

Supplementary Estimates Memorandum (2024/25) for the Home Office

1 Overview

1.1 Objectives

The department has updated its priority outcomes since the July General Election to represent the Government's priorities for this Parliament. The priority outcomes included here will be fully finalised through the Spending Review ahead of the Spring Budget for 2025/26 and beyond. The delivery detail, including performance metrics, will form the basis of our next Outcome Delivery Plan, the single business plan for the department.

The following are the priority outcomes for the Home Office:

1. Lead the Migration and Borders System to increase fairness and control.

- a) Reduce risks to the UK border to protect the UK public from harm, tackle organised immigration crime and reduce irregular migration and abuse of the Migration and Borders System.
- b) Protect vulnerable individuals, make quick and accurate asylum decisions, end the use of asylum hotels, and remove those with no right to be here.
- c) Reduce net migration, and increase the productivity of immigration, border, passport and citizenship services to appropriately support the needs of UK citizens, the UK labour market and others.
- d) Meet the UK's future needs, increase public confidence and reduce the cost to the taxpayer.

2. Prevent crime, reduce violent harms and restore confidence in the institutions that keep us safe.

- a) Halve violence against women and girls in a decade.
- b) Halve knife crime in a decade.
- c) Improve confidence in policing and the local response to crime.
- d) Reduce exploitation and abuse of children.
- e) Enhance international law enforcement and judicial co-operation (LECI).
- f) Reduce serious and organised crime in the UK.
- g) Identify and support victims of modern slavery and prosecute offenders.
- h) Increase confidence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS).
- i) Improve capability to manage offenders and reduce severity.
- j) Improve police oversight and reform.
- k) Improve police standards and integrity.

3. Reduce homeland security risks to the UK's people, prosperity and freedom.

- a) Drive the homeland security system to reduce national security risks to the UK's people, prosperity and freedom.
- b) Drive the cross-Government CT system to reduce the risk to the UK from terrorism so people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.
- c) Drive cross-Government work to reduce extremism in the UK homeland.
- d) Drive cross-Government work to make the UK a harder target for state threats.
- e) Reduce the risk from Cyber Crime.
- f) Reduce the instances of financial and economic crimes – Including by stopping scams, protecting the public and business from fraud, and reducing illicit financial transactions involving the UK.
- g) Support MI5 and CT Policing effectively, efficiently and compliantly to keep the country safe.
- h) Enable operational partners to conduct effective investigations through ensuring they have the necessary investigatory powers and access to appropriate tools, techniques and data.
- i) Effective delivery of Protective Security to mitigate threat to individuals, CNI and wider public including crowded places.
- j) A strategic approach to tackling tech-enabled harms (including AI-enabled harms).

- k) Ensure our partnerships with industry and academia maximise delivery of national security priorities and strengthen the national security industrial base and growth.

The delivery of our outcomes is supported by our strategic enablers as outlined in our organisational strategy. Organisational outcomes are delivered through:

- a) Better Shared Outcomes through a systems approach.
- b) Modern Services through harnessing data and technology.
- c) A Stronger Organisation by being more resilient.

Home Office spending is designed to support its outcomes. Detail of the department's performance metrics are outlined in Section 3.1.

1.2 Spending controls

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

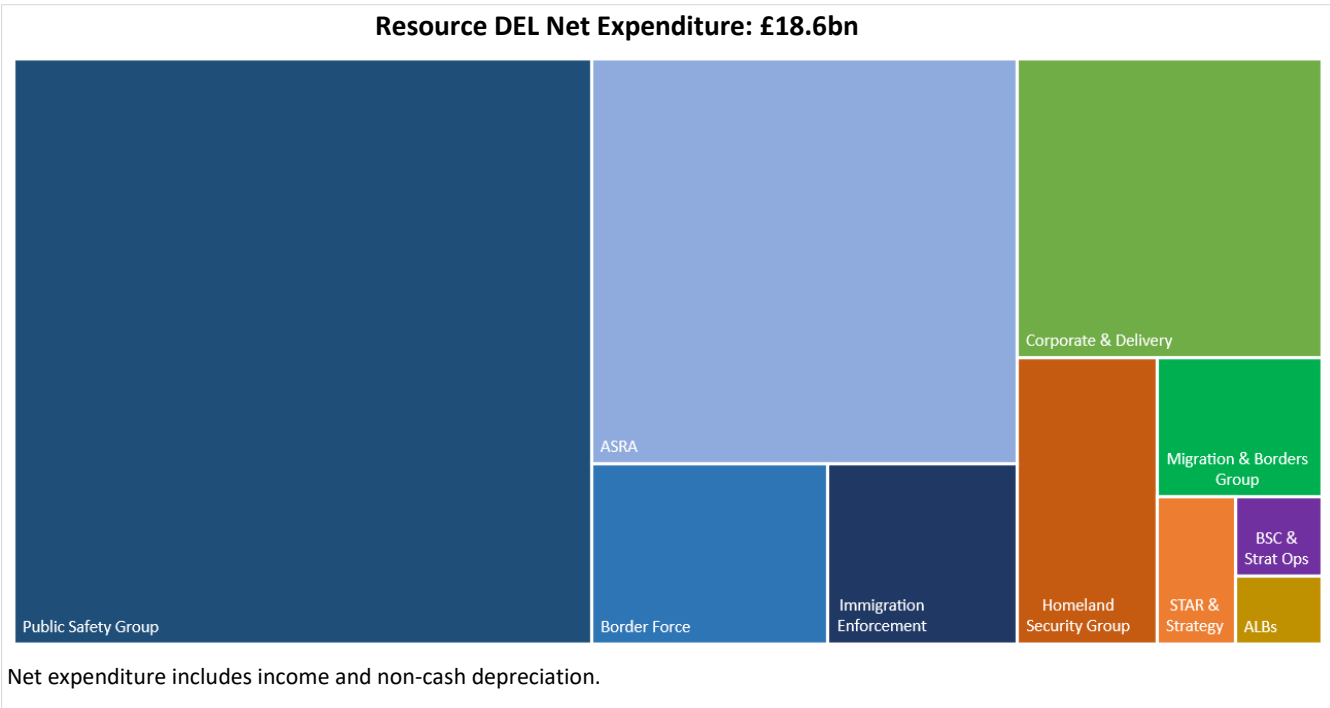
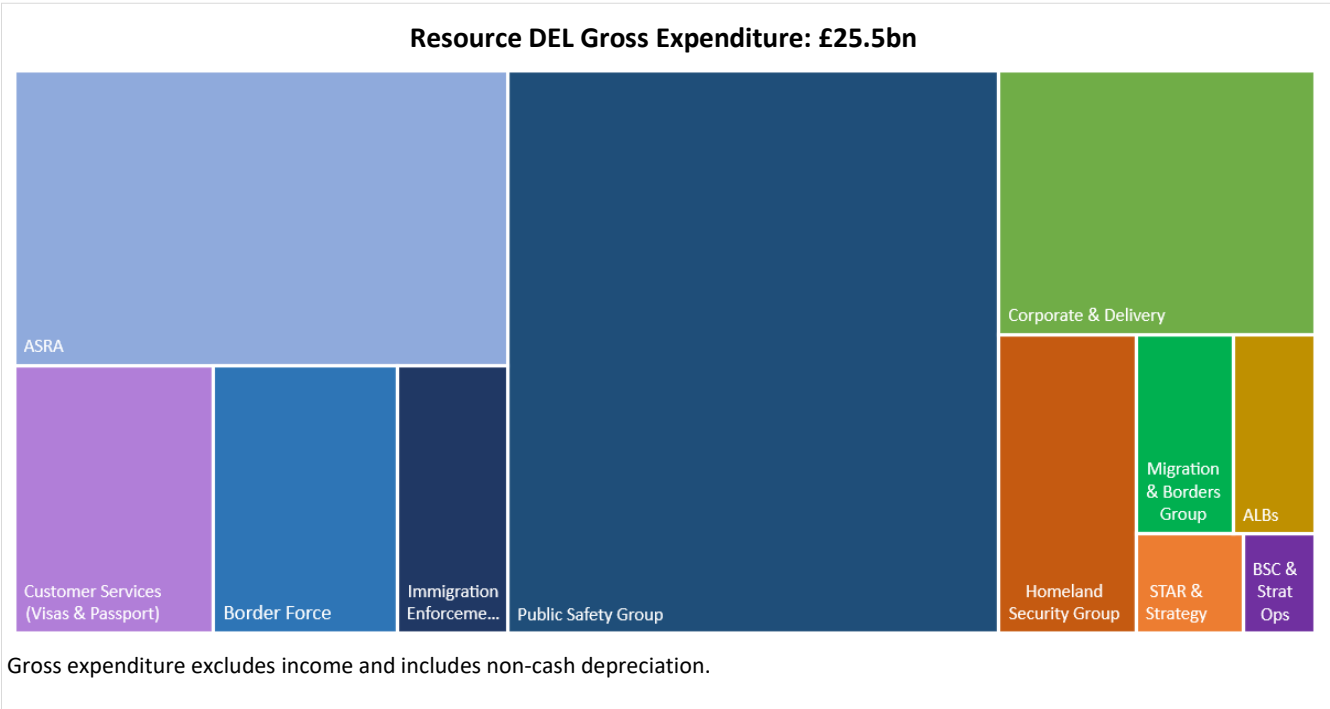
The spending totals which Parliament votes are:

- **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, Pension scheme management charges as well as provisions created for accounting treatment.
- **Capital Annually Managed Expenditure ("Capital AME")**
Spends which are unpredictable or not easily controlled by the department including provisions created for accounting treatment. This includes dilapidation costs linked to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 16, where restoration works are required at the end of the lease term.

