

Main Estimates Memorandum (2020/21) for the Home Office

1 Overview

1.1 Objectives

The Home Office's objectives, as set out in its published Single Departmental Plan, are as follows:

1. Improve public safety and security
2. Strengthen the border, immigration and citizenship system
3. Maximise the benefits of the UK leaving the EU
4. Improve our corporate services

Home Office spending is designed to support its objectives. Detail of which spending programmes relate to which objectives is given at Section 3.1.

The Home Office's objectives for 2020/21 are currently being revised and will be different to those listed above. The current version of the Single Departmental Plan is published on the following website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/home-office-single-departmental-plan/home-office-single-departmental-plan--3>.

1.2 Spending controls

Home Office spending is broken down into several different spending totals, for which Parliament's approval is sought.

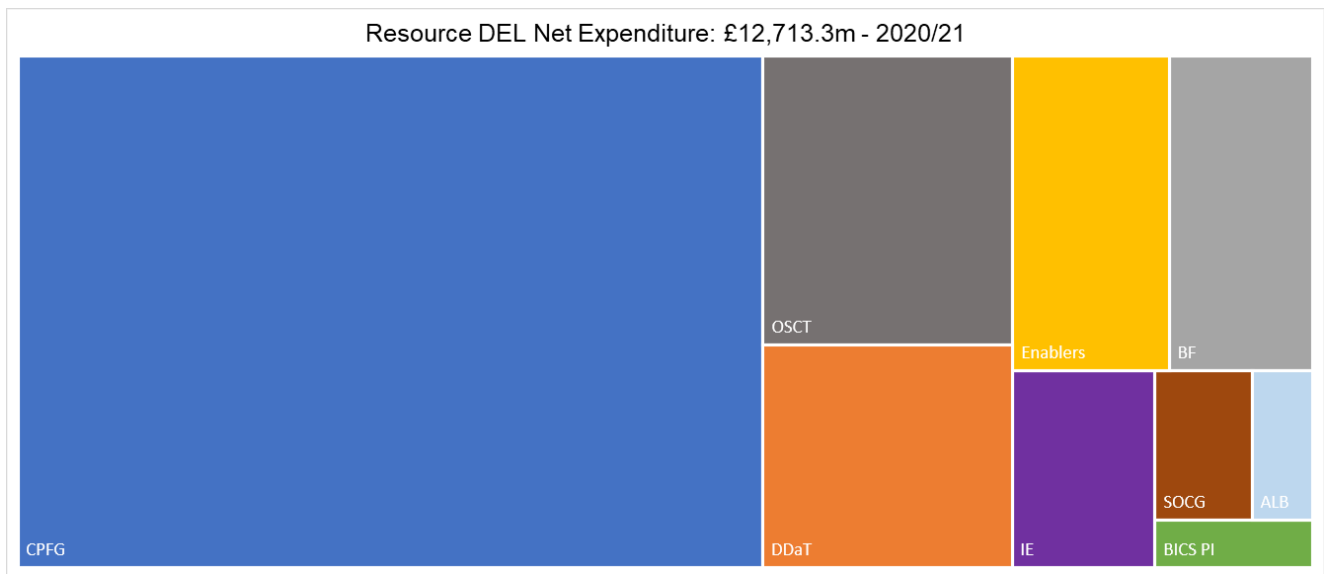
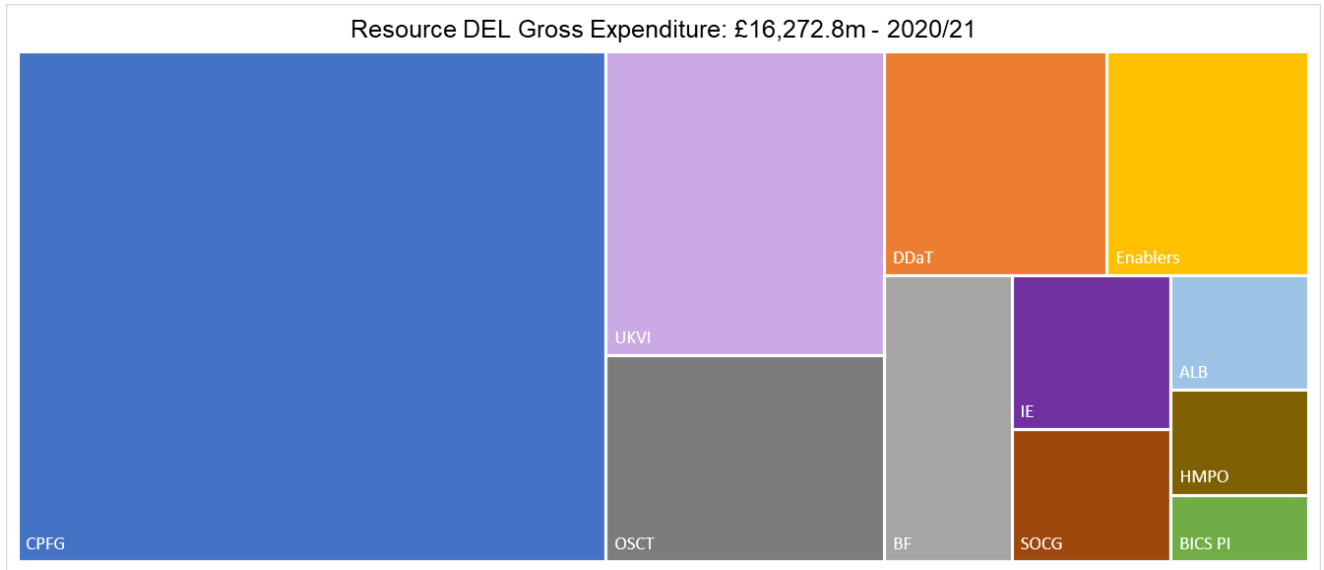
The spending totals which Parliament votes are:

- Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit ("**Resource DEL**")
This incorporates the day-to-day running costs for front line services including the Enablers support function. This includes, but is not restricted to, the control of immigration, securing the UK border, counter-terrorism and intelligence, and the responsibility for the fire and rescue services. Income is generated from services such as issuing work permits, visas and passports.
- Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit ("**Capital DEL**")
This encompasses the investment in the Home Office's infrastructure enabling it to deliver its core activities and includes equipment and IT.
- Resource Annually Managed Expenditure ("**Resource AME**")
Less predictable day to day spending such as contributions for the Police and Fire Pensions and Pension scheme management charges.

In addition, Parliament votes a net cash requirement, designed to cover the elements of the above budgets which require the Home Office to pay out cash in year.

1.3 Main areas of spending

The charts below show the main components of the Home Office’s proposed budget for Financial Year 2020/21 after taking account of the latest Main Estimate, and the proportions of funds spent on its main activities. These are shown as Resource DEL and Capital DEL.

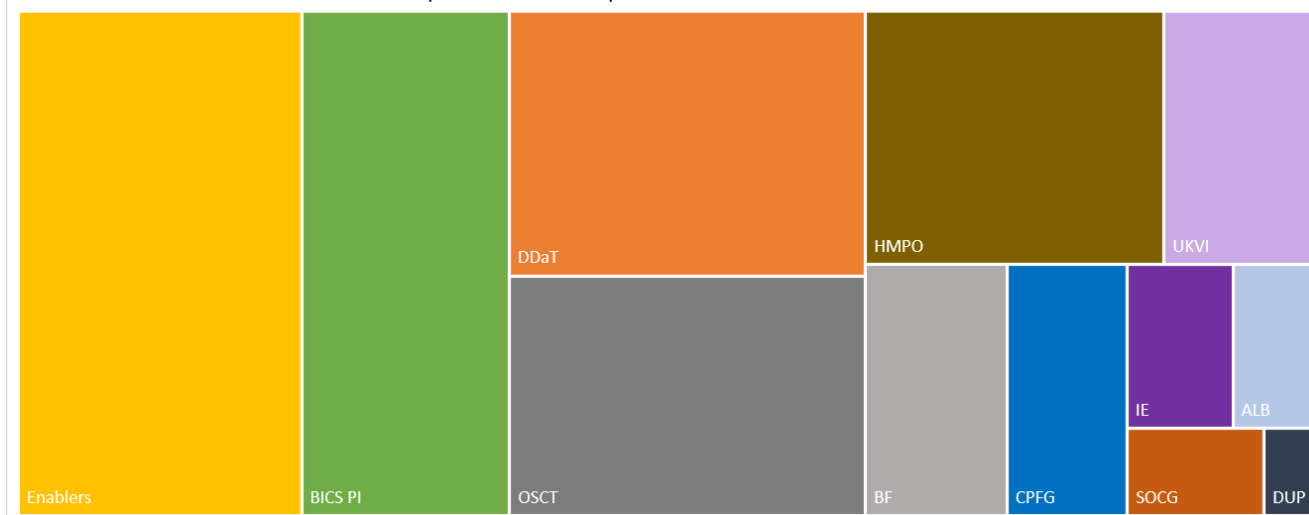


Note – all resource figures include depreciation of £293.3m.

Key to Business Areas

CPFG – Crime, Policing and Fire Group	HMPO – HM Passport Office
OSCT – Office for Security and Counter Terrorism	BICS PI – Borders, Immigration, Citizenship System, Policy and International
SOCG – Serious Organised Crime Group	Enablers – Capabilities & Resources Group and Permanent Secretary Functions
UKVI – UK Visas and Immigration	DDaT – Digital, Data and Technology
IE – Immigration Enforcement	ALB – Arm’s Length Bodies
BF – Border Force	

