



Department  
for Environment  
Food & Rural Affairs

# Greening Government Commitments Annual Report

April 2015 to March 2016

April 2017



© Crown copyright 2017

You may re-use this information (excluding logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence v.3. To view this licence visit [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/3/) or email [PSI@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:PSI@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk)

This publication is available at [www.gov.uk/government/publications](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications)

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at

[defra.helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:defra.helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

PB14460

[www.gov.uk/defra](http://www.gov.uk/defra)

## Contents

Ministerial foreword.....	4
Introduction to the Greening Government Commitments.....	5
Summary of 2015-16 performance .....	7
Greenhouse gas emissions.....	7
Domestic flights.....	7
Waste.....	7
Paper consumption .....	8
Water Consumption.....	8
Procurement.....	9
Transparency .....	9
Greenhouse gas emissions .....	10
2015-16 Headlines .....	10
The target.....	10
Performance.....	10
Domestic flights .....	15
2015-16 Headlines .....	15
The target.....	15
Performance.....	15
Waste.....	20
2015-16 Headlines .....	20
The target.....	20
Performance.....	21
Paper .....	25
2015-16 Headlines .....	25
The target.....	25
Performance.....	25
Water .....	29
2015-16 Headlines .....	29
The target.....	29
Performance.....	29
2015-16 Headlines .....	34
The Target.....	34
Performance.....	35
Transparency.....	38
Headlines .....	38
The target.....	38
Performance.....	38
Annex 1 – ALBs exempted from targets .....	40
Annex 2 – Procurement tables.....	43
Procurement table 1: Procurement of Office ICT, Paper, and Food and Catering Services by Department.....	43
Procurement table 2: Procurement of vehicles; procurement of furniture by Department .....	46
Procurement table 3: procurement of construction (7) .....	48
Annex 3 – Transparency table .....	50
Annex 4 – List of departmental acronyms.....	55
Annex 5 – ALBs included in reporting .....	57

## Ministerial foreword

The Greening Government Commitments represent the UK government's determination to organise its estate, operations and procurement in an efficient and sustainable manner, reducing both our impact on the environment and the costs associated with these impacts. We attach significant importance to this programme. The achievements outlined in this report – including a 27% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; – are the result of sustained effort across 22 central government departments and their agencies. All of these organisations fulfil unique and complex functions, with estates encompassing not only office buildings but laboratories; public attractions; prisons; motorways and our national defence functions. All deserve to be congratulated for their commitment and achievement.

We estimate that the results reported here represent financial savings of £147million in 2015-16 compared to 2009-10, and compare favourably with levels of environmental ambition in the private sector. The ambition does not stop here. The UK government has pledged to continue this work to 2020, setting further stretching targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions; waste and water, and laying out stringent requirements for reporting how sustainability is taken into account in procurement and wider decision making.

We look forward to reporting further progress in the coming years.

Thérèse Coffey, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment and Rural Life Opportunities

# Introduction to the Greening Government Commitments

The Greening Government Commitments (GGCs) form an ambitious framework of targets for reducing the UK government's environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions, domestic flights, waste, paper and water. The targets also aim to improve how government procures its goods and services to make sure they deliver the best full-life value for money, whilst reducing environmental impacts, and improve transparency in areas including climate change adaptation and biodiversity on the government estate.<sup>1</sup>

The GGC targets apply to 22 central government departments and non-ministerial government departments in England and many of their Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs) (see Annex 5 for bodies covered by reporting).

The initial GGC framework set targets to be achieved by 2014-15 compared to a 2009-10 baseline. These targets were carried forward for one year for 2015-16 (the period covered by this report) in order to encourage continued progress while the new government considered its approach looking ahead to 2020. Throughout this report, performance is measured against the original 2014-15 GGC targets.

Progress has once more been achieved in all areas.

This programme has been jointly overseen by Defra and Cabinet Office ministers, with day-to-day co-ordination provided by Defra and policy support from Cabinet Office, HMT, DECC and DfT.

All departments were responsible for the collection, and processing of their own data. Consultants from Carbon Smart provided additional quality assurance and in-depth reviews for the sake of data consistency. Also, Defra collates data on procurement, transparency and Arm's Length Bodies which are exempted from the targets themselves but which are included in reporting (chapters 9 and 10 and Annex 3).

## Case study – HM Treasury Environment Network

The Treasury Environment Network is organised for staff by staff and hosts monthly seminars on a range of energy and environment issues. Speakers come from a range of backgrounds – business, academia and international organisations, and cover a variety of topics. As well as being of interest to those working on energy and environmental policy, discussions are relevant to those working across the department, including on infrastructure, competition, and living costs. Colleagues are encouraged to attend these seminars and raise questions with guest speakers. For those who are unable to attend, the presentation slides are posted on the network's intranet page. Highlights from the 2015-16 programme of seminars included a talk on materials efficiency; scenarios for meeting the

---

<sup>1</sup> See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greening-government-commitments-targets>

80% GHG emissions target for 2015; smart systems, heat, and hydrogen in the UK energy market, and a demonstration of smart meters, Home Displays and various energy efficiency apps.

This report enables readers to see the department-level detail behind the government's environmental footprint and compare performance over 5 consecutive years. The case studies help to illustrate individual departments' commitment and the innovative approaches taken to delivering the GGCs.

The Greening Government Commitments 2014-15 Annual Report erroneously stated that GHG reductions were worth an estimated £164million. This was a statistical error having failed to take into account all government emissions, and should have read £118million. Thus the total savings for 2014-15 compared to 2009-10 should have been £139million.

The Government remains committed to improving the sustainability of its operations, with a new Greening Government programme announced in 2016 setting out the government's commitments to be met by 2020.

# Summary of 2015-16 performance<sup>2</sup>

## Greenhouse gas emissions

**Target: reduce GHG emissions by 25% compared to a 2009-10 baseline from the whole estate and UK business-related transport**

- The government as a whole reports a 27% reduction in its emissions, compared to the baseline, an improvement from the 22% reduction in 2014-15
- 19 out of 22 departments met or exceeded the 25% reduction target
- Savings worth an estimated £127million were achieved through reduced energy consumption<sup>3</sup>

## Domestic flights

**Target: cut domestic business travel flights by 20% compared to 2009-10 baseline**

- Government as a whole reduced the number of domestic flights it took by 20% compared to the baseline – up from 18% in 2014-15, and meeting the 2014-15 target
- 16 out of 22 departments met or exceeded the target for a 20% reduction in flights.
- 4 departments reported an increase in the number of flights they made against the baseline

## Waste

**Target: the amount of waste generated by 25% compared to 2009-10 baseline**

- Government as a whole reports a 27% reduction in total waste generated, up from 22% in 2014-15 and exceeding the 2014-15 target

---

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this report, performance is measured against the original 2014-15 GGC targets.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated savings across government in 2015-16 compared to the 2009-10 baseline. Energy savings from buildings have been calculated using the average of the previous two years' unit prices from DUKES 2014 Table 1.7 for public administration (electricity) and 'other' (gas), with the latter applied to gas oil and LPG as well as natural gas.

The Greening Government Commitments 2014-15 Annual Report erroneously stated that GHG reductions were worth an estimated £164million. This was a statistical error having failed to take into account all government emissions, and should have read £118million. Thus the total savings for 2014-15 compared to 2009-10 should have been £139million.

- 18 out of 22 departments met or exceeded the 2015 reduction target, up from 16 in 2014-15
- Government as a whole diverted 87% of its waste from landfill in 2014-15, up from 83% in 2014-15 and 75% in 2013-14
- Savings worth an estimated £15m were achieved through reduced waste<sup>4</sup>

## Paper consumption

**Target: cut paper use by 10% in one year in 2011-12**

- The government as a whole reports a 44% reduction in paper consumption, up from 38% in 2015-16
- All departments but one record reductions over 20%
- 16 departments report improved reductions from the previous year.

## Water consumption

**Target: reduce water consumption from 2009-10 baseline and report on office water use against best practice benchmarks**

- The government reports a 12% reduction in water consumption against the 2009-10 baseline, up from 11% in 2014-15
- 7 out of 22 departments met the challenging good practice benchmark for water use in offices, compared to 6 in 2014-15
- All departments but one reported a reduction in water consumption against the baseline
- An estimated £9.3million savings were achieved through reduced water consumption<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> Based on the mid-point of gate fee plus landfill tax for non-hazardous waste from the 2013 Wrap report (£102 median) plus additional £70 assumed for transportation fees (based on increase from figures used for last 2 years). This gives a total of £172 /tonne. Actual costs could vary significantly depending on type of waste and distance to landfill site.

<sup>5</sup> Estimate based on Southern Water, Thames Water and SouthWest water charges for large users



## Procurement

**Commitment: Ensure government buys more sustainable and efficient products and engages its suppliers to understand and reduce the impacts of its supply chain**

- Most departments report that sustainability has been incorporated into departmental procurement guidance and staff training
- Data was incomplete. It remains the case that some departments are unable to report total spend relevant to Government Buying Standards or identify proportion of spend in compliance with these standards
- Some departments continue to monitor the impact of their supply chains – most notably the Home Office

## Transparency

**Target: Departments will be open and transparent on the steps they are taking to address: climate change adaptation; biodiversity and the natural environment; procurement of food and catering services, sustainable construction; and people**

- Most departments have published information against at least one of the transparency commitments in their Annual Report and Accounts
- 8 out of 22 departments have covered all 5 transparency commitments – down from 12 in 2014-15
- DECC and Highway England were highly commended for their sustainability reporting by the NAO and PwC in their Building Public Trust programme

# Greenhouse gas emissions

**Target: reduce GHG emissions by 25% compared to 2009-10 baseline from the whole estate and UK business-related transport**

## 2015-16 headlines

- The government as a whole reports a 27% reduction in its emissions, compared to the baseline, an improvement from the 22% reduction in 2014-15
- 19 out of 22 departments met or exceeded the 25% reduction target
- Savings worth an estimated £127million were achieved through reduced energy consumption<sup>6</sup>

## The target

The initial target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) from Government buildings and UK business-related travel by a quarter in just 5 years was a stretching goal, demonstrating the government's ambition in this area. In 2014-15, the year by which the target was intended to be met, government as a whole had achieved a 22% reduction. However, with the exclusion of MOD, whose complex functions and current programme of root and branch reorganisation pose unique challenges to cutting emissions, the rest of government achieved the target reduction of 25%. The target was extended for one further year to make sure progress was maintained while a renewed target could be agreed.

## Performance

Government has performed well against this target, this year exceeding the 25% reduction target set for 2014-15, with a 27% reduction cross government.

Two departments which have faced some of the biggest challenges due to the scale and complexity of their essential operations – MOD and MOJ – record a 22% and 21%

---

<sup>6</sup> Estimated savings across government in 2015-16 compared to the 2009-10 baseline. Energy savings from buildings have been calculated using the average of the previous two years' unit prices from DUKES 2014 Table 1.7 for public administration (electricity) and 'other' (gas), with the latter applied to Gas oil and LPG as well as natural gas.

The Greening Government Commitments 2014-15 Annual Report erroneously stated that GHG reductions were worth an estimated £164million. This was a statistical error having failed to take into account all government emissions, and should have read £118million. Thus the total savings for 2014-15 compared to 2009-10 should have been £139million.

reduction respectively, representing a considerable achievement. While MOJ's prisons continue to present considerable challenges to reducing greenhouse gas emissions – this year recording a 13% reduction, the highest yet – its office estate considerably exceeds the target with a 37% reduction.

The approach taken to achieving these results have varied from department to department, with many re-thinking the way they occupy buildings as well as introducing energy-saving innovations and reducing travel. Efforts to streamline the government estate have also played a part.

Energy savings in 2015-16 year are estimated to be worth £127million compared to the 2009-10 baseline year<sup>7</sup>.

### **Case study – MOD Sustainable Military Aviation Research Initiative (SMARTI) Programme**

Sustainability is ultimately about making sure MOD can continue to develop defence capability. Inevitably, because of what sits within it, the RAF is the largest single user of fuel within the MOD, accounting for over half of total MOD fuel use. Analysts and engineers working under Dstl's Resilience programme have been working closely with Air Command to understand where this energy is used, identify opportunities to reduce energy usage, and establish "smart" targets to try and drive down energy use within the RAF where possible.

Over the past year the programme has evolved to cover not just the RAF's consumption of aviation fuel, but also electricity and gas usage at RAF bases. This has identified a number of "hot spots" – areas of high energy use. Whilst many of these areas will always be associated with high energy use, because of the nature of the activity carried out, there are other areas where the reasons for high energy use aren't so clear. Further examination of these areas will help Air Command to better understand what energy it uses, where, and why. In parallel, the programme has identified a number of potential technological interventions that might potentially reduce the fuel used by certain platforms. Work is ongoing to assess whether the savings justify the cost of these interventions.

Whilst the programme reduces cost (an additional and important benefit) it is primarily about increasing strategic resilience. As a large user of energy, the RAF is very exposed to certain risks - for example, increases in fuel price. Better understanding of how energy is used will help make sure that our energy use can be managed both now and in the future, minimising these risks and leading ultimately to an increase in the RAF's ability to provide valuable and cost effective capability.