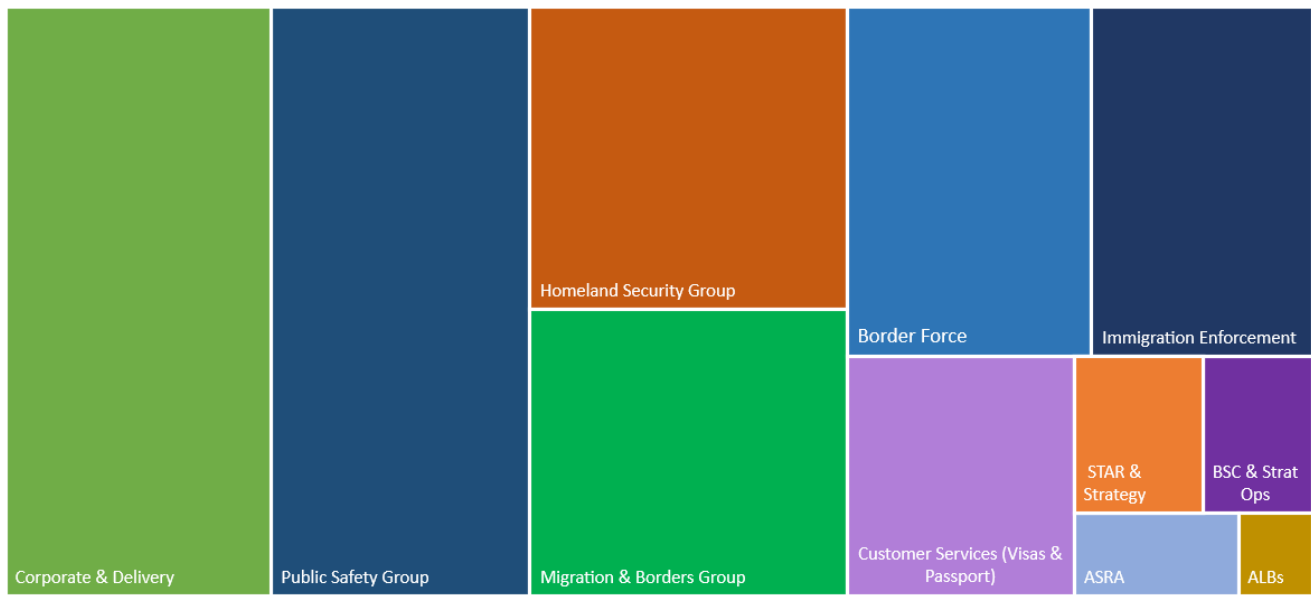
In addition, Parliament votes a net cash requirement, designed to cover the elements of the above budgets which require the Home Office to pay out cash in year.

1.3 Main areas of spending

The charts below show the main components of the Home Office’s proposed budget for the financial year 2024/25 after taking account of the latest Estimates, and the proportions of funds spent on its main activities. These are shown as Resource DEL and Capital DEL.



Capital DEL Net Expenditure: £1.7bn



Key to Business Areas:

STAR - Science, Technology, Analysis and Research

ASRA - Asylum Support, Resettlement and Accommodation

Corporate & Delivery includes Digital, Data and Technology (DDaT)

BSC & Strat Ops – Border Security Command and Strategic Operations

Comms – Communications

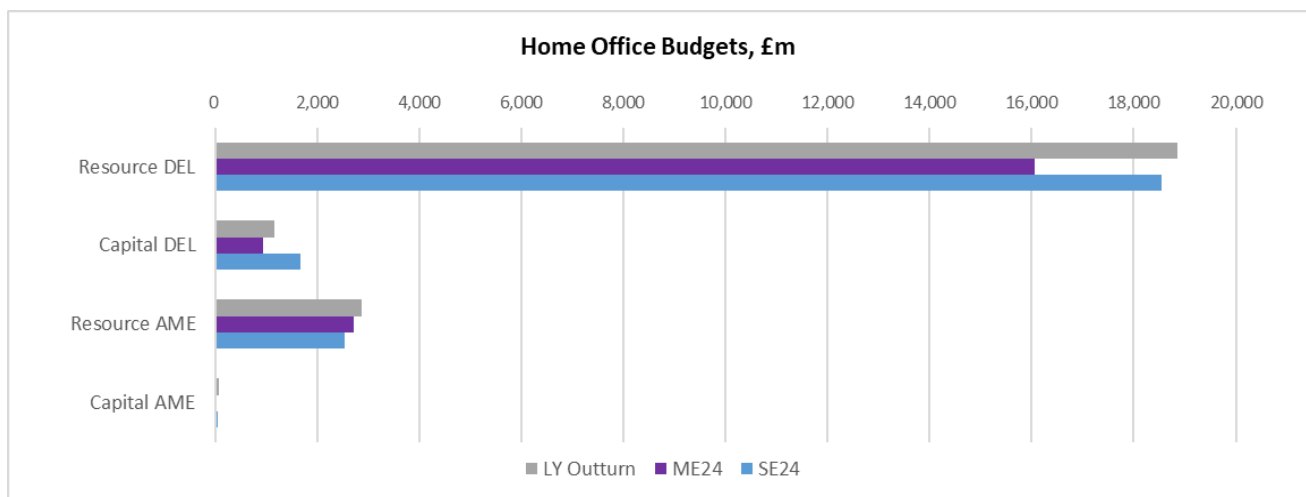
ALBs – Arm's Length Bodies

1.4 Comparison of spending totals sought

The table and graphic below show how the totals sought for the Home Office in its Supplementary Estimates compared with Main Estimates and to the final outturn last year.

Spending total Amounts sought this year (2024/25 Supplementary Estimates)		Compared to original budget this year (2024/25 Main Estimates budget approved)		Compared to final outturn last year (Outturn 2023/24)	
	£m	£m	%	£m	%
Resource DEL	18,553.4	+2,496.4	+15.5	-303.0	-1.6
Capital DEL	1,673.8	+742.7	+79.8	+503.1	+43.0
Resource AME	2,541.3	-176.4	-6.5	-319.2	-11.2
Capital AME	60.0	+60.0	0.0	-3.5	-5.6

As has been the case for the last 4 years, the Home Office Main Estimate did not include the full funding that would be required for asylum support in 2024/25 with an understanding that if required, this would be provided in-year. This additional funding is primarily what has driven the increase in budget since the Main Estimate for Resource DEL. In comparison to 2023/24 outturn, the Resource DEL budget has reduced by £303.0m. In 2025/26, and as agreed with HMT through Phase 1 of the Spending Review, the department's asylum costs will be set out in the Main Estimate.



1.5 Key drivers of spending changes since the Main Estimates

The headline of key drivers leading to changes to overall spending levels since the Main Estimates are set below.

Resource DEL

Resource DEL has increased by £2.5bn (15.5%) since the Main Estimates. A total of £3.8bn was provided by HM Treasury (HMT) as part of the SR25 Phase 1 Settlement for the following:

- £2.5bn to alleviate pressures within the asylum system.
- £1,625.0m for new policies including the creation of the Border Security Command and investment in Asylum & Returns Transformation, to tackle illegal migration and particularly small boats crossing the Channel; and reform our asylum system to restore order and ultimately end the use of expensive hotels. This funding also covered unavoidable expenditure relating to ending the Migration and Economic Development Partnership (MEDP) with Rwanda and towards the wind down of the Illegal Migration Act (IMA).
- £278.1m to support the Afghanistan Resettlement Schemes which was not included in the Spending Review 2021 (SR21).
- £96.5m to implement the Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan.

- £79.0m of funding for the Economic Crime Levy
- £47.5m to increase Police Productivity and Technology.
- £31.0m of Protective Security funding.
- £24.8m to fund the Organised Immigration Command within the National Crime Agency.
- £3.0m of security funding for Places of Worship, including measures such as CCTV, intruder alarms, additional lighting and fencing for places of worship.

In addition, the following significant transfers to and from the Home Office were made with Other Government Departments:

- £907.3m was provided to the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) and Devolved Administrations for the Immigration Health Surcharge.
- £42.0m was provided to the National Crime Agency (NCA) - a net transfer which included funding for Organised Immigration Crime along with return of SR21 allocation no longer required for IFRS 16.
- £35.8m was provided to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) for asylum backlogs.
- £17.4m was provided to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) for the Illegal Migration Act (IMA).
- £17.0m was provided to the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and National Crime Agency (NCA) for Irregular Migration Returns Fund.
- £13.8m was funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) for UK Integrated Security Fund (UKISF) and the Afghan Relocation and Assistance Policy.