Capital DEL Net Expenditure: £741.4m - 2020/21



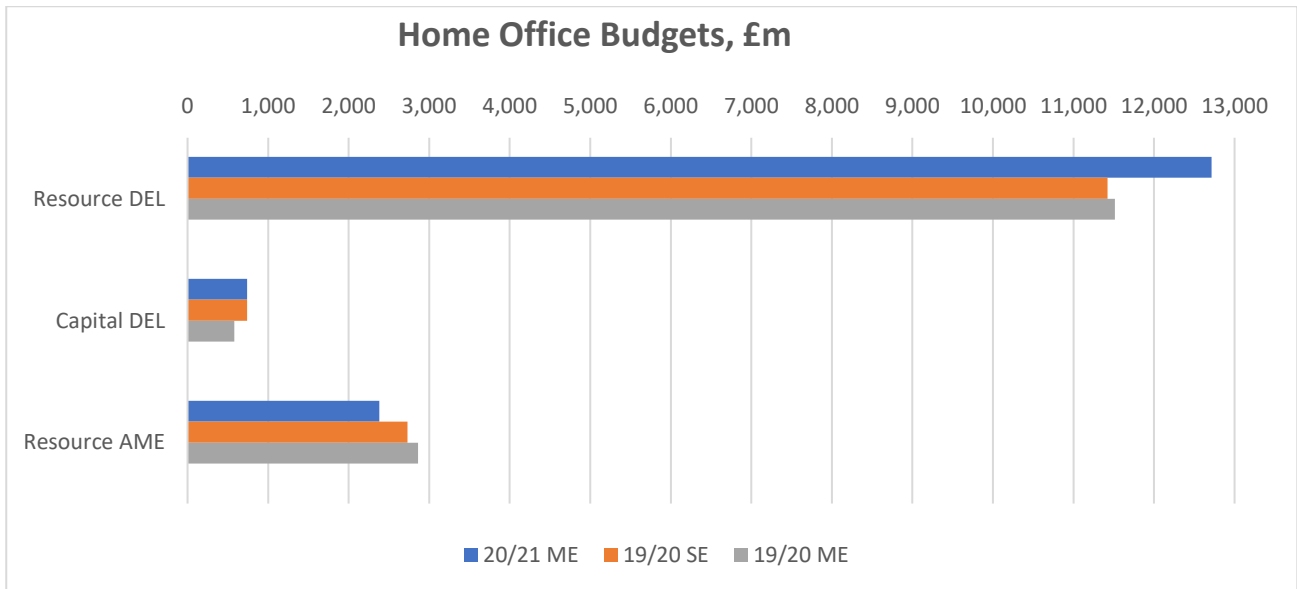
Key to Business Areas

CPFG – Crime, Policing and Fire Group	HMPO – HM Passport Office
OSCT – Office for Security and Counter Terrorism	BICS PI – Borders, Immigration, Citizenship System, Policy and International
SOCG – Serious Organised Crime Group	Enablers – Capabilities & Resources Group and Permanent Secretary Functions
UKVI – UK Visas and Immigration	DDaT – Digital, Data and Technology
IE – Immigration Enforcement	ALB – Arm’s Length Bodies
BF – Border Force	DUP – Departmental Unallocated Provision

1.4 Comparison of spending totals sought

The table and graphic below show how the totals sought for the Home Office in its Main Estimate compare with last year.

Spending total	Compared to final outturn last year (Supplementary Estimate 2019/20)			Compared to original budget last year (Main Estimate 2019/20)	
	Amounts sought this year (Main Estimate 2020/21)	£m	%	£m	%
Resource DEL	12,713.3	+1,291.1	+11.3	+1,197.6	+10.4%
Capital DEL	741.4	+1.6	+0.2	+161.7	+27.9%
Resource AME	2,380.0	-350.0	-12.8	-481.7	-16.8%



1.5 Key drivers of spending changes since last year

The headline of key drivers leading to changes to overall spending levels during the current Spending Round are set out below.

Resource DEL

Resource DEL has increased by £1,291.1m (11.3%) since the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate.

A major area of additional funding for the 2020/21 Main Estimate was £750m for the continued recruitment of 20,000 additional police officers over a three-year period. Following the launch of the campaign in October 2019, extra funding of £44m was provided at the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate to begin recruiting for up to 6,000 officers in the first year. The 2020/21 funding will cover all associated costs for these new officers, including training and kit. It is planned that the remaining 14,000 officers will be recruited in the following two years.

Additional Government funding has contributed towards a 90.5% budget increase in Borders, Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS) since the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate. Following the UK's exit from the EU, Government has made it a priority to ensure our borders and migration systems are ready for the end of the Transition Period. This includes additional funding from HM Treasury in 2020/21 of:

- £40m for Border Force Transit, which will enable additional recruitment to contribute towards Border Force preparations.
- £40m to develop and implement a skills-based immigration system that ends freedom of movement from 1st January 2021.
- £10m to tackle illegal migration, where the objective is to prevent clandestine and illegal entry into the UK.

Furthermore, BICS received additional funding to support Asylum, of which £65m related directly to Official Development Assistance. This will help ease pressures in the Asylum system due to demand continuing to outstrip central expectations. Mitigations have been put in place to reduce the pressure in the system caused by sustained high levels of intake, but pressures remain.

It continues to be a priority for the Home Office to ensure counter-terrorism policing has the required resources needed to deal with terrorist threats. Pressures resulting from recent counter-terrorism proposals and unavoidable costs have been partially offset with £75m additional funding from HM

Treasury. This funding will support record-high numbers of ongoing investigations and allow for swift and decisive responses to terrorist incidents. In addition, £21.5m of Conflict, Stability and Security funding has been transferred from DfID to support counter-terrorism and organised crime operations.

Capital DEL

Since the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate, there has been a minor increase of £1.6m (0.2%) in addition to an increase of £161.7m since the 2019/20 Main Estimate. At the Supplementary Estimate budgets were realigned through £106m of Resource to Capital switches to meet the full-year Capital requirements.

As with the additional funding received in Resource DEL, BICS has received additional Capital DEL to support the work required before the end of the Transition Period in exiting the EU. £113m has been provided for the Future Borders and Immigration Systems and a further £15m to tackle illegal migration. A further £12m has been provided to support Internal Security, which will support future cooperation with European partners on law enforcement and criminal justice.

