

Cross-departmental environmental policy

How does environmental policy work across government departments?

December 2024

the-ies.org

The Institution
of Environmental
Sciences

Contents

4	What are cross-departmental issues?
8	Understanding UK environmental departments
11	Approaches to tackling cross-departmental issues
14	A better approach to cross-departmental working
15	Conclusion
16	Appendix 1: Departments with environmental implications

Acknowledgements

Authors: Joseph Lewis

Design: Bea Gilbert & Lucy Rowland

About the Institution of Environmental Sciences

The Institution of Environmental Sciences (the IES) is at the forefront of uniting the environmental sciences around a shared goal: to work with speed, vision and expertise to solve the world's most pressing environmental challenges, together.

As the global professional membership body for environmental scientists, we support a diverse network of professionals all over the world – and at every stage of their education and careers – to connect, develop, progress and inspire.

Registered charity no. 277611

Cross-departmental issues

One of the largest environmental challenges of the next decade will be implementing and delivering environmental policy.

That challenge is only made more intractable by the artificial barriers created in the policy space between government departments and different policy ‘silos’.

Where natural systems cause environmental issues to operate in different policy spaces, unintended consequences can easily arise.

These may require a policy approach that recognises that these issues are not the purview of a single minister or department. Instead, they should be recognised as cross-departmental issues.

What are cross-departmental issues?

Cross-departmental policy refers to policy making which takes place across, in collaboration with, or with reference to multiple government departments.

Cross-departmental issues are policy topics which have relevance to multiple departments and are often the focus areas for cross-departmental policy making and collaboration.

Climate change is an example of a cross-departmental issue, because although governments often have a specific department focused on overall climate strategy, the effects and implications of climate change are likely to affect most government policy portfolios to some extent.

Why do cross-departmental issues matter for environmental policy?

Nature does not recognise the policy jurisdictions we draw around it, so natural systems often defy or confound the reach of departments working alone.

If pursuing one department’s goals contradicts another’s, those departments need a shared understanding of how they can secure mutually-beneficial outcomes.

For policy interventions to work in practice without unintended consequences, we often need departments to work together to achieve change.

Complex systems run throughout environmental policy: a law targeting soils on agricultural land does not stop at a farm’s boundary.

Our interactions with soil affect the air around that soil, the watercourses that run past it, and all the life that makes the soil its home.

Each of those components of the natural world then affects others, often in unexpected ways. Social systems share in this complexity, because the decisions people make are linked to their values, their relationships, and the economy, all of which are complex and interconnected.

If we understand systems in this way, we know that we need to take a ‘whole systems’ approach to change. If we understand the most influential parts of a complex system, we can maximise our ability to create positive change.

Find out more about transformative change in the [IES’s introduction to transformative change](#) and our [Manifesto for Transformative Change](#).

Even a transformative approach to change can face challenges if you attempt it alone. Sometimes, the most influential part of a system may be outside the reach of the department seeking outcomes from that system.

For example, a policy maker whose objective is to reduce air pollution may inevitably need to engage with the transport system, given its substantial influence on air quality.

In the UK and many other countries, transport is handled by a separate department from environmental outcomes, so departments need to work together to achieve change.

Another challenge for environmental policy also arises where conflicting objectives arise between departments.

It is rare that environmental benefits must come at the expense of social and economic benefits, but policy approaches may not consider that full range of benefits if the responsible departments do not work together.

Working in silos can also drive policy failure where conflicting approaches make policy implementation unsuccessful.

Further information about the successful implementation of environmental policy is available from the IES’s [Environmental Policy Implementation Community](#) (EPIC).

Case study: Soils across departments

Addressing these challenges is important for all environmental policy issues.

In particular, there are some environmental issues where cross-departmental working is especially important.

For example, soils in the UK are predominantly under the remit of the [Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs](#).

Soils also play a significant role in measures to address climate change, particularly for climate resilience and carbon sequestration, so they are also a key leverage point for the [Department for Energy Security and Net Zero](#).

Soils are directly affected by planning processes, which have historically led to many soil resources becoming waste, so the [Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government](#) (which handles planning) also has influence over the sustainability of soil resources.

Even more departments interact with soils in intuitive but often underappreciated ways.

Our understanding of the role of soil is shaped by our education and the evidence we collect, so the [Department for Education](#) and [Department for Science, Innovation and Technology](#) can both shape society's approach to soil.

Soil produces substantial cultural and economic benefits, so the [Department for Culture, Media and Sport](#) may also have a desire to protect soil.

