



# Public Bodies 2015

*Increasing Transparency...*  
*Increasing Efficiency...*  
*Increasing Accountability...*  
*Enabling Wider Public Value...*

Save  
Deliver  
Transform

# Public Bodies 2015

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## Public Bodies Reform 2010-15

Launching the Public Bodies Reform programme in October 2010, the Government set out that:

*“The landscape for the public bodies needs radical reform to increase transparency and accountability, to cut out duplication of activity and to discontinue activities which are simply no longer needed.”\**

*Since May 2010, the Government’s reform programme has **reduced the number of public bodies by over a third and reduced the cost of administering them by £3 billion***

### Background

Since its inception in 2010, the Public Bodies Reform Programme has been one of the Government’s key priorities. It aimed, for the 904 organisations within its scope: to establish whether the functions of the body were still necessary, and if so, whether the functions still required delivery at arm’s length from government. The following three tests were used to determine this:

1. Does the body perform a technical function?
2. Do its activities require political impartiality?
3. Does it need to act independently to establish facts?

The initial assessment identified:

- over 200 bodies that no longer needed to exist at arm’s length and
- over 170 bodies that had overlapping or similar functions and so could be reduced through merger down to fewer than 70.
- Over 500 remaining bodies were identified as passing at least one of the key tests, and were therefore retained but over 130 such bodies were also identified for substantial reform in order to improve aspects of their transparency, accountability, efficiency and cost.

The period since 2010 has seen the Government press ahead with implementation of the planned reforms flowing from the initial review. In December 2011, the [Public Bodies Act 2011](#) was passed to provide a framework for the implementation of reforms to those bodies created in statue. The Act provided powers for ministers to abolish, merge or reform public bodies through secondary legislation. All bodies that are subject to these powers are listed in schedules to the [Act](#). The act has a ‘sunset clause’ that means the bodies listed in its

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\* The Rt. Hon. Francis Maude MP, Minister for the Cabinet Office, Written Ministerial Statement, 14<sup>th</sup> October 2010.

schedules can be reformed under the Act until February 2017, at which point the Act may still be used but primary legislation would be required to add a body to its schedules.

The main objectives of the programme were to streamline the public bodies landscape, reduce costs and improve transparency and accountability. The publication of *Public Bodies* data sets makes the bodies more transparent, which in turn helps taxpayers hold decision-makers to account.

This report marks the closure of the 2010 Public Bodies Reform Programme and sets out a record of its achievements.

## Summary of Reform 2010- 2015: Final Results

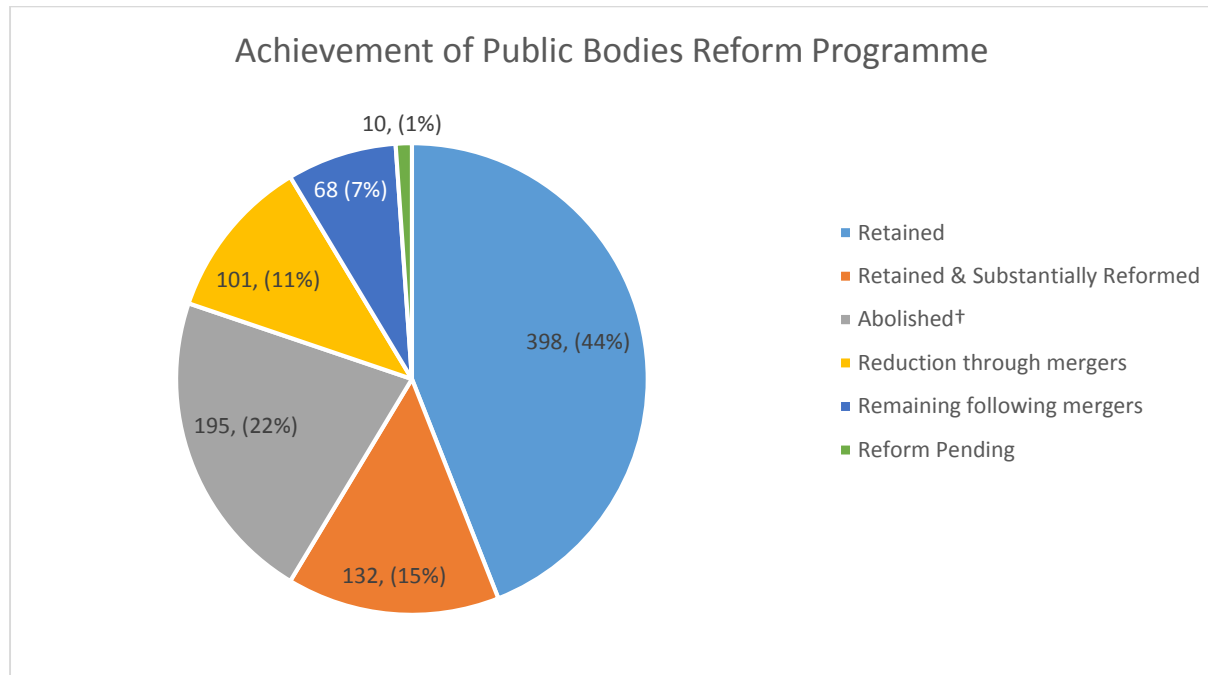
The following table below summarises the achievements of the reform programme.

