**Written evidence submitted by Department for International Development**

**SUMMARY**

1. Ending global poverty can only be achieved through ensuring the international system works for developing countries. DFID works effectively with UK Government partners, other UK institutions and international organisations to ensure coherence of policies that affect developing countries and to take advantage of opportunities that exist outside DFID to bring in skills and experience that support poverty reduction. DFID now has a much stronger focus on economic development to address the underlying drivers of poverty reduction. The UK’s leadership on the post-2015 development framework, the G8 agenda on tax, trade and transparency, and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation all demonstrate our commitment to addressing ‘beyond aid’ issues.

2. The International Development Committee has highlighted some of the most crucial ‘beyond aid’ issues that will help achieve sustainable poverty reduction: peace and security, climate change and economic development. Economic growth, with the private sector as its driver, is the best way to achieve poverty reduction over the long term: our Economic Development Strategic Framework sets out our expanding work with Government partners, multilaterals, business and civil society to achieve this lasting change. Climate change is one of the biggest risks to sustainable poverty reduction, and as such, DFID has significantly scaled up its effort to promote growth that is low-carbon, uses resources sustainably and builds resilience. DFID is increasingly focusing on the most conflict-prone and fragile states in the direct aid programme, recognising that poverty reduction is much slower in these environments and that the UK can bring to bear a wealth of expertise across aid, governance, security, stabilisation, resilience and conflict-resolution through a cross-Government effort.

3. The issues are addressed through a collective UK Government effort, overseen by the National Security Council and other Cabinet sub-committees. For instance, the International Climate Fund has transformed the way HMG works collectively to tackle the causes and effects of climate change; and the joint Trade Policy Unit has achieved significant goals such as helping EU to conclude Economic Partnership Agreements with Southern and West Africa. The UK’s recent Girl Summit on ending female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage took an approach that spanned international and domestic actions. But it goes beyond Government: DFID is increasingly working with other UK institutions - from the private sector and law enforcement agencies to NHS bodies and higher education establishments - to achieve the UK’s goal to end global poverty. As such, the UK is seen as an international leader in development.

**THE COHERENCE AND IMPACT OF POLICIES WHICH AFFECT DEVELOPMENT**
4. DFID strongly believes in the importance of working ‘beyond aid’, to address the international issues that affect developing countries. Making the international system work better for poor people has the potential to make a huge impact on reducing poverty. Aid works more effectively when it is delivered with understanding of how the local, national and international contexts affect the change that the aid is seeking to support. And aid is more effective when it focuses on tackling the underlying long-term causes of poverty, not just the symptoms. This insight underlies the ‘Golden Thread’ of development, which aims to address the institutional building blocks that are the foundation of stable, inclusive and prosperous societies.

5. The UK’s approach to the G8, post-2015 development framework and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation all demonstrate how HMG is shifting the debate to a ‘beyond aid’ focus. The UK uses the weight of our status as a 0.7% donor to say that delivering commitments on aid is crucial, but we also need to look beyond that.

6. Focusing on tax, trade and transparency during the UK’s G8 Presidency in 2013 was extremely well received by development partners. These are neglected issues that have a huge impact on developing countries. The UK’s mantra of ‘putting our own house in order’ was also important: the G8 demonstrating that its own policies need to be addressed alongside the transfer of aid resources.

7. The Prime Minister is promoting ‘beyond aid’ issues in the UK’s contribution to the post-2015 development framework, including in the ‘global offer’ package of support measures to be discussed and agreed at the Finance for Development (FfD) conference in Addis Ababa in July 2015. We know that developing countries would particularly welcome measures that improve conditions for trade, technology development and transfer and global economic governance. Work has been initiated across Whitehall on a UK package of policy offers in preparation for the FfD conference, and DFID will be hosting an EU workshop on this issue.

8. Similarly, the Secretary of State for International Development’s role as co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development saw a focus on the role of non-government actors in achieving development outcomes through practical actions. In particular, she championed the transformational role of business in contributing to poverty reduction through transparent, accountable and sustainable practices.

