

Main Estimates Memorandum (2021/22) for the Home Office

1 Overview

1.1 Objectives

The Home Office is committed to delivering the “People’s Priorities” and will use the coming year to drive down crime, improve border security, protect our citizens and boost our economy. At the heart of our strategy is investment in science, technology and data to build law enforcement, security, and border and immigration systems which are equipped to respond to changing threats.

The Department’s Outcome Delivery Plan (ODP) sets out its commitment to lead the delivery of four priority outcomes that were agreed at last year’s Spending Review:

1. Reduce crime.
2. Reduce the risk from terrorism to the UK and UK interests overseas.
3. Enable the legitimate movement of people and goods to support economic prosperity.
4. Tackle illegal migration, remove those with no right to be here, and protect the vulnerable.

In addition, the Home Office will support other Departments in delivering the following four priority outcomes:

5. Seize the opportunities of EU Exit, through creating the world’s most effective border to increase UK prosperity and enhance security.
6. Deliver swift access to justice.
7. End rough sleeping through more effective prevention and crisis intervention services and reduce homelessness by enabling local authorities to fully meet their statutory duties.
8. Support the most disadvantaged and vulnerable through high quality local services so that no one is left behind.

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Home Office spending is designed to support its outcomes. Detail of spending programmes relating to outcomes is given at 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.

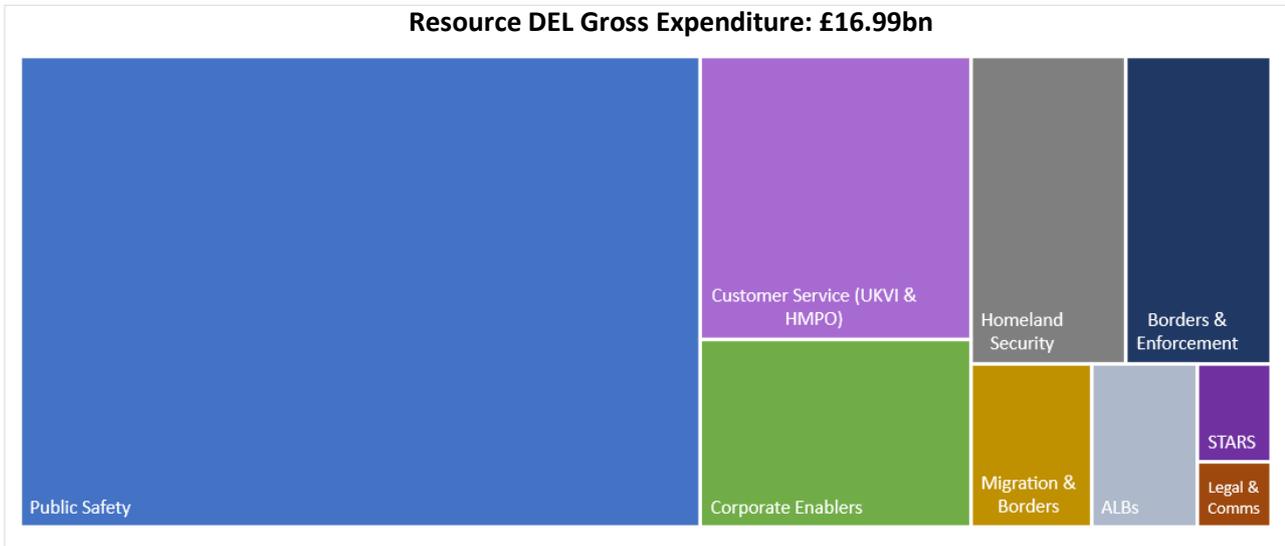
The spending totals which Parliament votes are:

- **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 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 the financial year 2021/22 after taking account of the latest Main Estimates, and the proportions of funds spent on its main activities. These are shown as Resource DEL and Capital DEL.



Gross expenditure excludes income



Net expenditure includes income

Note – all resource figures include depreciation of £417m.