Aim of Programme	Result
Increased efficiency, including reduced cost and improved value for money.	At 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015, a cumulative reduction in administrative spend of <b>£3 billion</b> since 2010 and a reduction in annual expenditure of <b>£1 billion</b> .
Increased transparency through a more open and simpler public bodies landscape.	Reduced the number of public bodies by over 290, abolished <b>over 190</b> and merged <b>over 165</b> into <b>fewer than 70</b> .  <b>98%</b> of planned abolitions and mergers completed.  <b>Over 95%</b> of non-departmental public bodies have a published annual report.
Improved accountability	Functions of over 75 bodies have been moved closer to democratically elected representatives, where appropriate.
Wider public value, including improvements in public services and improved citizen trust and participation.	Wider value is shown by case studies set out in this report.

Further information about the reform programme is set out on the main '[Public Bodies Reform](#)' page on [gov.uk](http://gov.uk) and in the [Public Bodies 2015 web page](#), including a full list of the 904 bodies which were subject to the 2010-15 programme and the current status of the ten remaining reforms.

## Achievements of the Public Bodies Reform Programme 2010-15

In 2011 the Government set itself a goal to reduce by 250<sup>†</sup> the 904 public bodies within its reform programme. The chart below breaks down the different achievements in detail and shows that the programme has exceeded its target, reducing the number of public bodies by over 40 more than the original estimate. Over 130 bodies were substantially reformed to deliver improved efficiency, transparency and governance.



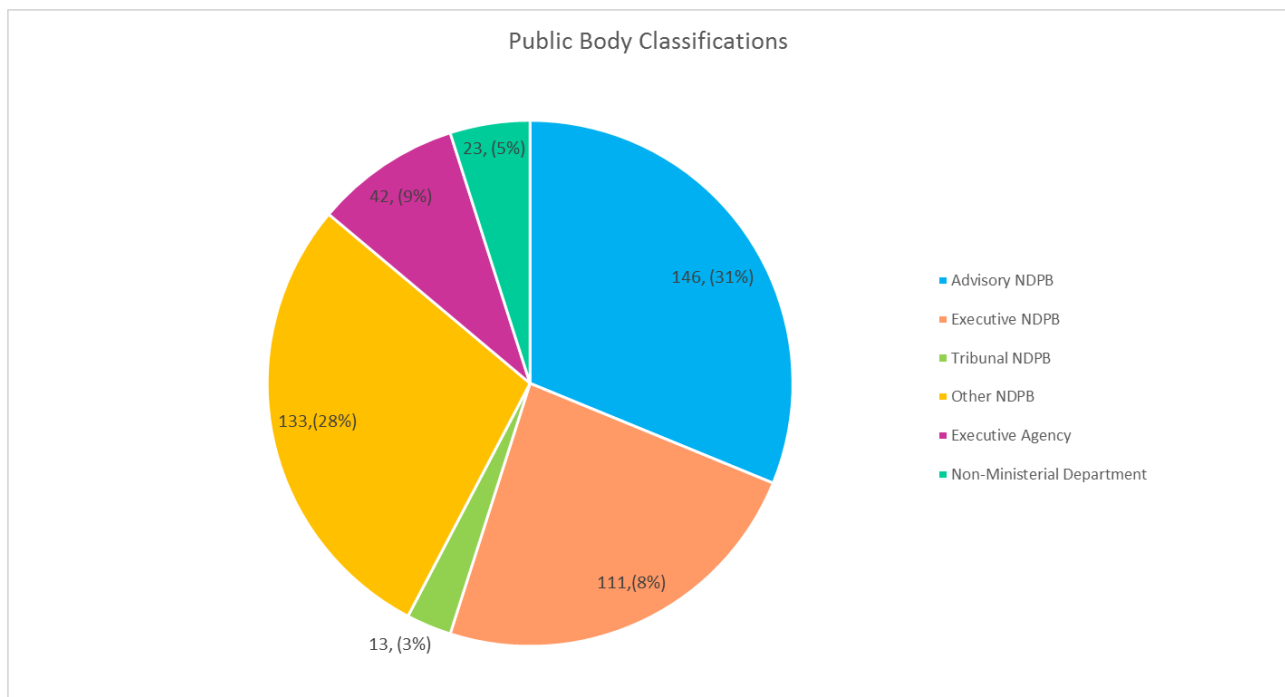
<sup>†</sup> The Rt. Hon. Francis Maude MP, Written Ministerial Statement on December 2011, available at [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/62124/Written\\_Ministerial\\_Statement\\_Public\\_Bodies\\_Act\\_2011.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/62124/Written_Ministerial_Statement_Public_Bodies_Act_2011.pdf)

## Public Bodies Landscape 2015

This latest Public Bodies Data Directory is a snapshot of public bodies as at 31 March 2015, regardless of whether they were included in the 2010-15 Public Bodies Reform programme. It provides high-level data on all non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), executive agencies (EAs - operational arms of government departments) and non-ministerial departments (NMDs). 'Public bodies' and 'arm's-length body' (ALB) are broad terms for organisations that have a role in the process of national government. In this report we use the term 'public bodies'.

*Public Bodies 2015* also contains the final update on the 2010 reform programme's objectives of rationalising the public bodies landscape and increasing transparency and efficiency, which will support the continuation of reform and robust, regular review through the 2015 – 2020 parliament.

The chart below shows the landscape as of 31 March 2015. As in previous years NDPBs are the main focus of the data directory. Whilst advisory and other NDPBs made up more than half of the landscape, they cost on average only £67,000 to run a year.