9. This thinking also informs DFID’s work with emerging powers, which are important to deliver on major global negotiations such as climate change, the post-2015 framework and trade. DFID works closely with partners across the UK Government to engage effectively with emerging powers on these agendas, and to provide a joined-up offer of knowledge sharing and expertise.
10. DFID’s internal processes emphasise the need to link aid to non-aid issues. DFID has developed an interdisciplinary framework to identify a country’s binding constraints to poverty reduction and a secure, timely and self-financed exit from poverty. This is a central tool in planning processes and involves analysing the role of DFID in relation to other UK and international actors, alongside the partner country’s institutions. DFID has also undertaken a major reform of programme processes, capability and leadership behaviours, giving the flexibility to respond to different contexts, share learning and manage risks.

11. DFID is also taking forward work on a Strategic Financing Framework, to test and then articulate an offer to partner countries, including as they make a transition from a traditional aid relationship. This will link up DFID’s work on economic development instruments and other processes such as modernisation of Official Development Assistance (ODA, see paragraphs 25, 32, 33, 40). A small team will be formed to take forward this work through to early 2015.

12. DFID continues to challenge itself to focus on the right set of policy issues. The Chief Economist’s office recently invited views on which international ‘beyond aid’ actions DFID could pursue to support developing countries secure a timely, self-financed exit from poverty. This initiative received a variety of suggestions which will act as an innovative resource to support policy development. Furthermore, DFID is working to ensure that non-aid policies are informed by rigorous evidence. To enable policy making informed by evidence, DFID supports a wide range of research, evaluation and statistical programmes. All the products from these programmes are made publicly available and programmes are required to implement a communication strategy in order to maximise the impact of evidence on policy making.

13. This focus on ‘beyond aid’ has borne results. The UK is the only G7 member to be ranked in the top 10 of the Centre of Global Development’s Commitment to Development Index. This ranks 27 developed countries on seven policy areas: aid, trade, finance, migration, environment, security and technology. The UK was ranked seventh in 2013.

Peace and security

14. The average cost of a civil war in a developing country is 30 years of GDP growth\(^1\). Given such impacts, only 20% of fragile and conflict-affected counties have now met the Millennium Development Goal poverty target.\(^2\) People living in countries affected by violent conflict are twice as likely to be undernourished, and 50 per cent more likely to be impoverished than the ‘average’ non conflict-affected state\(^3\). As a result, poverty is increasingly concentrated in fragile and conflict affected states (FCAS).


\(^3\) Ibid
15. Addressing conflict and fragility is a DFID priority. DFID promotes a coordinated national and international effort, supported by effective early warning, rapid response capability and appropriate investment in conflict prevention. DFID has committed to spend 30% of Official Development Assistance by 2014/15 in fragile and conflict affected states. 22 out of 28 DFID focus countries (75%) are fragile and conflict affected states. DFID spent approximately 50% of its total bilateral programmed spend in FCAS in 2013/14. DFID’s country programmes are designed to target the underlying drivers of conflict and fragility, and all individual programmes are carefully designed to ensure they are conflict sensitive (i.e. that they do not exacerbate drivers of conflict, and where possible, that they reduce such drivers).

Climate change

16. One of the biggest determinants of future global poverty will be whether the world makes significant efforts to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and whether developing countries are able to increase their resilience to climate change. The effects of climate change will be felt most by the poorest and most vulnerable, particularly those in the developing world. Higher temperatures are likely to reduce substantially economic growth in poor countries and have wide-ranging effects on agricultural output, industrial output and political stability. Climate change will potentially exacerbate poverty in most developing countries, risking a reverse of the development gains of the last few decades. DFID therefore promotes low carbon growth, growth that uses the natural resource base in a sustainable way and development paths that build people’s resilience, especially that of women and girls.

Economic development

17. Economic growth is the principal enabler of long-term poverty reduction. Developing countries have the potential to achieve far higher rates of growth than was possible during comparable stages of development in OECD countries. Evidence suggests that sustainable poverty reduction requires growth that is inclusive – in particular for women and girls – and addresses structural barriers that deny poor people opportunities. This is an underlying argument of the ‘Golden Thread’.

18. The private sector is the engine of growth. Successful businesses drive growth, create jobs and pay the taxes that finance services and investment. Foreign investment and improved trade competitiveness can accelerate domestic development. Governments have a role in encouraging responsible, long-term investment, and helping markets work better for poor people.