Some of the departments receiving the greatest benefits from healthy soil are inherently detached from the processes which determine whether those outcomes are delivered, so soil is one clear example of the general trend in environmental policy: cross-departmental approaches are essential to delivering multiple benefits for society, the economy, and the environment.

“The departments receiving the greatest benefits from healthy soil are inherently detached from the processes which determine whether those outcomes are delivered.”



Understanding UK environmental departments

As the previous case study makes clear, many UK departments can have implications or interests in environmental systems or challenges.

Depending on the subject, departments which are ordinarily uninterested in the environment can have pressing concerns on a given issue.

Some of the most frequently relevant departments are (a) those with direct oversight of environmental systems such as:

- [Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs \(DEFRA\)](#)
- [Department for Energy Security & Net Zero \(DESNZ\)](#)

(b) Departments responsible for systems with significant influence on the environment, such as:

- [Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government \(MHCLG\)](#)
- [Department for Education \(DfE\)](#)
- [Department for Science, Innovation & Technology \(DSIT\)](#)
- [Department for Transport \(DfT\)](#)

And (c) Departments which receive substantial social and economic benefits from a healthy environment, such as:

- [Department for Culture, Media & Sport \(DCMS\)](#)
- [Department for Health & Social Care \(DHSC\)](#)
- [HM Treasury](#)

For full details of UK Government departments and their involvement in environmental policy issues, see [Appendix 1: Departments with environmental implications](#), which provides details on each department and its role.

Key leverage points for engaging cross-departmental policy action

Government policy making is itself another example of a complex system.

Various inputs feed into the system, such as public opinion, evidence, and social or environmental challenges.

Similarly, policy making produces outputs, particularly through regulation and legislation.

As with all systems, an understanding of how government policy making operates in practice can support an informed approach to influencing the system.

For cross-departmental policy making, that requires an understanding of the interactions between departments, key drivers of decision making, and leverage points for change.

Not all departments have equal authority within government, so some play a more substantial role in driving policy change when cross-departmental issues arise.

The clearest example is the Treasury, which controls economic policy and is responsible for the budgets which are necessary for implementing most policies in practice. Without the approval of the Treasury, it may

be difficult for any policies to be realised, even if they are supported by their 'home' department.

The Cabinet Office also has the ability to create more subtle changes across government departments, driving ways of working and interactions throughout the institutions of government in ways which can limit or accelerate policy development.

Within each department, there are also key leverage points. Individual civil servants have a substantial amount of power over their immediate portfolios, but their ability to create change is limited by the departmental structure as a whole.

Ministers sit at the centre of government departments, with a greater ability to influence the overall activities of the department through agenda setting, indications of priorities, and by approving or rejecting proposals.