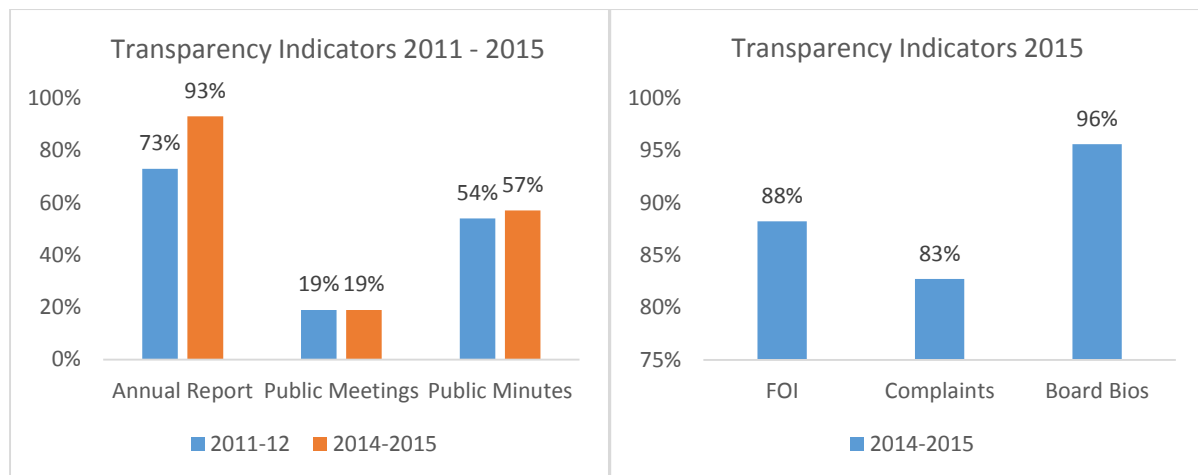
## Increased Transparency

*A more open and streamlined public bodies landscape. Evidenced by improved publication of information on public bodies, and increased public access to meetings, minutes and annual reports.*

Through its *Public Bodies* reports the Government has, since 2012, measured whether NDPBs published an annual report, make minutes available to the public and hold meetings open to the public.

The 2011-15 graph below (left) suggests that NDPBs have become more transparent in these respects – for example, in 2014-15 93% had published an annual report, an increase on the 73% in 2011/12. By increasing the scope of its *Public Bodies* reports, publishing quarterly data updates and including NMDs and EAs since 2013, the Government has further improved transparency.

In 2015 significant percentages of NDPBs' websites posted details of their complaints process, instructions for Freedom of Information (Fol) requests and biographies of board members<sup>‡</sup>, as shown in the 2015 graph below (right).



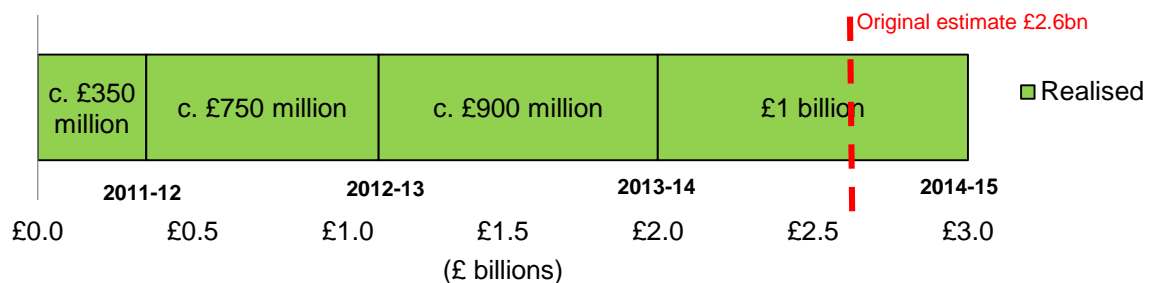
<sup>‡</sup> All transparency percentages on this page exclude the 132 Independent Monitoring Boards to give a like-for-like comparison. The quantity of these bodies and variation in their number reduction in number between 2012 and 2015 would have distorted the wider picture.

## Increased Efficiency

*While spending levels are reduced, essential services and functions are protected and improved. The reduction in the overall number of bodies removes waste and duplication.*

The streamlining of the public bodies landscape under the 2010 reform programme has yielded a substantial reduction in the public sector's cost base. Over the life of the programme, up to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, the cost of administering public bodies has reduced by a cumulative £3 billion, as shown in the chart below. **This exceeds significantly the £2.6 billion originally estimated for the overall programme** (represented by the red line). In addition, the figure for 2014/15 shows that the annual cost has been reduced by £1 billion, an improvement of £100 million over 2013/14.

### Cumulative net administrative reductions over the Spending Review (£ billions)



The cost reductions above are net of the costs of reform, totalling £506 million§ over five years.

## Case Studies

Abolition in 2010 of the **Regional Development Authorities** contributed over **£700 million** in administrative cost reductions to central government. Their functions transferred to Local Enterprise Partnerships, which allow local government and businesses to work together to determine economic priorities in their area, to promote growth and job creation, in a more effective and efficient manner, attuned to local needs and opportunities for growth.

**Digitalising the Parole System** has delivered improvements that will enable savings. The Parole Board and the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) have jointly taken significant steps to reform the parole system, saving time, money and improving the service. An integrated case management system, building on the two existing separate systems, is making it easier for staff throughout the system to track the progress of cases, and better prioritise and organise cases. This reduced the time taken to produce a dossier from half a day to half an hour; making significant savings across the thousands of parole reviews conducted each year. Similarly, administration of case reviews have been streamlined from taking several days to one hour.