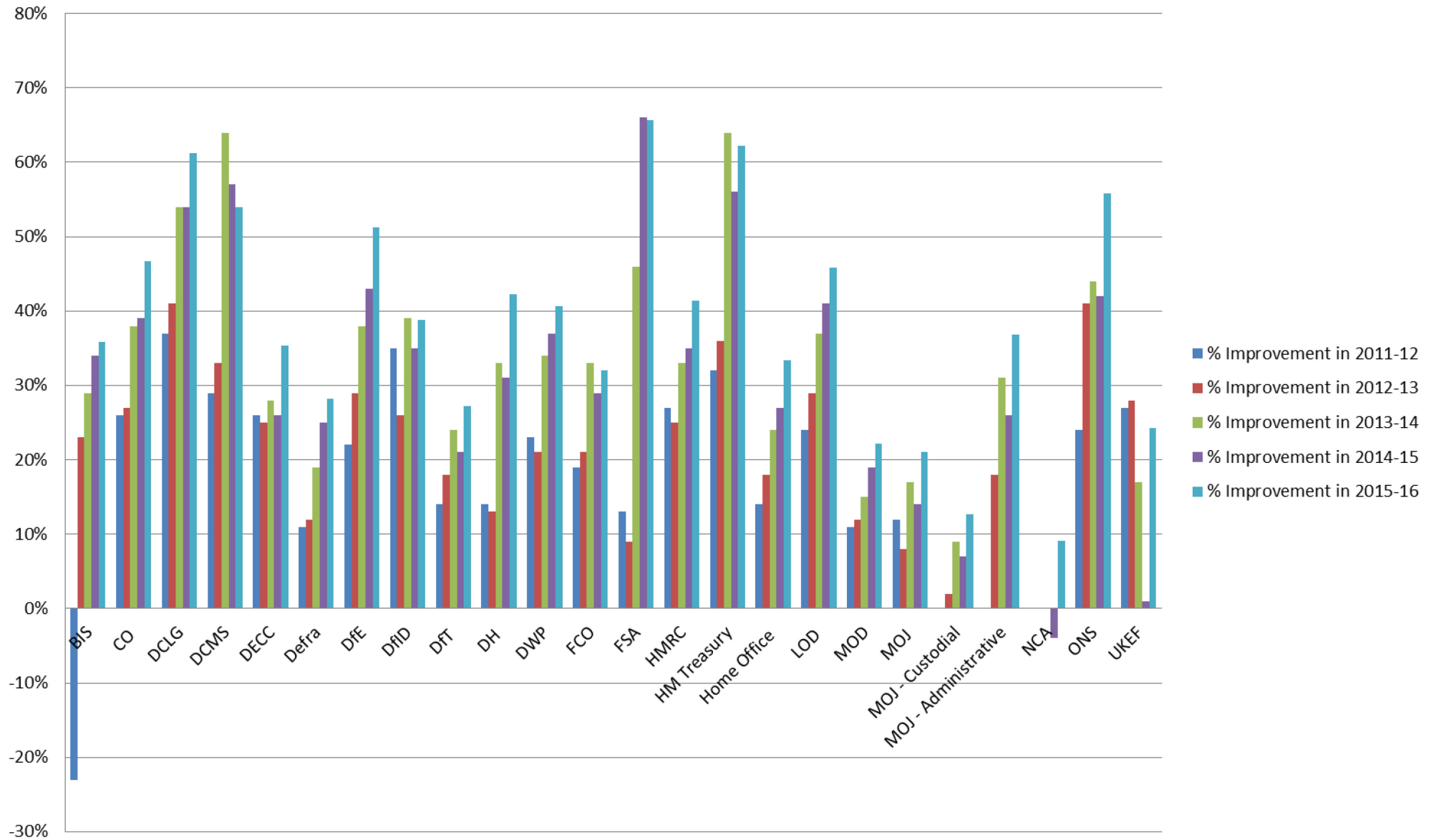
---

<sup>7</sup> Estimated savings across government in 2014-15 compared to the 2009-10 baseline. Energy savings from buildings have been calculated using unit prices from DUKES Table 1.7 for public administration (electricity) and 'other' (gas), with the latter applied to Gas oil and LPG as well as natural gas.

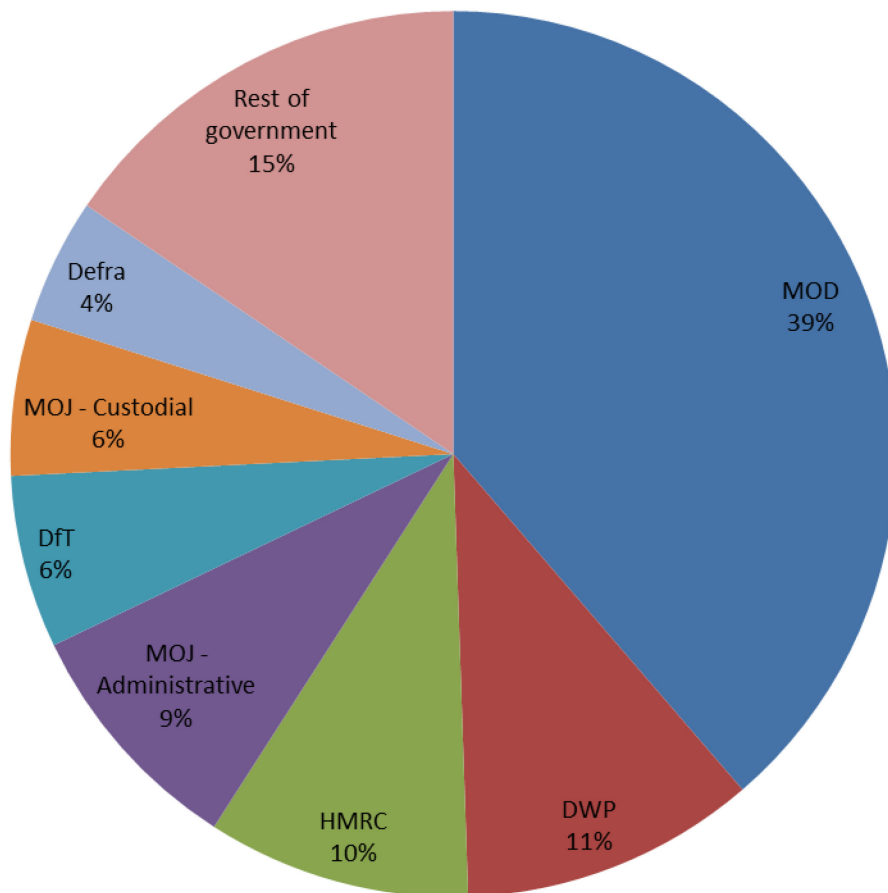
**GHG Emissions (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e) - Target: 25% reduction by 2014-15 (extended to 2015-16) compared to 2009-10  
(Except NCA – performance compared to 2013-14 baseline)**

Department	Baseline 2009-10	Target 2014-15	Perfor- mance 2015-16	% Improve- ment 2011- 12	% Improve- ment in 2012-13	% Improve- ment in 2013-14	% Improve- ment in 2014-15	% Improvement in 2015-16	% of total emissions in 2015-16
BIS	63,539	47,654	40,735	-23%	23%	29%	34%	36%	1.83%
CO	11,628	8,721	6,192	26%	27%	38%	39%	47%	0.28%
DCLG	23,482	17,612	9,110	37%	41%	54%	54%	61%	0.41%
DCMS	1,352	1,014	622	29%	33%	64%	57%	54%	0.03%
DECC	3,103	2,327	2,007	26%	25%	28%	26%	35%	0.09%
Defra	133,652	100,239	95,967	11%	12%	19%	25%	28%	4.30%
DfE	22,313	16,735	10,887	22%	29%	38%	43%	51%	0.49%
DfID	4,309	3,232	2,637	35%	26%	39%	35%	39%	0.12%
DfT	190,277	142,708	138,367	14%	18%	24%	21%	27%	6.20%
DH	56,774	42,581	32,799	14%	13%	33%	31%	42%	1.47%
DWP	217,904	163,428	129,188	23%	21%	34%	37%	41%	5.79%
FCO	19,234	14,426	13,064	19%	21%	33%	29%	32%	0.59%
FSA	2,052	1,539	705	13%	9%	46%	66%	66%	0.03%
HMRC	190,857	143,143	111,756	27%	25%	33%	35%	41%	5.01%
HM Treasury	4,216	3,162	1,595	32%	36%	64%	56%	62%	0.07%
Home Office	63,375	47,532	42,188	14%	18%	24%	27%	33%	1.89%
LOD	16,063	12,047	8,696	24%	29%	37%	41%	46%	0.39%
MOD	1,432,006	1,074,004	1,113,909	10%	13%	15%	19%	22%	49.95%
MOJ	567,009	425,257	447,687	12%	8%	17%	14%	21%	20.08%
MOJ - Custodial	370,317	277,738	323,503	No data	2%	9%	7%	13%	14.51%
MOJ - Admin	196,692	147,519	124,184	No data	18%	31%	26%	37%	5.57%
NCA	18,884	14,163	17,174	No data	No data	No data	-4%	9%	0.77%
ONS	9,952	7,464	5,350	24%	41%	44%	42%	46%	0.20%
UKEF	486	364	367	27%	28%	17%	1%	24%	0.02%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,052,466</b>	<b>2,289,350</b>	<b>2,230,047</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## GHGs - % yearly reduction compared to 2009-10 baseline



## Proportion of GHG savings in 2015-16 compared to 2009-10 by department



# Domestic flights

**Target: cut domestic business travel flights by 20% compared to 2009-10 baseline**

## 2015-16 headlines

- Government as a whole reduced the number of domestic flights it took by 20% compared to the baseline – an improvement from 18% in 2014-15, and meeting the 2014-15 target
- 16 out of 22 departments met or exceeded the target for a 20% reduction in flights
- 4 departments reported an increase in the number of flights they made against the baseline

## The target

The target for reducing domestic flights is intended to focus attention on behaviour change, encouraging departments to consider the environmental impacts of their travel choices. Setting targets for reducing dependence on air travel focuses attention not only on less carbon intensive travel options, but also eliminating the need for travel altogether by using teleconferencing or videoconferencing options.

## Performance

The 20% reduction reported this year represents a reduction of 1 in 5 domestic flights taken by government employees. All departments but 4 (DCMS, DfID, NCA and UKEF) recorded a reduction compared to the baseline year, with CO, DCLG, DH, FCO and FSA recording reductions of over 40%. The split between MOD's administrative flights and front-line command (military) flights is shown to demonstrate the difficulty in reducing domestic flights required for core business.

### Case study – Managing travel through data at HMRC

HMRC is a government leader in analysing its environmental data, setting in-house targets and providing DGs and directors with interactive reports that take hundreds of thousands of lines of data and turn them into visual indicators that any manager can use to pinpoint areas for action and behaviour change. As an example, HMRC's travel system produces dashboard-style headline performance reports, which are presented to DGs, Finance Directors and performance leads on a monthly basis. Viewers can click through to see the detailed data underlying each of the headlines, down to the top routes and the top travellers for road, rail and air in each business area. In the case of rail, top first class travellers and top individuals who have declined savings in favour of a more expensive ticket for the same route

at the same time are also shown. This familiarity with data and regular scrutiny has changed mindsets in relation to whether people travel, how they travel and in saving money.

Examples of HMRC's travel impact since the start of the GGC includes:

- 8,000 tonnes fewer C<sub>o</sub>2e emissions from business travel – a reduction of 35%
- 10 million fewer business miles travelled by road and a 22% shift in business mileage from road to rail
- 18,000 fewer business flights – a reduction of 33%
- 1.5 million audio and video conference calls replacing face-to-face meetings.