Figure 1: Environmental issues and their interactions across departments

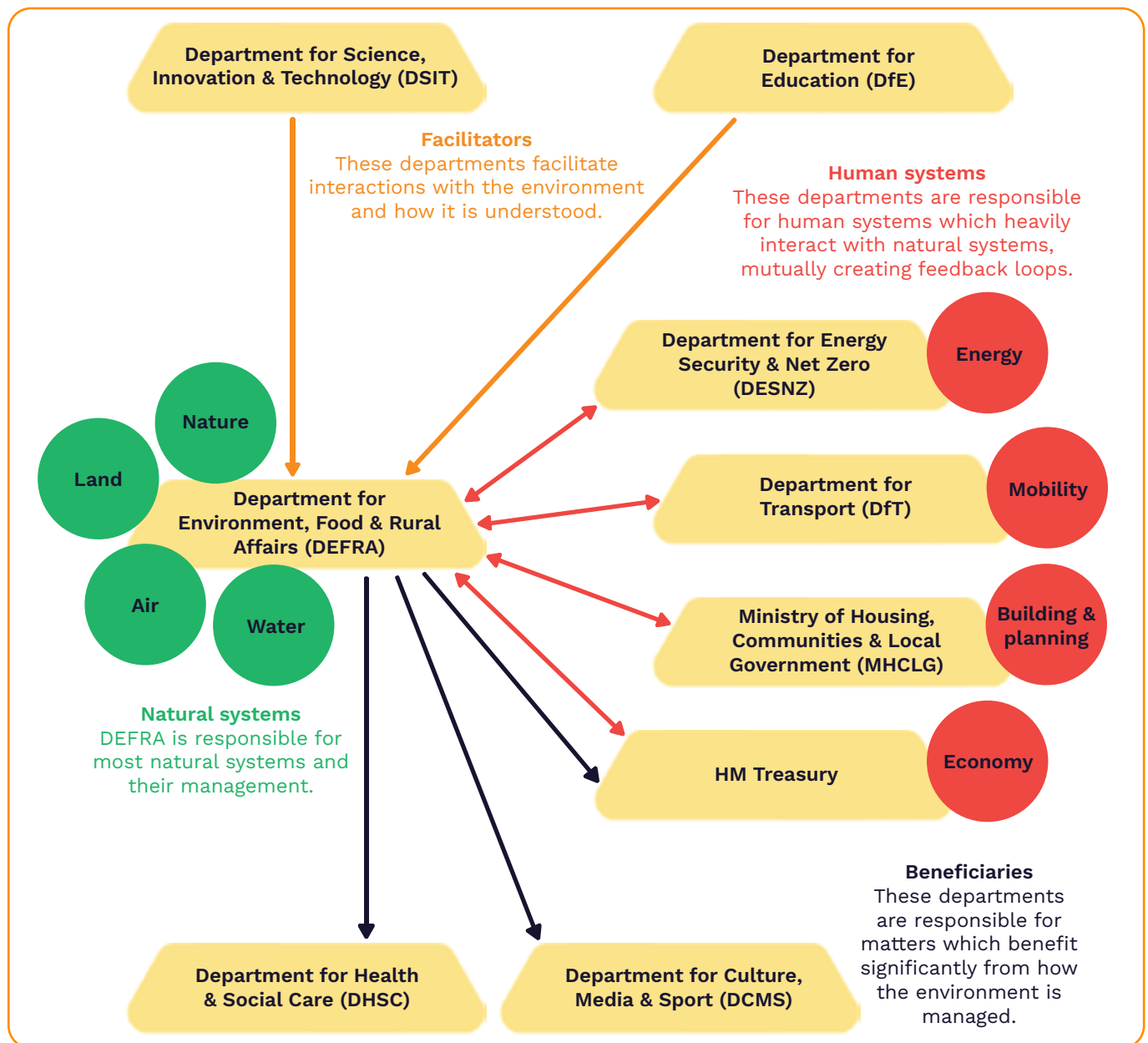


Figure 1 demonstrates how many environmental issues work across departmental boundaries. Departments such as DSIT and DfE facilitate how people interact with the environment.

Departments responsible for human systems, such as energy (DESNZ), mobility (DfT), planning and the built environment (MHCLG), or the economy (HMT) produce complex interactions between those systems and natural systems. Many of these departments are also beneficiaries of the environment, alongside other departments, such as DHSC and DCMS.

Even though DEFRA holds responsibility for most core natural systems, it does not necessarily control the fate of all environmental issues.

Approaches to tackling cross-departmental issues

Seeking to effect change through these complex systems presents a meaningful challenge, both for policy makers working within government and for those outside government advocating for changes in policy.

Overcoming that challenge will be essential to simultaneously address the linked triple crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental pollution, in a way that does not produce unintended consequences or leaves communities behind.

The classical approach

Attempts to grapple with cross-departmental issues have evolved considerably over recent years.

The traditional approach to capturing cross-departmental concerns has been through the Cabinet, where major decisions can be made in the presence of the ministers for other Departments, allowing for wider consideration.

Due to the busy and time-limited scope of Cabinet meetings, this is often carried out through the ‘write-round’ process, where a minister writes to members of a relevant

Cabinet sub-committee instead, offering a chance for their views or consent without a formal meeting.

This can lead to further back-and-forth between Cabinet members until a decision is reached.

Naturally, using the Cabinet to resolve cross-departmental issues has limitations. Where Departments are able to account for depth of expertise across their structure, ‘missed opportunities’ may arise where conversations are held primarily at the highest level. Equally, potential challenges across departments may not be identified.

It also means that discussions take place in a strategic space focused on high-level decision making, rather than a more open environment where more comprehensive discussions are possible.

Environmental principles

In recognition that environmental issues are relevant across Government decisions, the UK has adopted five environmental principles which ministers must consider when making policy where the principles are relevant.

The principles mostly originate from international law, particularly the Rio Conventions and the European Union, but are specifically set out in:

- the [Environmental Principles Policy Statement](#) in England (and to some extent across the UK);
- the [Statutory Guidance on Scotland's Guiding Principles](#) for the Environment in Scotland;
- the [Environmental Principles White Paper](#) in Wales (with formal legislation still forthcoming); and
- the DAERA Policy Statement on Environmental Principles in Northern Ireland, which is still in development. Details on the draft version are available through the [OEP's advice](#) on the draft and [Northern Ireland's Environmental Improvement Plan](#).

Using environmental principles across government is a more embedded approach to cross-departmental environmental issues.