HM Treasury also approved the following Resource DEL changes:

- Surrender of £194.4m relating to underspends within the asylum support system as part of the SR25 Phase 1 agreement.
- Budget exchange of £57.0m relating to underspends within the Afghanistan Resettlement Schemes.
- Resource DEL to Capital DEL switches totalling £819.1m explained in the Capital DEL section.

Furthermore, a number of smaller value transfers were also made between the Home Office and Other Government Departments in the Supplementary Estimates.

Resource DEL Reserve funding received since the Main Estimates is explained in section 1.9.

Capital DEL

Since the 2024/25 Main Estimates, there has been a net increase in the department's Capital DEL budget of £742.7m (79.8%). The net increase relates to transfers outlined below:

- As part of the SR25 Phase 1 Settlement, HM Treasury approved Resource DEL to Capital DEL switches totalling £819.1m for Major Law Enforcement, Economic Crime Levy, Illegal Migration Act (IMA) and Tackling Irregular Migration (TIM) along with other transformation programmes.
- Furthermore, a budget exchange of £99m was also agreed by HM Treasury relating to in-year underspends and efficiencies within transformation programmes as part of this Estimate.

In addition, the following significant transfers to and from the Home Office were made with Other Government Departments:

- £17.4m was provided to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to support costs relating to policies for Controlling and Coercive Behaviours.
- £16.8m was provided by the Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (DSIT) as part of the Shared Rural Network (SRN).
- £10.0m was provided by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) to fund costs relating to the Tobacco Strategy "Stubbing Out the Problem" for Data Analytics.

The Home Office also made a number of smaller value transfers between Other Government Departments in the Supplementary Estimates.

Resource AME

The Supplementary Estimates represents a reduction of £176.4m (6.5%) in Resource AME compared to the 2024/25 Main Estimates. This is mainly due to:

- An underspend in the AME cash of £276.8m driven by lower number of retirees in the Police Forces and Fire Services was surrendered to the HM Treasury.
- Non-Cash AME of £100.4m agreed by HM Treasury to cover a provision for possible payments to Local Authorities relating to unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and Afghanistan Resettlement.

Capital AME

The Supplementary Estimates included a Capital AME provision of £60.0m. This is an accounting adjustment created for possible costs associated with leasehold dilapidations where works are required at the end of the lease term to return a leasehold property to the state it was at the commencement of the term.

1.6 New policies and programmes; Ambit changes

Following the general election, the new Administration has committed to delivering the following new policies:

- **Border Security Command:** will deliver a secure and effective border through a major step change in our approach to border security. Initial focus is on tackling organised immigration crime (OIC), drawing on substantial resource to work across Europe and beyond to disrupt trafficking networks and to coordinate with prosecutors to deliver justice. But the need for change goes beyond OIC and the BSC will, over time, evolve to reflect this and provide cross-system leadership against a range of threats to improve border security.
- **Asylum & Returns Transformation:** We will reform our asylum system, restoring order and ultimately end the use of expensive hotels.

The following programmes were closed and removed from the Government Major Projects Portfolio (GMPP):

- International Law Enforcement Alert Platform (I-LEAP). The Programme is now reporting as Home Office Critical (HOC) not GMPP.
- Optimus received formal closure documentation which was approved departmentally in May 2024.
- New Plan for Immigration received formal closure and was removed from the Home Office Portfolio in September 2024.
- The Digital Services at the Border (DSaB) Programme closed in January 2025.

The following new programmes have been added to the Government Major Projects Portfolio (GMPP):

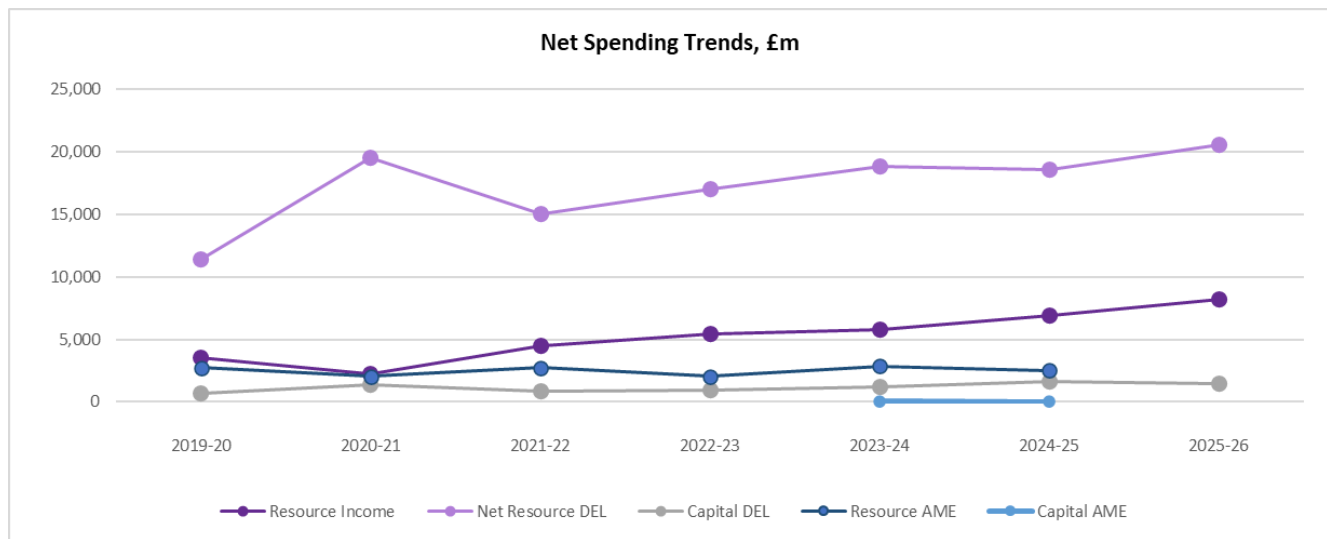
- Asylum Support Accommodation Programme (ASAP).
- Civil Registration Service Transformation (CReST).
- Immigration Removal Centre (IRC) Expansion Programme (IRCEP).
- Manston Transformation Programme.
- National Strategic Automatic Number Platform Recognition Platform (NSAP).
- Police National Database (PND).

In addition, a slight amendment has been made to point 17 of the Ambit:

- Contributions towards grant programmes from third parties, Other Government Departments and the Devolved Administrations, the European Union, other Governments; the administration and operation of the department (including sales **at events** and the sale and hire of assets).

1.7 Spending trends

The chart below shows overall net spending trends over seven financial years, including the Spending Review 2025 Phase 1 which concluded in October 2024.



Note 1 – All resource figures include depreciation.

Note 2 – 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 are actual outturns as per the Annual Accounts, 2024/25 is the latest budget per the Supplementary Estimates and 2025/26 is based on SR25 Phase 1 Settlement.

- The increase in Resource DEL from the 2024/25 Main Estimates primarily relates to:
 - Funding the UK's asylum system and investing to transform it, Tackling Irregular Migration (TIM), along with the creation of the new Border Security Command and other policies announced by the new government.
 - Funding received to alleviate pressures within the asylum system, Afghanistan Resettlement, Economic Crime Levy, tackle Anti-Social Behaviour, Police Productivity, Protective Security and Places of Worship.
 - The above is partially offset with new and additional funding received and explained in section 1.5.
- Other increases in Resource DEL since 2019/20 relate to:
 - Funding provided to offset a fall in income due to the COVID-19 pandemic (between 2020 and 2022).
 - Preparations for exiting the EU and investing in border or law enforcement systems post-transition period (between 2018 and 2021).
 - Asylum costs have increased significantly largely driven by asylum accommodation. We have also seen market accommodation costs increase. Additional support including Official Development Assistance (ODA) funding to help mitigate pressures arising from these activities.
 - Recruitment of 20,000 police officers.
 - Compensation payments to the Police Forces and Fire Services who have been impacted by the McCloud court judgment. Where changes introduced by the 2015 public service pension reforms were deemed discriminatory on the grounds of age.
 - Investment in Counter Terrorism.
- Capital DEL has steadily increased since 2019/20, this relates to:
 - Investment in the Home Office's systems and infrastructure to meet the requirements of new border controls and funding for the Future Border Immigration Services (FBIS) programme.
 - Funding received to accommodate changes in the accounting treatment of leases under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 16.
 - Implementing the measures set out by the former Prime Minister on 14th April 2022 to fix the UK's asylum system.
 - Funding for EU Transition preparations until 2020/21.

- Resource AME charges are primarily for the Police and Fire Pensions and the creation of or increases to provisions for future liabilities. As liabilities fall, they are scored as DEL. Typically, provisions are reviewed and adjusted as part of the Supplementary Estimates process.
- Capital AME provision was created (accounting adjustment) for possible costs associated with leasehold dilapidations where works are required at the end of the lease term to return a leasehold property to the state it was at the commencement of the term.