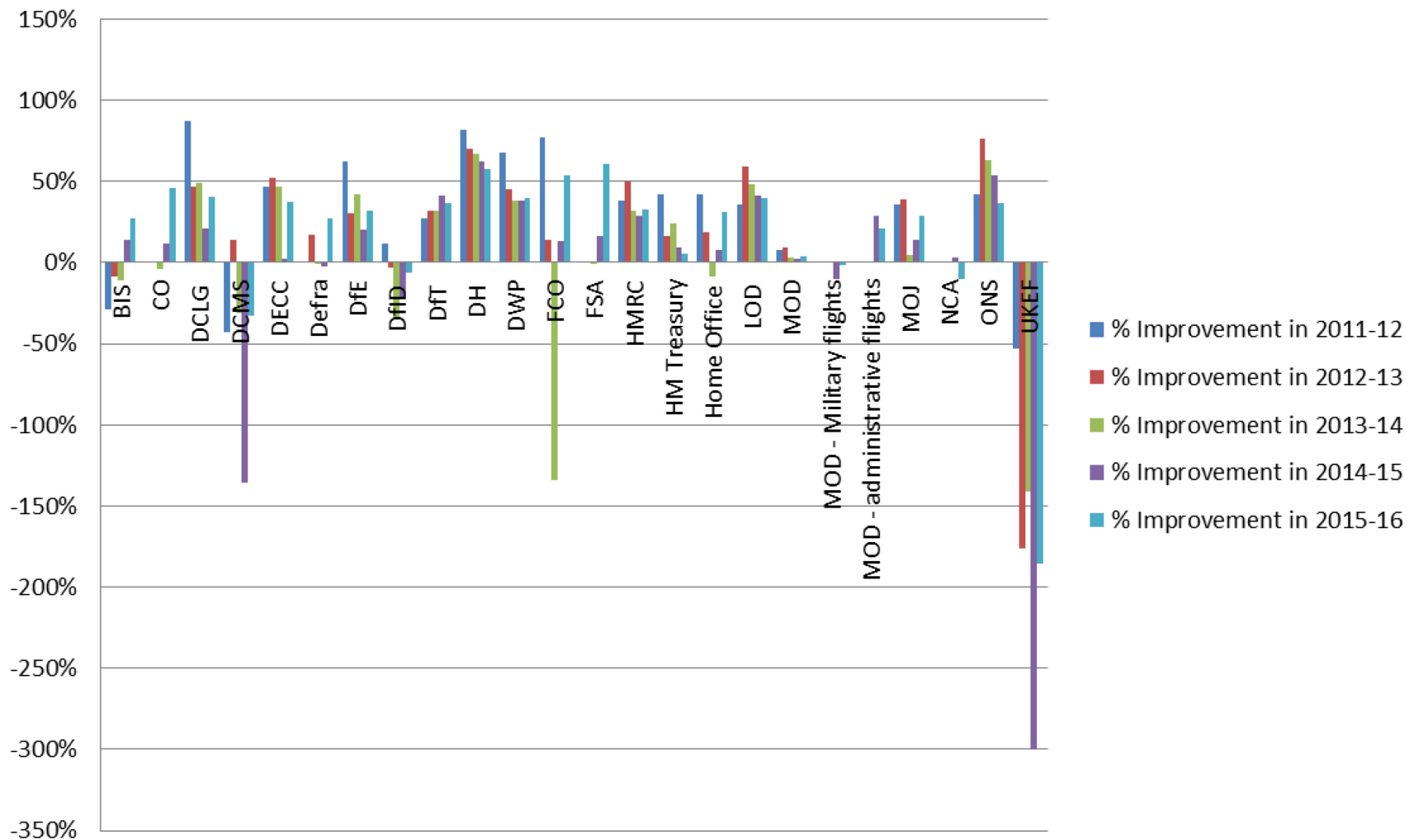
The same system extends to printing by providing directorates with the number of sheets of printed per FTE each month, as well as sheets used for single-sided printing, colour and A3. In 2015-16 alone, HMRC staff printed 21 million fewer sheets of office copier paper than in the previous year.



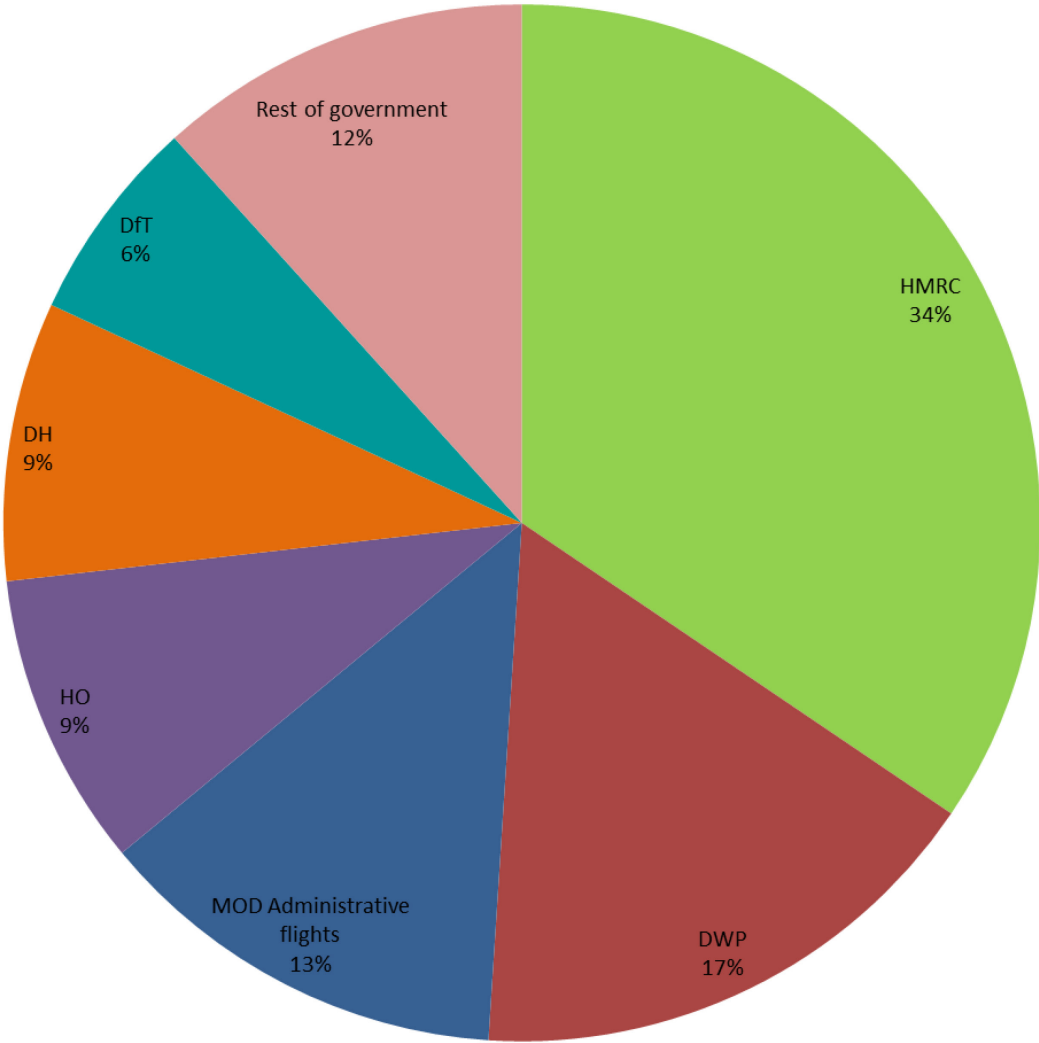
**Flights (number of domestic flights - Target: 20% reduction by 2014-15 (extended to 2015-16) compared to 2009-10 (Except NCA – performance compared to 2013-14 baseline)**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Baseline (2009-10)</b>	<b>Target (2014-15)</b>	<b>Performance (2015-16)</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2011-12</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2012-13</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2013-14</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2014-15</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2015-16</b>	<b>% of total domestic flights</b>
<b>BIS</b>	5,885	4,708	4,275	-29%	-9%	-11%	14%	27%	2.0%
<b>CO</b>	2,306	1,845	1,254	No data	No data	-4%	12%	46%	0.6%
<b>DCLG</b>	542	434	321	87%	47%	49%	21%	41%	0.2%
<b>DCMS</b>	169	135	224	-43%	14%	-31%	-136%	-33%	0.1%
<b>DECC</b>	2,193	1,754	1,369	47%	52%	47%	2%	38%	0.6%
<b>Defra</b>	3,351	2,681	2,429	No data	17%	-0.40%	-2%	28%	1.2%
<b>DfE</b>	727	582	493	62%	30%	42%	20%	32%	0.2%
<b>DfID</b>	3,610	2,888	3,835	12%	-3%	-35%	-22%	-6%	1.8%
<b>DfT</b>	9,169	7,335	5,827	27%	32%	32%	41%	36%	2.8%
<b>DH</b>	7,893	6,314	3,350	82%	70%	67%	62%	58%	1.6%
<b>DWP</b>	21,931	17,545	13,290	68%	45%	38%	38%	39%	6.3%
<b>FCO</b>	735	588	340	77%	14%	-134%	13%	54%	0.2%
<b>FSA</b>	1,718	1,374	679	No data	0%	-1%	16%	60%	0.3%
<b>HMRC</b>	54,741	43,793	36,753	38%	50%	32%	29%	33%	17.4%
<b>HM Treasury</b>	411	329	389	42%	16%	24%	9%	5%	0.2%
<b>Home Office</b>	15,241	12,193	10,448	42%	19%	-9%	8%	31%	5.0%
<b>LOD</b>	568	454	344	36%	59%	48%	41%	39%	0.2%
<b>MOD</b>	122,077	97,662	116,907	8%	9%	3%	2%	4%	55.4%
<b>MOD - front-line</b>	89,961	71,969	91,570				-10%	-2%	43.4%
<b>MOD - admin</b>	32,116	25,693	25,337				29%	21%	12.0%
<b>MOJ</b>	4,645	3,716	3,319	36%	39%	5%	14%	29%	1.6%
<b>NCA</b>	3,692	2,954	4,074	No data	No data	No data	3%	-10%	1.9%
<b>ONS</b>	1,517	1,214	966	42%	76%	63%	54%	36%	0.5%
<b>UKEF</b>	27	22	77	-53%	-176%	-141%	-300%	-185%	0.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>263,148</b>	<b>210,518</b>	<b>210,963</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	

## Domestic flights - % yearly reductions compared to 2009-10 baseline



**Proportion of domestic flights savings achieved in  
2015-16 compared to 2009-10 by department**



# Waste

**Waste target: reduce the amount of waste generated by 25% compared to 2009-10 baseline**

## 2015-16 headlines

- Government as a whole reports a 27% reduction in total waste generated, up from 22% in 2014-15 and exceeding the 2014-15 target
- 18 out of 22 departments met or exceeded the 2015 reduction target, up from 16 in 2014-15
- Government as a whole diverted 87% of its waste from landfill in 2014-15, up from 83% in 2014-15 and 75% in 2013-14
- Savings worth an estimated £15million were achieved through reduced waste<sup>8</sup>

## The target

The GGC waste target focuses on preventing waste, in line with the waste hierarchy<sup>9</sup>.

The waste target also commits to ensuring that redundant Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment is reused or responsibly recycled. For this reason, the split between ICT waste reused and recycled by departments is reported here (none is sent to landfill).

For the purposes of the GGC target, waste reused outside a department is still classified as waste. This means that although items such as surplus furniture may have been re-used by other organisations, this is still recorded under waste totals for the purposes of this report. The proportion of departments' waste sent to landfill is being reported in order to demonstrate the efforts being made by departments to prioritise reuse, recycling and energy recovery over

---

<sup>8</sup> Based on the mid-point of gate fee plus landfill tax for non-hazardous waste from the 2013 Wrap report (£102 median) plus additional £70 assumed for transportation fees (based on increase from figures used for last 2 years). This gives a total of £172 /tonne. Actual costs could vary significantly depending on type of waste and distance to landfill site.

<sup>9</sup> Defined by the EU Waste Framework Directive as prioritising the prevention of waste in the first instance. When waste is created, it gives priority to preparing it for reuse, then recycling, then other recovery such as energy recovery, and last of all disposal – for example by landfill.

disposal.<sup>10</sup> A subsidiary target for HMRC to go to market on behalf of the Government with a requirement for closed loop recycled paper was achieved in 2011.

## Performance

Government departments this year report a reduction in waste of more than a quarter in seven years. While some report an increase in waste arisings this year, or slower rates of reduction than others, it is worth noting that the majority of departments are, or have been, undertaking significant reorganisation and rationalisation programmes, potentially generating large volumes of waste from reducing the size of their operations. Government departments diverted 87% of their waste from landfill, reporting further increases in recycling. Savings are estimated to be worth £15million across Government (see footnote 7).

### Case study – Home Office Waste Management

The Home Office this year reported a 43% reduction in its waste arisings. Efforts towards managing waste responsibly in the past year include improving recycling facilities in the department's Leeds offices, alongside a campaign aimed at making recycling relevant to all staff. Arrangements were put in place to dispose of all unwanted Border Force uniforms through the Defence Services Authority, to make sure that less than 1% went to landfill. The department's work in reducing food waste and packaging across its estate, which was recognised by the Hospitality and Food Service Committee, achieved a 5% reduction in food waste and packaging measured from a 2012 baseline. This equated to an 80,000 tonne reduction and a 3.9% reduction in carbon emissions. The Home Office's contract with its main IT supplier made sure that during 2015-16 over 9,000 items of computer and electrical equipment were recycled or re-used, amounting to 23.5 tonnes.