It ensures that environmental dimensions of policy making are more directly considered by ministers and provides a multi-step approach which is directly actionable.

Despite these benefits, the Environmental Principles Policy Statement does not necessarily overcome the inherent challenge that ministers may lack the deep expertise needed to identify the potential consequences of policy across complex natural systems.

The statement itself is also open to a degree of subjectivity and misinterpretation, creating the risk that principles are not properly embedded when decisions are made.

Mission-driven government

The new UK Government has its own approach to handling cross-departmental issues, using the concept of 'mission-driven government' to push cross-departmental action on five priority areas identified as 'missions'.

Several of these missions are relevant to the environment, particularly the Government's mission to "Make Britain a clean energy superpower".

Each mission is typically closely associated with a relevant department, though they are inherently cross-departmental in nature, focused on achieving an ambitious objective rather than being framed around a remit of responsibility like a department.

To support that process, the mission is typically linked to a specific, time-bound, credible objective.

While the success of this approach to government is yet to be fully tested, it offers some potential solutions to the challenges of cross-governmental working.

The structure of a mission allows it to hold relevant expertise, allowing an approach to cross-departmental issues which overcomes the knowledge barriers faced by both the 'write-round' process and environmental principles.

The mission-driven model is also more accountable to specific outcomes, without necessarily coming at the expense of its ability to influence day-to-day decisions, as the Government as a whole has accepted responsibility for achieving each mission.

In the long-term, one of the tests of 'mission-driven government' will be how it handles failure and how it gets back on track when progress towards objectives falls behind.

There are also risks associated with the 'mission-driven government' model, particularly in the context of the environment.

As a result of their focus and specific nature, missions are inherently atomistic, bound to a single (or multiple) objectives.

This can come at the expense of the ability to address issues from a holistic perspective, which is essentially to dealing with environmental challenges.

For example, the Government's mission on clean energy may help to successfully mitigate climate emissions and improve UK energy security, but a singular focus on achieving that objective could come at the

expense of other land use purposes and could potentially have negative impacts on the natural environment.

A more holistic approach may be able to better capture those possible co-benefits and risks, but would lack the tight focus of the current missions.

To ensure the effectiveness of 'mission-driven government' as a response to cross-departmental issues, the Government needs to take a strategic approach to how missions are selected, who (individually and departmentally) has responsibility for executing them, and how those missions interact with a wider set of concerns across government.

The current Government now has the benefit of all three of these approaches to cross-governmental issues, potentially working in tandem to improve environmental outcomes across complex systems.

The coming months will allow that approach to be put in practice, providing opportunities to evaluate whether more should be done to account for these challenges.

A better approach to cross-departmental working

Dealing with issues that cross government departments requires everyone to be working towards the same goal. At the very least, there should be a shared ambition across government of the kind of outcomes which matter.

The IES is [calling for a Sustainable Wellbeing Framework for England](#) to provide exactly that: a shared vision for the country and a shared understanding of how it can be achieved.

By embedding that approach across government decisions, each of those decisions can be made as part of a collective effort, rather than being isolated and increasing the risk of unintended consequences.

To further support the coordination of environmental policies across the UK, the IES is also calling for the proposed Sustainable Wellbeing Framework to be linked across the devolved nations:

- to [Scotland's National Performance Framework](#)
- to the [Welsh Wellbeing of Future Generations Act](#)
- and to [Northern Ireland's Environmental Improvement Plan](#)

This could be achieved through a new Government Mission for Sustainable Wellbeing, based on the mutual and indivisible goals of thriving people, a healthy economy, and a flourishing environment.

This approach would make the most of the benefits of the 'mission-driven government' model while also accounting for the challenges associated with its 'single-issue' focus, putting a holistic approach to sustainable wellbeing at the heart of decision making across departments.

While there are many options for governments to address the challenges of cross-departmental working, this would provide a clear mandate for action across departments, reinforcing the truth that environmental goals are not achieved at the expense of social or economic ones, they are a necessary part of delivering for people and the economy.

For more information about the recommendation, read our message to the new Government: '[Transform the UK through a new Mission for Sustainable Wellbeing](#)'.

Conclusion

Cross-departmental issues can present significant challenges for policy makers.

This is even more protracted in the context of the environment where decisions deal with complex natural systems and the ways that social and economic systems affect them.

Many approaches have developed to support governments attempting to address cross-governmental issues, though not all of them have successfully contributed to environmental outcomes, particularly in the UK where further action is still required.

Novel approaches, such as cross-government missions, may lead to future successes, though scrutiny will be needed for the promise of increased collaboration to be realised.