1.8 Administration costs

Administration costs have increased by £77.1m (21.1%) since the 2024/25 Main Estimates. This is mainly due to switches agreed between programme to administration budget for increased inflationary costs and the implementation of new policies such as the Border Security Command.

These increased costs have been offset with smaller value transfers between the Home Office and Other Government Departments.

Spending total Amounts sought this year (2024/25 Supplementary Estimates)		Compared to original budget this year (2024/25 Main Estimates budget approved)		Compared to final outturn last year (Outturn 2022/23)	
	£m	£m	%	£m	%
Administration costs	442.8	+77.1	+21.1	+4.7	+1.1

1.9 Funding: Spending Review and Budgets

Changes since the conclusion of the Main Estimates are outlined in **Table B** (provided separately).

Additional Reserve funding received and surrendered by the department since the 2024/25 Main Estimates includes:

Budget Measures	Admin	Programme	Resource DEL	Capital DEL	Total DEL
Additional Funding					
Asylum Support		2,500.0	2,500.0		2,500.0
Tackling Irregular Migration / Illegal Migration Act		1,625.0	1,625.0		1,625.0
Afghanistan Resettlement Schemes		278.1	278.1		278.1
Anti-Social Behaviour		96.5	96.5		96.5
Economic Crime Levy		79.0	79.0		79.0
Police Productivity		47.5	47.5		47.5
Protective Security		31.0	31.0		31.0
Places of Worship		3.0	3.0		3.0
Organised Immigration Command (NCA)		24.8	24.8		24.8
Savings		84.9	(84.9)		(84.9)
Switches: Resource to Capital		(819.0)	(819.0)	819.0	0.0
Switches: Programme to Admin	81.1	(81.1)	0.0		0.0
Total Funding Agreed in SR25	81.1	3,699.9	3,781.0	819.0	4,600.0
Surrenders and Budget Exchanges (BX)					
Asylum Support Costs (50% underspend)		(194.0)	(194.0)		(194.0)
BX: Afghanistan Resettlement (underspend)		(57.0)	(57.0)		(57.0)
BX: Programme Savings/Underspend			0.0	(99.0)	(99.0)
Cash Forecasting Penalty	(0.4)		(0.4)		(0.4)
Total Surrenders and Budget Exchanges	(0.4)	(251.0)	(251.4)	(99.0)	(350.4)
Total Funding (net of surrenders/savings)	80.6	3,448.9	3,529.6	720.0	4,249.6

1.10 Other funding announcements

No other funding has been announced as part of the SR25 Settlement for inclusion in this Estimate.

2 Spending detail

2.1 Explanations of changes in spending

The subheads in the Resource DEL table and Capital DEL table are explained below:

The Missions incorporate:

- A. Public Safety Group** - provides leadership to the public safety system, protecting the public from mainstream and domestic harms.
- B. Homeland Security Group** - responsible for the government's strategy, policy and legislation relating to national security threats and crisis response.
- C. Migration and Borders Group** – provides strategic leadership of the migration, borders and citizenship system, setting the policy and legislative framework with end-to-end design and functionality.
- D. Border Security Command** – this will be a major step change in UK enforcement efforts to tackle organised immigration crime, drawing on substantial resource to work across Europe and beyond to disrupt trafficking networks and to coordinate with prosecutors to deliver justice.
- E. Strategic Operations for Illegal Migration** – strengthened the oversight of the department's work to tackle illegal migration under the previous government.

The work of the Missions is underpinned by our **Capabilities**, which includes operations and enabling functions:

- F. Customer Services** (Visas & Passport) – incorporates UK Visas, Settlement, Passports, Civil Registration and Citizenship aiming to control migration, deliver world-class customer service and safeguard the vulnerable.
- G. Asylum Support Resettlement & Accommodation (ASRA)** - incorporates delivery of the asylum system as well as delivery of refugee resettlement programmes; and investment to transform the asylum system and ultimately end the use of expensive hotels.
- H. Border Force** - the operational law enforcement arm of the Home Office. It is responsible for immigration, security and prosperity at air, sea, post and rail ports in the United Kingdom and overseas.
- I. Immigration Enforcement** – tackles illegal migration and illegal working, removes those with no right to be here, and protects the vulnerable.
- J. Corporate & Delivery** – supports the business and includes HR, Finance, Commercial, Portfolio, KIMU and Security and Estates.
- K. Digital, Data and Technology (DDaT)** – part of Corporate & Delivery, provides support to all business areas including the technological support and development for front line operations, and driving forward the digital agenda.
- L. Science, Technology, Analysis and Research (STAR)** – draws together the whole business, to help inform, deliver and make sense of cross-cutting activity, and to ensure we are pulling together in pursuit of shared objectives.
- M. Strategy** - makes clear Home Office strategy; and uses its experience and expertise to push for the delivery of Home Office outcomes and other priorities. We work across the department and with ministers to do this. The Group comprises Private Office Group (POG), and Strategy Core.
- N. Legal** - supports the delivery of the Home Office's aims and objectives by the provision of specified legal services to other parts of the department.
- O. Communications** - leads on the department's communication strategy and provides a shared communication service that has been created to maximise resources.
- P. Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs)**

Departmental Unallocated Provision (DUP)

Resource DEL

Total voted Resource DEL for financial year 2024/25 is £18.6bn which is a £2.5bn (15.5%) increase from the 2024/25 Main Estimates.

The table below shows how the Home Office's spending plans for Resource DEL compares with this year's Main Estimates.

Subhead	Description	Resource DEL				
		This year (2024/25 Supplementary Estimates budget sought)	Compared to this year (2024/25 Main Estimates budget approved)	Change from Main Estimates		See note number
		£m	£m	£m	%	
A, B, C, D, E,	Missions: Public Safety Group, Homeland Security Group, Migrations & Borders Group, Border Security Command and Strategic Operations for Illegal Migration	13,900.7	14,084.1	-183.4	-1.3	1
F, G, H, I	Capabilities: Operations Customer Services (Visas & Passports), Asylum Support Resettlement and Accommodation (ASRA), Border Force, Immigration Enforcement	2,567.9	-242.8	2,810.7	-1,157.6	2
J, K, N, O	Capabilities: Enabling Functions, Corporate & Delivery (C&D), Digital, Data and Technology (DDaT), Legal, Communications	1,835.5	1,786.4	49.1	2.7	3
L, M	Strategy and Science, Technology, Analysis & Research (STAR)	122.9	113.0	9.9	8.8	4
P	Arm's Length Bodies	126.4	121.4	5.0	4.1	5
	Departmental Unallocated Provision (DUP)	0.0	194.9	-194.9	0.0	6
	Total voted and non-voted	18,553.4	16,057.0	2,496.4	15.5	

Differences of more than 10% which are more than £10m 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. Missions

The following additional funding was agreed by HM Treasury (HMT) as part of the SR25 Phase 1 Settlement:

- £159.1m to tackle illegal migration crossings and implement new policies including the creation of the Border Security Command.
- £96.5m to implement the Anti-Social Behaviour Action Plan.
- £79.0m for the Economic Crime Levy.
- £47.5m of funding to increase Police Productivity & Technology.
- £31.0m for Protective Security.
- £3.0m funding for Places of Worship.

Furthermore, Resource DEL to Capital DEL switches totalling £392.2m were agreed as part of the SR25 Settlement and are explained in the Capital section.

In addition to the above, the following significant transfers from the Home Office were made to Other Government Departments:

- £30.0m to the National Crime Agency (NCA) for Organised Immigration Crime.
- £17.4m to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) for Illegal Migration Act.
- £17.0m to the National Crime Agency (NCA) and Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) for Irregular Migration Returns Fund.

A number of smaller value transfers were made between the Missions and Other Government Departments in the Supplementary Estimates as well as internal transfers between subheads.

2. Capabilities: Operations (Visas & Passports, ASRA, Border Force and Immigration Enforcement)

The net increase in Resource DEL budget within Operations since the Main Estimates is primarily driven by the following:

- £2.5bn provided as part of the SR25 Settlement to support for the asylum system.
- £738.0m to invest in Asylum & Returns Transformation to tackle illegal migration and particularly small boats crossing the Channel; and reform our asylum system to restore order and ultimately end the use of expensive hotels. It also covers the payments made to Rwanda as part of the Migration and Economic Development Partnership (MEDP) under the previous government.
- £345.3m to deliver activities previously funded through the Illegal Migration Act (IMA), including the unavoidable costs to wind down the IMA.
- £278.1m for the Afghanistan Resettlement Schemes.

This was partially offset by Resource DEL to Capital DEL switches for £295.4m, detailed in the Capital DEL section.

The following significant transfers to and from the Home Office were made with Other Government Departments:

- £907.3m of Immigration Health Surcharge transferred to the Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) and the Devolved Administrations.
- £35.8m to the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to support clearing Asylum Backlogs.

Furthermore, a number of smaller value transfers were made between Other Government Departments as well as internal transfers between subheads.