Key to Business Areas

STARS - Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy

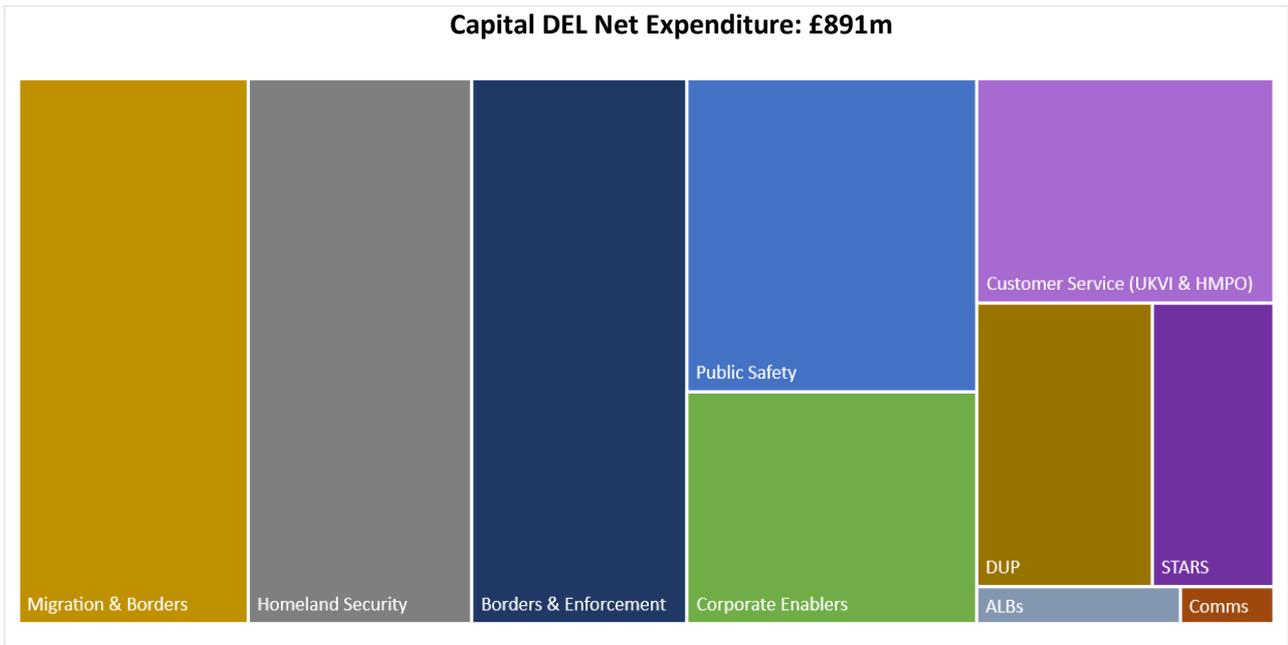
UKVI – UK Visas and Immigration

HMPO – HM Passport Office

Comms - Communications

ALBs – Arm’s Length Bodies

Capital DEL Net Expenditure: £891m



Key to Business Areas

STARS - Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy

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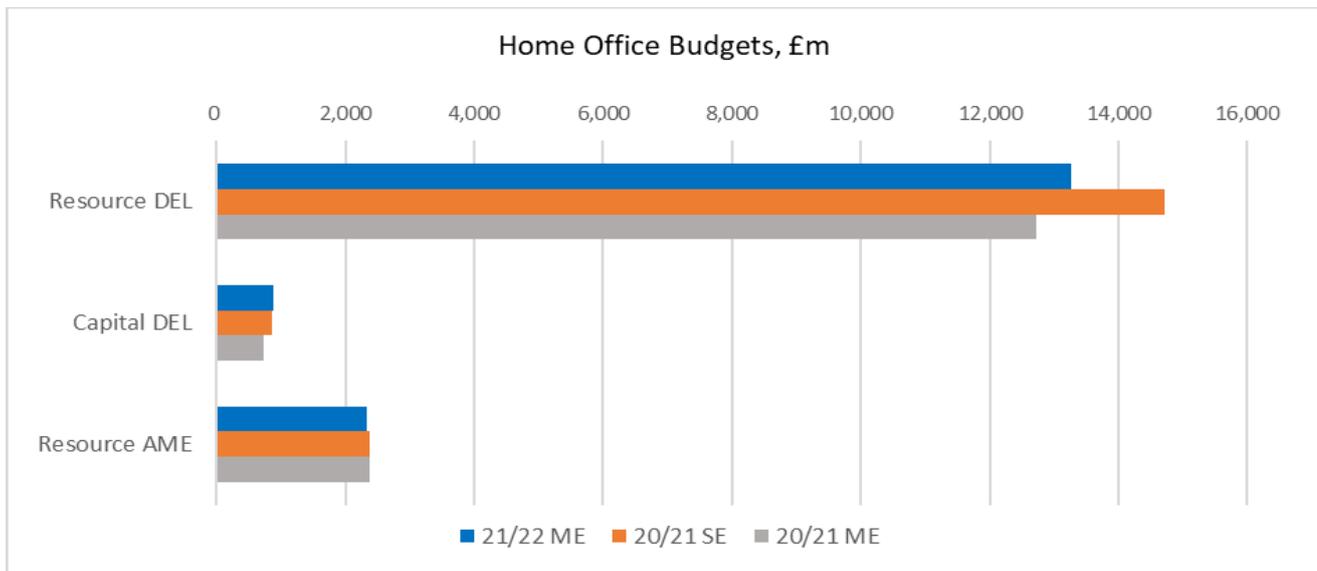
Comms - Communications

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 Main Estimates compare with last year.

Spending total Amounts sought this year (Main Estimates 2021/22)		Compared to final budget last year (2020/21 Supplementary Estimates)		Compared to original budget last year (2020/21 Main Estimates)	
	£m	£m	%	£m	%
Resource DEL	13,257.6	-1,462.6	-9.9	+544.3	+4.8%
Capital DEL	890.5	+20.7	+2.4	+149.1	+20.8%
Resource AME	2,323.4	-61.5	-2.6	-56.6	-2.1%



1.5 Key drivers of spending changes since last year

The headline of key drivers leading to changes to overall spending levels during the Spending Review 2020 period are set out below.

Resource DEL

Resource DEL has reduced by £1.46bn (10%) since the Supplementary Estimates. This is primarily due to the increase in COVID-19 funding received in 2020/21 from HM Treasury and Other Government Departments (£1.8bn) and a Resource to Capital switch of £114m. Funding for COVID-19 related pressures for 2021/22 will be finalised in-year to be transferred at Supplementary Estimates.

Major areas of funding provided in the Spending Review 2020 (SR20) settlement included:

- £400m for the continued recruitment of 20,000 additional police officers by 2023. This is on top of the £750 million provided in the Spending Round 2019 (SR19). The 2021/22 funding will cover all associated costs to recruit up to 6,000 additional police officers by the end of 2021/22, a total of 12,000 compared to 2019/20.
- £253m for the Emergency Service Mobile Communication Programme (ESMCP), a reduction of £28m compared to SR19.