Those missions also need to address issues in a joined-up way, or they will be as ineffective as policy constructed in silos.

Environmental science has a crucial role to play, providing the evidence of what works, particularly from the perspective of policy evaluation.

By working in an interdisciplinary manner with policy makers and social scientists, barriers to effective cross-departmental working may be broken down.

“Environmental science has a crucial role to play, providing the evidence of what works”



Appendix: Departments with environmental implications

Ministerial Departments

Government Departments typically oversee an area of government policy for which they hold primary responsibility. Ministerial Departments are led by one or more government ministers, responsible for representing the Department in Parliament.

Departments are colour-coded by the extent of their environmental implications:

Highly relevant

Somewhat relevant

Typically not relevant, or only indirectly relevant

Table 1: Ministerial Departments and their environmental implications

Department	Overall statement of responsibilities	Ministerial responsibilities	Environmental relevance
Prime Minister's Office	Helps the Prime Minister to establish and deliver the government's overall strategy and policy priorities, and to communicate the government's policies to Parliament, the public and international audiences.	The Prime Minister <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Leader of HM Government and is ultimately responsible for the policy and decisions of the government• Oversees the operation of the Civil Service and government agencies• The principal government figure in the House of Commons	Overall governance of the Executive sits with the Prime Minister.

<p>Attorney General's Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acting as Chief Legal Adviser to Government and the Crown • Superintending and having general oversight of the Crown Prosecution Service, Serious Fraud Office and sponsoring HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate • Superintending and having general oversight of the Government Legal Department and Government Legal Profession • Working with the Justice Secretary and the Home Secretary to make streets safer, including halving violence against women and girls, halving knife crime and restoring confidence in the policing and justice systems. • Carrying out independent public interest litigation functions • Promoting the rule of law at home and overseas • Acting as leaders within the legal professional world • The Attorney General also holds the separate office of Advocate General for Northern Ireland 	<p>The Attorney General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief legal adviser to the Crown • Overall responsibility for the work of the Attorney General's Office and superintended departments (the Government Legal Department, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Serious Fraud Office and HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate) • Specific statutory duty to superintend the discharge of duties by the Director of Public Prosecutions (who heads the Crown Prosecution Service) and the Director of the Serious Fraud Office • Non-statutory general oversight of the Government Legal Department, the Services Prosecuting Authority, and government prosecuting departments • Government's principal legal adviser dealing with (amongst others) questions of public law, international law, human rights and devolution • Public interest functions, for example, reference of unduly lenient sentences to the Court of Appeal, bringing proceedings for contempt of court and intervention in certain proceedings to protect charities • Questions of law arising on Bills and with issues of legal policy • Public interest functions, for example, reference of unduly lenient sentences to the Court of Appeal, bringing proceedings for contempt of court and intervention in certain proceedings to protect 	<p>Issues of environmental law may require advice to be given to the Government.</p> <p>Prosecution of environmental crimes.</p>
---	--	---	--

		<p>charities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions of law arising on Bills and with issues of legal policy • Oversight of all major international and domestic litigation involving the Government • Promoting the rule of law at home and internationally • Also holds the separate office of Advocate General for Northern Ireland. The Advocate General for Scotland has specific responsibility for Scottish law matters. <p>The Solicitor General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the Attorney General • Deputising for the Attorney at the Parliamentary Business and Legislation Cabinet Committee • Providing support to the Attorney General in his superintendence of the Government Legal Department, the Crown Prosecution Service, HM Crown Prosecution Service Inspectorate and the Serious Fraud Office • Supporting the Attorney General in his public interest functions • Promoting the rule of law at home and internationally 	
<p>Cabinet Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting collective government, helping to ensure the effective development, coordination and implementation of policy 	<p>The Prime Minister</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above <p>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administering the estates and rents of the Duchy of Lancaster 	<p>Coordination of overall policy and implementation of environmental policy, including through relevant ‘Missions’.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the National Security Council and the Joint Intelligence Organisation, coordinating the government's response to crises and managing the UK's cyber security Promoting efficiency and reform across government through innovation, better procurement and project management, and by transforming the delivery of services Promoting the release of government data, and making the way government works more transparent Creating an exceptional Civil Service, improving its capability and effectiveness Political and constitutional reform 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missions - supporting delivery of Government's priorities Oversight of all Cabinet Office policy National security, resilience, and civil contingencies, including: COBR, resilience policy, cyber security, state threats, and the National Security and Investment Act Propriety and ethics Public appointments Major events policy <p>Paymaster General / Minister for the Cabinet Office (Minister for the Constitution and European Union Relations) (currently combined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU policy and relations Government response to the Infected Blood Inquiry Inquiries policy Constitution and House of Lords reform Legislation <p>Minister without Portfolio #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missions - supporting delivery of Government's priorities GREAT campaign <p>Parliamentary Secretary #1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public sector reform Oversight of government functions Cabinet Office business planning and performance Public Bodies policy Cabinet Office arm's length body sponsorship 	<p>Overall response to environmental crises and civil resilience.</p> <p>Oversight of UK statistics with some relevance to environmental data collection.</p>
--	--	---	---