3. Capabilities: Enabling Functions (Corporate & Delivery, Legal and Communications)

Enabling functions show an increase in Resource DEL since the Main Estimates, primarily driven by £33.8m provided by HM Treasury as part of the SR25 Settlement for the Illegal Migration Act including switches from Resource DEL to Capital DEL. The National Crime Agency (NCA) returned £19.8m of IFRS 16 funding no longer required.

In addition, a number of small value transfers were made between Other Government Departments as well as internal transfers between subheads.

4. Strategy and STAR

A small number of transfers between Other Government Departments along with internal transfers between subheads were completed in this Estimates.

5. Arm's Length Bodies (ALBs)

A number of smaller value internal transfers between ALBs and other subheads were received.

6. Departmental Unallocated Provision (DUP)

Internal reallocations were made to clear the unallocated of provisions created in the Main Estimates.

Capital DEL

Total voted Capital DEL for financial year 2024/25 is £1.7bn which is a £742.7m (79.8%) increase from the 2024/25 Main Estimates.

The table below shows how spending plans for Capital DEL compared with this year's Main Estimates.

Subhead	Description	Capital DEL				
		This year (2024/25 Supplementary Estimates budget sought)	Compared to this year (2024/25 Main Estimates budget approved)	Change from Main Estimates		See note number
		£m	£m	£m	%	
A, B, C, D, E,	Missions: Public Safety Group, Homeland Security Group, Migrations & Borders Group, Border Security Command and Strategic Operations for Illegal Migration	752.1	344.4	407.7	118.4	7
F, G, H, I	Capabilities: Operations Customer Services (Visas & Passports), Asylum Support Resettlement and Accommodation (ASRA), Border Force, Immigration Enforcement	488.8	197.6	291.2	147.4	8
J, K, N, O	Capabilities: Enabling Functions, Corporate & Delivery (C&D), Digital, Data and Technology (DDaT), Legal, Communications	375.9	326.7	49.2	15.1	9
L, M	Strategy and Science, Technology, Analysis & Research (STAR)	43.6	38.3	5.3	13.8	10
P	Arm’s Length Bodies	13.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	11
	Departmental Unallocated Provision (DUP)	0.0	10.7	-10.7	0.0	12
	Total voted and non-voted	1,673.8	931.1	742.7	79.8	

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.

7. Missions

The net increase in Capital DEL budget within Missions since the Main Estimates is primarily driven by Resource DEL to Capital DEL switches totalling £392.3m as part of the SR25 Settlement. This includes the following:

- £170.0m for Major Law Enforcement.
- £135.9m for Migration and Borders System transformation and programmes.
- £62.7m to continue work on the Illegal Migration Act and Tackling Irregular Migration.
- £15.0m for Counter Terrorism Policing.
- £6.8m for National Police-Led Programmes.
- £1.9m for Protect and Prepare, Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and high yield Explosives, Science and Technology.

In addition to above, £16.8m was provided from the Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (DSIT) for the Shared Rural Network.

The above has been offset with a number of transfers between Other Government Departments as well as internal transfers between subheads.

8. Capabilities: Operations (Visas & Passports, ASRA, Border Force and Immigration Enforcement)

The net increase in Capital DEL budget within Capabilities Operations since the Main Estimates is primarily driven by £295.4m switches agreed to fund the Illegal Migration Act, tackle irregular migration and to fund other transformation programmes.

In addition to above, £10.0m from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) was provided to fund the Tobacco Strategy.

9. Capabilities: Enabling Functions (Corporate & Delivery, Legal and Communications)

A Resource DEL to Capital DEL switch for Tackling Irregular Migration £13.6m and transformation programmes was accommodated as part of the SR25 Settlement, along with a number of smaller value transfers with Other Government Departments and internal transfers between subheads.

10. Strategy and STAR

No significant movement.

11. Arm's Length Bodies

No movement.

12. Departmental Unallocated Provision (DUP)

Internal reallocations were made to clear the unallocated of provisions created in the Main Estimates.

Resource AME

Total voted Resource AME for financial year 2024/25 is £2.5bn which is a 176.4m (6.5%) decrease from the 2024/25 Main Estimates.

The table below shows how spending plans for Resource AME compared with this year's Main Estimates.

Subhead	Description	Resource AME				
		This year (2024/25 Supplementary Estimates budget sought)	Compared to this year (2024/25 Main Estimates budget approved)	Change from Main Estimates		See note number
				£m	£m	
Q	Police Forces and Fire Services Superannuation	2,440.9	2,717.7	-276.8	-10.2	14
R	Asylum Support & Afghanistan Resettlement Provision	100.4	0.0	100.4	0.0	13
	Total voted and non-voted	2,541.3	2,717.7	-176.4	-6.5	

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

13. Resource AME: Cash

Police and Fire Services Pensions decreased by £276.8m compared to the 2024/25 Main Estimates, mainly driven by lower number of retirees in 2023/24 than had been predicted and accrued for, coupled with a reduced number of compensation claims.

14. Resource AME: Provision

AME provision is primarily related to Asylum Support Provision. This increase of £100.4m in Resource AME is to cover a provision for possible payments to Local Authorities related to unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and Afghanistan Resettlement.

Capital AME

The Supplementary Estimates includes Capital AME, which represents an increase of £60.0m compared to the 2024/25 Main Estimates.

Subhead	Description	Capital AME				
		This year (2024/25 Supplementary Estimates budget sought)	Compared to this year (2024/25 Main Estimates budget approved)	Change from Main Estimates		See note number
		£m	£m	£m	%	
R	Provision: Estates Dilapidations (IFRS16)	60.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	1
	Total voted and non-voted	60.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	

15. Capital AME Provision

HM Treasury agreed £60.0m provisions (accounting adjustment) associated with IFRS16 dilapidation costs for the estates coming to the end of their lease term and new estates added, including 2 Ruskin Square in Croydon.

2.2 Restructuring

Since the 2024/25 Main Estimates, one new Estimate Subhead, Border Security Command, has been created to support the commitments of the new Government.

2.3 Ring fenced budget

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 (2024/25 Supplementary Estimates)		Compared to this year (2024/25 Main Estimates budget approved)		Compared to final budget last year (2023/24 Supplementary Estimates)	
	£m	£m	%	£m	%
Police Ringfence	11,631.1	11,344.8	+2.5	10,759.0	+8.1
Counter Terrorism Ringfence	1,184.9	1,184.9	0.0	1,193.4	-0.7
Asylum Support	4,114.0	1,808.0	+127.5	4,588.3	-10.3
o/w ODA	2,218.2	519.2	327.2	3,158.3	-29.8
Afghanistan Resettlement Schemes	219.6	0.0	+100.0	528.2	-58.4
o/w ODA	77.4	0.0	100.0	49.5	56.4
Official Development Assistance *	2,353.5	636.4	+269.8	3,238.6	-27.3
UK Integrated Security Fund (previously CSSF)	36.1	25.6	+41.0	0.0	+100.0
Domestic Nuclear Security	78.6	82.6	-4.8	123.1	-36.1
Depreciation	771.4	771.4	0.0	891.0	-13.4
Total	20,389.2	15,853.7	+38.0	10,562.6	-25.7

* The increase in Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget relates to the Reserve funding provided to alleviate pressures within the asylum system and support for the Afghanistan Resettlement Schemes where certain costs within the initial processing of asylum and Resettlement claims are classified as ODA.

2.4 Changes to contingent liabilities

The following contingent liabilities have been added since the 2024/25 Main Estimates:

- National Security: Maritime Counter Terrorism Pilot Scheme.

In May 2024 the Home Office proposed, and Parliament accepted the recognition of a new contingent liability to support the delivery of maritime counter terrorism response capabilities by our emergency service partners. In enabling delivery of these capabilities, this Government has undertaken analysis on the insurance implications. It concluded that HMG indemnity is the most practical solution to ensuring full insurance coverage is in place.

- Provision of Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures (TPIM) accommodation.

The Home Office have updated the previous TPIM accommodation procurement arrangement by amending the existing contract with HO accommodation provider, Mears, and approving the inclusion of an uncapped contingent liability within the new contract with Mears again as the most practical solution to ensure full insurance coverage is in place for the relevant accommodation.

The following contingent liabilities that were reported as part of the 2024/25 Main Estimates have now been removed:

- Indemnity arising from Riot Damage Costs. (Minute dated 21 May 2012).
- Police – City of London Economic Crime Basic Command Unit (ECBCU) (Minute dated 12 March 2004).
If the Home Office reduces or discontinues its share of the match funding of the expanded ECBCU then it will contribute up to 50% of the resulting costs, for example redundancy payment or property cost.
- Credit Industry Fraud Avoidance Service (CIFAS) – Fraud Protection Service (Minutes dated 23 November 2011 and 2 March 2016).
To indemnify bodies against erroneous data entered on the CIFAS database, resulting in claims lodged against those organisations.

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 our Outcome Delivery Plan.