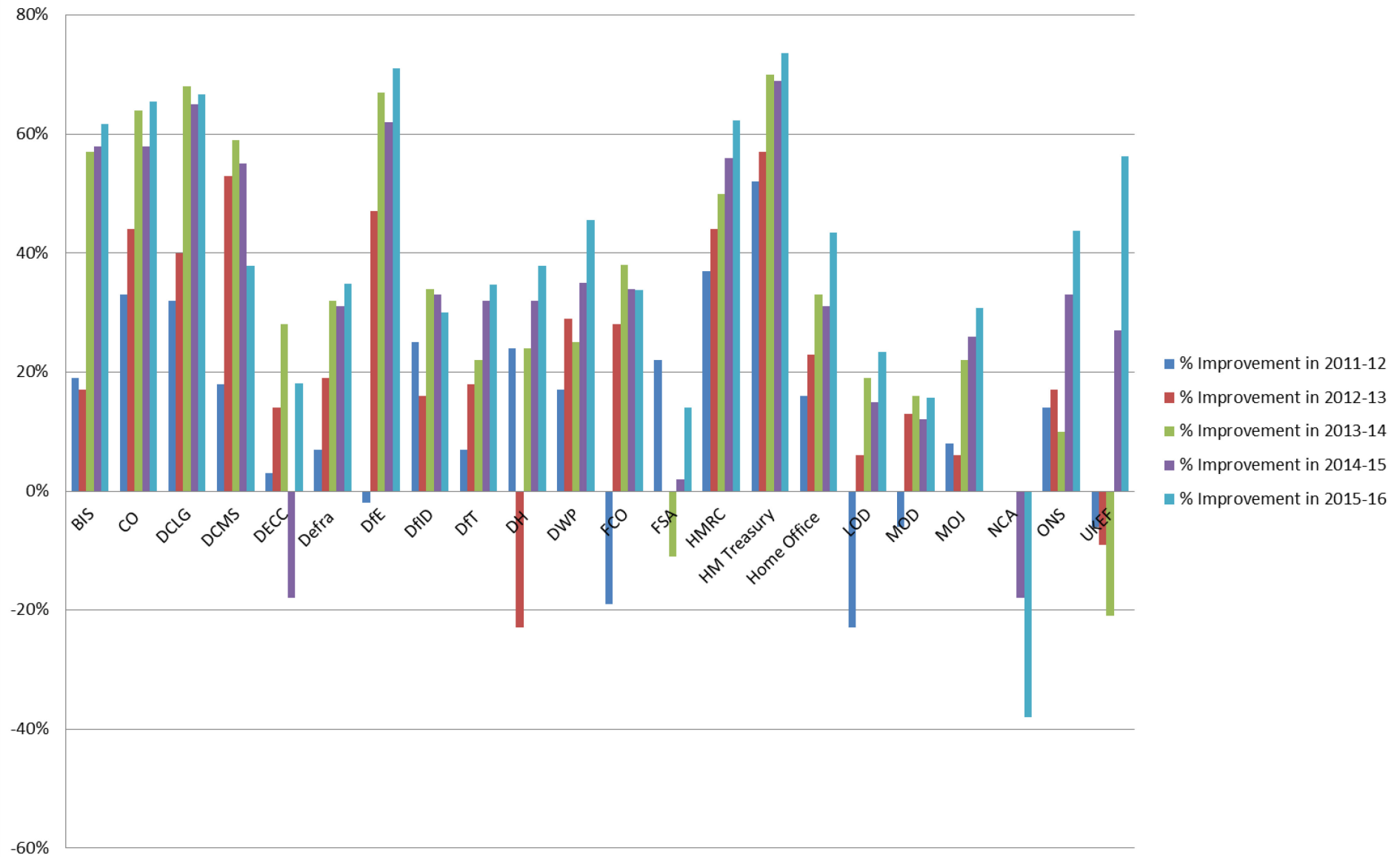
---

<sup>10</sup> More information on how government is managing its ICT waste can be found in the Green ICT Delivery Unit's reporting on the Greening Government ICT strategy at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/ict-strategy-resources#greening-government-ict>. The two strategies were formed at different times but are now being more closely aligned, with ICT providing essential services for helping departments meet their GGCs, including waste and travel commitments. However readers will need to be bear in mind that it uses a different reporting methodology and does not cover the same departments in all its assessments.

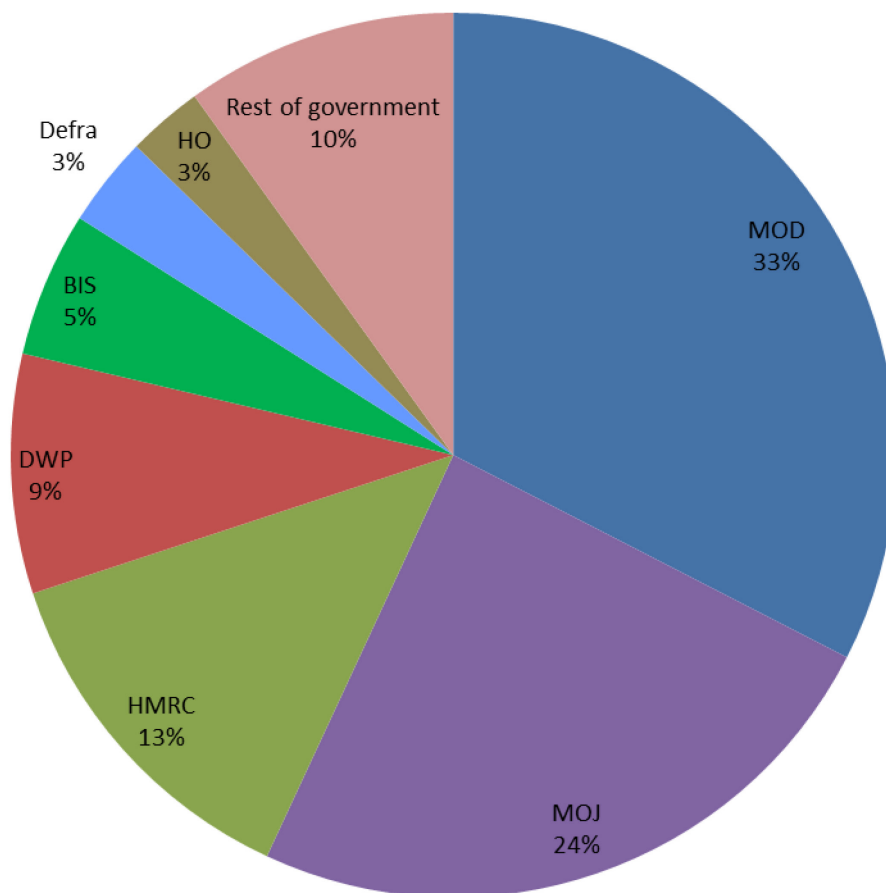
**Waste reduced compared to 2009-10 baseline – Target: 25% reduction by 2014-15 (extended to 2015-16) compared to 2009-10 (Except NCA – performance compared to 2013-14 baseline)**

Dept.	Baseline (2009-10)	Target (2014-15)	Performance (2015-16)	% ICT waste recycled	% ICT waste reused	% Waste to Land-fill	% Improvement in 2011-12	% Improvement in 2012-13	% Improvement in 2013-14	% Improvement in 2014-15	% Improvement in 2015-16	% of total government waste in 2015-16
BIS	7,673	5,755	2,937	87%	12%	14%	19%	17%	57%	58%	62%	1.19%
CO	1,226	919	424	100%	0%	7%	33%	44%	64%	58%	65%	0.17%
DCLG	2,103	1,577	700	37%	63%	17%	32%	40%	68%	65%	67%	0.28%
DCMS	88	66	55	0%	0%	52%	18%	53%	59%	55%	38%	0.02%
DECC	228	171	187	100%	0%	5%	3%	14%	28%	-18%	18%	0.08%
Defra	8,454	6,341	5,514	46%	48%	18%	7%	19%	32%	31%	35%	2.24%
DfE	2,080	1,560	601	86%	11%	17%	-2%	47%	67%	62%	71%	0.24%
DfID	317	238	222	100%	0%	0%	25%	16%	34%	33%	30%	0.09%
DfT	5,647	4,235	3,685	100%	0%	36%	7%	18%	22%	32%	35%	1.50%
DH	3,512	2,634	2,184	74%	26%	16%	24%	-23%	24%	32%	38%	0.89%
DWP	17,133	12,850	9,322	27%	73%	35%	17%	29%	25%	35%	46%	3.79%
FCO	1,298	974	857	24%	0%	0%	-19%	28%	38%	34%	34%	0.35%
FSA	35	26	30	96%	4%	0%	22%	0%	-11%	2%	14%	0.01%
HMRC	18,650	13,988	7,036	70%	30%	3%	37%	44%	50%	56%	62%	2.86%
HMT	485	364	128	0%	0%	0%	52%	57%	70%	69%	74%	0.05%
HO	5,685	4,263	3,218	100%	0%	25%	16%	23%	33%	31%	43%	1.31%
LOD	3,121	2,341	2,393	67%	33%	3%	-23%	6%	19%	15%	23%	0.97%
MOD	185,437	139,078	156,390	87%	13%	10%	-6%	13%	16%	12%	16%	63.62%
MOJ	70,767	53,075	49,034	0%	0%	21%	8%	6%	22%	26%	31%	19.95%
NCA	358	269	494	45%	46%	31%	No data	No data	No data	-18%	-38%	0.20%
ONS	657	493	370	100%	0%	20%	14%	17%	10%	33%	44%	0.15%
UKEF	79	59	34	0%	0%	0%	-6%	-9%	-21%	27%	56%	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>335,032</b>	<b>251,275</b>	<b>245,814</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>27%</b>	

## Waste - % yearly reductions compared to 2019-10 baseline



## Proportion of waste savings achieved in 2015-16 compared to 2009-10 by department





# Paper

**Target: cut paper use by 10% in one year in 2011-12**

## 2015-16 headlines

- The Government as a whole reports a 44% reduction in paper consumption, up from 31% in 2013-14
- All departments but one record reductions over 20%
- 16 departments report improved reductions from the previous year

## The target

The 10% paper reduction target was set as a one-year exercise as a subsidiary to the overall waste reduction target for the first reporting year of the GGCs in 2011-12. Cutting paper consumption contributes to reduced waste, expenditure and the environmental impacts of paper production. The short-term target was intended to focus minds and galvanise efforts across Government following previous successful examples of one-year targets. Activity in this area was continued following positive results in the first year.

## Performance

Further digitalisation of processes across government, along with reductions in the size of government operations and efforts around behaviour change, has led to departments cutting their paper use by 44%. 7 departments (BIS, CO, DCLG, DCMS, DECC, DfE and DWP), reported reductions of over 60%, and a further 3 (DfID, DfT and UKEF) report reductions over 50%.

### Case study – DCMS, DECC

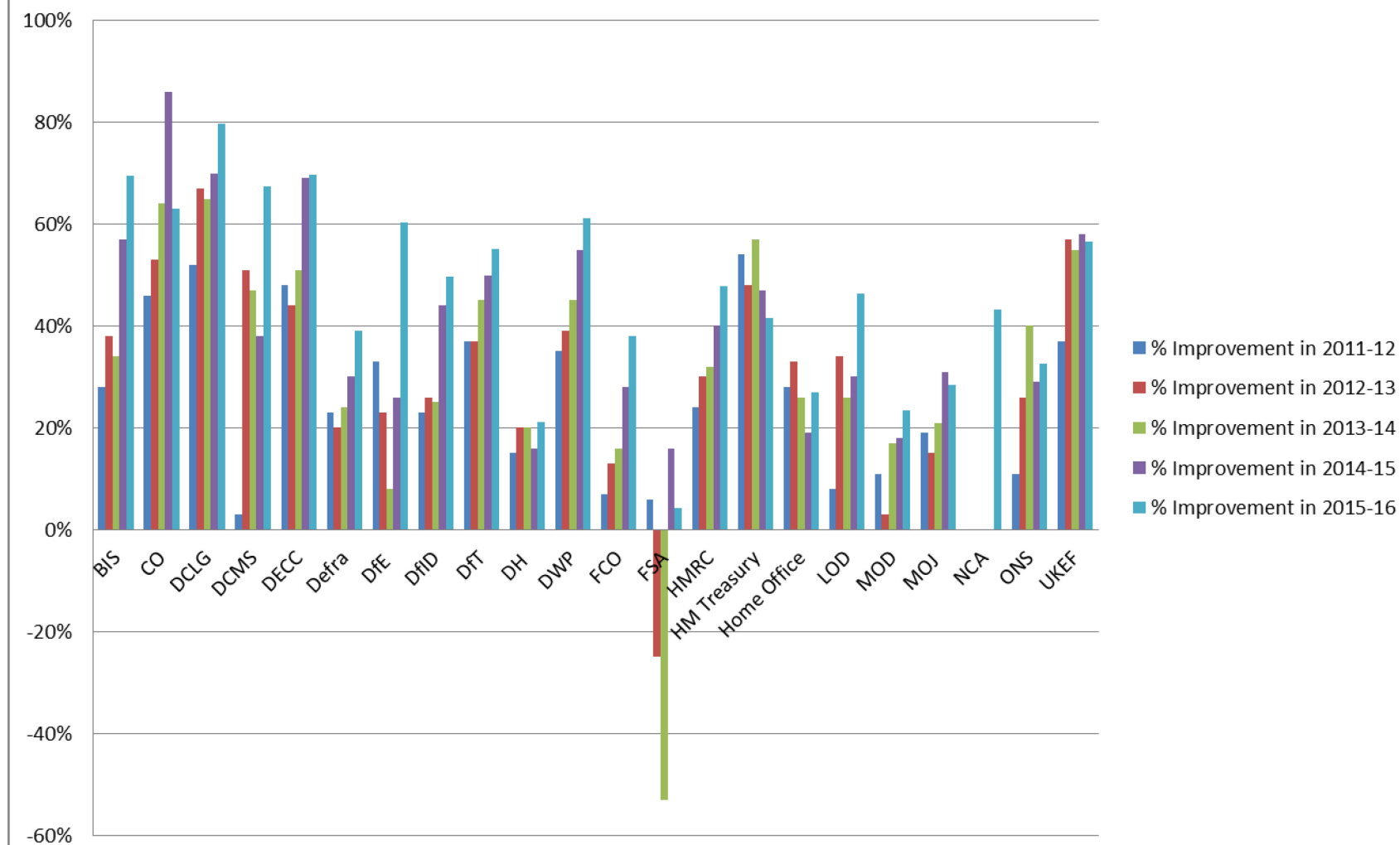
Paper usage at DCMS has reduced from 2,960 reams in 2014-15 to 1,508 reams in 2015-16, due to the department changing its IT systems in May 2015 to a more collaborative online sharing format resulting in fewer documents being printed off for sharing and amendment.