		<p>Parliamentary Secretary #2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National security, resilience, and civil contingencies, including the Integrated Security Fund • Transparency policy, correspondence policy, and Freedom of Information • Supporting the Minister for the Cabinet Office on Inquiries policy and constitution 	
<p>Department for Business & Trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The department for economic growth • Supports businesses to invest, grow and export, creating jobs and opportunities across the country 	<p>Secretary of State for Business and Trade / President of the Board of Trade (typically combined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for delivery and strategy • cross-government business engagement • public appointments • FTA negotiations, mandates, and decisions • WTO, G7, and G20 ministerial meetings • overseas network <p>Minister of State (Minister for Trade Policy and Economic Security)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade strategy • Free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations • UK-EU Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) Implementation • Digital Trade Agreements • UK Conformity Assessment (UKCA) • Mutual Recognition Agreements 	<p>Responsibility for environmental businesses and overall engagement with businesses (including on environmental issues).</p> <p>Negotiations and ministerial meetings of certain trade and global leadership groups (including on environmental issues).</p> <p>Oversight of key industries of environmental relevance such as aerospace, automotive, critical minerals, manufacturing, maritime, and steel.</p> <p>Oversees infrastructure and sustainability.</p> <p>Responsibility for global supply chains and investments</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Windsor Framework • Investor treaties and disputes • Investor screening • UK Internal Market • Trade defence • Bilateral trade relations • World Trade Organization (WTO), G7, G20, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Commonwealth • Trade remedies • Tariffs and disputes • Global supply chains • Economic security • Export Control Joint Unit • Sanctions • Responsibility for the Trade Remedies Authority <p>Minister of State (Minister for Industry) (Joint between DBT and DESNZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advanced manufacturing • Automotive • Aerospace • Defence • Consumer goods • Chemicals and plastics • Construction • Infrastructure • Maritime and shipbuilding • Steel • Materials and critical minerals 	<p>(including their environmental impacts).</p> <p>Some responsibility for levelling-up and regional growth with implications for just transition.</p>
--	--	--	--

- Industrial Development Advisory Board
 - Office For Clean Energy Jobs
 - Green finance
 - Green jobs and skills
 - Carbon capture, usage and storage (CCUS)
 - Carbon leakage
 - Hydrogen
 - Industrial decarbonisation and emissions trading, including fuel switching, business and commercial buildings decarbonisation
 - Energy sector supply chains
 - Green growth sectors
 - Clean energy investments
 - Mineworkers' pensions
- Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Employment Rights, Competition and Markets)**
- employment rights
 - regulation
 - consumer protection
 - competition policy
 - subsidy control
 - corporate governance
 - Smart Data
 - audit
 - insolvency
 - postal services (including Royal Mail)
 - corporate minister (SR/ Business)

- Responsibility for: Low Pay Commission, Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), Companies House, Competition and Markets Authority, The Insolvency Service, Competition Service, Competition Appeal Tribunal, Central Arbitration Committee, Certification Officer, Office of the Regulator of Community Interest Companies, Groceries Code Adjudicator, Pubs Code Adjudicator, British Hallmarking Council, Financial Reporting Council, and Regulatory Policy Committee

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Services, Small Business and Exports)

- Local growth
- Small businesses
- Post Office
- Scale-ups
- Retail and hospitality
- Professional and Business Services
- Access to finance
- Ukraine reconstruction
- Export strategy
- Export support service
- Outward direct investment
- Trade missions, shows and campaigns
- Osaka Expo
- UK Export Finance (UKEF)
- Trade envoys
- Responsibility for: Post Office, British Business Bank, and Small Business Commissioner