§ All numbers in this section are as reported by departments.



## Wider Public Value

*The transfer of services to local bodies and the voluntary sector engages communities and ensures services are best suited to their needs. Through private sector involvement, reforms will also support growth and provide the best value for the public.*

In the context of the public bodies reform programme, 'wider public value' includes examples such as:

1. Improved public engagement, including stronger emphasis on involving customers in strategic decisions - the Cabinet Office (CO) has supported this by updating guidance on how public bodies and their sponsoring departments should seek feedback from customers and stakeholders.
2. Decisions taken at the level that makes most sense - such as **Local Enterprise Partnerships** (see page 8) established with businesses according to economic reality rather than bureaucratic lines drawn on a map.
3. Increase in volunteering and funding from alternative sources where organisations have moved outside the public sector, such as **Nesta** (see below).
4. Improved public trust, as people can read completed triennial reviews online and be reassured that public bodies are subject to regular review.

## Case Studies

**Nesta** provides investments, grants and mobilises research, networks and skills to help people and organisations bring ideas to life. Nesta was transformed from an NDPB into an independent charitable company, which has raised funds for its innovative programmes and research projects from both within and outside Government. Costs have been reduced as Nesta has been able to secure third party funding from commercial companies such as Google and Nominet and from bodies such as the EU and the UN Development Programme.

**Civil Service Learning** manages the design and delivery of learning across the Civil Service. Learning and development had historically been managed department by department, without any overarching strategy or co-ordination, resulting in inconsistent quality and duplication. Significant improvements have been made with over 1,700 roles removed and replaced by a central CSL function of 58 people and a reduction in the costs of face to face courses of 70%. Through making greater use of technology, collaborating with other departments and extracting best value, CSL has realised annual savings of £90m (compared to 2009-10).

As of 1 April 2015 the care of the National Heritage Collection has transferred to the **English Heritage** Trust under licence from the Commission (**Historic England**). A reduction in Grant in Aid in 2010 led the Commission to consider a new model for delivery of its wide-ranging functions, which would enable English Heritage to maximise its income, conserve the National Heritage Collection and become self-sufficient. The management of the Collection was devolved to a charity, licensed by the Commission: the re-named 'Historic England', which, alongside the new charity, 'English Heritage', was successfully implemented in April 2015. The anticipated benefits include removal of taxpayer subsidy after 2022/23, growth in value of the National Heritage Collection and substantial increase in visitor and member figures through enhanced offer and product, freedom for the Charity from Government restrictions on

marketing and promotion, a clear focus for Historic England; more visible and accessible resources and expertise and a more responsive service.

## Increased Accountability

*Bodies and functions are more accountable to citizens through their democratically elected representatives.*

For public bodies to maintain the trust of citizens, they must be made more accountable to those they serve, and demonstrate continuous improvement in the services they deliver. The public expects the decisions of a public body, which is spending public money, to be overseen by a democratically elected representative whose actions can be debated in a clear and transparent way. Therefore, where it has not been possible to demonstrate - through the three tests set out in page 3 - a clear and justifiable rationale for a body's existence at arm's length from Ministers, we have brought the body closer to the control of democratically elected representatives or moved the functions away from the public sector. This has included moving functions from NDPBs to central Government departments, EAs or local decision makers.

Democratic accountability is not the only form of accountability; the government has also moved some functions to alternative suppliers. These alternative suppliers have include charities, whose trustees are accountable to donors and recipients, along with the Charity Commission, and private companies who are accountable to their shareholders.

The transfer of functions under the reform programme can be summarised thus:

Function Transferred	Number of Bodies Affected*
To central department / executive agency	66
To local decision makers:	7
To alternative supplier:	52
More than one of the above:	16
Functions abolished:	89

In total, functions carried out by over 75 public bodies have been moved closer to elected representatives.

Notes:

Local decision makers: local or regional authority such as a local council or London Mayor.

Multiple: functions of a body were transferred to more than one different type of supplier, whether public sector or otherwise.

Alternative supplier: an alternative service delivery model such as a private company or charity.

Abolished: the function is no longer performed.

\*Includes five reforms delivered following triennial review and three reforms outside the original 904 bodies, but using the Public Bodies Act 2011

## Case Studies

The **London Legacy Development Corporation (LLDC)** is a Mayoral development corporation established in 2012 under the Localism Act 2011 and is responsible for the long-term planning, development, management and maintenance of Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park

and its facilities. The LLDC focuses on regeneration and aims to take a long-term view in to deliver a strong and sustainable Olympic legacy for the people of East London; delivering thousands of homes and workspaces, supporting thousands of jobs and providing improved public services locally. Unlike previous regeneration bodies, the LLDC meets in public, and is accountable to the electorate through the directly elected Mayor of London and the London Assembly. The public is also able to scrutinise the Mayor's decisions through the annual 'State of London debate' and the twice yearly 'People's Question Time'.

The **Child Maintenance and Enforcement Commission (CMEC)** was responsible for the child maintenance system. In July 2012, it was abolished and replaced with a new statutory Child Maintenance Service within the Department for the Work and Pensions. Elected Ministers are now directly responsible for the service, its performance and ongoing reform, and through Parliament, accountable to the wider public. In addition to this, affected individuals can complain to the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman. Children of separated or divorced parents benefit from a more accountable, streamlined, improved public service.