- £191m of Official Development Assistance (ODA). Funding for asylum support and refugee resettlement (£154m), ending violence against children and modern slavery (£14m), support for National Referrals Mechanism and Victim Care Contract (£13m) and support for overseas operations (£10m). This is similar to funding received in the SR19. Total ODA funding is £470m.
- £70m for Counter Terrorism (rollover from SR19).
- £67m for asylum support costs and for asylum system transformation.
- £64m for the delivery of the Future Border and Immigration System (FBIS) programme, an uplift of £24m compared to SR19.
- £30m to tackle Child Sexual Exploitation.
- £30m ring-fenced budget provided for ending serious violence associated with COVID-19.
- £30m additional support for the border readiness/transition work following the UK's exit from the EU. This is in addition to the rolled forward budget of £333m for EU transition.
- £22m ring-fenced budget for Domestic Nuclear Security.

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

- £479m for Immigration Health Surcharge to the Department of Health and Social Care and Devolved Administrations.
- £115m for Fire pensions grant to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
- £50m for Policing to the Welsh Government (£30m) and HM Treasury (£20m).
- £43m was provided to the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office for platform costs.
- £31m from the Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport for the 2022 Commonwealth Games security fund for West Midlands Police.

Additional Resource DEL funding was received after the SR20 settlement was concluded. This is explained in section 1.9.

Capital DEL

Since the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates, there has been a slight increase of (2%). At the Supplementary Estimates budgets were realigned through £114m of Resource to Capital switches to meet the full-year Capital requirements.

As part of the settlement the Department has received funding for a number of activities supporting the delivery of the ambitious programmes identified during the development of the integrated review. These include:

- £153m for the delivery of the Future Border and Immigration System (FBIS) programme.
- £60m ring fence budget for enhancing nuclear detection capability.
- £59m for sustaining Counter Terrorism policing at current levels.
- £33m to enhance programmes to tackle economic crime.
- £32m for establishing the Counter Terrorism Operations Centre (CTOC).
- £24m for Communications Data and Lawful Intercept capabilities.
- £13m ring fence budget for the Digital Identity programme in HM Passport Office for the General Register Office digitisation programme in order to improve the sharing of data across government.

Resource AME

The Main Estimates represents a 3% reduction compared to the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates mainly due to a reduction in Fire pensions and Police loan charges. The 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates contained one-off budget provisions for a Transfer of Undertakings (TUPE) redundancy cost of £8m and write-off costs of

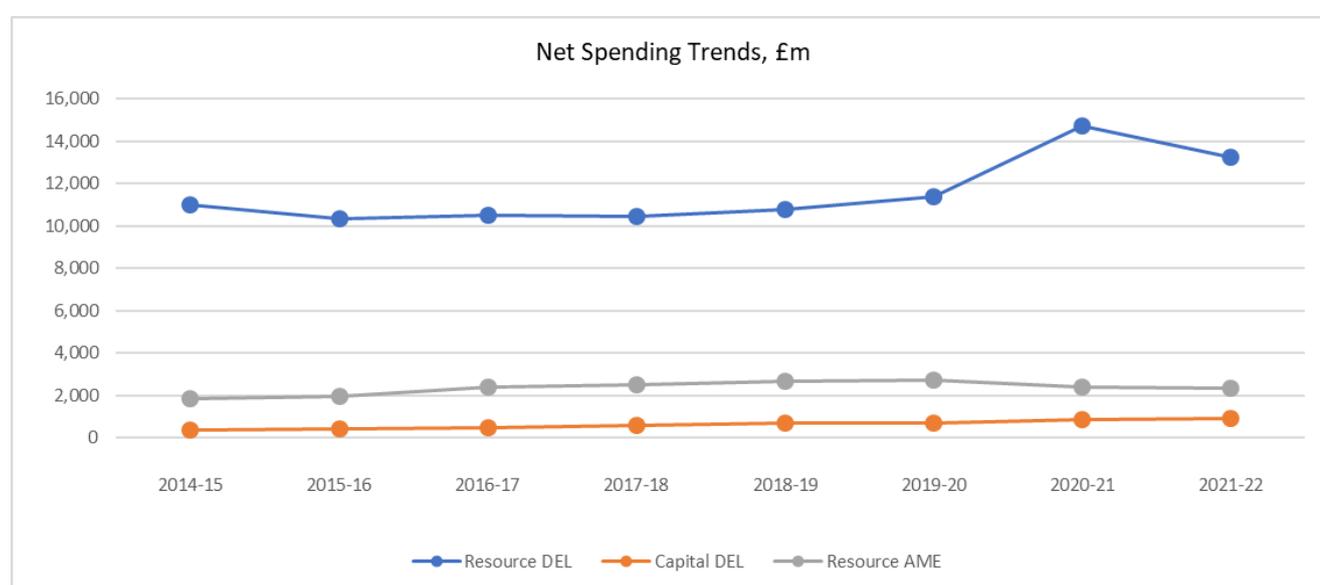
£15m for the Schengen Information (SIS ii) system which became non-operational as a result of a negotiated outcome from the EU Transition.

1.6 New policies and programmes; Ambit changes

There are no new policies and programmes. Furthermore, there is no change to the Ambit.

1.7 Spending trends

The chart below shows overall net spending trends over a period of seven financial years, up to and including the 2021/22 Main Estimates.



Note 1 – All resource figures include depreciation.

Note 2 – 2014/15 to 2019/20 are actual outturns as per the Annual Accounts, 2020/21 is the Supplementary Estimates and 2021/22 is the latest budget per the Main Estimates.