Outcomes	1	2	3
Subheads			
Public Safety Group		X	
Homeland Security Group	X	X	X
Migration and Borders Group	X	X	
Border Security; Operations for Illegal Migration	X		
Customer Services; Asylum Support Resettlement & Accommodation; Border Force, Immigration Enforcement; Communications; Legal; Corporate and Delivery	X	X	X
Strategy; Science, Technology, Analysis, Research	X	X	X
Arm's Length Bodies	X	X	X

3.2 Measures of performance against each priority

Our priority outcomes are comprised of respective sets of sub-outcomes, whose success will be measured by specific sets of metrics. Measures of performance are periodically refined to reflect the latest departmental priorities and the list below sets out the sub-outcomes for each command and the corresponding metrics their success will be measured by.

Migration and Borders

[Immigration System Statistics - GOV.UK](#): Quarterly statistics on people coming to UK, extensions of stay, total in asylum system, irregular migration, citizenship, EUSS, asylum, detentions and returns.

[Immigration system statistics data tables - GOV.UK](#):

- Irregular arrivals, by method of entry and nationality, quarterly.
- Initial decision grant rate published quarterly; latest grant rate (after appeal) published annually.
- Quarterly accommodated population by accommodation type.
- Quarterly data on returns (by return type) and FNO returns. Also grouped length in detention data for people leaving detention (not split by FNO status)
- Total returns published quarterly.
- Returns from detention published quarterly.
- Asylum related returns published quarterly for year ending period

[Immigration and protection data - GOV.UK](#): (not split by backlog and flow in public figures)

- Asylum operations work in progress.
- Breakdown of asylum operations costs and productivity.

[Immigration enforcement data - GOV.UK](#): Data on Immigration Enforcement activities.

- Foreign National Offenders.
- Civil penalties.

[Passport, Citizenship and Civil Registration - GOV.UK](#): Data on Passport, Citizenship and Civil Registration related activities.

- Passport application volumes.

- British Citizenship – WIP and survey results.

[Visas, status and immigration data - GOV.UK](#): Data on visas, status and immigration activities.

- Number of sponsorship requests and renewals.
- Percentage of applications, for each route, processed within service standards.

[Customer service operations data - GOV.UK](#): Data on UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) customer service operations.

[ONS international migration - GOV.UK](#): People moving into and out of the UK.

[Monthly entry clearance visa applications - GOV.UK](#): Statistics on visa applications for people coming to the UK for work and study.

[Migration transparency data - GOV.UK](#):

- [Customer satisfaction](#): PCCR and Citizenship are found in PCCR_09 and PCCR_10.
- [UKVI CS Ops](#): UKVI applicant experience is found in CS_01.
- [TE GRO PCCR](#): GRO applicant experience is found in GRO_14.

[Drugs seizures - GOV.UK](#): Drug seizures made by the police (including the British Transport Police) and Border Force.

[Asset recovery statistics - GOV.UK](#):

- Cash seized, and forfeited by the Court, which comes from or intended for use in crime.
- Disruptions, arrests and convictions, and international arrests and convictions.

[Windrush Taskforce data - GOV.UK](#):

Data on Windrush Task Force.

[Windrush compensation scheme data - GOV.UK](#):

Data on claims and payments made under the Windrush Compensation Scheme.

[Annual Report and Accounts](#) :

- Overall spend.

Public Safety Group

[Crime in England and Wales \(ONS.GOV.UK\)](#):

- Domestic abuse.
- Sexual assault.
- Stalking Combined measure (domestic abuse, sexual assault (including rape), stalking) in development by ONS, to be published July 2026. For supporting headline metrics:
 - [Homicide Index](#)
 - [Prevalence of sexual harassment](#)

[Crime in England and Wales: Other related tables - Office for National Statistics \(ONS.GOV.UK\)](#):

- PRC knife crime (including breakdown by knife crime type).
- NHS hospital admissions.
- Anti-social behaviour.

[Crime in England and Wales: Annual supplementary tables - Office for National Statistics \(ONS.GOV.UK\)](#):

Data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) on perceptions of the police, criminal justice system, crime and anti-social behaviour, and prevalence of intimate personal violence.

[Crime Survey for England and Wales \(CSEW\) estimates of personal and household crime, anti-social behaviour, and public perceptions, by police force area, year ending March 2024 - Office for National Statistics](#)

[Drug misuse in England and Wales - Appendix table - Office for National Statistics \(ONS.GOV.UK\)](#): Drug misuse
[Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables - GOV.UK](#):

- Police recorded crime.
- Offences involving knives or sharp instruments.
- Offences involving firearms.
- Hate crime.
- Rape incidents and crimes.

[National Referral Mechanism statistics - GOV.UK](#):

Statistics on referrals to the National Referral Mechanism, for potential victims of modern slavery.
[Key Performance Indicators \(KPIs\) for government's most important contracts - GOV.UK](#)

Homeland Security Group

[Threat Levels | MI5 - The Security Service](#):

- UK Threat Level.
- Northern Ireland Threat Level.

[Nature of fraud and computer misuse in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ONS.GOV.UK\)](#):

- Number of computer misuse incidents experienced by individuals, businesses.
- Proportion of Computer Misuse Incidents reported to Action Fraud.

3.3 Commentary on steps being taken to address performance issues

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and other committees have identified several performance issues for the Home Office to address. These include issues around the Windrush generation, modern slavery and tackling irregular migration.

1. Windrush

On the 16 April 2018, the then Home Secretary established a Taskforce (now known as the Windrush Help Team) to provide immediate help and support to individuals in need of documentation to prove their immigration status. In May 2018, the work of the Taskforce was formalised by the launch of the Windrush Scheme. The Scheme provides for eligible people to apply for documentation confirming their immigration status free of charge. The Scheme also provides for those eligible for British citizenship to apply for this free of charge, without needing to take a Life in the UK test or obtain an English language qualification. To the end of Quarter 3 2024, over 17,700 people have been issued with documentation confirming their status. This includes over 9,000 people who have been granted British Citizenship, which includes Commonwealth citizens settled in the UK by 1973, and their children who were born here or who came before the age of 18 and have continuously resided here.

Following the establishment of the Windrush Scheme, the Home Office launched the Windrush Compensation Scheme in April 2019. The Compensation Scheme is designed to compensate members of the Windrush generation and their families for the losses and impacts they have suffered because they were unable to demonstrate their lawful immigration status in the United Kingdom. It was set up and designed with the independent oversight of Martin Forde QC in close consultation with those who were affected by the Windrush scandal. As of October 2024, the Scheme has paid over £99 million in compensation across 2,826 claims.

The Compensation Scheme is comprised of fourteen different categories covering every aspect of a person's life, and there is no cap on the total amount of compensation that an individual can receive. Since the launch of the Scheme, the Home Office has continued to listen and respond to feedback from affected communities and stakeholders about how the Scheme operates and its accessibility. A number of major changes to the Scheme were made in December 2020, meaning that people now receive more money more quickly. Most significantly, the minimum award was raised from £250 to £10,000. This is now paid as an early preliminary payment as soon as someone applying on their own behalf (or on behalf of someone who has sadly deceased) can show any impact on their life under the terms of the Scheme. They do not need to wait for their whole application to be assessed in order to receive this payment. The formal end date of the scheme has been removed to ensure no one is prevented from making a claim if they are eligible.

On 22 August 2022, the Home Office announced that further significant policy changes had been made to the Windrush Compensation Scheme following consultation with customers and stakeholders. These included changes to the Homelessness category (to allow awards to be made to people who were already homeless and then continued to be homeless due to an inability to demonstrate status, and removing the cap on the award amount) and adding a new category for living costs in relation to Close Family Member claims (to allow for costs incurred whilst supporting a family member who lost employment or benefits due to being unable to prove their status).

In October 2023, we published further changes to the Loss of Access to Employment category which means some people will be compensated for longer periods and receive more money.

In the Financial Year 2023-24, the Community Engagement Fund was successfully re-launched. This funded 16 community/grass roots organisations to spread awareness of the Windrush Scheme and Compensation Scheme within communities.

In February 2024, we introduced a change, where individuals were unable to work because they could not demonstrate their lawful status in the UK, their National Insurance record is corrected so their State Pension entitlement is not affected.

On 8 July 2024, we introduced a new single caseworker process responding directly to stakeholder and customer feedback. The new streamlined process allows for the allocation of a single named caseworker immediately after eligibility for the Scheme has been confirmed improving transparency and efficiency. That named caseworker will make a £10,000 Preliminary Payment where there has been an impact on life owing to an inability to demonstrate lawful status in the UK, and where a full decision cannot be reached within six weeks of eligibility for the Scheme being confirmed.

In October 2024, the Home Secretary announced an injection of £1.5m into a programme of grant funding for organisations to provide advocacy and support for Windrush Compensation Scheme claimants. This package of support is being offered alongside but separate to existing claims support, giving claimants increased flexibility and choice regarding the type of help they want and where they can access it.

2. Windrush Unit

As part of the new Government's fundamental Windrush re-set announced in October 2024, the Windrush Unit was re-established in the Home Office to drive the action needed to ensure history is not repeated. This unit sits independently to the department's compensation and status schemes and reports to the Home Office Ethics Champion, Director General Joanna Rowland.

The unit are reviewing the recommendations from the Windrush Lessons Learned Review, including those rejected by the previous Government, to assess whether meaningful outcomes have been delivered.