The **Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission (CICA)** delivers the Government's various Criminal Injuries Compensation Schemes. A Triennial Review in 2013 recommended that as CICA should be run, in effect, as an Executive Agency of the Ministry of Justice, that it should be reclassified from an NDPB to an Executive Agency so that its classification better reflected its nature and ensured that it continued to operate within a framework of accountability to Ministers, and through Ministers to Parliament and the public.

## The Future of Public Bodies Reform

Now completed, the 2010 public bodies reform programme has successfully delivered a smaller, more accountable, more efficient public body landscape. But there is still more to be achieved.

Working with public bodies and their departmental sponsors, the Cabinet Office has developed an approach to public body reviews that builds on the achievements of the 2010 to 2015 Public Bodies reform programme. Some of the most successful triennial reviews (TRs) drew together public bodies across departments to deliver greater transformation than departments could deliver alone, and this is an approach the strategy will develop further. The new approach will also give departments greater flexibility to tailor reviews to their needs and dovetail with existing review programmes. The strategy, once finalised, will be published on gov.uk.

The first tier is a set of cross departmental, functional reviews, covering several ALBs in similar or related areas of government. It will initially cover bodies with regulatory functions. The review will be delivered through partnership with arm's-length bodies, the Cabinet Office and other departments.

The second tier is a programme of tailored reviews, for bodies not fully covered by a functional review (bodies not falling into one tier of review will be contained within by the other). It develops the triennial review programme, extending the scope of reviews to include executive agencies and non-ministerial departments. Departments will have greater flexibility to dovetail with wider policy reviews. Each ALB will be reviewed at least once in the lifetime of each parliament.

The findings of functional reviews will feed into tailored reviews, reducing the work needed for the latter review and avoiding duplication. Where a functional review is comprehensive, there will be no need to carry out a tailored review (and vice versa).

### Triennial Reviews

TRs were established to ensure that those NDPBs which remained after the 2011 Public Bodies Act are subject to regular and robust review so that they exist for a clear purpose, deliver the services their users want, maximise value for money for the taxpayer and do not outlive their useful purpose. When launched, TRs were unique across government in their collaborative approach and empowering departments to self-regulate. Since the launch of the programme in 2011, departments have reviewed over 150 bodies, which recommended abolition of over 40 NDPBs, with their functions moving closer to democratically elected representatives.

### Sponsorship

In *Public Bodies 2014* the Cabinet Office reported how, as part of its efforts to ensure that departments improved the way they sponsor public bodies in the long term, it set up a sponsorship specialism, for over 500 officials across government, with its own senior

government champion, a bespoke training programme and a well-defined career pathway in place. This process continues in development, for example in the past year CO has established dialogue with non-executive directors, to facilitate co-operation so their expertise can be shared. CO officials are working increasingly closely with two bodies representative of the public body estate – the Public Chairs’ Forum and the Association of Chief Executives, ensuring that their input is recognised and utilised as the sponsorship programme moves forward.

## **Classifications**

The Cabinet Office has recently undertaken a review of the system for the administrative classification of public bodies. The aim of the review was to clarify the current classification process and framework, and assess if these were fit for purpose. A wide range of stakeholders were engaged and the project generated a high level of interest. The outcome of the review is due to be published shortly.

## Introduction to the *Public Bodies* Directory

The *Public Bodies* Data Directory (annexed to this report) is published in a range of formats including an online spreadsheet, allowing easier searching and re-use of the information.

*Public Bodies* has been published by the Cabinet Office in various formats since 1980. The 2012 iteration provided the first consolidated set of management information on public bodies since 2012 and the 2013 data set included executive agencies (EAs) and non-ministerial departments (NMDs) for the first time. *Public Bodies 2015* provides a directory of data for non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), EAs and almost all NMDs\*\* as at 31 March 2015.

The directory has been compiled by collecting data from Government departments concerning the public bodies they sponsor and, in the case of non-ministerial departments, their own activities.

### What are NDPBs, Executive Agencies and Non-Ministerial Departments?

A NDPB is a body which has a role in the process of national government but is not a government department, or part of one and therefore operates to a greater or lesser extent at arm's length from ministers. The NDPB classification is not a legal classification but an administrative one.

There are four types of NDPB:

- **Executive NDPBs** are typically established in statute and carry out executive, administrative, regulatory and/or commercial functions. Examples include the Big Lottery Fund and the Information Commissioner's Office.
- **Advisory NDPBs** provide independent, expert advice to ministers. Examples include the Low Pay Commission and the Committee on Standards in Public Life.
- **Tribunal NDPBs** have jurisdiction in a specialised field of law. Examples include the Traffic Commissioners and Deputies.
- **Independent monitoring boards** are independent watchdogs attached to each prison establishment, immigration removal centre and holding room in England and Wales. There is also one independent monitoring board for the Military Corrective Training Centre. As of 31 March 2015 all NDPBs classified as 'other' were independent monitoring boards.

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\*\* Whilst HMRC is a non-ministerial department, in size and profile it more closely resembles a minister-led Department than other NMDs. It has therefore been exempted from this dataset.

**Executive agencies (EAs)** are part of a government department. They are business units headed by a chief executive. They carry out executive functions within policy set by ministers.

Ministers do not concern themselves with the day-to-day running of agencies but are accountable to Parliament and the public for their overall performance and continued existence. EAs are staffed by civil servants, included within the 'parent' department's Estimate (the money voted by Parliament) and publish their own accounts, which are consolidated into those of the parent department. Examples include the Met Office and the DVLA.