- The decrease in Resource DEL from the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates to the 2021/22 Main Estimates relates mainly to:
 - COVID-19 funding which will be confirmed in-year to be transferred at the Supplementary Estimates.
 - Resource DEL to Capital DEL switch to be confirmed prior to the conclusion of the Supplementary Estimates.
 - Offset with additional funding received explained in section 1.5.
- The increase in Resource DEL in the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates related mainly to:
 - Compensation for the loss of income for the Department, as demand for all travel documents and services, including visas and passports reduced significantly compared to previous years as a consequence of the impact of the pandemic on global travel.
 - Asylum costs which increased significantly in year due to increased numbers of asylum seekers needing support, increased numbers of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASCs) and care leavers (which are our most expensive cohort) and additional asylum accommodation costs including hotel provision.

- Increased pressures to Police Forces from the purchase of PPE, the income loss recovery scheme, plus other smaller lines of spend such as IT, estates, workforce, overtime, fleet and virtual remand hearings as a result of COVID-19.
- Preparations for exiting the EU and investing in border or law enforcement systems post-transition period.
- Other increases in Resource DEL since 2014/15 relate to:
 - Growing demand for 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 Transition preparations until 2020/21.
 - Investment in the Home Office’s systems and infrastructure to meet the requirements of new border controls and funding for the FBIS programme.
- 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.
 - A change in accounting treatment in 2019/20 resulted in a decrease in the Resource AME annual Pensions top-up. 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.
 - 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates contained one-off budget provisions for a Transfer of Undertakings (TUPE) redundancy cost of £8m and write-off costs of £15m for the Schengen Information (SIS ii) system which became non-operational as a result of a negotiated outcome from the EU Transition.

1.8 Administration costs

Administration costs have decreased by 4% at the 2021/22 Main Estimates compared to last year’s 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates, driven mainly by a reduction in the depreciation (non-cash) requirement.

Spending total Amounts sought this year (Main Estimates 2021/22)		Compared to final budget last year (2020/21 Supplementary Estimates)		Compared to original budget last year (2020/21 Main Estimates)	
	£m	£m	%	£m	%
Administration costs	342.7	-14.7	-4.1	+19.0	+5.9

1.9 Funding: Spending Review and Budgets

The Spending Review 2020 was completed rapidly and sought to address a range of priority areas. Changes since the conclusion of the SR20 are outlined in **Table B**.

Additional reserve funding received and surrendered by the Department since the SR20 settlement includes:

New Plan for Immigration

This is a significant overhaul to the asylum system with a new, comprehensive, fair but firm, long-term plan. £110m of funding (£95m Resource DEL and £15m Capital DEL) has been provided.

Drugs Strategy

£20m Resource DEL to continue tackling drugs misuse, supply and county lines activity.

Shared Outcome Funding

£19m of shared outcomes fund to support key programmes within Missions and Capabilities, mainly to reduce drug-related offending, drug deaths and prevalence of drug use.

Tackle Domestic Abuse

£15m Resource DEL will be used to tackle Domestic Abuse perpetrators as announced by the Chancellor at Budget 2021, as part of the package to tackle serious violent crime, further supporting the Government's commitment to breaking the cycle of abuse and preventing these destructive crimes from happening.

1.10 Other funding announcements

There have been no other funding announcements.

2 Spending detail

As part of the One Home Office Transformation, the Department has renamed and restructured previous subheads, this is explained in section 2.2.

2.1 Explanations of changes in spending

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

A. Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy (STARS) – 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.

Missions incorporates:

B. Homeland Security - responsible for the government's strategy, policy and legislative response to the threats of terrorism.

C. Public Safety - provides leadership to the public safety system, protecting the public from mainstream and domestic harms.

D. Migration and Borders – provides strategic leadership of the migration, borders and citizenship system; setting the policy and legislative framework with end-to-end design and functionality.

The work of the Missions will be underpinned by our **Capabilities**:

E. Customer Service (UKVI and HMPO) – incorporates UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) and HM Passport (HMPO). This aims to control migration, to deliver world-class customer service and safeguard the vulnerable and host communities. This delivers accurate and secure records relating to the provision of passport services and civil registration in England and Wales and provides asylum support.

F. Borders and Enforcement – is responsible for securing the UK border and for controlling migration at ports and airports across the UK and overseas. It also prevents 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.

G. Corporate Enablers – supports the business and includes HR, Finance, Commercial, Portfolio, Strategy and Estates.

H. Digital, Data and Technology – Part of Corporate Enablers, provides support to all business areas including the technological support and development for front line operations.

I. 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.

J. Communications - leads on the Department's communication strategy and provides a shared communication service that has been created to maximise resources.

K. Arm's Length Bodies

L. Departmental Unallocated Provision

Resource DEL

Total voted Resource DEL for financial year 2021/22 is £13.26bn which is a £1.46bn (10%) decrease from the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates.

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

Subhead	Description	Resource DEL				See note number
		This year (2021/22 Main Estimates budget sought)	Final budget last year (2020/21 Supplementary Estimates budget approved)	Change from last year		
		£m	£m	£m	%	
A	Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy	97.6	102.6	-5.0	-4.9	1
B, C, D	Missions	11,582.7	11,407.3	175.4	1.5	2
E, F	Capabilities: Customer Service (UKVI and HMPO), Borders and Enforcement	254.9	1,789.8	-1,534.9	-85.8	3
G, H, I, J	Capabilities: Corporate Enablers	1,187.7	1,289.7	-102.0	-7.9	4
K	Arm's Length Bodies	134.7	130.8	3.9	3.0	5
L	Departmental Unallocated Provision	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
	Total voted and non-voted	13,257.6	14,720.2	-1,462.6	-9.9	

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. Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy (STARS)

A Resource to Capital switch which is not baselined accounts for the reduction in budget.