Resource AME

The Main Estimate represents a 12.8% reduction compared to the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate. The Supplementary Estimate contained one-off budget provisions for Windrush and IRFS 9, which have not been revised during the Main Estimate.

1.6 New policies and programmes; ambit changes

There are no new policies and programmes.

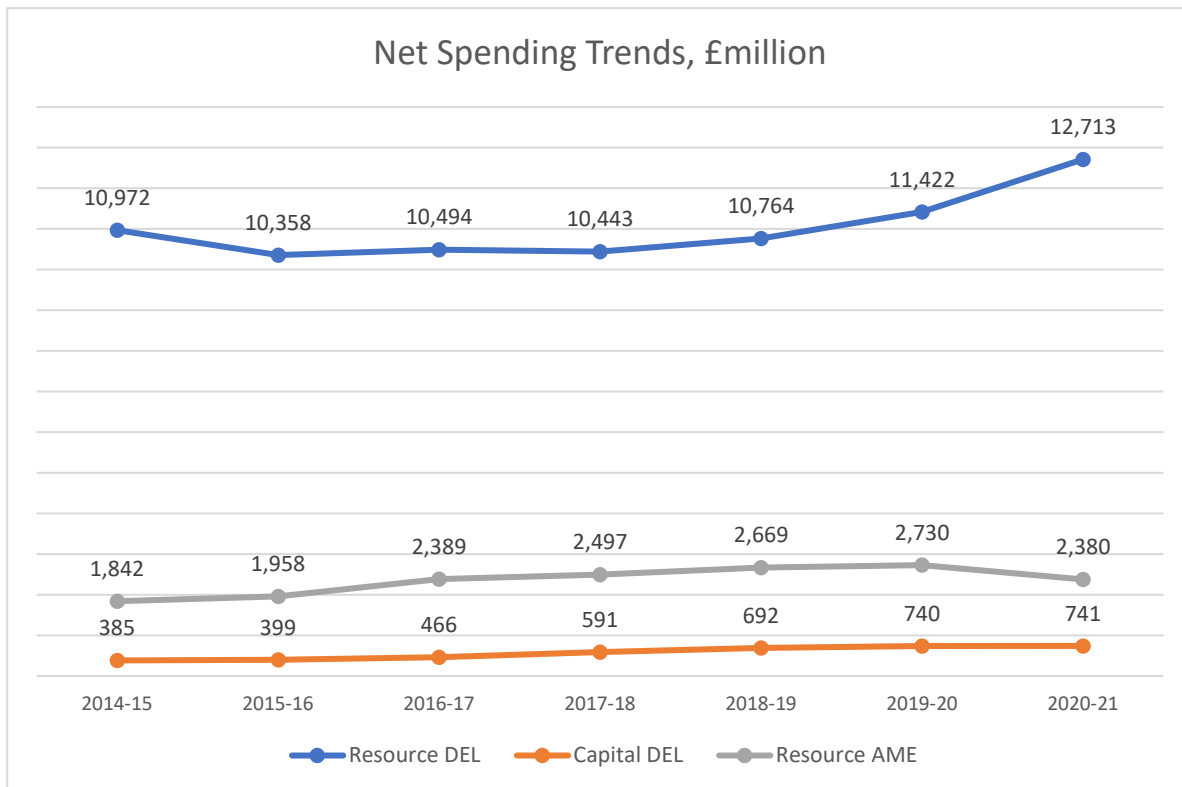
Home Office is not standing up any new programmes as a result of the coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic. Nor is it taking on any new liabilities or administering any of the economic programmes announced by the Government in response to that pandemic. It does expect to have to reprioritise its activities and for the pandemic to have a significant impact on its income, expenditure and cash flows. These changes will be reflected in the Supplementary Estimate.

Following a full review of the Ambit, a change has been included to improve precision to how the Home Office describes its ongoing activities. This is as follows:

Securing the UK border and for controlling migration of people and goods at ports and airports across the UK and overseas.

1.7 Spending trends

The chart below shows overall net spending trends over a period of seven financial years, up to and including 2020/21 Main Estimate.



Note 1 – All resource figures include depreciation of £293.3m.

Note 2 – 2014/15 to 2018/19 are actual outturns as per the Annual Accounts, 2019/20 is the Supplementary Estimate and 2020/21 is the latest budget per the Main Estimate.

- The steady increase in Resource DEL over the three most recent years primarily relates to:
 - Preparations for exiting the EU and investing in systems post-transition period.
 - Asylum Support and ODA funding to help mitigate pressures from increased activity.
 - Over the last 2 financial years there have been budget increases to fund the recruitment of 20,000 Police officers.
 - Investment in Counter Terrorism.
- Capital DEL has steadily increased since 2014/15. Increases in recent years relate to:
 - Funding for EU Exit preparations.
 - Investment in the Home Office’s systems and infrastructure to meet the requirements of new border controls from 1st January 2021.
- AME charges are primarily the Police and Fire Pensions and the creation of or increases to provisions for future liabilities. As liabilities fall due, they are scored as DEL. Typically, provisions are reviewed and adjusted as part of the Supplementary Estimate process. A change in accounting treatment in 2019/20 resulted in a decrease in the Resource AME annual Pensions top-ups. This would indicate a downward trend in Police and Fire Pensions, as can be seen in 2020/21. 2019/20 does not reflect this downward trend due to the initial recognition of the £250m Windrush provision.