At DECC, paper procurement has been cut by 70%, largely due to spending controls and better print facilities including 'print on collection' settings, which reduces paper consumption by minimising the amount of forgotten material left at the printer.

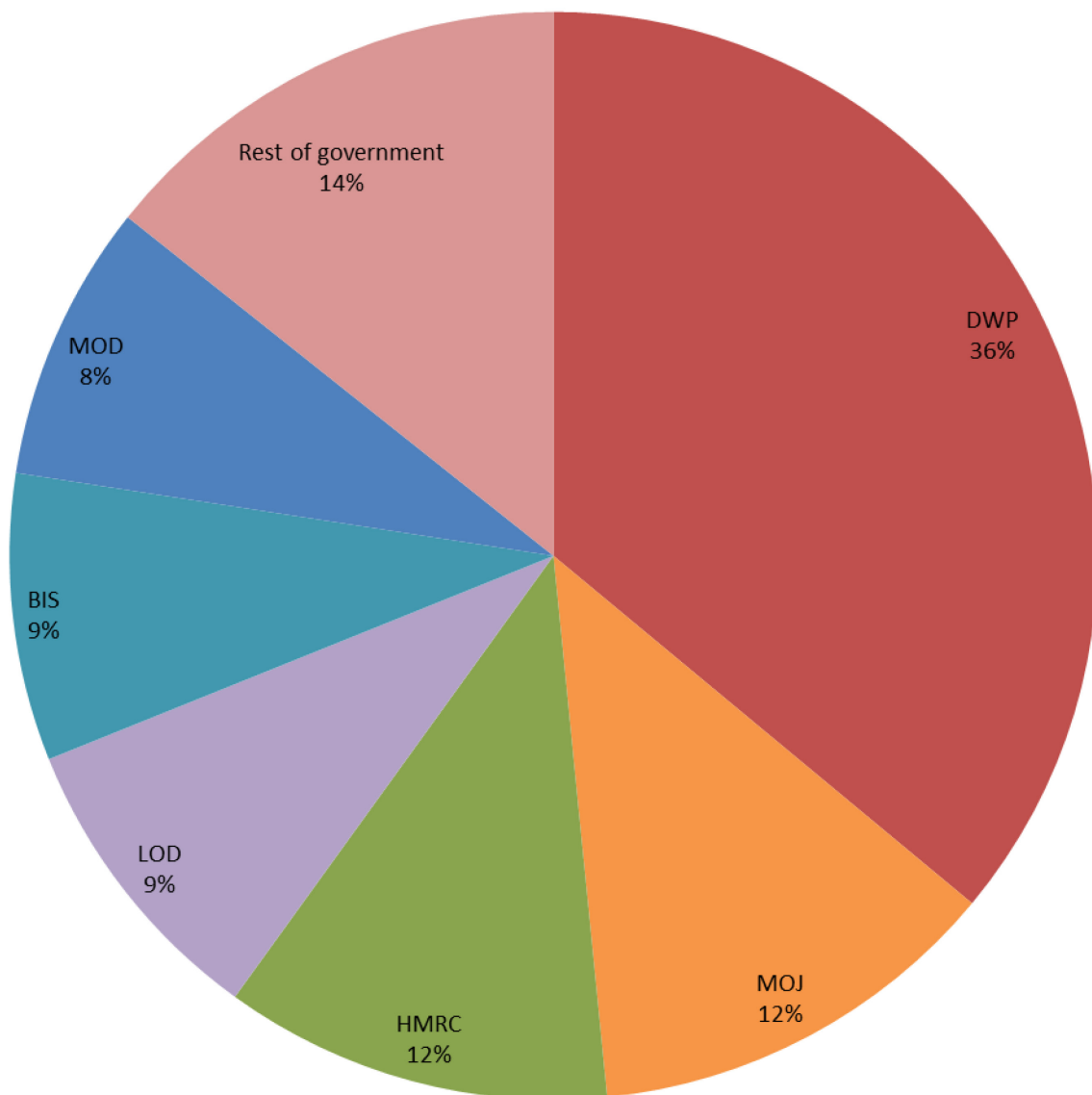
**Paper (reams A4 equivalent) - Target: 10% reduction by 2014-15 compared to 2009-10 (Except NCA – performance compared to 2013-14 baseline)**

	<b>Baseline (2009-10)</b>	<b>Target (2014-15)</b>	<b>Performance (2015-16)</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2011-12</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2012-13</b>	<b>% Improvement 2013- 14</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2014-15</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2015-16</b>	<b>% of total Government paper in 2015-16</b>
<b>BIS</b>	433,941	390,546	132,664	28%	38%	34%	57%	69%	2.91%
<b>CO</b>	56,396	50,756	20,894	46%	53%	64%	86%	63%	0.46%
<b>DCLG</b>	87,486	78,737	17,797	52%	67%	65%	70%	80%	0.39%
<b>DCMS</b>	5,102	4,592	1,658	3%	51%	47%	38%	68%	0.04%
<b>DECC</b>	7,193	6,474	2,180	48%	44%	51%	69%	70%	0.05%
<b>Defra</b>	151,529	136,376	92,200	23%	20%	24%	30%	39%	2.02%
<b>DfE</b>	69,014	62,113	27,393	33%	23%	8%	26%	60%	0.60%
<b>DfID</b>	16,003	14,403	8,035	23%	26%	25%	44%	50%	0.18%
<b>DfT</b>	159,090	143,181	71,491	37%	37%	45%	50%	55%	1.57%
<b>DH</b>	150,215	135,194	118,353	15%	20%	20%	16%	21%	2.60%
<b>DWP</b>	2,078,897	1,871,007	807,494	35%	39%	45%	55%	61%	17.73%
<b>FCO</b>	38,930	35,036	24,165	7%	13%	16%	28%	38%	0.53%
<b>FSA</b>	3,755	3,380	3,592	6%	-25%	-53%	16%	4%	0.08%
<b>HMRC</b>	852,831	767,548	445,839	24%	30%	32%	40%	48%	9.79%
<b>HM Treasury</b>	27,030	24,327	15,794	54%	48%	57%	47%	42%	0.35%
<b>Home Office</b>	398,001	358,201	290,900	28%	33%	26%	19%	27%	6.39%
<b>LOD</b>	680,081	612,073	364,319	8%	34%	26%	30%	46%	8.00%
<b>MOD</b>	1,242,363	1,118,127	951,072	11%	3%	17%	18%	23%	20.88%
<b>MOJ</b>	1,544,145	1,389,731	1,106,750	19%	15%	21%	31%	28%	24.30%
<b>NCA</b>	19,572	17,615	11,095	No data	No data	No data	-36%	43%	0.24%
<b>ONS</b>	57,109	51,398	38,435	11%	26%	40%	29%	33%	0.84%
<b>UKEF</b>	4,124	3,712	1,789	37%	57%	55%	58%	57%	0.04%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,082,806</b>	<b>7,274,526</b>	<b>4,553,907</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>44%</b>	

## Paper - % yearly reduction compared to 2009-10 baseline



## Proportion of paper reduction achieved in 2015-16 compared to 2009-10 by department



# Water

**Target: reduce water consumption from 2009-10 baseline and report on office water use against best practice benchmarks**

## 2015-16 headlines

- The government reports a 12% reduction in water consumption against the 2009-10 baseline, up from 11% in 2014-15
- 7 out of 22 departments met the challenging good practice benchmark for water use in offices, compared to 6 in 2014-15
- All departments but one reported a reduction in water consumption against the baseline
- An estimated £9.3million savings were achieved through reduced water consumption<sup>11</sup>

## The target

Responsible use of water is a vital part of good environmental stewardship. However, it is also a challenging area in which to make significant improvements because of the complexity, cost and disruption involved in making the necessary changes to an organisation's estate and buildings. The GGC framework recognises these difficulties and, for this reason, no specific percentage reduction target was set for water, but all departments are required to make a reduction. The water target also uses a good practice benchmark to measure departments' office water efficiency performance against their number of full-time employees. The benchmark – steering organisations to aim to use less than 6m<sup>3</sup> per full-time equivalent employee - was set by CIRIA (the Construction Industry Research and Information Association), and is intended for use in both new and existing buildings. It is nevertheless a challenging benchmark for most organisations, and this is particularly the case with government departments and their broad range of demanding functions.

## Performance

The government has continued to cut its water usage this year, recording an impressive 12% reduction in this fifth year of reporting, estimated to be worth £9.3million in water costs. Many departments still find it challenging to meet the good practice benchmark for office water consumption measured against full time staff members, with 7 (DCLG, DCMS, Defra, DfID, DfT, DH and ONS) reporting meeting good practice levels. Reductions in the size of the government estate have played a part in achieving this reduction, but major renovations and behaviour change have also been important in achieving change.

---

<sup>11</sup> Estimate based on Southern Water, Thames Water and SouthWest water charges for large users

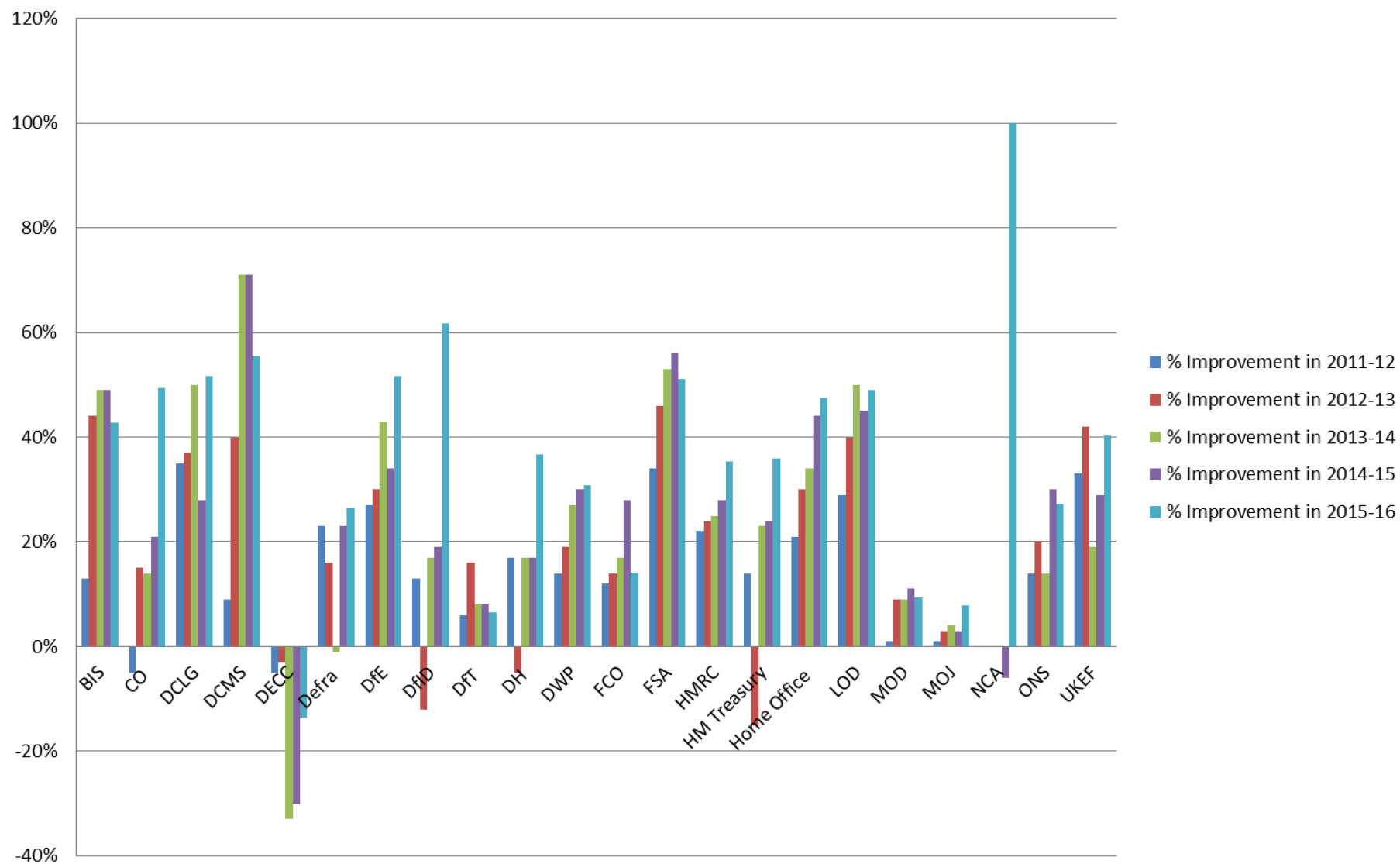
## **Case study – DCLG and HMT**

Since 2009-10, DCLG has reduced its estate-wide water use by 52%, and by 69% from its office estate; this equates to a consumption figure of 4m<sup>3</sup> per FTE per annum. Water reductions have been achieved through leak reduction and repair work, refining operational processes from plant and equipment such as cooling systems, fitting more efficient devices such as tap aerators, and encouraging more sustainable water use. The percentage of offices falling within good and best practice benchmarks continues to improve with good practice (4m<sup>3</sup> to 6m<sup>3</sup> water per FTE per annum) increasing to 57% compared to 14% in 2009-10, whilst the percentage meeting best practice performance (less than or equal to 4m<sup>3</sup> water per FTE per annum) has been maintained. The percentage of poor performing offices has fallen from 73% in 2009-10 to 29% in 2015-16.