		<p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Legislation) (Joint between DBT and DSIT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business policy in Lords legislation 	
<p>Department for Culture, Media & Sport (DCMS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports culture, arts, media, sport, tourism and civil society across every part of England — recognising the UK’s world-leading position in these areas and the importance of these sectors in contributing so much to our economy, way of life and our reputation around the world • Champions sport for all at every level, supports our world-leading cultural and creative industries, and enhances the cohesiveness of our communities 	<p>Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for strategy and policy across the Department <p>Minister of State (Minister for Creative Industries, Arts and Tourism)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arts and Libraries • Creative industries • Museums and cultural property • Cultural diplomacy and soft power • Tourism • Heritage • National Archives <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Sport, Media, Civil Society and Youth)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport • Media • Civil society • Youth • Ceremonials • Legislation and corporate • Gambling (in the House of Commons) 	<p>Responsibility for heritage and tourism which link to the Environmental Improvement Plan.</p> <p>Some secondary impacts from civil society, media, creative industries, and cultural institutions e.g. museums.</p>

		<p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Gambling and Lords Minister)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gambling • DCMS business in the House of Lords 	
<p>Department for Education (DfE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching and learning for children in the early years and in primary schools • Teaching and learning for young people in secondary schools • Teaching, learning and training for young people and adults in apprenticeships, traineeships and further education • Teaching and learning for young people and adults in higher education • Supporting professionals who work with children, young people and adult learners • Helping disadvantaged children and young people to achieve more • Making sure that local services protect and support children 	<p>Secretary of State for Education / Minister for Women and Equalities (currently combined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early years and childcare • Children’s social care • Teacher quality, recruitment and retention • The school curriculum • School improvement • Academies and free schools • Further education • Apprenticeships and skills • Higher education • Promoting equality of opportunity for everyone, and reducing negative disparities • Strategic oversight of Government’s equality policy, for women, ethnicity and LGBT • Sponsorship of the Social Mobility Commission and Equality and Human Rights Commission • Overview of the overarching equalities legislative framework, including the Equality Act <p>Minister of State (Minister for Women and Equalities)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific responsibilities (see the Secretary of State above for further details) 	<p>Environmental education (including for non-traditional education pathways such as T levels).</p> <p>Local Skills Improvement Plans with relevance for green skills.</p>

Minister of State (Minister for Skills)

- Skills England
- Technical qualifications, including T Levels
- Higher technical education (levels 4 and 5)
- Adult education, including basic skills and combined authority devolution
- Careers advice and support for young people not in employment, education or training (NEETs) (including the Careers and Enterprise Company)
- Apprenticeships, including the growth and skills levy
- Technical Excellence Colleges
- Local skills improvement plans
- Governance, intervention and accountability of further education colleges
- Funding for education and training, provision and outcomes for 16- to 19-year-olds
- Further education funding, financial stability and workforce
- Access to higher education, participation and lifelong learning
- Quality of higher education and the student experience (including the Office for Students)
- Student finance (including the Student Loans Company)
- International education

Minister of State (Minister for School Standards)

- School improvement, intervention and inspection (including links with Ofsted)
- Regional school improvement teams
- Initial teacher training and incentives
- Teacher retention including the early career framework and teacher training entitlement
- School leadership
- Teacher pay and pensions
- School support staff
- Core school funding
- Qualifications (including links with Ofqual)
- Curriculum and assessment, including the curriculum and assessment review and creative education
- Special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) and high needs
- Alternative provision
- School governance
- Admissions
- Faith schools
- School uniform
- School transport
- Access to sport, arts and music in education, working with other departments
- Pupil premium

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Early Education)

- Early years education

including for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)

- Childcare and the home learning environment
- Early years workforce
- Early communication skills and early intervention
- Breakfast clubs
- School food, including free school meals
- Independent schools
- Maintenance and improvement of the education estate
- Environmental sustainability in the education sectors
- School attendance, including register of children who are not in school
- Mental health support in schools
- Safeguarding, online safety and prevention of serious violence in schools and post-16 settings
- Counter extremism in schools and post-16 settings
- Behaviour, preventing bullying and exclusions in schools
- Use of data, digital technology and artificial intelligence (AI) in education
- Use of research, science and evidence within the Department for Education

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Children and Families)