19. DFID’s Economic Development Strategic Framework outlines how the organisation plans to step up its engagement with other UK Government departments, multilateral institutions, the private sector, and civil society to achieve greater global prosperity and eliminate extreme poverty by 2030. Non-aid policies

will have a central role on this agenda, particularly for influencing the international system which shapes the framework and rules for how developing countries participate in the global economy.

**THE UNDERLYING GOVERNMENT MECHANISMS NEEDED TO SUPPORT ANY CHANGES**

20. The UK Government works collectively to achieve its objectives, including on global poverty reduction. Important mechanisms are the National Security Council (NSC), of which the Secretary of State for International Development is an active member, and other Cabinet sub-committees such as on Economic Affairs. These structures enable a strategic and comprehensive approach to UK policy making.

21. DFID also works with Government partners, the private sector and civil society to achieve an overall UK offer of skills and experience to developing countries. For example, the Investment Facility for Utilising UK Specialist Expertise (IFUSE) harnesses the expertise of UK civil servants to support improvements in the business environment of partner countries. It has completed 61 assignments since 2012, drawing on a skills base that spans 25 Government departments and chartered institutes. Other relevant examples of provision of expertise are given in the sections on different topics below.

**Peace and security**

22. The UK Government promotes a coherent ‘whole of government’ approach to peace and security.

- At the highest level shared objectives for a ‘stable world’ are set out in the National Security Strategy.
- The underlying ‘Building Stability Overseas’ strategy was developed jointly by DFID, FCO and MoD. This confirms that the UK should seek to address conflict and instability overseas because it is both morally right and in Britain’s national interest. This strategy promotes a strong integrated approach, bringing together development, diplomatic and security work. As a result, numerous Government departments are involved in coordinated peace, security and justice assistance overseas.
- The Stabilisation Unit is jointly financed and staffed: a key tool for fast, integrated UK action on conflict and fragility.
- Shared HMG analysis and objectives in the form of 44 NSC country strategies.
- DFID also has a number of strategic partnerships with UK based organisations which work on peace and security, such as ‘Safer-World’ and ‘Conciliation Resources’.

23. DFID believes that international coherence is equally important to promoting peace and security. DFID has taken a leading role in promulgating international best practice, for example promoting the ‘New Deal’ for development effectiveness in
FCAS and integrating peace and security concerns into the post-2015 development framework.

Climate change

24. DFID ministers and officials are working across Government to reach agreement on a global deal to tackle climate change, which is both ambitious and equitable. This means a deal which results in significant global emission reductions along with financial support for the poorest countries to help increase their resilience to climate change and pursue low carbon development. While DECC lead on behalf of the UK in the international climate negotiations, DFID officials play an important part in the cross-Whitehall climate negotiations team and have a leading role on issues involving adaptation and climate finance. Through the climate negotiations and post-2015 development framework, HMG is seeking to agree a coherent financing framework, including a monitoring framework which can capture both climate finance and development finance in a consistent manner with limited administrative burdens.

25. The International Climate Fund (ICF) is providing £3.87bn of climate finance from 2011-2016 and seeks to deliver multiple objectives including reductions in poverty and greenhouse gas emissions, increasing resilience and energy access. The ICF is funded by contributions from DFID, DECC and DEFRA, and representatives from these departments alongside FCO and HMT make up a board to approve programmes and ensure effective governance. HMG’s delivery of low-carbon energy infrastructure includes the use of private-public partnerships and leveraging private capital to contribute to economic development. The CP3 programme, which has been established with £130m of UK funding, is expected to mobilise £9.3bn of wider public and private finance.

26. DFID, in close collaboration with DEFRA, is a major contributor to the EU’s Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade process to combat illegal logging through the Forest Governance and Markets Programme. This provides support to developing countries to tackle illegal logging by supporting governance reforms and introducing systems to verify and track legal timber. This is complemented by DEFRA’s work with UK authorities and lobbying activities with EU partners, to ensure that timber import standards are enforced and that compliant developing countries benefit from enhanced trade access.

Economic Development (ED)

ED – Private Sector Development

27. DFID works with BIS and FCO to engage business and partner governments to remove barriers to trade, investment and business operations and to stimulate the development of markets to create jobs and benefit poor people. High Level Prosperity Partnerships aim to strengthen economic cooperation between the UK and Angola, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania based on shared
priorities in specific sectors. The FCO, UKTI and DFID are working together and with African governments and business to identify opportunities to increase trade and investment and create mutual growth and jobs. DFID also works with the World Bank and others to identify ways to improve developing countries’ Doing Business performance.