In 2015-16 the Treasury's water consumption in 1 Horse Guards Road, calculated per FTE equivalent, was 8m<sup>3</sup>/FTE. The department installed further water meters across the estate as part of a review of water consumption and these have allowed the introduction of focused improvement measures. Further reduction of water consumption will move the department closer to the government benchmark of 6m<sup>3</sup> per FTE.

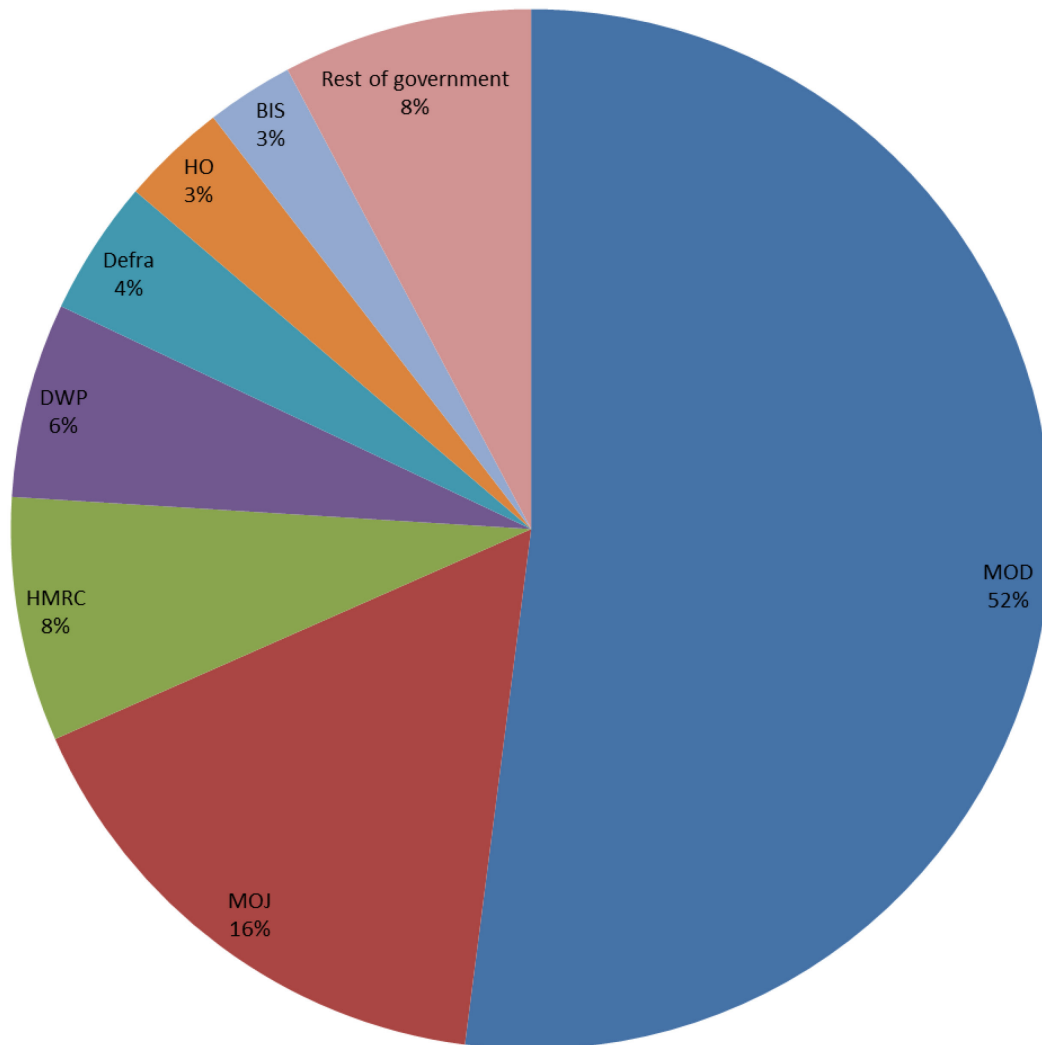
	Water (m3) Performance compared to 2009-10 baseline (Except NCA – performance compared to 2013-14 baseline)								
	Baseline (2009-10)	Performance (2015-16)	% improvement reported in 2011-12	% improvement reported in 2012-13	% improvement reported in 2013-14	% improvement in 2014-15	% improvement in 2015-16	Office water (m3/FTE) in 2015-16	% of total government water in 2015-16
<b>BIS</b>	283,495	162,243	13%	44%	49%	49%	43%	8.3	0.48%
<b>CO</b>	52,388	26,560	-5%	15%	14%	21%	49%	8.5	0.08%
<b>DCLG</b>	99,358	47,990	35%	37%	50%	28%	52%	4.3	0.14%
<b>DCMS</b>	7,328	3,270	9%	40%	71%	71%	55%	5.7	0.01%
<b>DECC</b>	11,108	12,614	-5%	-3%	-33%	-30%	-14%	6.8	0.04%
<b>Defra</b>	711,610	523,247	23%	16%	-1%	23%	26%	5.2	1.54%
<b>DfE</b>	91,225	44,085	27%	30%	43%	34%	52%	6.9	0.13%
<b>DfID</b>	8,459	3,235	13%	-12%	17%	19%	62%	5.2	0.01%
<b>DfT</b>	201,196	188,041	6%	16%	8%	8%	7%	5.6	0.55%
<b>DH</b>	283,469	179,218	17%	-5%	17%	17%	37%	6.0	0.53%
<b>DWP</b>	883,617	611,930	14%	19%	27%	30%	31%	7.8	1.80%
<b>FCO</b>	66,366	57,029	12%	14%	17%	28%	14%	10.0	0.17%
<b>FSA</b>	8,275	4,054	34%	46%	53%	56%	51%	11.4	0.01%
<b>HMRC</b>	961,843	621,298	22%	24%	25%	28%	35%	7.1	1.83%
<b>HMT</b>	14,810	9,498	14%	-15%	23%	24%	36%	7.7	0.03%
<b>Home Office</b>	310,338	163,201	21%	30%	34%	44%	47%	9.0	0.48%
<b>LOD</b>	69,068	35,166	29%	40%	50%	45%	49%	7.9	0.10%
<b>MOD</b>	24,973,623	22,642,615	1%	9%	9%	10%	9%	13.8	66.78%
<b>MOJ</b>	9,288,706	8,556,242	1%	3%	4%	3%	8%	13.4	25.23%
<b>NCA</b>	38,943	41,979	No data	No data	No data	-6%	-8%	12.2	0.00%
<b>ONS</b>	18,526	13,485	14%	20%	14%	30%	27%	5.1	0.04%
<b>UKEF</b>	2,762	1,649	33%	42%	19%	29%	40%	6.5	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,386,513</b>	<b>33,906,670</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>		

## Water - % yearly reductions compared to 2009-10





**Proportion of water reduction achieved in 2015-16  
compared to 2009-10 by department**



# Procurement

**Commitment: Ensure government buys more sustainable and efficient products and engages its suppliers to understand and reduce the impacts of its supply chain;**

**Embed the Government Buying Standards (GBS) in departmental and centralised procurement contracts within the context of government's overarching priorities of value for money and streamlining procurement processes;**

**Improve and publish data on our supply chain impacts, initially focussing on carbon, but also water and waste, setting detailed baselines for reducing these impacts**

## 2015-16 headlines

- Most departments report that sustainability has been incorporated into departmental procurement guidance and staff training
- Data was incomplete. It remains the case that some departments are unable to report total spend relevant to Government Buying Standards or identify proportion of spend in compliance with these standards. Some departments are continuing to monitor the impact of their supply chains – most notably the Home Office

## The target

A focus on sustainable and efficient products is important to support improvements in relation to carbon, water and waste. It supports a healthy economy by providing a market for sustainable products and services, which save money over the lifetime of a product or service. The Government Buying Standards seek to make it easy for procurers to buy products of a high standard and stimulate investment in new technology and innovation through the guidance on best practice. By engaging with the supply chain, additional environmental and cost savings relating to energy, waste and water costs are made. As it has been estimated that approximately 75% of the government's total GHG emissions relate to supplier emissions, managing this impact is particularly important in terms of risk reduction, cost reduction and reputation. Working with suppliers magnifies the impacts of the sustainable procurement approach by impacting on supply to others as well.

The GGCs use a quantitative approach to reporting, focusing on compliance with the Government Buying Standards. Departments are asked to report on 7 key product groups: construction, timber used in construction, furniture, paper, ICT, vehicles, and food and catering (the latter introduced in 2012-13).

## Performance

While data provision from departments has improved since GGC reporting began, data still remains patchy in some cases, and new difficulties arise with new practices. Full reporting is made more difficult where Total Facilities Management (TFM) contracts have been put in place, and it is not clear, for example, whether all purchasing has been captured. Departments also cite cases of specialist goods and services required for operational reasons which are not covered by GBS standards – such as specialist ergonomic furniture or armoured vehicles. However, the increase in awareness in this area over the past five years cannot be denied, and more government contracts are taking sustainability into account than ever before. Sustainability training and guidance for procurers is now in place in most reporting departments.

The Home Office still leads the way in supply chain reporting, with a number of other departments making arrangements appropriate to the scale and method of procurement, although a number of departments report that they have ceased any activity in this emerging area. DH has made concerted efforts in this area along with the NHS in recent years (see case study below). The Environment Agency also undertook a thorough analysis of its supply chain in 2015-16, identifying that 80% of the impacts occur in only 100 of the 4,800 suppliers who were analysed. They will use this as a baseline and have set a target of a 20% reduction in their supply chain impacts by 2020. DWP is actively progressing the government's 'Growth through Procurement' and 'Life Chances' agendas, which aim to support disadvantaged groups through skills development and sustained employment within our prime suppliers own workforce and that of their subcontractors in preparation for a launch in the 2016-17 tax year.

### Case study – NHS Supply Chain

DH continues to work with NHS Supply Chain to develop and embed their Sustainable Development Strategy 2013-2016, which helps to identify risks and opportunities in the supply chain of products supplied to the NHS and is integral to the business from supply chain operations through to procurement activity. It is a business-wide strategy and NHS Supply Chain report quarterly progress to the NHSBSA and DH. The strategy covers:

- Embedding sustainable behaviours in employees.
- Integrating sustainable practice and efficiency in the distribution network.
- Working with suppliers and partners to drive sustainable development.
- How to provide sustainable value to the NHS.
- The contribution made to local communities.

Key to the success of the strategy is ensuring that sustainable development is considered in all business decisions, embedding a culture of environmental and social responsibility. To achieve this NHS Supply Chain have based their commitments on five key sustainable themes of carbon, waste, ethics and responsibility, natural resources and community. There are two key areas:

NHS Supply Chain has a strategic objective to give consideration to the social and environmental impacts of the products procured. All framework agreements are evaluated using a risk assessment tool (SPROUT) 'Sustainable Procurement Risk and Opportunity User Tool' to highlight the risks and impacts of the purchase, use and disposal as well as the opportunities to manage and mitigate these risks through the procurement process, supplier engagement and contract conditions.

The NHS Supply Chain Code of Conduct, a contractual part of all framework agreements, outlines guiding principles for suppliers aligned to the UN Global Compact setting expectations of our supply base in areas such as the environment, labour standards and business continuity. More recently, NHS Supply Chain has added value and integrity to the supply chain with the introduction of the labour standards assurance system which provides for audits and checks on how suppliers are managing labour rights in their organisations and supply chains. This is particularly relevant for product areas where there are known and documented labour standards risks. Promoting responsible food sourcing and responsible nutrition is also a key objective for NHS Supply Chain and a supplier engagement programme on Government Buying Standards for Food and Catering supports this.