2. Missions

The following additional funding is included in the Main Estimates:

- New Plan for Immigration (£95m).
- Combatting youth violence and economic crime (£61m), including ringfenced budget for COVID-19 (£30m).
- 2022 Commonwealth Games security measures from Digital, Culture, Media and Sport (£31m).
- Investment to tackle drugs misuse, supply and county lines activity (drugs strategy £20m).
- Combatting domestic abuse (£15m).
- Ending modern slavery from Ministry of Justice (£4m).

The Main Estimates includes a transfer to MHLGC for Fire pensions (£115m) and Ministry of Justice to support pre-charge bail, the joint extremism unit and controlling coercive behaviour (£14m).

This is partially offset by COVID-19 funding, transfers from Other Governments Departments and the Resource DEL and Capital DEL currency switches included in the Supplementary Estimates.

3. Capabilities: Customer Service (UKVI and HMPO), Borders and Enforcement

The following additional funding is included in the Main Estimates:

- Asylum support (£66m).
- Continued work to support the work on border readiness and transition (£30m).

- Smaller value transfers to and from the Department and Other Government Departments were also included.

This is partially offset by COVID-19 funding, transfers from Other Governments Departments and the Resource DEL and Capital DEL currency switches included in the Supplementary Estimates.

4. [Capabilities: Corporate Enablers, Legal and Communications](#)

Enablers shows a reduction of 8% in Resource DEL which is mainly attributed to the currency switches made in the Supplementary Estimates. The Depreciation (non-cash) requirement has also reduced.

5. [Arm's Length Bodies \(ALBs\)](#)

The 3% increase since the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates is attributable to a change in depreciation and income profiles across all ALBs.

As part of the One Home Office programme, management of the ALBs moved from Missions to STARS.

6. [Departmental Unallocated Provision \(DUP\)](#)

N/A

Capital DEL

Total voted Capital DEL for financial year 2021/22 is £891m which is a £21m (2%) increase from the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates.

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

Subhead	Description	Capital DEL				See note number
		This year (2021/22 Main Estimates budget sought)	Compared to final budget last year (2020/21 Supplementary Estimates budget approved)	Change from last year		
		£m	£m	£m	%	
A	Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy	43.4	38.0	5.4	14.2	7
B, C, D	Missions	442.6	514.2	-71.6	-13.9	8
E, F	Capabilities: Customer Service (UKVI and HMPO), Borders and Enforcement	254.0	237.1	16.9	7.1	9
G, H, I, J	Capabilities: Corporate Enablers	85.1	64.7	20.4	31.5	10
K	Arm's Length Bodies	15.2	15.8	-0.6	-3.8	11
L	Departmental Unallocated Provision	50.2	0.0	50.2	0.0	12
	Total voted and non-voted	890.5	869.8	20.7	2.4	

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. Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy (STARS)

A Resource to Capital switch which is not baselined accounts for the reduction in budget.

8. Missions

The Missions Capital DEL budget has decreased due to currency swaps into CDEL which were processed at the Supplementary Estimates. It is usual practice for Capital requirements to be refined and reported in-year, which explains the reduction in the 2021/22 budget.

This is offset with additional for funding for Domestic Nuclear Security (£27m), Counter Terrorism Operating Centre (£32m) and for the New Plan for Immigration (£15m). An uplift of £153m for the delivery of the Future Border and Immigration System (FBIS) programme was provided in the SR20 settlement.

9. Capabilities: Customer Service (UKVI and HMPO) and Borders and Enforcement

There was Capital funding at the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates for EU Exit (£20m) and a resource to Capital switch (£10m) and internal transfers (£9m), which were not included in the 2021/22 Main Estimates baseline.

This is offset with additional ring-fenced Capital funding which has been agreed for 2021/22. This includes Domestic Nuclear Security (£33m) within Borders and Enforcement and digital identity programme for the General Register Office digitisation (£13m).

10. Corporate Enablers

Corporate Enablers Capital DEL budget has decreased due to currency swaps into CDEL which were processed at the Supplementary Estimates. The budget also includes a small uplift for technology portfolios.

11. Arm's Length Bodies

No significant movement.

12. Departmental Unallocated Provision (DUP)

Includes a budget of £35m which will need to be switched in the Supplementary Estimates and £15m being held to reallocate in year.

Resource AME

Total voted Resource AME for financial year 2021/22 is £2.32bn which is a £62m (3%) decrease from the 2020/21 Supplementary Estimates.

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

Subhead	Description	Resource AME				See note number
		This year (2021/22 Main Estimates budget sought)	Compared to final budget last year (2020/21 Supplementary Estimates budget approved)	Change from last year		
		£m	£m	£m	%	
M	TUPE Redundancy Provision	0.0	8.0	-8.0	0.0	13
M	Impairment	0.0	14.8	-14.8	0.0	13
N	Police and Fire Superannuation	2,323.4	2,380.0	-56.6	-2.4	14
O	SIA Refund Provision	0.0	-17.9	17.9	0.0	13
	Total voted and non-voted	2,323.4	2,384.9	-61.5	-2.6	

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

13. AME Provision

AME charges are primarily related to the creation of or increases to provisions for future liabilities. In the 2021/22 Supplementary Estimates Home Office included net increases in provisions.

14. AME Cash

The reduction in Police and Fire Superannuation is caused by a decrease in Fire pensions and Police loan charges.