**Non-ministerial departments (NMDs)** are government departments in their own right but do not have their own minister. They are, however, accountable to Parliament through their sponsoring ministers. Non-ministerial departments are staffed by civil servants and have their own Estimate and accounts. Some non-ministerial departments operate along executive agency lines. Examples include: the Crown Prosecution Service and the Food Standards Agency.

## Key to Directory Fields

The information is as at 31 March 2015 unless indicated otherwise. The entries for 'annual report' and 'last review' may have been updated as recently as October 2015, when the last of the departmental returns were completed.

*Number of Bodies:* refers to the number of public bodies of this type which existed on 31st March 2015. An entry of zero indicates that one or more public bodies existed at some point in the year 2014-15 but were abolished before 31st March 2015; such bodies are included in this directory for completeness and transparency over their closure and their expenditure within 2014/5.

*Name:* name of the public body.

*Department:* name of the sponsoring department.

*Classification:* whether it is a non-departmental public body (NDPB), executive agency or non-ministerial departments - each of which is described on page 13-14.

*PB Reform:* the proposals made in relation to the body as part of the 2010 Public Bodies Reform Programme.

*Regulatory Function:* indicates where the body performs a regulatory function, which is defined as "exerting powers over, or imposing burdens on, other organisations or individuals; by means of inspection, licensing, referral to another decision-maker (particularly with binding advice), accreditation or enforcement".

*Description/Terms of Reference:* a short description of the purpose of the body.

*Notes:* normally records the date that a body was established and may be used to record other important information or to clarify other information fields.

*Address, phone, email, website:* preferred contacts details for the body.

*Chair:* shows the name of the current Chair.

*Chair's Remuneration:* actual remuneration for financial year 2014-15 (excluding expenses such as travel and subsistence) and is a numerical entry: either an exact figure (rounded to the nearest pound), or within a £5,000 range. Where payment is on a 'per day' or similar basis this is set out in the 'Notes' field. An entry of zero denotes that the post is unpaid or that the chair does not claim the remuneration (aside from expenses) to which he or she is entitled.

*Chief Executive (CE) / Secretary:* shows the name of the current CE / secretary. Where there is more than one of a body and there are multiple post holders, the word "Multiple" will appear.



*Chief Executive / Secretary's Remuneration:* shows the actual remuneration for 2014-15 (excluding expenses such as travel and subsistence). The entry will reflect the position:

- For CEs employed by non-ministerial departments and executive NDPBs and agencies (whether they are civil servants or not) a numerical figure is given, either an exact figure (rounded to the nearest pound), or a £5,000 range. In common with many annual reports, it consists of only salary and any performance pay.
- For secretaries who support advisory NDPBs but remain an employee of the sponsor department, a text entry of "Civil Servant" or "Military Officer" where appropriate is used

*Public Meetings:* indicates whether any of the body's meetings are open to the public (it does not necessarily relate to public access to the body's board meetings).

*Public Minutes:* indicates whether minutes or summary reports of board meetings and other meetings are published. Where minutes are available only on request it should read "no", but an explanatory note should be included.

*Register of Interests:* indicates whether a register of interests for board members is maintained.

*Ombudsman:* the ombudsman, if any, within whose remit the body falls. Advisory and tribunal NDPBs do not usually fall within an ombudsman's jurisdiction. The most common entry in the directory is "PHSO" indicating the Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman, which combines the two statutory roles of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Parliamentary Ombudsman) and Health Service Commissioner for England (Health Service Ombudsman).

*Last Annual Report:* shows the year of the body's latest published annual report. For smaller bodies, the annual report may be included as part of a departmental annual report.

*Last Review:* the year in which the body was last reviewed or an indication of a forthcoming review.

*Government Funding:* represents voted by Parliament, funded from central government or grant/grant-in-aid from the parent department. For smaller NDPBs it instead represents the secretariat costs borne by the sponsor department, where identifiable.

*Total Gross Expenditure:* the public body's total gross expenditure for the financial year (this is "total resources expended" and does not include any income or "incoming resources"). Where a body receives income from sources other than the Government (for example through fees or levies), its expenditure figure may significantly exceed its funding figure.

*Staff Employed:* the full-time equivalent number of employees (to the nearest whole number) as at 31 March 15. Does not include staff of the parent department providing a secretariat for executive bodies but does include civil servants temporarily seconded into the body itself, and paid for from the body's funds. For Advisory NDPBs which generally do not employ their own

staff the figure shown is the number of secretariat staff supplied by the parent department, where identifiable.

*Audit Arrangements:* shows the audit arrangements/external auditor for executive bodies. The entry “NAO” refers to the National Audit Office.

*OCPA Regulated:* indicates whether any appointments to the body are regulated by the Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments.

*Chair Ministerial or Non-ministerial:* whether ministers appoint the chair overseeing the public body.

*Chair – Paid / Unpaid / Male / Female / Gender Unknown:* pay details; whether the chair of the board has declared themselves male or female, where the data is available. ‘-‘ indicates that information on gender was not available.

*Board - Ministerial or Non-ministerial:* whether ministers appoint the members of the board overseeing the public body.

*Board - Paid / Unpaid / Male / Female / Gender Unknown:* pay details; whether the members of the board have declared themselves male or female, where the data is available. ‘-‘ indicates that information on gender was not available.