NHS Supply Chain is a member of forums and groups promoting sustainable and ethical procurement such as the BMA's Medical Fair and Ethical Trade Group and the Northern Sustainable Development Network, a collaborative of health, public health and social care individuals who are working on activity to support the SDU's (Sustainable Development Unit) Strategy for the Health, Public Health and Social Care System.

NHS Supply Chain is also committed to putting the principles of sustainability into practice across operations and places a strong emphasis on reducing impact on the environment, working closely with customers, suppliers and employees to develop environmental best practices and improve the supply chain across the NHS. Objectives include:

- Improve energy, fuel, and water efficiency.
- Reduce emissions, waste and pollution from distribution centres and vehicles.
- Increase recycling.
- Reduce unnecessary packaging.

The business wide strategy can be viewed on the NHS Supply Chain Sustainability website: [www.supplychain.nhs.uk/about-us/sustainability/](http://www.supplychain.nhs.uk/about-us/sustainability/)

### **Case study – Cabinet Office food procurement**

The Cabinet Office engages with its key catering suppliers to encourage the procurement of food which meets British production standards, and has taken the step of publishing details of the proportions of purchased meat, fish and dairy meeting key standards and their sources – see <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cabinet-office-food-sustainability> with a view to driving

up standards through public disclosure. All fresh meat, milk, cream and eggs supplied on the Department's central contract are produced to Red Tractor standard (or equivalent) and are from UK producers. All fish supplied were sustainably sources with 89% being Marine Stewardship Council certified. Completely compostable catering disposables are used on all sites.

# Transparency

**Target:** Departments will be open and transparent on the steps they are taking to address: climate change adaptation, biodiversity and the natural environment; procurement of food and catering services; sustainable construction; and people.

## Headlines

- Most departments have published information against at least one of the transparency commitments in their Annual Report and Accounts
- 8 out of 22 departments have covered all 5 transparency commitments – down from 12 in 2014-15
- 2 departments were highly commended by the NAO/PwC for their sustainability reporting

## The target

The Greening Government Commitments note that the government's impacts go beyond just the headline commitments, while accepting that the wide variety of functions undertaken by departments mean that departments should be given the freedom to tackle issues in the way most suited to their operations. As a result commitments also include a requirement to be transparent about the steps that departments are taking in 5 key areas: climate change adaptation; biodiversity on their estates; food procurement; the sustainability standards set for construction projects; and action to promote staff wellbeing.

## Performance

HMT has required government departments to produce a sustainability report as part of their annual report and accounts since 2011-12. As these arrangements have bedded in, with departments required to publish their environmental information in addition to traditional financial reporting data, they have also led to more departments using the Annual Report and Accounts as the vehicle for publishing the transparency information required under the Greening Government Commitments. However, while this led to a slight increase in the focus on the GGC transparency requirements in 2014-15 annual reports and accounts, the effect has reversed somewhat in 2015-16, with levels of full compliance dropping back to 2013-14 levels (8 departments out of 22 reporting on all five transparency areas).

Full tables showing compliance with transparency reporting are included in Annex 3.

### **Case study – MOJ and the Million Ponds Project**

MOJ has been working with the Freshwater habitats Trust over several years to achieve its goal of creating new freshwater ponds and improving the way existing wildlife ponds are managed. As many of the sites with potential for encouraging biodiversity across the MOJ estate are very secure, such as in and around prisons and courts, they are proving to be havens for wetland wildlife. Species thriving on MOJ properties range from great crested newts to otters, white-clawed crayfish and damselflies and a wide range of aquatic flora. All are an important indicator of the health of the habitats, and work is ongoing to focus resources on the future of the MOJ's ponds.

## Annex 1 – ALBs exempted from targets

For GGC purposes, all departments report on their own activity and that of their Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs), although exemptions from reporting may be permitted to ALBs whose operations occupy less than 1,000m<sup>3</sup> of floor space or employ fewer than 250 staff; where there are no safe, feasible or environmentally sound options for meeting the commitments; where delivery of the commitments might create a perverse outcome; or where an organisation has a dual status and it is officially classified as a business under the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory.

However, 4 ALBs – the BIS-sponsored Medical Research Council (MRC), Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC) and UK Atomic Energy Agency (UKAEA); and the Health and Safety Laboratory (HSL) wing of the DWP-sponsored Health and Safety Executive – have been granted an exceptional exemption from the requirement to meet the GGC targets, although not from reporting. This is on the basis that there are no safe, technically feasible, and environmentally friendly options available for meeting their objectives without preventing them from delivering the service they are intended to provide; but that efforts should nonetheless be made to reduce their environmental impacts. In each of these cases, the reason for their exemption is that the laboratory work for which they exist would be compromised by restrictions on energy or water use or waste produced.

Data from all 4 has once again proved patchy, with both baseline and subsequent years' data missing for some targets in. With baseline data unavailable in many cases, baselines recorded here have been taken as the earliest year for which full data was available.

GHG emissions (tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> e)					
	Baseline (2009-10)	Performance (2014/15)	% Improvement in 2012-13 compared to baseline	% Improvement in 2013-14 compared to baseline	% Improvement in 2014-15 compared to baseline
HSL	6,520	5,287	21%	0%	19%
MRC	34,737	39,048	70%	-20%	-12%
STFC	67,068	64,854	72%	9%	3%
UKAEA	28,096	64,931	13%	-38%	-131%



## Domestic flights (single flights)

	<b>Baseline (2009-10)</b>	<b>Performance (2015-16)</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2012-13 compared to baseline</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2013-14 compared to baseline</b>	<b>% Improvement in 2014-15 compared to baseline</b>
<b>HSL</b>	84	No data	6%	0%	No data
<b>MRC</b>	500	624	68%	-17%	-25%
<b>STFC</b>	586	1,097	60%	-12%	-87%
<b>UKAEA</b>	55	57	57%	No data	-4%

## Waste (tonnes)

	<b>Base- line (2009- 10)</b>	<b>Perfor- mance (2013-14)</b>	<b>ICT waste recycled in 2014- 15</b>	<b>ICT waste re-used extern- ally in 2014-15</b>	<b>% to landfill in 2014- 15</b>	<b>% Improvem- ent reported in 2012-13</b>	<b>% Improve- ment reported in 2013- 14</b>	<b>% Improve- ment reported in 2014- 15</b>
<b>HSL</b>	125	116	No data	No data	22%	No data	-8%	7%
<b>MRC</b>	No data	868	78%	0%	20%	No data	No data	No data
<b>STFC</b>	1,117	2,687	100%	0%	51%	25%	-20	-141%
<b>UKAEA</b>	714	666	100%	0%	10%	2%	78%	7%

## Paper (reams A4 equivalent)

	Baseline (2009-10)	Performance (2014-15)	% Improvement in 2012-13 compared to baseline	% Improvement in 2013-14 compared to baseline	% Improvement in 2014-15 compared to baseline
<b>HSL</b>	4,620	No data	No data	30%	No data
<b>MRC</b>	No data	6,674	No data	No data	No data
<b>STFC</b>	2,400	2,400	0%	75%	0%
<b>UKAEA</b>	14,000	8,200	57%	79%	41%

## Water (m<sup>3</sup>)

	Baseline (2009-10)	Performance (2014-15)	% Improvement in 2012-13 compared to baseline	% Improvement in 2013-14 compared to baseline	% Improvement in 2014-15 compared to baseline	Office water (m <sup>3</sup> /FTE) in 2013/14
<b>HSL</b>	28,616	17,804	0	30%	38%	No data
<b>MRC</b>	334,556	201,521	No data	No data	40%	19.2
<b>STFC</b>	162,478	144,560	0%	75%	11%	No data
<b>UKAEA</b>	150,836	94,546	57%	79%	37%	35.4

## Annex 2 – Procurement tables

## Procurement table 1: Procurement of Office ICT, Paper, and Food and Catering Services by Department

A: total value (£) of relevant products procured by or on behalf of department in 2015-16. B: % by total value of those products known to meet or exceed mandatory GBS level 2014-15.

[illegible]

<b>DECC</b>	£900,356	100%	£16,282	100%	£88,984.00	100%	£184,799	100%
<b>Defra</b>	£896,251	100%	£107,091	Where known, 96%	£147.343	TBC	£1,359,357	Where known, 87%
<b>DfE</b>	£1,976,899	No data	£13,053	No data	Not known	Not known	£649	No data
<b>DfID</b>	£347,829	No data	£19,220	No data	No data	No data	£180,326	No data
<b>DfT</b>	No data	No data	£1,223,714	11%	£3,190,196	15%	£1,405,706	66% (remainder unknown)
<b>DH</b>	£16,633,327	27%	£178,408	77%	£5,593,037	99%	£1,135,303	65%
<b>DWP</b>	£6,658,724	100%	£1,467,034	100%	£4,778,196	83%	£3,934,725	62%
<b>FCO</b>	£4,099,771	100%	£131,672	100%	£8,606 <sup>12</sup>	35%	£305,528	11% (remainder unknown)
<b>FSA</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>HMRC</b>	£7,583,687	100%	£1,093,559	85%	£3,846,014	3%	£1,207,805	98%
<b>HMT</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

<sup>12</sup> FCO services and Wilton Park only – no data for FCO core

<b>HO</b>	£9,969,623	100%	£650,992	96%	£626,339	Not known	£5,761,716	95% (remainder unknown)
<b>LOD</b>	£6,658,724	100%	£1,467,034	100%	£4,778,196	83%	£3,934,725	62%
<b>MOD</b>	£16,552,915	100%	£2,102,142	91%	£766,324	83%	£23,400,000	100%
<b>MOJ</b>	£471,780,348	98%	£2,368,908	15%	£1,245,047	13%	£56,469,506	99%
<b>NCA</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>ONS</b>	£13,488,287	Not known	£169,445	Not known	Not known	Not known	£896,221	Not known
<b>UKEF</b>	£24,699	100%	£4,151	100%	£2,333	100%	£15,000	100%

## Procurement table 2: Procurement of vehicles; procurement of furniture by Department

Showing: (A) total value of relevant products procured by or on behalf of Department 2015-16. (£). B: % by total value of those products known to meet or exceed mandatory GBS level 2015-16. C: total value of relevant products procured by or on behalf of Department 2015-16 (£). (D) % by total value of those products known to meet or exceed mandatory GBS level 2015-16. E: Furniture re-use/refurb/recycling policy in place in 2015-16?

	Vehicles		Furniture		
	(A) - Total value of procurement in 2015-16	(B) - % of total meeting/ exceeding GBS	(C) - Total value of procurement in 2015-16	(D) - % of total meeting/ exceeding GBS	(E) Furniture re-use/ refurb/ recycling policy in place?
<b>BIS</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>CO</b>	N/A	N/A	£1,112,211	100%	Yes
<b>DCLG</b>	N/A	N/A	£78,814	100%	No data
<b>DCMS</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>DECC</b>	N/A	N/A	£159,748	100%	Yes
<b>Defra</b>	£11,746,653	71%	£547,000	100%	Yes
<b>DfE</b>	N/A	N/A	£8,832	No data	No data
<b>DfID</b>	No data	No data	£45,431	No data	Yes
<b>DfT</b>	No data	No data	£4,443,460	100%	No data
<b>DH</b>	£34,779	0%	£1,873,982	80%	No data
<b>DWP</b>	£188,733	100%	£879,281	100%	Yes
<b>FCO</b>	£13,530,87	Data not	£197,849	Data not held	Data not held

	1	held			
<b>FSA</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>HMRC</b>	£2,538,410	95%	£1,807,546	100%	Yes
<b>HMT</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>HO</b>	£1,355,049	100%	£980,000	80%*	Yes
<b>LOD</b>	£188,733	100%	£879,281	100%	Yes
<b>MOD</b>	£124,000,000	100%	£10,400,000	100%	Yes
<b>MOJ</b>	£1,954,047	100%	£842,811	100%	Yes
<b>NCA</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>ONS</b>	N/A	N/A	£257,668	Not known	Yes
<b>UKEF</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

## Procurement table 3: procurement of construction (7)

A: Number of relevant construction projects procured by or on behalf of Department 2015-16 B: total value of relevant construction projects procured by or on behalf of Department 2015-16; C: total number of relevant construction projects known to meet or exceed mandatory GBS level 2015-16; D: % by total value of relevant construction projects known to meet or exceed mandatory GBS level 2015-16; E: Number of contracts 2014-15 including sustainable timber procurement clause; F: Number of contracts 2014-15 for which suppliers provided evidence of compliance with Sustainable Timber Policy.

Sustainable Construction						
	(A) - Number of contracts	(B) - % of Value of contracts	(C) - Number of contracts meeting/ exceeding GBS	(D) - % of total value meeting/exceeding GBS	Number of contracts including sustainable timber procurement clause	Number of contracts with evidence of sustainable timber compliance
<b>BIS</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>CO</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>DCLG</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>DCMS</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>DECC</b>	1	£ 5,297,922	1	100%	No data	No data
<b>Defra</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>DfE</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>DfID</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>DfT</b>	3	£1,794,483	3	93% <sup>13</sup>	3	1

<sup>13</sup> DfT notes: 'While there was additional spend in the construction category in 2015-2016, this related to contracts let in 2014-2015 so was included in the 2014-2015 return.'