1.8 Administration costs

Administration costs are set to decrease by £22.6m (7.0%) at the 2020/21 Main Estimate compared to last year's 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate.

Spending total		Compared to final outturn last year (Supplementary Estimate 2019/20)		Compared to original budget last year (Main Estimate 2019/20)	
Amounts sought this year (Main Estimate 2020/21)					
	£m	£m	%	£m	%
Administration costs	323.7	-22.6	-7.0	-4.5	-1.4

1.9 Funding: Spending Review and Budgets

The 2019 Spending Round was completed rapidly and sought to address a range of priority areas. Since conclusion of the SR19 the deadline and route to exit the EU has progressed significantly and, as a result of which, our operational and policy requirements and associated funding needs advanced. Changes are outlined in **Table B**.

Additional reserve funding received in Spring 2020 includes:

- **Border Force Transit**
Additional funding will enable additional recruitment to contribute towards Border Force preparations for the end of the Transition Period. It will allow continuation of current recruitment and to deliver the full requirement of officer numbers. 15 million movements per year have been forecast, with the requirement for 1,500 transit officers to process these movements. Following exit from the EU, temporary resource is required to bridge the gap until the Home Office has fully recruited.
- **Future Border and Immigration System (FBIS)**
The FBIS Programme has been established to drive, coordinate and support the design and delivery of the immigration system required from 2021. The programme is one of major reform and significantly affects users and the UK economy.
- **Illegal Migration**
The Home Office has an objective to prevent clandestine and illegal entry to the UK, by clamping down on organised people smugglers and investing in border security.
- **Internal Security (LENS)**
Capital funding has been received for Internal Security (LENS), which will continue to aid work on law enforcement preparations. This will support processes to be in place for future co-operation with European partners on law enforcement and criminal justice.

1.10 Other funding announcements

There have been no other funding announcements.

2 Spending detail

2.1 Explanations of changes in spending

The Sub-heads in the Resource DEL table and Capital DEL table below refer to:

Public Safety and National Security (PSNS) incorporates:

- A. Crime, Policing and Fire Group (CPFG)** - provides leadership to the public safety system, protecting the public from mainstream and domestic harms.
- B. Office for Security and Counter Terrorism (OSCT)** - responsible for the government's strategy, policy and legislative response to the threats of terrorism.
- C. Serious Organised Crime Group (SOCG)** - tackles organised crime, strengthens our borders, fights fraud and cybercrime and protects children and young people. Develops, directs and implements the government's strategic approach to reducing the risk to the UK from organised crime.

Borders, Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS) incorporates:

- D. UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI)** - it aims to control migration, to deliver world-class customer service and safeguard the vulnerable and host communities.
- E. Immigration Enforcement (IE)** - responsible for preventing abuse of, and increasing compliance with, immigration law and pursuing immigration offenders. It works with partners to regulate migration in line with the law and government policy and support economic growth.
- F. Border Force (BF)** - responsible for securing the UK border and for controlling migration at ports and airports across the UK and overseas.
- G. HM Passport Office (HMPO)** - main purpose is to provide accurate and secure records relating to the provision of passport services and civil registration in England and Wales.
- H. Borders, Immigration, Citizenship System, Policy and International (BICS PI)** - provides the policy and strategic structure which underpins the rest of the BICS system.

Enablers incorporates:

- I. Enablers** - functions to support all business areas.
- J. Digital, Data and Technology** – support to all business areas including the technological support and development for front line operations.

K. Arm's Length Bodies

L. Departmental Unallocated Provision

Resource DEL

Total voted Resource DEL for financial year 2020/21 is £12,713.3m which is a £1,291.1m (11.3%) increase from the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate.

The table below shows how the Home Office's spending plans for Resource DEL compare with the Supplementary Estimate.

Subhead	Description	Resource DEL				see note number
		This year (2020/21 Main Estimates budget sought)	Last year (2019/20 Supplementary Estimates budget approved)	Change from last year		
		£ million			%	
A, B, C	Public Safety and National Security (PSNS)	10,560.6	9,658.4	902.2	9.3	1
D, E, F, G, H	Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)	435.4	228.6	206.8	90.5	2
I, J	Enablers	1,580.7	1,409.1	171.6	12.2	3
K	Arm's Length Bodies	136.6	126.1	10.5	8.3	4
L	Departmental Unallocated Provision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
	Total voted and non-voted	12,713.3	11,422.2	1,291.1	11.3	

Differences of more than 10% which are more than £10 million are explained below. Material and significant differences in the value of movements or percentage changes are also explained. Numbers relate to the relevant row in the above table.

1. Public Safety and National Security (PSNS)

The 9.3% increase is mainly attributable to the full-year funding of £750m for the continued recruitment of 20,000 Police Officers for 2020/21, compared to £44m received at the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate to kick-start the recruitment campaign.

Within CPFG, additional funding was also secured for the Safer Streets fund (£15m), Youth Violence (£5m), to tackle domestic abuse (£10m) and for fire and rescue services, post-Grenfell (£20m).

The SOCG baseline budget was increased for the police settlement funding (£70m). SOCG has also received additional funding for National Cyber Security (£18.6m), modern slavery (£8.5m) and child exploitation (£10m).

OCT received additional funding to support record high numbers of ongoing Counter Terrorism Police investigations (£75m).

2. Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)

The 90.5% increase has arisen due to additional funding being secured for 2020/21 for Border Force Transit (£40m), to tackle illegal migration (£10m) and Future Border and Immigration System (£80m, of which £40m is retained income from the immigration system).

UKVI received additional funding for Asylum from DfID and HMT (£175m).

Transfers out of BICS included funding to DDaT to cover the running costs of immigration systems (-£14.9m) and Platform Costs to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (-£21m).

Immigration Health Surcharge has increased slightly compared to the 2019/20 Main Estimate, increasing by £76.5m. 75% of the full year forecast is budgeted at each Main Estimate with the remaining 25% adjusting the budget as part of the Supplementary Estimate.

Other movements included smaller value transfers with OGDs along with an increase in the income baseline.

3. Enablers

Enablers shows a 12.2% increase in Resource DEL. In 2019/20 £99m of Resource was switched to Capital for Major Law Enforcement (MLE), as that is where the budget was agreed in SR15. In SR19, MLE has been included in the Resource baseline for 2020/21.

Funding was transferred from BICS to DDaT to cover the running costs of immigration systems (£14.9m).

4. Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs)

The 8.3% increase since the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate is partly attributable to increases in depreciation (£3.6m) across all ALBs.

There was a £7m increase in College of Policing, which is directly attributable to the 20,000 additional Police Officers.

Capital DEL

Total voted Capital DEL for financial year 2020/21 is £741.4m which is a £1.6m (0.2%) decrease from the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate.

The table below shows how spending plans for Capital DEL compare with the Supplementary Estimate.

Subhead	Description	Capital DEL					see note number
		This year (2020/21 Main Estimates budget sought)	Last year (2019/20 Supplementary Estimates budget approved)	Change from last year			
		£ million			%		
A, B, C	Public Safety and National Security (PSNS)	145.3	231.7	-86.4	-37.3	5	
D, E, F, G, H	Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)	308.4	208.0	100.4	48.3	6	
I, J	Enablers	269.1	287.0	-17.9	-6.2	7	
K	Arm's Length Bodies	15.8	13.1	2.7	20.6	8	
L	Departmental Unallocated Provision	2.8	0.0	2.8	100.0	9	
	Total voted and non-voted	741.4	739.8	1.6	0.2		

Differences of more than 10% which are more than £10 million are explained below. Material and significant differences in the value of movements or percentage changes are also explained. Numbers relate to the relevant row in the above table.

5. Public Safety and National Security (PSNS)

The PSNS Capital budget has decreased due to currency swaps into CDEL (£106m) that were processed at the Supplementary Estimate. It is usual practice for Capital requirements to be refined and reported in-year, which explains the reduction in the 2020/21 budget.

Counter-terrorism policing received additional funding of £8m.

Additional funding from HM Treasury has been received at the Main Estimate for Machinery of Government changes for Fire and R&D, totalling £27m.

6. Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)

Additional capital funding has been agreed for 2020/21. The largest proportion being for the Future Border and Immigration System (£113m), and smaller additional budgets to tackle illegal migration (£15m), Internal Security (£12m) and ODA (£3.8m).

There was £45m Capital funding at the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate for EU Exit, which was not included in the 2020/21 Main Estimate baseline.

7. Enablers

There is no significant movement in Enabler's Capital spend expected. It is usual practice for Capital requirements to be refined and reported in-year, which explains the reduction since the 19/20 Supplementary Estimate.

8. Arm's Length Bodies

The Capital increase of £2.7m is predominantly due to an increased budget in Disclosure & Barring Services for the completion of the transition programme and RO technical refresh. There were minor movements in Capital budgets across all other ALBs, of which the Independent Office for Police Conduct budget was increased for investment in a replacement case management system and IT, and College of Policing's decreased following completion of estates improvement and maintenance in 19/20.

9. Departmental Unallocated Provision (DUP)

The balance within DUP represents funds for priorities in the 2020/21 financial year, where the allocation of work to business areas is yet to be determined. Workstreams will be allocated in-year and all funds fully allocated accordingly at the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimate.

Resource AME

Total voted Resource AME for financial year 2020/21 is £2,380.0m which is a £350.0m (12.8%) decrease from the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate.

The table below shows how spending plans for Resource AME compare with Supplementary Estimate.

Subhead	Description	Resource AME					see note number
		This year (2020/21 Main Estimates budget sought)	Last year (2019/20 Supplementary Estimates budget approved)	Change from last year			
		£ million				%	
M	AME Charges	4.0	259.9	-255.9	-98.5	10	
M	Police and Fire Superannuation This is part of the Crime, Police and Fire Group	2,376.0	2,461.2	-85.2	-3.5	11	
	AME charges Arm's Length Bodies (Net)	0.0	8.9	-8.9	0.0	12	
	Total voted and non-voted	2,380.0	2,730.0	-350.0	-12.8		

Differences which are significantly above or below inflation are explained below.

10. AME charges are primarily related to the creation of or increases to provisions for future liabilities. In the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate Home Office included provisions of £259.9m for Windrush, Gubeladze (see section 2.4 below), Police and IFRS 9. Typically, provisions are reviewed and adjusted as part of the Supplementary Estimate process. However, the Home Office is recognising a provision of £4m in the Main Estimate related to Police and Fire Pension schemes management charges. As liabilities fall due, they are scored as DEL.
11. Changes in the Police and Fire Superannuation are a result of forecasts being calculated from estimated data and activity. This causes volatility in the annual budgets year on year.
12. ALBs AME budget for last year was for provisions. Provisions will be reviewed in-year and revised budgets are expected at the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimate.