## Summary Tables

### NDPBs by Department

Department	NDPB Type				
	Advisory	Executive	Other	Tribunal	Total
Cabinet Office	7	1			8
Cabinet Office and DCMS (joint accountability)		1			1
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	5	19		4	28
Department for Communities and Local Government	1	4		1	6
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	4	28		1	33
Department for Education	2	1			3
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	4	9		1	14
Department for International Development	1	1			2
Department for Transport	1	6		1	8
Department for Work and Pensions	2	6		2	10
Department of Energy and Climate Change	3	4			7
Department of Health	8	8			16
Export Credits Guarantee Department	1				1
Food Standards Agency	6				6
Foreign and Commonwealth Office		4			4
Forestry Commission	9				9
Her Majesty's Treasury	1	1			2
Home Office	7	5		3	15
Ministry of Defence	22	4	1		27
Ministry of Justice	60	7	132		199
Northern Ireland Office	1	2			3
Scotland Office	1				1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>403</b>

**Note:**

The numbers in this matrix refer to those NDPBs which existed on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. In the directory dataset which accompanies this document, those NDPBs which were abolished *before* 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 have been given a count of zero and are NOT included in the 403 referred to above.

## Executive NDPBs

Department	No of Exec NDPBs	Total Government Funding	Total Expenditure	Staff Employed (FTE)
Cabinet Office	1	£2,293,000	£2,209,000	18
Cabinet Office and DCMS (joint accountability)	1	£0	£997,178,000	853
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	19	£8,580,461,400	£9,202,819,682	14,717
Department for Communities and Local Government	4	£2,318,150,000	£1,177,158,000	1,058
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	28	£1,311,019,000	£2,473,415,785	12,824
Department for Education	1	£2,924,000	£2,935,000	30
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	9	£1,105,573,820	£1,664,209,526	14,334
Department for International Development	1	£25,252,000	£24,717,000	0
Department for Transport	6	£163,396,000	£249,249,926	1,154
Department for Work and Pensions	6	£655,387,000	£740,622,310	4,518
Department of Energy and Climate Change	4	£3,308,226,000	£3,414,106,661	1,925
Department of Health*	8	£436,018,342	£603,554,780	12,089
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	4	£163,048,237	£981,364,673	8,734
Her Majesty's Treasury	1	£1,986,000	£1,986,000	19
Home Office	5	£65,245,000	£227,099,314	1,783
Ministry of Defence	4	£24,302,329	£35,349,489	271
Ministry of Justice	7	£396,139,000	£455,973,000	2,473
Northern Ireland Office	2	£2,300,000	£2,241,000	25
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>£18,561,721,128</b>	<b>£22,256,189,146</b>	<b>76,826</b>

### Notes:

Out of a total of 403 non-departmental public bodies, this financial analysis covers the 111 Executive NDPBs (which spend the most) existing on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015. This follows the same methodology used in previous years' exercises.

\*Whilst NHS England is an Executive NPDB, its profile has changed since the 2013 directory and it now carries a £100 billion NHS budget which was not reported here in either 2013 or 2014. Therefore, in keeping with previous years' methodologies, its financial data has been excluded here.

Included in the figures are £4bn spent on higher education via HEFCE and £2.5bn on research via the seven research councils (all BIS)

In the directory dataset which accompanies this document, those Executive NDPBs which were abolished *before* 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 have been given a count of zero and are NOT included in the 111 referred to above.

## Executive Agencies, by Government Department

Department	No. of Exec Agencies	Total Government Funding	Total Expenditure	Staff (FTE) Employed
Cabinet Office	1	£0	£65,364,000	795
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	7	£4,786,200,000	£5,197,824,000	6,376
Department for Communities and Local Government	2	£36,200,000	£59,837,000	715
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	1	£17,582,000	£37,052,000	109
Department for Education	3	£56,326,202,115	£55,896,151,190	1,239
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5	£415,636,000	£500,490,000	5,289
Department for Transport	7	£3,190,916,406	£3,690,522,550	14,242
Department of Health	2	£3,658,978,000	£3,981,189,000	6,646
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	2	£1,069,500	£158,259,000	1,017
Forestry Commission	2	£15,928,000	£108,831,000	1,036
Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	1	£7,873,000	£191,765,000	3,477
Her Majesty's Treasury	1	£17,137,000	£20,447,000	106
Ministry of Defence	3	£825,007,000	£915,601,000	7,183
Ministry of Justice	5	£6,846,513,000	£7,987,231,000	62,483
Grand Total	42	£76,145,242,021	£78,810,563,740	110,713

### Note:

In the directory dataset which accompanies this document, those Executive Agencies which were abolished *before* 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 have been given a count of zero and are NOT included in the 42 referred to above.

Expenditure includes £59bn on education and skills via the Education Funding Agency (DfE) and the Skills Funding Agency (BIS), £6n on courts and offender management via HMCTS and NOMS (MoJ) and £2.6bn on roads and highway maintenance via the Highways Agency (now Highways England, DfT).