<b>DH</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>DWP</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>FCO</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>FSA</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>HMRC</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>HMT</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>HO</b>	1	£4.5million	1	100%	1	1
<b>LOD</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>MOD</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>MOJ (New build)</b>	2	£165.1M	2	£165.1M	2	2
<b>MOJ (Refurb)</b>	19	£39,365,449	19	£39,365,449	19	19
<b>NCA</b>	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
<b>ONS</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>UKEF</b>	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Annex 3 – Transparency table

Transparency Commitment									
	Web page ?	Transparency requirements included in ARA/ dedicated sustainability report?	Climate change adaptation	Bio-diversity	Sustainable construction	Food procurement and catering	People	Weblink for reference	Additional weblink
BIS		Partial	✓			✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bis-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bis-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
CO		Partial		✓		✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cabinet-office-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cabinet-office-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
DCLG		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dclg-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dclg-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	

DCMS		Partial	✓			✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dcms-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-16">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dcms-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-16</a>	
DECC		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
Defra	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/defra-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/defra-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
DfE		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfe-consolidated-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfe-consolidated-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
DfID		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-progress-update-greening-government-transparency-commitments">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-progress-update-greening-government-transparency-commitments</a>	

DfT		Partial	✓					<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dft-annual-report-and-accounts-2014-to-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dft-annual-report-and-accounts-2014-to-2015</a>	
DH		Partial	✓			✓	•	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/department-of-health-annual-report-and-accounts-2014-to-2015">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/department-of-health-annual-report-and-accounts-2014-to-2015</a>	
DWP		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<a href="#">2014/15 Online Annual SD Report</a> <a href="#">Sustainable Procurement Online</a>	<a href="#">Transparency on .Gov.Uk</a>
FCO		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/foreign-and-commonwealth-office-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/foreign-and-commonwealth-office-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
FSA		No						<a href="https://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/data-transparency-accounts/busreps/annualreport">https://www.food.gov.uk/about-us/data-transparency-accounts/busreps/annualreport</a>	

HMRC		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmrc-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmrc-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmrc-and-valuation-office-agency-sustainability-report">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hmrc-and-valuation-office-agency-sustainability-report</a>
HMT		Partial	✓	✓		✓		<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hm-treasury-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hm-treasury-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
Home Office		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-office-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-office-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-office-sustainability-report-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-office-sustainability-report-2015-to-2016</a>
LOD		Partial	✓		✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/reports/">https://www.cps.gov.uk/publications/reports/</a>	
MOD	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sustainable-mod-annual-report-">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sustainable-mod-annual-report-</a>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications</a>

								<a href="#">2015-to-2016</a>	<a href="#">/sanctuary</a>
MOJ		Partial	✓	✓	✓			<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ministry-of-justice-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
NCA		Partial	✓	✓	✓		✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-crime-agency-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-crime-agency-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-to-2016</a>	
ONS		Partial	✓			✓		<a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/transparencyandgovernance/organisationdeclarations/energyconsumption">https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/transparencyandgovernance/organisationdeclarations/energyconsumption</a>	<a href="https://www.statisticsauthorities.gov.uk/publications-list/?type=annual-report-accounts">https://www.statisticsauthorities.gov.uk/publications-list/?type=annual-report-accounts</a>
UKEF	✓	Partial	✓	✓			✓	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ukef-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-16">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ukef-annual-report-and-accounts-2015-16</a>	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?departments%5B%5D=uk-export-finance">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications?departments%5B%5D=uk-export-finance</a>

## Annex 4 – List of departmental acronyms

List of Acronyms	
BIS	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
CO	Cabinet Office
CCS	Crown Commercial Services
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCMS	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Defra	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfE	Department for Education
DfID	Department for International Development
DfT	Department for Transport
DH	Department of Health
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FSA	Food Standards Agency
HMRC	HM Revenue and Customs
HMT	HM Treasury
HO	Home Office
HSL	Health and Safety Laboratories
LOD	Law Officers' Department

MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MRC	Medical Research Council
NCA	National Crime Agency
ONS	Office for National Statistics
STFC	Science and Technology Facilities Council
UKAEA	UK Atomic Energy Authority
UKEF	UK Export Finance



## Annex 5 – ALBs included in reporting

Department and ALB	Reporting status
<b>BIS</b>	
Advisory, Conciliation & Arbitration Service (ACAS)	Full
Companies House	Full
Government Office for Science	Full within BIS core
Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE)	Full
HM Land Registry	Full
Insolvency Service	Full
Intellectual Property Office	Full
Low Pay Commission	Full within BIS core
Medical Research Council (MRC)	Exempt from targets but reports separately
National Measurements Office	Full
Natural Environment Research Council	Partial
Ordnance Survey	Full
Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC)	Exempt from targets but reports separately
Skills Funding Agency (incl. National Apprenticeship Service)	Full
Student Loans Company Ltd	Full
UK Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA)	Exempt from targets but reports

	separately
<b>CO</b>	
Advisory Committee on Business Appointments	Full within Cabinet Office core
Boundary Commission for England	Full within Cabinet Office core
Boundary Commission for Wales	Full within Cabinet Office core
Civil Service Commission	Full within Cabinet Office core
Commissioner for Public Appointments	Full within Cabinet Office core
Committee on Standards in Public Life	Full within Cabinet Office core
Deputy Prime Minister's Office	Full within Cabinet Office core
Government Property Unit	Full within Cabinet Office core
Crown Commercial Service	Full within Cabinet Office core
House of Lords Appointments Commission	Full within Cabinet Office core
Office of the Leader of the House of Commons	Partial (Palace of Westminster functions not covered)
Office of the Leader of the House of Lords	Partial (Palace of Westminster functions not covered)
<b>DCLG</b>	
Homes and Communities Agency	Partial
Planning Inspectorate	Full
Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre	Full
<b>DCMS - no ALBs reported, although some of these may be in scope</b>	
Arts Council England	May be in scope but not reported

British Film Institute	May be in scope but not reported
British Library	May be in scope but not reported
British Museum	May be in scope but not reported
Historic England	May be in scope but not reported
Gambling Commission	May be in scope but not reported
Geffrye Museum	May be in scope but not reported
Heritage Lottery Fund	May be in scope but not reported
Horniman Public Museum and Public Park Trust	May be in scope but not reported
Horserace Betting Levy Board	May be in scope but not reported
Imperial War Museum	May be in scope but not reported
National Gallery	May be in scope but not reported
Information Commissioner's Office	May be in scope but not reported
National Heritage Memorial Fund	May be in scope but not reported
National Museums Liverpool	May be in scope but not reported
National Portrait Gallery	May be in scope but not reported
Natural History Museum	May be in scope but not reported
Royal Armouries Museum	May be in scope but not reported
Royal Museums Greenwich	May be in scope but not reported
Royal Parks	May be in scope but not reported
Science Museum Group	May be in scope but not reported
Sir John Soane's Museum	May be in scope but not reported

Sport England	May be in scope but not reported
Sports Grounds Safety Authority	May be in scope but not reported
Tate	May be in scope but not reported
UK Anti-Doping	May be in scope but not reported
UK Sport	May be in scope but not reported
Victoria and Albert Museum	May be in scope but not reported
Visit Britain	May be in scope but not reported
Visit England	May be in scope but not reported
Wallace Collection	May be in scope but not reported
<b>DECC</b>	
Committee on Radioactive Waste Management	Full
Fuel Poverty Advisory Group	Full
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	Partial (Subsidiaries and SLCs not included)
Nuclear Liabilities Financing Assurance Board	Full
<b>Defra</b>	
Animal Health and Veterinary Laboratories Agency	Full within Defra core
Board of Trustees of the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew	Full within Kew
Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science	Full within Defra core
Defra – Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board	Not reporting in GGC, will begin reporting post GGC

Environment Agency	Full
Food and Environment Research Agency (Fera)	Full
Forest Enterprise England	Full
Forest Research	Not reporting in GGC, will begin reporting post GGC
Forestry Commission	Partial (England offices only)
Marine Management Organisation	Full
Natural England	Partial (Nature reserves not in scope)
Plant Varieties and Seeds Tribunal	Full within Defra core
Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	Full
Rural Payments Agency	Full within Defra core
Veterinary Laboratories Agency	Full within Defra core
Veterinary Medicines Directorate	Full within Defra core
<b>DfE</b>	
CAFCASS	Full
Children's Commissioner	Full
Education Funding Agency	Full
National College for Teaching and Leadership	Full
Ofsted	Full
Qualifications and Curriculum Authority	Full
Standards and Testing Agency	Full

Training and Development Agency for Schools	Full
<b>DfID - No qualifying ALBs</b>	
<b>DfT</b>	
Air Accidents Investigation Branch	Full within DfT core
British Transport Police Authority	Full
Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency	Full
Driver & Vehicle Standards Agency	Full
Government Car Service	Full within DfT core
High Speed Two (HS2) Ltd	Full
Highways England	Full
Marine Accidents Investigation Branch	Full within DfT core
Maritime and Coastguard Agency	Full
Rail Accidents Investigation Branch	Full within DfT Core
Traffic Commissioners	Full within DVSA
Vehicle Certification Agency	Full
<b>DH</b>	
NHS Digital	Full
Care Quality Commission	Full
National Institute for Health & Care Excellence	Full
NHS Business Services Authority	Full
Public Health England	Full

<b>DWP</b>	
Equality 2025	Full within DWP
Health & Safety Executive	Full within DWP
Health & Safety Laboratories (HSL) (Executive Agency of HSE)	Exempt from targets but reports separately
	for first time in 2013/14
Pensions Regulator	Full within DWP
Social Security Advisory Committee	Full within DWP
<b>FCO</b>	
FCO Services	Full (except for FCO Services wider market impacts which are exempt)
Wilton Park	Full
<b>FSA - No qualifying ALBs</b>	
<b>HMRC</b>	
The Adjudicator's Office	Full within HMRC core
Valuation Office Agency	Full
<b>HM Treasury</b>	
UK Debt Management Office	Partial (travel only)
<b>Home Office</b>	
Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs	Full
Animals In Science Committee	Full
Anti-Slavery Commissioner	Full

College of Policing	Full
Gangmasters Licensing Authority	Full
HM Passport Office	Full (not an ALB)
Office of the Surveillance Commissioners	Full
Security Industry Authority	Full
Animal Scientific Procedures Division	Full
HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and 15 other Arm's length Bodies sponsored by the Home Office <sup>14</sup>	Full
Home Office Centre for Applied Science and Technology	Full (not an ALB)
Independent Police Complaints Commission	Full
Investigatory Powers Tribunal	Full
Migration Advisory Committee	Full
National DNA database Ethics Group	Full
Police Advisory Board for England and Wales	Full
Police Arbitration Tribunal	Full
Police Discipline Appeals Tribunal	Full

---

<sup>14</sup> Anti-Slavery Commissioner; Appointed person under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002; Biometrics Commissioner; Forensic Science Regulator; HM Inspectorate of Constabulary; Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration; Independent Family Returns Panel; Independent Monitor of the Disclosure and Barring Service; Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation; Intelligence Services Commissioner; Interception of Communications Commissioner; National Crime Agency Remuneration Review Body; Police Remuneration Review Body; Police ICT Company; Surveillance Camera Commissioner; Wimbledon and Putney Conservator.



Police Negotiating Board	Full
Security Industry Authority	Full
Technical Advisory Board	Full
<b>LOD</b>	
Attorney General's Office (inc. Office of Budget Responsibility)	Full
Crown Prosecution Service (co-ordinates for LOD)	Full
HM CPS Inspectorate (HMCPSI)	Full
Serious Fraud Office	Full
Treasury Solicitor's Department	Full
<b>MOD</b>	
Defence Academy of the United Kingdom	Full within MOD core
Defence Equipment and Support	Full within MOD core
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl)	Full within MOD core
Defence Electronics and Components Agency (DECA)	Full within MOD core
UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO)	Full within MOD core
<b>MOJ</b>	
Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority	Full
HM Courts and Tribunals Service	Full
HM Inspectorate of Prisons	Full
HM Inspectorate of Probation	Full

HM Prison Service	Full
Information Commissioner's Office	Full
Judicial Appointments and Conduct Ombudsman	Full within MOJ core
Judicial Appointments Commission	Full
Law Commission	Full within MOJ core
Legal Aid Agency	Full
National Offender Management Service (NOMS)	Full
Office of the Public Guardian	Full
Parole Board for England and Wales	Full
Prison Services Pay Review Body	Full within MOJ core
Prisons and Probation Ombudsman	Full
Probation Trusts x 35	Full
The National Archives	Full
Victims Commissioner	Full within MOJ core
<b>NCA - No qualifying ALBs</b>	
<b>ONS - No qualifying ALBs</b>	
<b>UKEF - No qualifying ALBs</b>	