2.2 Restructuring

Since the 2019/20 Supplementary Estimate there has been a restructure to the subheads in the Main Estimate. Digital, Data and Technology (DDaT) now stands alone from Enablers, which it was formerly part of. During 2019/20 the Major Law Enforcement budget was moved into DDaT, making the total departmental budget significant to show separately.

There has been an internal cost centre restructure at the Main Estimate, where the live service running cost of Semaphore will transfer from Border Force to DDaT. This activity falls more appropriately within the remit of DDaT's technological service delivery to the front line. The service and associated budget does not change as a result of this restructure.

There was a Machinery of Government change from the Department for Exiting the European Union, where £0.8m has been made available following the closure of the Department. The transfer of funds will provide 10 posts to further support work on Internal Security and Asylum and tackling illegal migration.

2.3 Ring fenced budgets

Within the totals, the following elements are ring fenced and savings in these budgets may not be used to fund pressures on other budgets. This combines Resource and Capital.

Spending total Amounts sought this year (Main Estimate 2020/21)		Difference (+/-), compared to final budget last year. (Supplementary Estimate 2019/20)		Difference (+/-), compared to original budget last year (Main Estimate 2019/20)	
		£m	£m	%	£m
Counter-terrorism Ringfence	994.0	926.4	+7.3	914.0	+8.8
o/w Police Transformation	24.0	24.0	0.0	24.0	0.0
Official Development Assistance	482.0	442.0	+0.1	409.0	+17.9
Transition following EU Exit	489.2	605.1	-0.2	480.0	+1.9
Police Settlement	9,572.2	8,689.1	+0.1	8,644.0	+10.7
o/w Police Transformation	75.6	151.0	-0.5	151.0	-49.9
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund	21.5	40.1	-0.5	26.0	-17.2
Depreciation*	293.3	271.9	+0.1	257.0	+14.1
Total	11,852.3	10,974.7	+0.1	10,730.0	+9.8

*Depreciation has increased since the 2019/20 Supplementary following the Home Office programme to update and replace its legacy systems, meaning assets which were fully depreciated are being replaced by new systems. The impact on depreciation numbers explains the year on year increase in this non-cash cost.

2.4 Changes to contingent liabilities

The Daniel Morgan Independent Panel was set up by the Home Secretary in 2013 to review the 1987 murder of Daniel Morgan, its background and the handling of the case. A contingent liability was formally agreed by HMT in June 2019. This covers the indemnities offered to current and former members of the Panel and any person engaged at any time to provide assistance to the Panel, against any civil liability for any act done or omission made in good faith, in the execution of his or her duties, or in the purported execution of his or her duties.

The Home Office appeal to the Supreme Court in relation to the Gubeladze case (A8 Worker Registration Scheme) has failed. This outcome leaves the Department liable to refund Worker Registration Scheme fees collected over the period 2009 and 2011. The Home Office has recognised a provision for this liability in its 2019/20 accounts. There is also an unquantifiable liability for claims for consequential losses.

3 Priorities and performance

3.1 How spending relates to objectives

The table below shows how expenditure against each subhead contributes to Departmental priorities under the [Single Departmental Plan](#), as shown in section 1.1 Objectives.

Objective Estimates subheads	1. Improve public safety and security	2. Strengthen the border, immigration and citizenship system	3. Maximise the benefits of the UK leaving the EU	4. Improve our corporate services
A, B, C, L	X		X	
D, E, F, G, H		X	X	
I, J			X	X

Note - the above table demonstrates how business area spending can support one or more objective. As such, budgets cannot be sufficiently broken down to obtain a total budget allocation per objective.

3.2 Measures of performance against each priority

The Home Office's Single Departmental Plan sets out the following high-level objectives, and measures of performance, for the department for the current financial year.

Improve public safety and security

- Overall levels of crime
- Fire-related fatalities
- Fire safety audits
- Fire and rescue service attendance at incidents
- Building a Stronger Britain Together programme
- Counter-terrorism policing budget
- Arrests, charges and conviction statistics

Strengthen the border, immigration and citizenship system

- Preventing travel
- Refusal of leave to enter
- Skilled work clearance visas granted
- Compliance
- Organised immigration crime disruptions
- Border passenger clearance
- Customer satisfaction
- Vulnerable persons resettlement scheme people granted humanitarian protection
- People granted asylum

Maximise the benefits of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union

- EU settlement scheme

Improve corporate services

- People survey engagement score

- Representation of female staff, ethnic minority staff and disabled staff
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- % of spend that is allocated to SME

3.3 Commentary on steps being taken to address performance issues

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and other committees have identified a number of performance issues for the Home Office to address. These include issues around the Windrush generation and modern slavery. After a 20-month investigation, Wendy Williams presented the Windrush Lessons Learned Review to the Home Secretary on the 18th March. This report looks at what happened, why and whether the right corrective measures are now in place.