## Expenditure and Staffing of Non-Ministerial Departments

Non-Ministerial Department	Sum of Government Funding	Sum of Total Gross Expenditure	Sum of Staff employed
Charity Commission for England and Wales	£22,620,000	£21,485,000	288
Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt			
Competition and Markets Authority	£70,361,000	£65,911,000	556
Crown Prosecution Service	£505,905,000	£572,037,000	5,817
Food Standards Agency	£91,552,000	£129,597,000	1,077
Forestry Commission	£27,582,000	£42,468,000	457
Government Actuary's Department	£0	£16,292,000	151
Her Majesty's Land Registry	£0	£260,472,000	3,919
National Archives, The	£36,677,000	£47,549,000	609
National Crime Agency	£694,454,000	£518,260,000	4,250
National Savings and Investments	£225,668,000	£225,871,000	170
Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (OFSTED)	£155,523,000	£170,389,000	1,313
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)	£700,000	£87,286,000	905
Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (OFQUAL)	£21,009,000	£21,334,000	188
Office of Rail Regulation	£3,000	£29,326,000	277
Office of Water Services (OFWAT)	£343,000	£29,134,000	147
Ordnance Survey	£0	£120,171,000	1,207
Public Works Loan Board			
Serious Fraud Office	£58,810,000	£58,810,000	411
Treasury Solicitor's Department	£3,689,000	£176,614,000	1,667
UK Statistics Authority	£183,078,000	£187,155,000	3,018
UK Supreme Court	£4,793,000	£12,440,000	48
UK Trade & Investment	£271,961,000	£279,140,000	0
Grand Total	£2,374,728,000	£3,071,741,000	26,475

### Notes:

Whilst HMRC is a non-ministerial department, in size and profile it is closer in resemblance to a minister-led department than other NMDs. It has therefore been excluded from this dataset.

The functions of the Commissioner for the Reduction of the National Debt and the Public Works Loan Board are entirely carried out by, and incorporated into the numbers for the UK Debt Management Office (Executive Agency).

## Equalities

Department	No. Appointments for which gender is known	No. Appointments female	Percentage of known appointments female	No. appointments for which ethnicity is known	No. Appointments BAME**	No. Appointments for which disability (or lack thereof) is known	No. Appointments disabled**
Cabinet Office	57	19	33%	12		11	
Cabinet Office and DCMS (joint accountability)	11	4	36%	10	0	0	0
Charity Commission for England and Wales	8	2	25%	8		0	0
Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Competition and Markets Authority	36	8	22%	42	0	42	0
Crown Prosecution Service	8	2	25%	1	0	0	0
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills	405	117	29%	50		31	0
Department for Communities and Local Government	50	16	32%	14		13	0
Department for Culture, Media and Sport	255	91	36%	141	17	87	
Department for Education	16	5	31%	9		3	
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	204	67	33%	198	0	172	
Department for International Development	22	9	41%	17		9	0
Department for Transport	112	33	29%	71		38	10
Department for Work and Pensions	79	24	30%	9		6	
Department of Energy and Climate Change	49	11	22%	3	0	4	0
Department of Health	187	66	35%	174	17	175	5
Export Credits Guarantee Department	8	3	38%	8	0	8	0
Food Standards Agency	98	38	39%	65		58	
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	66	13	20%	66		66	0
Forestry Commission	115	30	26%	40	0	41	0
Government Actuary's Department	9	4	44%	9	0	9	0
Her Majesty's Land Registry	7	2	29%	4	0	5	0
Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Her Majesty's Treasury	21	3	14%	15		15	0
Home Office	145	53	37%	89	9	58	

*Continued overleaf*

Department	No. Appointments for which gender is known	No. Appointments female	Percentage of known appointments female	No. appointments for which ethnicity is known	No. Appointments BAME**	No. Appointments for which disability (or lack thereof) is known	No. Appointments disabled**
Ministry of Defence	355	72	20%	238		252	24
Ministry of Justice	2,791	1,256	45%	1,451	108	415	45
National Archives, The	5	2	40%	2	0	5	0
National Crime Agency	4,132	1,504	36%	3,165	290	1,816	124
National Savings and Investments	14	3	21%	12	0	12	0
Northern Ireland Office	16	7	44%	16		16	
Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (OFSTED)	5	1	20%	5	0	4	0
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM)	9	1	11%	1	0	0	0
Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (OFQUAL)	13	4	31%	1	0	0	0
Office of Rail Regulation	11	3	27%	0	0	0	0
Office of Water Services (OFWAT)	12	5	42%	0	0	0	0
Ordnance Survey	11	2	18%	11	0	11	0
Public Works Loan Board	6	0	0%	0	0	0	0
Scotland Office	3	1	33%	2	0	2	
Serious Fraud Office	4	1	25%	0	0	0	0
Treasury Solicitor's Department	4	2	50%	3	0	3	0
UK Statistics Authority	9	3	33%	0	0	0	0
UK Supreme Court	3	0	0%	1	0	0	0
UK Trade & Investment	5	1	20%	5		1	
Grand Total	9,376	3,488	37%	5,968	469 (8%)	3,388	224 (7%)

**Notes:**

"Appointments" includes all board members and chairs, as of 31st March 2015.

"Ethnicity" includes all board members and chairs, who have declared their ethnicity - of which 'BAME' is a proportion.

"Disability (or lack thereof)" includes all board members and chairs who have declared whether or not they are disabled - of which 'disabled' is a proportion.

\*\* **Blank spaces:** In cases where the number of declared appointments is under five but greater than zero, we have redacted the figure to protect personal information.

In the directory dataset which accompanies this document, those public bodies which were abolished *before* 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 have been given a count of zero and are NOT included in the matrix.



## Annex: Directory

The detailed companion data directory to this document is available in electronic form only and can be accessed on the main '[Public Bodies Reform](#)' page on [gov.uk](http://gov.uk) and in the [Public Bodies 2015 web page](#).