28. DFID works with businesses to encourage them to invest more and responsibly in developing countries. DFID is partnering up with key industries and professions, as well as setting up new dedicated contact points in the department for major partner companies. DFID has a track record of partnerships that help business strengthen how it manages the social and environmental risks that its activity poses to poor people, including Fairtrade, Ethical Trading Initiative and the UN Global Compact. Through the Food Retail Industry Challenge Fund, for example, DFID helped small farmers in Kenya access the UK distribution market with a yellow passion fruit which is now sold in approximately 113 stores in the UK.

29. DFID is partnering with the London Stock Exchange to provide training to capital markets professionals and policymakers in Tanzania, and has developed innovative risk sharing mechanisms to unlock loans for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through the International Finance Corporation’s Global Finance Initiative. As of March 2014, the Initiative had helped unblock nearly £2.4bn of commercial lending to over 57,000 SMEs in 9 target countries: DRC, Mozambique, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

30. Remittances are an important source of private capital for developing countries, standing in excess of $400bn in 2014: more than three times the level of ODA. Remittances provide direct support to livelihoods, economic development and balance of payments stability. DFID works in a cross Government partnership (HMT, HMRC, Financial Conduct Authority, FCO, NCA, Cabinet Office, Home Office) with private sector to facilitate sustainable, market-led solutions for secure transparent and accessible channels to developing countries, reducing the risk of their abuse by criminal and terrorist financing.

**ED – Financing**

31. DFID is developing new instruments, and building the evidence base for which work best. These include investment vehicles, including new ways of working with CDC, innovative grant and technical assistance programmes, and partnerships with businesses. DFID’s choice of instruments will consider the ability of partners to finance their own investments, targeting grant funding to those most in need and where it will have most impact, and making increasing use of loans and investments to maximise value for money.

32. DFID is gradually increasing the use of investment instruments to stimulate private investment that benefits poor people. Through returnable capital, including loans and equity, DFID will share some of the risk that would otherwise slow down investment and business growth. This enables DFID to redeploy UK aid money many
times over, multiplying the development impact and reducing the distortion to the private market.

ED – Trade and Investment

33. In the 2011 *Trade and Investment for Growth* White Paper\(^5\), the Government outlined its adoption of a ‘whole of government’ approach to this policy area, building on the underlying principle that trade is one of the most effective tools to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction.

34. Trade and development policy are formally integrated through the Joint BIS/DFID Trade Policy Unit (TPU). The Joint TPU ensures that DFID’s work on economic development is at the heart of UK trade policy and negotiations. The TPU is to be further strengthened in 2014 by incorporating FCO staff, which will allow further coherence of the UK’s trade, development, and foreign policies, as well as strengthen ties with UKTI. TPU also works closely with HMT, DEFRA, HMRC and the Home Office. Departments regularly come together to form consensus on trade policy through, for example, the Director-level cross-Whitehall Trade Policy Steering Group. Furthermore, the Whitehall Investment Group was established in April 2014, chaired by the Minister for Trade and Investment and the Cabinet Secretary, and seeks to improve coordination of trade and investment policy.

35. TPU has helped to expand market access and trading opportunities for developing countries around the world. For example, TPU played a critical role in securing additional market access to the EU for Pakistan; concluding the Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations between the EU and Southern Africa and West Africa which secures long-term market access to the EU for 22 African countries; and agreeing the WTO multilateral trade agreement in Bali, which is expected to boost global GDP by $100bn annually, $10bn of which for Sub-Saharan Africa.

36. TPU leads on investment protection for UK businesses. This ensures that investor protection takes into account the interests of developing countries, particularly within negotiations of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs). Foreign investment can be a transformative factor in achieving the rapid economic growth in poor developing countries. But many investors require a BIT before investing because they provide some assurance of regulatory stability and provide protection against political risk. DFID helps developing countries to build their capacity to negotiate BITs effectively and ensures that the EU’s own investment agreements take into account the development needs of poor countries.