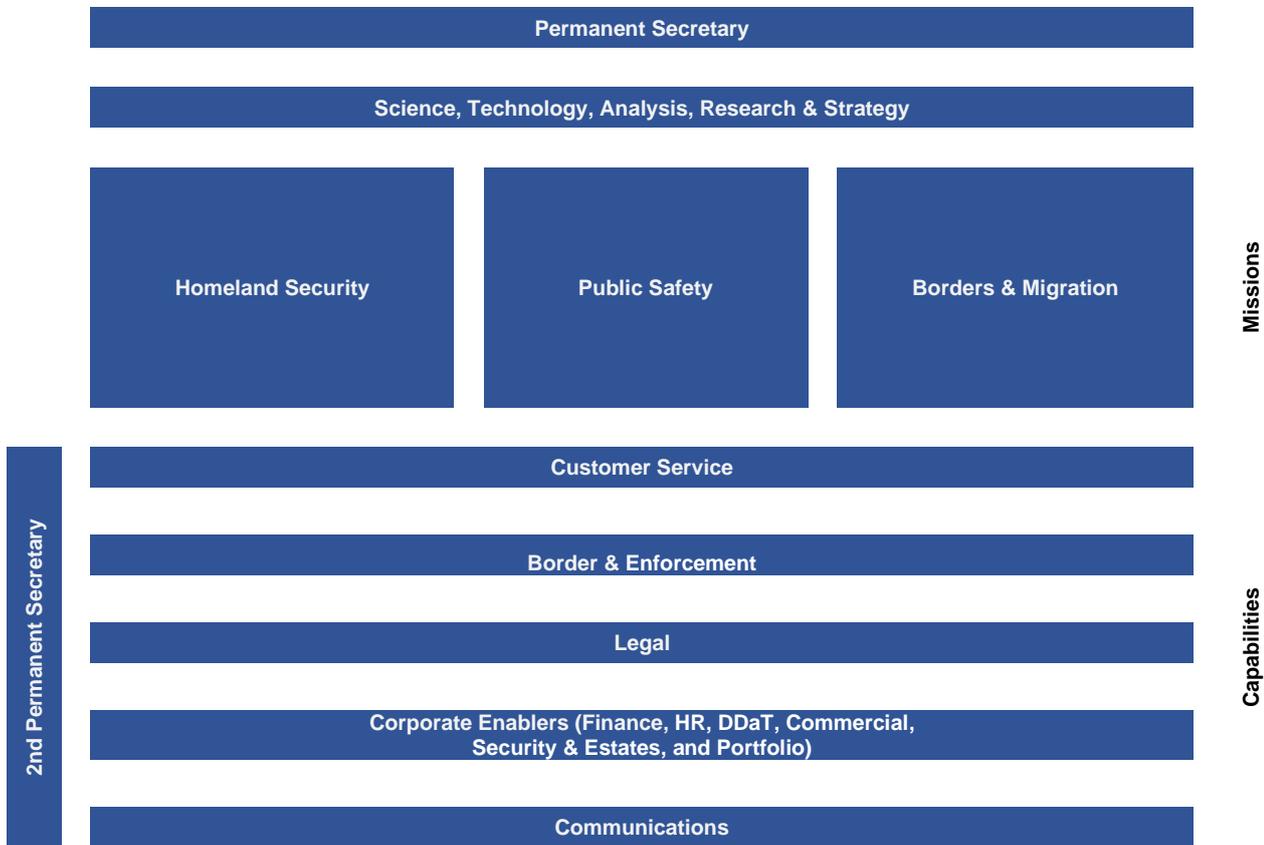
2.2 Restructuring

To make the UK safe, fair and prosperous in the future environment the Home Office has embarked on a transformation programme. That transformation programme has multiple strands and includes a significant change to the Home Office organisational blueprint.

The internal restructuring aims to align leadership with outcomes/missions and cross-cutting capabilities:

- Mission (outcomes) Leads: will have overall responsibility for delivering the outcomes, including customer interfaces, end-to-end join up, commissioning and contract management and relevant policy ownership.
- Capabilities Leads: will deliver high quality services to the Mission Leads, driving inter-operability and flexible resource deployment, maximizing effectiveness and efficiencies.

At an organisational level, the new structure can be represented pictorially as:



Changes in Subhead

The 2020-21 Main and Supplementary Estimates were presented as here:

Subheads	Previous Structure	Previous Grouping
A	Crime, Policing and Fire Group	Crime, Policing and Fire Group
B	Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism	Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism
C	Serious and Organised Crime Group	Serious and Organised Crime Group
D	UK Visas and Immigration	Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)
E	Immigration Enforcement	Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)
F	Border Force	Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)
G	HM Passport Office	Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)
H	Borders, Immigration and Citizenship System Policy and International	Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)
I	Enablers	Enablers
J	Digital, Data and Technology	Enablers
K	Arm's Length Bodies (Net)	Arm's Length Bodies (Net)

The table below shows the 2021/22 Main Estimates budget as it would have looked had it been presented under the previous structure of the Department.

Subhead	Description	Resource DEL £m	Capital DEL £m
A, B, C	Public Safety and National Security (PSNS)	10,919.0	242.8
D, E, F, G, H	Border Immigration and Citizenship Systems (BICS)	471.7	411.9
I, J	Enablers	1,732.2	170.4
K	Arm's Length Bodies	134.7	15.2
L	Departmental Unallocated Provision	0.0	50.2
	Total voted and non-voted	13,257.6	890.5

Following the internal restructure, the 2021-22 Main Estimates is presented under different subheads. This table sets out the mapping from the previous to the current structure and explains where significant activities have moved:

Subheads	New Structure	New Grouping
A	Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy	STARS (Includes part of previous subhead I, Inquiries Teams from previous subhead C and strategy functions being centralised)
B	Homeland Security	Missions (includes 100% subhead B and programmes falling within economic crime from subhead C and Major Law Enforcement)
C	Public Safety	Missions (includes previous subhead A excluding Inquiries Teams and other activities from subhead C)
D	Migration and Borders	Missions (includes previous subhead H)
E	Customer Service (UKVI and HMPO)	Capabilities (includes 100% of previous subheads D and G)
F	Borders and Enforcement	Capabilities (includes 100% of previous subheads E and F)
G	Corporate Enablers	Capabilities (all other corporate functions previously included under subhead I)
H	Digital, Data and Technology	Capabilities (includes previous subhead J excluding Major Law Enforcement)
I	Legal	Capabilities (previously included as part of subhead I)
J	Communications	Capabilities (previously included as part of subhead I)
K	Arm's Length Bodies (Net)	Arm's Length Bodies (no change)

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 Estimates 2021/22)	Compared to final budget last year (Supplementary Estimates 2020/21)			Compared to original budget last year (Main Estimates 2020/21)	
	£m	£m	%	£m	%
Counter Terrorism Ring fence	1,041.9	950.4	+9.6	914.0	+14.0
Official Development Assistance (ODA)	469.6	482.0	-2.6	409.0	+14.8
Police Ring fence	9,977.8	9,571.8	+4.2	8,644.0	+15.4
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF)	25.2	35.5	-29.0	26.0	-3.1
COVID-19	30.0	0.0	+100.0	0.0	+100.0
Domestic Nuclear Security (DNS)	80.7	0.0	+100.0	0.0	+100.0
Digital Identity and General Register Office (GRO)	12.9	0.0	+100.0	0.0	+100.0
Depreciation	417.1	460.8	-9.5	257.0	+62.3
Total	12,055.2	11,500.6	+4.8	10,250.0	+17.6

2.4 Changes to contingent liabilities

The following contingent liabilities have been removed:

1. HMG guarantee for EU funding streams as announced in August and October 2016. Home Office responsibility covers Asylum, Migration and Integration Funds programmes.

This was included due to the uncertainty about what sort of EU Exit deal would be achieved. There was a possibility that if there had been a hard Brexit, the Department would have been faced with needing to fulfil obligations of funding projects previously agreed and not getting the corresponding funding from the EU. The team have signed up to a guaranteed deal until end of 2023.

2. Cyclamen (Minute dated 29 May 2009) - Indemnities to various port and airport authorities with the maximum exposure limited to £115m, and with no individual indemnity being above £10m.

This related to activity which was undertaken during the implementation of the Cyclamen capability. This is now live, and as such the indemnities referred to have since expired and are no longer relevant.

The following contingent liabilities have been added:

£174m contingent liability for potential pensions compensation costs.

- McCloud: Compensation costs will be split between the Home Office and the relevant Police Force/Fire and Rescue Authorities as both are liable, although the exact split depends on the outcome of the ongoing litigation. The timeline for compensation depends on the litigation process and is largely unknown. Based on the latest state of the proceedings, it is expected that these will materialise in FY 2021/22 and FY 2022/23.
- Matthews: There will only be compensation costs if the cases proceed to individual hearings. All parties are trying to avoid this by requesting stays to enable time for negotiations on finances. Injury to feeling costs are also not payable under the Part Time Works Regulation (2000) which underpins the remedy.

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 Outcome Delivery Plan 2021/22, as shown in section 1.1 Outcomes:

1. Reduce crime.
2. Reduce the risk from terrorism to the UK and UK interests overseas.
3. Enable the legitimate movement of people and goods to support economic prosperity.
4. Tackle illegal migration, remove those with no right to be here, and protect the vulnerable.

In addition, the Home Office will support other Departments in delivering the following four priority outcomes:

5. Seize the opportunities of EU Exit, through creating the world's most effective border to increase UK prosperity and enhance security.
6. Deliver swift access to justice.
7. End rough sleeping through more effective prevention and crisis intervention services and reduce homelessness by enabling local authorities to fully meet their statutory duties.
8. Support the most disadvantaged and vulnerable through high quality local services so that no one is left behind.

Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Subheads								
Science, Technology, Analysis, Research and Strategy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Homeland Security	X	X			X			
Public Safety	X		X			X	X	X
Migration and Borders			X	X	X	X	X	
Customer service; Borders and Enforcement; Communications; Legal; Corporate enablers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arm's Length Bodies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

3.2 Measures of performance against each priority

The Home Office's Outcome Delivery Plan sets out the following high-level outcomes and measures of performance for the current financial year for those priority outcomes agreed through SR20.

Reduce Crime

- Police numbers, including progress to an additional 20,000 warranted officers, in England and Wales. by the end of this Parliament.
- Homicide (rolling 12-month total).
- Number of drug-related homicides.
- Serious violence (rolling 12-month total) under-25s hospital admissions for 'sharp object assault'.
- Reduce rates of neighbourhood crime.

Reduce the risk of terrorism to the UK and UK interests overseas

- UK threat level.
- Percentage of arrests resulting in a charge under terrorism legislation and percentage of those charged convicted.
- Percentage of Prevent (anti-radicalisation) referrals discussed at a Channel Panel (a multi-agency approach to identifying and supporting individuals at risk of being drawn into terrorism).

Enable the legitimate movement of people and goods to support economic prosperity

- Percentage of visa applications, for each route, processed within Service Standards.
- Border Force revenue protected (tax revenue that is protected through detecting goods where excise duty has not been declared).
- Percentage of passengers crossing the border within Service Standards.
- Number of EU Settlement Scheme concluded applications.

Tackle illegal migration, remove those with no right to be here, and protect the vulnerable

- Number of returns of foreign national offenders.
- Total number of people resettled under the UK Resettlement Scheme.

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 and modern slavery. After a 20-month investigation, Wendy Williams presented the Windrush Lessons Learned Review to the Home Secretary on the 18th March 2020. This report looked at what happened, why and whether the right corrective measures are now in place.