The Home Office will reflect carefully on the reviews findings and has committed to providing Parliament with an update on its full response within six months. In 2018, the Home Office set up a taskforce and introduced a scheme to support the Windrush generation and provide them with documentation to evidence their lawful status or apply for British citizenship. In 2019, we launched the Windrush Compensation Scheme. In 2020, the Home Office will continue to deliver the Windrush Scheme and Compensation Scheme. To date, the taskforce has helped 11,500 people get documentation and granted 5,500 people citizenship.

The Home Office has taken steps to strengthen the response to modern slavery and human trafficking, including the launch in 2019 of a new single, expert unit for decision making, a new digital referral and case working system, and an independent inspection regime for safehouses. In 2020, following consultation, the Home Office will put in place measures to reduce the prevalence of modern slavery in supply chains and commence a new victim care contract.

The Home Office also regularly reviews performance issues identified during internal audits, including by the Government Internal Audit Agency (GIAA). An Audit and Risk Assurance Committee chaired by a non-executive director and including independent members and the National Audit Office, monitors progress on recommendations and drives action in high-risk areas.

Measures of Home Office performance appear in the section above. Home Office accounts have not been qualified since 2010/11.

3.4 Major projects

The department is currently responsible for the implementation of 7 Major Projects that are included in the Government Major Projects Portfolio (GMPP) and 2 such projects that are expected to join the GMPP in FY 2020/21 but are yet to report or be included within any published data. Details are as follows:

1. Digital Services at the Border (DSaB) Programme

The programme will deliver digital services that will build functionality to transform the way the Home Office manages the entry of goods and people into the UK.

The programme is undergoing a reset to ensure that it remains focused on the highest priority changes following the UK's departure from the European Union (EU).

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead F: Border Force.

2. Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme (ESMCP)

The programme aims to replace the mobile communications service used by the three Emergency Services and other public safety users. This will be achieved through a new service called the 'Emergency Services Network' (ESN) which will operate over a 4G Long-term Evolution commercial mobile network enhanced to meet the public safety requirements for coverage, functionality, availability and security.

The programme is in the final stages of a reset and is now adopting an incremental product delivery approach to meet the emergency services' requirement of ESN. A revised completion date for the programme will be agreed as part of the approval of the programme's reset business case in the first half of 2020/21.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead I: Enablers.

3. Home Office Biometrics (HOB) Programme

This is the Home Office-wide convergence programme for biometrics within Government which will improve border security, law enforcement and intelligence.

The programme is currently planned to close in September 2021.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead I: Enablers.

4. Immigration Platform Technologies (IPT) Programme

The programme is delivering three new integrated technology and information systems that will support the immigration service and be cheaper to operate than those they replace.

Significant progress has been made with rollout of the final system, ATLAS. The programme is scheduled to complete in the second half of FY 2020/21.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead D: UK Visas and Immigration.

5. Metis Programme

The programme will enable the Home Office to move to an updated Enterprise Resource Planning tool (ERP) and a common shared service model that will provide transactional human resource (HR), finance (including payroll) and procurement services, in full alignment with the Cabinet Office Next Generation Shared Service (NGSS) strategic plan. The NGSS plan looks to operate a Crown Oversight Function that works with departments to deliver improvements in the quality of service and a reduction in the operating costs of shared services.

The programme successfully delivered Phase 1 (Finance) to the Department in December 2018. The plan for Phase 2 (HR) delivery is under review but is currently expected in the first half of FY 2020-21.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead I: Enablers.

6. National Law Enforcement Data Programme (NLEDP)

The National Law Enforcement Data Programme (NLEDP) aims to replace the current Police National Computer (PNC) and Police National Database (PND) systems with one modernised solution: the Law Enforcement Data Service (LEDS).

NLEDP has recently completed a programme reset. The programme is progressing against its new plan and is looking to deliver incrementally so that PNC and PND can be decommissioned during 2022 and 2023 respectively.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead J: DDaT.

7. Technology Platforms for Tomorrow (TPT) Programme

The programme will facilitate the exit from the Department's overarching Fujitsu IT2000 contract. It will do so by disaggregating the services that this contract provides and delivering new essential core technology services to the user base.

The programme is in the process of completing its remaining deliverables and resetting its closure date accordingly.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead J: DDaT.

8. Future Borders and Immigration System (FBIS) Programme – expected to join GMPP in FY 2020/21

The programme will create the new immigration system required to control the entry of EEA citizens following The UK's exit from the European Union and once free movement has ended. This includes the creation of a new points-based global immigration system that will treat both EEA and non-EEA citizens the same.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead F: Border Force.

9. Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) Reform – expected to join GMPP in FY 2020/21

The programme will reform the SARs regime so that it can be a force multiplier in tackling crime, corruption and terrorist finance, and help to meet the Government's three national security objectives: protect our people; promote our prosperity; and project our global influence.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead C. Serious Organised Crime Group (SOCG).

Note: The Infrastructure and Projects Authority reports on the delivery of GMPP projects annually. Its latest report can be found [here](#). The next publication is expected in June 2020, with work ongoing to collect and assure the latest data set that it will be based on.

4. Other information

4.1 Additional specific information required by the select committee

No further information requested.

5. Accounting Officer Approval

This memorandum has been prepared according to the requirements and guidance set out by the House of Commons Scrutiny Unit, available on the Scrutiny Unit website.

The information in this Estimates Memorandum has been approved by me, as Departmental Accounting Officer.



Matthew Rycroft CBE

Accounting Officer

Permanent Secretary

Home Office

Date April 2020