ED – Agriculture

37. While DEFRA leads UK policy on agriculture, DFID and DEFRA collaborate closely on EU and international agriculture policy issues that impact on developing countries. For example, DFID and DEFRA together work to ensure that changes to

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the EU’s Common Agriculture Policy take into account the needs of developing countries and that when new trade agreements are negotiated this includes generous market access for agriculture products from the developing world. DFID also regularly meets with private sector representatives to better understand the areas where agricultural trade can have positive development impacts.

Other policy coherence issues

38. There are a range of other areas where DFID pursues a cross-Government approach to non-aid issues that affect developing countries.

- **Female genital mutilation (FGM) and child, early and forced marriage (CEFM):** DFID has worked closely with Home Office, DCLG, FCO and other Departments to bring an end to FGM and CEFM, both in developing countries and the UK. This includes joint engagement with faith leaders and diaspora groups, who have an important role to play in changing attitudes in their countries of origin. The UK’s key achievement this year was Girl Summit 2014 which brought together over 700 government Ministers, faith leaders, young people and representatives of civil society from the UK and 50 other countries to share best practice and make new commitments to action. The cross-fertilisation between domestic and international participants at the Summit was a critical element of its success, and DFID will continue to work closely with domestic Departments on follow-up – including through close engagement with the new cross-Whitehall unit on tackling FGM.

- **Tax:** DFID is working through the G7 and G20 to ensure that developing countries can participate in and benefit from reforms to the international tax system to tackle avoidance and evasion. The UK is currently leading, with the Australian presidents of the G20, efforts to produce a roadmap for developing countries wishing to participate in the new global standard for automatic tax information exchange (to help tackle international tax evasion) and a report on issues for developing countries with tax base erosion and profit shifting (to help tackle corporate tax avoidance). DFID also has a very successful technical assistance programme with OECD, Global Forum and World Bank to provide help to partner countries on tax information exchange and transfer pricing. The UK is mobilising Government experts to help peers in developing countries through direct support via the HMRC Tax Capacity Building Unit and initiatives such a Tax Inspectors without Borders.

- **Anti-corruption:** Similarly, DFID works with other G20 members and through the UN on corruption and illicit flows, which involves a significant joint effort with Home Office, FCO, Cabinet Office and law enforcement agencies. DFID supports dedicated units in the Metropolitan and City of London Police Forces that investigate allegations of money from developing countries being laundered through the UK, and cases of foreign bribery by UK nationals or companies; and work on asset recovery in the Crown Prosecution Service and an anti-corruption intelligence cell in the NCA. Since 2006, approximately £120m of stolen assets from developing countries have been restrained, recovered or returned, and there have been numerous successful prosecutions. DFID also actively contributes to the evolving HMG Anti-
Corruption Action Plan which will articulate the UK’s approach to fighting corruption in the UK and overseas.

- **Beneficial ownership:** Complementing the work on anti-corruption and tax, DFID is engaged in the UK’s efforts to improve company transparency in order to make available the necessary information to help identify instances of corruption or money laundering through UK companies, as well as improve the information necessary for combatting tax evasion. This work on ‘beneficial ownership’ transparency was initiated through the UK’s G8 presidency in 2013 and is being progressed in the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group. As part of this, the UK committed both legally to require UK companies to obtain and hold beneficial ownership information and to create a central register of beneficial owners of UK companies at Companies House. Since then, following public consultation, the UK has announced that the register will be publicly accessible. Implementation is led by BIS with HMT, Cabinet Office, HMRC, Home Office, DFID and law enforcement agencies.

- **Land:** DFID has just launched a new central land programme (Land Governance for Economic Development) which includes a range of elements to help the private sector deliver better on land-related investments through respect of legitimate local tenure rights. DFID will also work with other parts of Government which oversee and support foreign investment by UK-based firms to drive forward their compliance with the globally negotiated best practice Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure wherever their investments take place. Additionally, DFID is supporting UK Government experts from organisations such as the Land Registry and Ordnance Survey to help their peers in developing countries through IFUSE.

- **Arms:** Alongside the MoD and FCO, DFID provides policy advice to the Export Control Organisation in BIS, relevant to the consideration of export licence applications against Consolidated EU and National Arms Export Licensing Criteria. DFID advises on the assessment of Criterion 8: whether the proposed transfer would seriously undermine the economy or seriously hamper the sustainable development of the recipient country. DFID worked closely with the FCO on the landmark Arms Trade Treaty adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2013 and continues to engage to ensure ratification by member states and implementation.