In response to the Wendy Williams Review, 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 July 2020, the Home Secretary accepted all the important findings and the recommendations of the review and in September 2020, a Comprehensive Improvement Plan (CIP) outlining the Department's progress towards implementing the recommendations was published. The Home Office will continue to deliver the Windrush Scheme and Compensation Scheme. To date, over 12,000 people have been provided with documentation confirming their status and this includes more than 5,900 people who have been granted British Citizenship. The Taskforce have been able to support people from more than 100 different nationalities that have been granted some form of documentation.

Following feedback from the Windrush Cross Government Working Group, members of the Windrush generation, community leaders and those affected, we are making improvements to the Compensation Scheme. These include: raising the minimum award from £250 to £10,000 for anyone who can show an impact on their life under the terms of the scheme and Introducing a new early payment which means that as soon as people can show an impact on life under the terms of the Scheme, they will receive a minimum £10,000 payment.

We are also making changes to the rules in the Loss of Access to Employment category including removing the 12-month cap on payments in all circumstances". As at the end of January 2021, the Scheme has offered over £12 million, of which £4.1 million has been paid.

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 agreed the new Victim Care Contract and work is continuing transparency in supply chains.

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 including independent members and the National Audit Office, monitors progress on recommendations and drives action in high-risk areas.

3.4 Major projects

The Department is currently responsible for the implementation of 10 Major Projects that are included in the Government Major Projects Portfolio (GMPP). Additional two projects are also expected to join the GMPP by the end of the financial year 2020/21 and a further two during the beginning of the financial year 2021/22, these are yet to report or be included within any published data. Details of the ten current GMPP programmes are as follows:

1. Digital Services at the Border (DSaB) Programme

The programme contributes to protecting homeland security by delivering 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 taking a phased delivery approach. The key focus remains on the highest priority changes following the UK's departure from the European Union (EU) and is scheduled to close in March 2022.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead F: Borders and Enforcement.

2. Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme (ESMCP)

The programme contributes to the Home Secretary priority of protecting homeland security by ensuring the three Emergency Services and other public safety services have an effective and robust communications system. It will replace the current ageing Airwave communications service with 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 latest business case was approved by the Department's Portfolio Investment Committee (PIC) in October 2020. An incremental product delivery approach has been adopted to meet the emergency services' requirement of ESN. Work on developing and agreeing deployment plans with users is underway. A revised completion date for the programme will be agreed as part of that.

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

3. Home Office Biometrics (HOB) Programme

The programme contributes to the Home Secretary priority of protecting homeland security. HOB 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 March 2022.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead H: Digital, Data and Technology.

4. Immigration Platform Technologies (IPT) Programme

The IPT programme contributes to attracting talent and taking back control by delivering three new integrated technology and information systems that will support the immigration service and be cheaper to operate than those they replace.

Technical deliveries have progressed, although challenges remain in completing the work necessary to decommission the predecessor system. The programme is currently scheduled to complete in December 2021.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead E: Customer Service (UKVI).

5. Metis Programme

The programme enabled 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 2 to the Department in September 2020 and achieved its first payroll run in October 2020. The programme received formal approval to close in February 2021.

Funding for implementation of the programme was provided under subhead G: Corporate Enablers.

6. National Law Enforcement Data Programme (NLEDP)

The programme contributes to the Home Secretary priority of protecting homeland security and 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).

A revised Programme business case will be presented to the Department's Finance and Investment Committee in April 2021 following a full solution review and an update to the plan for delivery of the programme. Closure date for the programme will be considered as part of the consideration of the business case.

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

7. 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 has ended and is being replaced by a new points-based immigration system. FBIS are implementing a new border and immigration system that will transform the way in which all migrants come to the UK to work, study, visit or join their family and revolutionise the operation of the UK border, tighten security and deliver a better customer experience for those coming to the UK. The Programme has been established to lead the design and delivery of the future system.

Tranche 1 has successfully launched several new routes since ending free movement on 31st December 2020, this includes the introduction of a new Points Based System. Planning is underway to shape future delivery. The programme is forecast to close on March 2025.

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

8. Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) Reform

The SARS programme contributes to restoring confidence in the criminal justice system by addressing the problems with the current SARs regime. It will deliver the strategic outcomes of effectively and efficiently protecting the integrity of the regulated sector and disrupting money laundering, terrorist financing and high harm offences including modern slavery, drugs trafficking, and child sexual exploitation.

The programmes Outline Business Case was approved in August 2020 with the Full Business Case due to be considered in April 2021. The programme is scheduled to close in April 2024.

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

9. Police Uplift Programme (PUP)

The programme contributes to restoring confidence in the criminal justice system; and Departmental priority outcome 'Recruiting an additional 20,000 police officers' over three years to protect the public and keep our families, communities and our country safe.

Good progress is being made with 6,620 new officers recruited as at 31 December 2020

The programme is expected to close in March 2023.

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

10. Cerberus

Data Futures is Border Force's initiative to transform the way it secures the border and promotes national prosperity, by utilising data, analysis and technology, to create a holistic, cross-model, threat agnostic targeting capability.

The programme is on track to close in June 2024.

Funding for implementation of the programme is provided under subhead F: Borders and Enforcement.

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

4. Other information

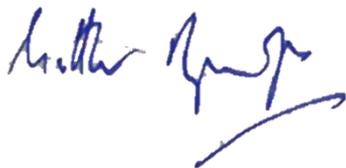
4.1 Additional specific information required by the select committee

No further information 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Matthew Rycroft', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Matthew Rycroft CBE

Accounting Officer

Permanent Secretary

Home Office

Date: 15 April 2021