated for the whole of 2006/7.
2. Figures for 2006/7 show estimated outturn spending for 2006/7. Provision voted by Parliament for 2006/7 was £2,547,000.
3. Expenditure plans for 2008/9 onwards will be settled as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR).
4. Staff in post figures include Ministers and Special Advisers.
5. Planned staffing levels for 2008/09 onwards will be settled as part of the 2007 CSR.

Front cover photographs

Top: The Deputy Prime Minister receives Kofi Annan and school children in the courtyard of the DPMO, May 2007.

Bottom: The Deputy Prime Minister views the proposed site of Shanghai Expo 2010 with the Director General of the Expo 2010 Bureau, Mr Hong Hao, April 2007.

This document is part of a series of Departmental Reports (Cm 7091 to Cm 7117) which, along with the Main Estimates 2007-08, the document Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2007 and the Supplementary Budgetary Information 2007-08, present the Government's expenditure plans for 2007-08, and comparative outturn data for prior years



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