- **Migration:** DFID actively contributes to cross-Government and global discussions on migration, and is the lead department for migration and development. For example, DFID participated alongside other UK departments in helping develop the UK position for the 2013 UN High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. DFID is also the lead department for the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the main vehicle at an international level for discussions about the linkages between migration and development; and the UK’s delegation to the Global Forum typically represents DFID, the Home Office and the FCO jointly. DFID also works on specific migration policies, for example with the NHS on the recruitment of health professionals from developing countries.

- **Debt:** HMT is the lead department on the UK’s debt policy. DFID works closely with HMT on the UK’s debt policy for developing countries. To ensure
coherence of policies on developing country debt across the UK Government, HMT holds cross-department meetings ahead of important policy decisions, including engagements on the Paris Club, the post-2015 development agenda, and G20. In addition, DFID is consulted ahead of approval on any loan made by UK Export Finance to a developing country. The UK is working internationally to ensure that the benefits delivered through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative are maintained.

- **Knowledge and technology transfer**: DFID is a recognised leader in supporting development and dissemination of skills, knowledge and technology in developing countries across a range of sectors. DFID works collaboratively with researchers, private sector, other UK departments and developing country stakeholders to support technologies to improve people’s livelihoods. For example, DFID worked alongside BIS and DEFRA to launch the UK Agricultural Technologies Strategy in July 2013, supporting UK businesses and researchers, in collaboration with developing country partners, to transfer agriculture technology and new products. DFID works closely with the UK Research Councils to help build capacity of scientists in developing countries. DFID also supports a range of programmes undertaking health technology transfer including Product Development Partnerships, Medicines Patent Pool and the Industry Government Forum on Access to Medicines.

- **Health**: As well as work mentioned above on migration and research, the UK makes health expertise available through mechanisms such as the Health Partnerships Scheme, which facilitates specialist volunteers to work overseas; NICE International to help partner countries improve the quality of care and make spending decisions; the Making it Happen programme to improve emergency obstetric and newborn care; and the Medical Training Initiative, which gives training in the UK to overseas post-graduate medical specialists. A new Framework for Volunteering will shortly be launched in the NHS, which has been developed by NHS International Group with input from DFID and DoH.

- **Education**: DFID engages with a range of UK institutions to ensure coherence in the UK offer on education. The Higher Education Taskforce was an example of bringing together a number of interested partners - including universities, further education colleges, the British Council, representative bodies, education and skills agencies, and businesses working in higher education - to focus on a specific development issue in a coherent and effective way. The objective of this engagement has been to gain expertise and fresh perspectives on the challenges facing higher education in developing countries in order for DFID to develop strong policy and programming. The new Higher Education Partnerships programme will be the first demonstration of DFID’s new work in this area.

**Other mechanisms**

39. DFID has a statutory duty to report to Parliament on ODA spent by other Government departments, a role which gives an oversight of the level and coherence of UK aid in line with the OECD Development Assistance Committee rules. The UK
values the ODA system, which has motivated quantity and quality of development effort. Trade and investment flows, domestic resource mobilisation and private finance continue to increase in a growing number of developing countries. Given the changing landscape of development finance, DFID would like to see the ODA definition evolve with the times.

40. In 2013, the UK initiated a One HMG Team Overseas programme to deliver the shared vision that achievement of HMG’s international objectives and value for money for the public sector are best served by closer working between departments. This will enable staff overseas to collaborate closely on policy issues, make the best use of collective expertise and skills; be co-located in the same buildings wherever operationally or practically possible and for each post to have a single corporate services team wherever possible.
Annex - List of government acronyms

BIS – Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
DCLG – Department for Communities and Local Government
DECC – Department of Energy and Climate Change
DEFRA – Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFID – Department for International Development
DoH – Department of Health
EU – European Union
FCO – Foreign and Commonwealth Office
G7/8/20 – Group of 7/8/20
OECD – Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
HMG – Her Majesty’s Government
HMRC – Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs
HMT – Her Majesty’s Treasury
MoD – Ministry of Defence
NCA – National Crime Agency
NHS – National Health Service
UKTI – UK Trade and Investment
UN – United Nations