We will be appointing a Windrush Commissioner to act as a trusted voice for Windrush communities and support the department in ensuring that we learn the lessons of the Windrush Scandal fully across the Home Office.

3. Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking

This Government is committed to tackling modern slavery through a whole of government and society approach, one that places the victims and survivors of this serious crime back at the centre of the work. This holistic victim-centred approach will be achieved through a renewed commitment to joint working between Government, law enforcement and criminal justice system partners and civil society.

Long-term reform of the modern slavery system will focus on effective identification of victims, ensuring tailored and holistic support is available for victims, and driving up prosecutions and convictions. Currently, many victims face long delays in having their status as a victim of modern slavery confirmed through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). The Government has pledged to eradicate the backlog of decisions of modern slavery cases referred into the NRM by hiring 200 additional Home Office decision makers to process cases. This will improve the timeliness of decision making for victims and will enable victims to move forward with their lives, avoiding prolonged uncertainty.

The Home Office is working to strengthen statutory guidance on the measures which businesses should take to tackle modern slavery in their operations and global supply chains and publish annual modern slavery statements.

The Home Office funds the Modern Slavery Victim Care Contract (MSVCC), to provide specialist support to adult victims of modern slavery in England and Wales. A total of 9,818 adults in England and Wales received support through the MSVCC during the year ending June 2024, the largest number supported for any year since the contract began. Since 2017, the Home Office has piloted an Independent Child Trafficking Guardianship (ICTG) service, scaling up from three sites initially and currently covering two thirds of local authorities in England and Wales. Support provided by ICTGs is supplemental to the statutory support provided by local authorities and provides an additional source of advice and support irrespective of nationality, providing an advocate for child victims of Modern Slavery (CVoMS) to ensure their best interests are reflected in the decision-making of the public authorities involved in their care. In the year ending March 2024, there were 2,478 referrals of potential CVoMS to the ICTG service. This service is currently delivered through a grant agreement valued at £5m per year.

4. Measures to Tackle Irregular Migration

To tackle irregular migration, the Home Office is taking forward activity to deliver against this Government's priorities as set out in the Plan for Change, focusing on border security and transforming asylum and returns. The Home Office has ended the Migration and Economic Development Partnership with Rwanda and redeployed resources to the new priorities.

Priority 1: Set up and operate the Border Security Command – strengthen border security by launching the new Border Security Command and introducing the Border Security, Asylum and Immigration Bill to Parliament. Intended outcomes include increasing OCG disruptions, using new investigators, intelligence officers and cross-border police; and strengthening international engagement to increase upstream preventions and disruption of OIC business models. Through this work, we will aim to reduce the numbers flowing into the irregular migration system across the various modes.

Priority 2: Transform the asylum and returns system – restoring order to and reforming the asylum system, clearing the backlog and ensuring that the rules are properly respected and enforced by increasing returns. Intended outcomes include working towards the manifesto commitment to end the use of expensive hotels and bring down the cost of the asylum system.

Priority 3: Tackle abuse of the system – reduce abuse of the visa system and employment law breaches. Intended outcomes include using enforcement and sanctions to prevent and deter abuse, as well as reimposing visa regimes where necessary.

3.4 Major projects

The department is currently responsible for the implementation of 20 Major Projects that are included in the Government Major Projects Portfolio (GMPP). Details are as follows:

1. Anti Money Laundering and Asset Recovery (AMLAR)

The Anti Money Laundering and Asset Recovery (AMLAR) Programme will significantly increase the prevention, detection and disruption of money laundering and the recovery of criminal assets, by uplifting the law enforcement capacity and improving capability to respond to money laundering; reforming the technology underpinning the response; and reinforcing strategic and operational leadership and expertise.

Money laundering enables criminals to profit from some of the most serious and organised crime impacting the UK. Over £100bn is estimated to be laundered through the UK each year, fuelling further crime, and undermining legitimate economic growth. The threat is also continuously evolving, impacted by the emergence of new technologies, services, and products such as crypto assets.

Programme scheduled to close March of 2026.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead B: Homeland Security Group.

2. ASRA Accommodation Programme (Non-Detained)

The ASRA Accommodation Programme was initially set up as one of a range of responses within the Migration and Borders command in the Home Office to tackle a growing demand for asylum accommodation and to reduce reliance on hotels.

The Programme has been adjusted on an ongoing basis to reflect ministerial decisions, including in relation to individual sites and remains currently under review.

Programme scheduled to close March of 2027.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead G: Asylum Support, Resettlement Accommodation (ASRA).

3. Asylum Support Accommodation Programme (ASAP)

ASAP will deliver a suite of new and transformed asylum accommodation and support services contracts as part of a wider new model of provision which is both sustainable and scalable, supported by enhanced management capabilities to operate the system more effectively.

The contracts and services in scope of ASAP are a fundamental enabler for the business as well as for other programmes such as the Asylum Transformation Programme and the ASRA Accommodation Programme (Non-Detained). ASAP will need to deliver some key elements of the ASRA Ten-Year Accommodation Strategy and be responsive to how the strategy may develop over the coming months and years. As well as devising a more flexible and resilient system for the future, ASAP is looking to realise early benefits, if possible, by taking advantage of break clauses to implement changes ahead of 2029 when current contracts expire.

Programme scheduled to close August of 2029.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead G: Asylum Support, Resettlement & Accommodation (ASRA)

4. Asylum Transformation Programme (ATP)

The Asylum Transformation Programme is transforming people capabilities, process and technology underpinning asylum casework and asylum support and accommodation. The four strategic objectives of the programme are:

- A flexible, sustainable, and efficient system,
- A transparent and outcome focused customer journey,
- Strong partner and public trust,

- Improved colleague experience.

Programme scheduled to close March of 2026.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead G: Asylum Support, Resettlement Accommodation (ASRA)

5. Cerberus

Border Force is making a transformative change to its analytics and targeting capabilities to identify the movement of high-risk goods and people across the UK border. This will enable border security through improved operational outcomes, driving operational efficiencies, and achieving considerable cashable savings through the decommissioning of expensive legacy systems.

Cerberus is in operational use today, targeting a subset of border movements, delivering both operational benefit and cashable savings. The operational use of the system will be expanded to new transport modes and users throughout the remainder of the project's delivery, with additional functionality being developed and datasets added to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

Programme scheduled to close March of 2030.

The programme has secured funding until March of 2025. Further funding will be sought to continue developing Cerberus post '25 to the end of the appraisal period 2029/30.

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

6. Civil Registration Service Transformation (CReST)

The Civil Registration Service Transformation Business case is intended to significantly modernise civil registration services and to replace the core civil registration systems and infrastructure. The programme is aligned with the Home Office vision and is directly supporting the Government's wider digital identity agenda.

Providing a civil registration service for England and Wales is a statutory responsibility of the Home Office and key part of national infrastructure. The current systems and processes are significantly aged, suffer regular critical incidents and are unable to meet the current business and wider government needs. All improvements have been exhausted, and a strategic overhaul is now considered imperative.

Programme scheduled to close April of 2030.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead F: Customer Services (Visa & Passports).

7. 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 done with a new service called the 'Emergency Services Network' (ESN) which will operate over a 4G long term evolution commercial mobile network enhanced.

The contract to bring in a new Technical Delivery Partner was awarded to a supplier in April 2024, bringing their expertise and experience of systems integration and technology delivery to the programme. The new supplier will work as an integral part of the Programme to ensure the programme delivers the critical communications capability that users will rely on. This is an important new partnership for the programme, which will last for several years, through the delivery phase and into transition.

The planned programme end date (Airwave Shutdown) has moved out from December 2026 to December 2029 due to ongoing commercial issues which have required development of a revised strategic direction and associated commercial activity to award 2 new contracts for mobile and user services. An updated Programme Business Case based on the new strategic direction was approved by the Home Office and MPRG in Q2 2024/25.

Programme scheduled to close December of 2029.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead A: Public Safety Group.

8. Fraud & Cyber Crime Reporting Analysis Service (FCCRAS)

The programme will implement a victim centric transformational change improving the victim reporting experience of fraud and cyber-crime by collecting the right data first time and exploiting technology to process it quickly and efficiently. Elements of the new website and the system went live in 2024. Together with improved information and better navigation, this will allow for a significantly enhanced self-service experience, providing information and education to prevent vulnerable people from becoming repeat victims. There has been a £7.8m uplift in costs, driven by inflation and increased run costs.

Programme is scheduled to close November of 2025.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead B: Homeland Security Group.

9. Fraud Reform Programme

The Fraud Reform Programme will deliver the Fraud Strategy (published May 2023). The vision in the strategy was to cut fraud by 10% from 2019 levels by delivering reform across 3 pillars:

- Pursue fraudsters, disrupting their activities and bringing them to justice more often and quicker.
- Block frauds at source by dramatically reducing the number of fraud and scam communications that get through to the public.
- Empower people to recognise, avoid and report frauds and equip them to deal easily and appropriately with frauds that do get through.

Under the new Government, the Home Office has announced its intention to introduce a new, expanded Fraud Strategy building on the existing work, and further announcements on this new strategy will be announced in the course of 2025.

Current programme scheduled to close March of 2025.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead B: Homeland Security Group.

10. Future Borders and Immigration System (FBIS) Programme

The United Kingdom (UK) exited the European Union (EU) on 31 January 2020. From 1 January 2021 free movement ended and was replaced by a new points-based immigration system. The Future Border and Immigration System will enable the UK to take back control of our border; it will simplify, enable and digitise our systems to put customers at the heart of a firmer, fairer and easier to navigate border and immigration system.

EU Settlement Schemes (EUSS) Reforms – Withdrawal of Admin Reviews was successfully delivered. This milestone removes administrative review for all applicants who are either yet to make an EUSS application or receive a decision on their application. This will create efficiencies and allow staff to be deployed in processing other applications. It also removes the legal risk in relation to delays.

The FBIS delivery plan is ambitious with limited contingency, any expansion in scope due to world events which require an urgent response (for example the Ukraine conflict) or new priorities from Home Office Ministers, OGDs or No10 is likely to impact and prolong FBIS delivery timeframe.

Programme scheduled to close March of 2027.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead C: Migration and Borders Group.

11. Future Supplier Services (FSS)

The programme will re-procure UKVI's UK and overseas front-end customer services to primarily provide biometric information to support their visa application and, in certain circumstances attend interviews. It will also provide capacity for front-end customer services for HMPO overseas passport applications. These services are currently outsourced under the Front-End Services UK (FES UK) and Next Generation of Outsourced Visas (NGOV) contracts.

Programme has moved at pace culminating in the successful delivery of VFS supplier services on 24 September 2024. In overseas locations the Programme continues to carry a number of high-level risks associated with potential exit cost and suppliers fulfilling contractual obligations.

Programme is scheduled to close May of 2025.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead F: Customer Services (Visa & Passports).

12. Home Office Biometrics (HOB) Programme

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

A new supplier leading delivery for Strategic Matcher work is in place and work is progressing although there are challenges around supplier capacity and technical issues which are being addressed. Senior level policing engagement continues. Biometric Self Enrolment Feasibility Trials took place during September, to test the latest smartphone technology that could change the way biometric data is collected and used in the future.

Programme end date has moved from March 2026 to December 2026 to accommodate the now later delivery of Matcher Stage 2, allow for further IDENT1 modernisation work, and ensure the Programme can complete all closure activity.

Programme scheduled to close December of 2026.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead A: Public Safety Group.

13. Immigration Platform Technologies (IPT) Programme

IPT is delivering the technology and information systems to support the immigration service through delivery of three integrated modern technology services that are cheaper to operate than those they replace. IPT will achieve operational efficiencies, optimise use of data, and provide a more modern and streamlined customer journey.

The Programme has made steady progress this year and is delivering the remaining functionality required to be able to decommission the legacy system (CID), thereby removing the associated security risk with its continued use, and transition to the BAU function.

IPT Programme Board agreed in January to trigger the 90 days' notice period. All Operational areas have now given their approval, and the Programme has formally notified and triggered the contractual 90 days' notice period. CID will be decommissioned on the 30 April 2025.

Programme is scheduled to close April 2025.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead F: Customer Services (Visa & Passports).

14. Immigration Removal Centre (IRC) Expansion Programme (IRCEP)

The IRCEP exists to expand the Immigration Removal Estate by delivering an initial increase of 1000 bed spaces, for male occupancy, across two sites, with initial spaces becoming available for use from September 2025 for Campsfield, and late 2026 for Haslar.

Campsfield - Built upon the site of the decommissioned (2018) Campsfield IRC; a new IRC is to be created; making use of existing buildings (refurbished) and creation of new buildings - typically accommodation blocks. Campsfield will be a 400-capacity facility.

Haslar - Built upon the site of the decommissioned (2015) Haslar IRC; a new IRC is to be created; making use of existing buildings (refurbished) and creation of new buildings - typically accommodation blocks. Haslar is to be a 600-capacity facility.

The increased capacity across the detained estate will enable bed space use where need arises and to use or to meet existing business requirements such as housing immigration offenders and time served Foreign National Offenders. Provision of 1,000 additional detained bed spaces, to support increasing demand for detention estate arising from government priorities and pressures for bed space within the prison estate.

Programme is scheduled to close December of 2027.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead C: Migration and Borders Group.

15. Law Enforcement Data Services (LEDS) Programme

The Programme is delivering an enhanced Law Enforcement Data Service (LEDS) that will be at the heart of protecting the public for years to come and will enable the retirement of the current Police National Computer (PNC) that has been in operation since 1974. Delivery confidence has significantly improved since the programme reset, with the move to a product centric approach using agile development, and the strengthening of the LEDS leadership team. The programme has continued to successfully deploy products since March 2022 and has recently confirmed that 2-way replication, which synchronises data between PNC and the new LEDS, can be delivered. As an Agile programme, some core parts of the programme remain in Discovery and so there are still elements of the programme yet to be fully understood. These continue to present a risk to the plan and budget, and are therefore being closely monitored.

Programme is scheduled to close March of 2026 and enable PNC to be de-commissioned.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead A: Public Safety Group.

16. Manston Transformation Programme

The overarching objective is to transform the Manston site into a fit-for-purpose, adequately-sized and appropriately-capable Manston Reception Centre (MRC) for the initial triage and processing of people who arrive in the UK illegally. While the Government's objective is to reduce the number of people arriving by small boat and requiring the services provided at Manston, this cannot be achieved immediately, and in the interim, the Manston site remains the only location available in the UK for processing the current volumes of people arriving illegally into the UK, due to its location, accessibility, and privacy of the site.

Once final decisions on scope have been received, the Business Case for the programme will be refreshed to seek future funding.

Programme end date undefined as scoping work still underway.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead C: Migration and Borders Group.

17. National Strategic Automatic Number Plate Recognition Platform (NSAP)

The National Strategic Automatic Number Plate Recognition Service brings together a constant stream of live data (c. 90 million reads a day, a mix of Vehicle Registration Numbers and associated images) from all police forces and a few Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs). This data is fed into a central database and allows for various interrogations to be made against the data producing the results in the form of real time alerts, near real time searches and historic searching for vehicles of interest. This enables policing/LEAs to have the right information on time for intelligence on vehicle activity across the country and to effectively use it to protect the public, prevent crime and use the evidence for convictions in court.

If the Programme is not carried out it will most likely result in requiring further contract extensions, beyond 2027, with incumbent suppliers beyond the extension being negotiated from October 2025 to October 2027.

Programme is scheduled to close March of 2028.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead A: Public Safety Group.

18. Passport Office Transformation Programme

His Majesty's Passport Office (HMPO) Transformation Programme aims to modernise the passport business by digitising the end-to-end process and by automating much of the application assessment work. This will provide His Majesty's Passport Office cashable savings and improve the customer experience.

HMPO transformation is a long running programme. Originally started in 2016 it was due to close in 2020. The programme has seen scope evolve in response to changes in business operations. Progress has been made over the last 12 months in developing Digital Application Processing (DAP) functionality and supporting a gradual transition to digital. However, functionality for the most complex application types is required before 100% of applications can be processed by DAP and legacy services can be decommissioned.

Programme scheduled to close May of 2025.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead F: Customer Services (Visa & Passports).

19. Police National Database (PND)

PND provides an aggregation of Crime, Intelligence, Custody, Child Protection, and Domestic Violence data held on local police systems. This information is held as a single national POLE store (People, Objects, Locations, Events) with PND using algorithms to match people, vehicles and phone numbers and present a consolidated view of them. PND also holds information on Organised Crime Groups (OCGs), modern slavery, and county lines as well as providing national capability for searching police custody images. PND services are essential for operational policing in the areas of safeguarding children and vulnerable people, countering terrorism, crime prevention, and tackling serious and organised crime. The service is deemed Critical National Infrastructure (CNI) and without PND the risk to public safety would increase as Police Forces would lose sight of intelligence held by other forces.

PND Programme is made up of two parts: PND 1.5 Transformation which will address technology obsolescence within and migrate the current service to the 'cloud': and PND Re-procurement which will seek a new PND supplier that will continue to deliver business and service continuity, business change pipeline, application support, change and service management when the current PND contract ends in March 2026.

The Programme was due to close March of 2026. However, it is likely to encounter a delay for around 6-9 months.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead A: Public Safety Group.

20. Radiological and Nuclear Change Programme (RNCP)

Radiological and Nuclear Change Programme is exempt from publishing information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 Section 22.

The portfolio is funded until March of 2025.

Funding for implementation of the portfolio is provided under subhead B: Homeland Security Group and subhead G: Border Force.

Note: The Infrastructure and Projects Authority reports on the delivery of GMPP projects annually. Its latest report can be found [here](#).

4. Other information

4.1 Additional specific information required by the select committee

No further information required.

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.



Sir Matthew Rycroft KCMG CBE

Accounting Officer

Permanent Secretary

Home Office

Date: 12 February 2025