- Children's social care
- Children's unique identifier

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in care and children in need • Looked-after children • Child protection • Adoption • Kinship care and foster care • Care leavers • Children’s social care workforce • Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children • Local authority improvement • Family hubs • Families support and parenting 	
<p>Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering security of energy supply • Ensuring properly functioning energy markets • Encouraging greater energy efficiency • Seizing the opportunities of net zero to lead the world in new green industries 	<p>Secretary of State for Energy Security and Net Zero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for the Department <p>Minister of State (Minister for Industry) (Joint between DBT and DESNZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above <p>Minister of State (Minister for Energy Security and Net Zero)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear • Individual planning decisions • All departmental business in the House of Lords <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Climate)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International climate and energy policy • International climate finance • Carbon budgets • Net Zero strategy 	<p>All aspects of the Department’s work are environmentally-relevant.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade, Net Zero investment and supply chains • Science and innovation for climate and energy • Nuclear fusion • Citizen engagement <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Energy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great British Energy • Renewables and biomass • Energy systems, the grid and networks • Energy market reform including Review of Electricity Market Arrangements • North Sea transition • Energy security, resilience and preparedness <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Energy Consumers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm Homes Plan • Fuel poverty • Energy consumer issues, including pre-payment meters (PPMs), Ofgem consumer elements, the energy price cap and smart meters • Domestic energy efficiency and demand reduction • Public sector decarbonisation • Clean heat, including the Boiler Upgrade Scheme • Heat networks 	
<p>Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for improving and protecting the environment • Growing a green 	<p>Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for the Department 	<p>All aspects of the Department’s work are environmentally-relevant.</p>

	<p>economy and sustaining thriving rural communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting world-leading UK food, farming and fishing industries • Improving the environment through cleaner air and water, minimised waste, and thriving plant and terrestrial and marine wildlife • Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon storage in the agricultural, waste, peat and tree planting sectors to help deliver net zero • Reducing the likelihood and impact of flooding and coastal erosion on people, businesses, communities, and the environment • Increasing the sustainability, productivity and resilience of the agriculture, fishing, food and drink sectors, enhance biosecurity at the border and raise animal welfare standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget, including Official Development Assistance (ODA) • International relations • Senior appointments • Economic growth <p>Minister of State (Minister for Food Security and Rural Affairs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming (including Environmental Land Management (ELMS)) • Food security • Science and innovation (including agri-science) • Rural • Fisheries • Farmed animal welfare including bovine TB • Trade • Budget (deputy to Secretary of State) • Lead for Rural Payments Agency • Lead for Agriculture and Horticulture Development Board • Lead for Marine Management Organisation • Lead for Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science • Lead for Sea Fish Industry Authority <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Water and Flooding)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Floods and emergencies • Water • Clean air and noise • Environmental regulation 	
--	--	---	--

		<p>(including chemicals, contaminated land and Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides • Net Zero, climate change and adaptation • Domestic and international marine • Lead for Environment Agency • Lead for Consumer Council for Water <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Nature)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circular economy • Planning and land use framework • Domestic biodiversity • Tree planting and forestry • International nature and wildlife • Environmental targets and EIP • Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme • Green finance • Protected Landscapes (National Landscapes and National Parks) • Lead for Office for Environmental Protection • Lead for Natural England • Lead for Forestry Commission • Lead for Joint Nature Conservation Committee • Lead for Kew 	
--	--	---	--

		<p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Lords Minister)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity and plant health • Borders • Northern Ireland – Windsor Framework • Animal welfare • One Health • Access (including rights of way and coastal paths) • Lead for Veterinary Medicines Directorate • Lead for Animal and Plant Health Agency 	
<p>Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (DSIT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positioning the UK at the forefront of global scientific and technological advancement • Driving innovations that change lives and sustain economic growth • Delivering talent programmes, physical and digital infrastructure and regulation to support our economy, security and public services • R&D funding 	<p>Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for the Department <p>Minister of State for Science, Research and Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic science and research ecosystem, including Public Sector Research Establishments (PSREs) • International science and research, including space science • Horizon Europe • R&D • Life sciences • Quantum, engineering biology and semiconductors • Advanced Research and Invention Agency (ARIA) • Government Office for Technology Transfer (GOTT) • UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) 	<p>Support and oversight for environmental science, data, and technology, including green skills and R&D.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tech and innovation across the missions • Regulatory Innovation Office <p>Minister of State for Data Protection and Telecoms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital infrastructure and telecoms • Building Digital UK (BDUK) • Data protection (including Data Bill) • Information Commissioner’s Office (ICO) • Digital inclusion • Space sector growth and UK Space Agency (UKSA) <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for AI and Digital Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AI Safety Institute • AI transparency and ethics • AI regulation • AI opportunities • Large scale compute review • Cybersecurity • Digital public services • Digital Centre of Government • Digital identity policy • Copyright Tribunal • Intellectual Property Office (IPO) • Corporate Minister <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Future Digital Economy and Online Safety (Joint with DBT)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online safety and counter-disinformation 	
--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital Markets Unit • Tech policy and market facing technology, including skills • National Data Library • International strategy, including electronic trade • Economic security • Technology diffusion • Technology investment • National security and resilience • Geospatial Commission 	
<p>Department for Transport (DfT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing policy, guidance, and funding to English local authorities to help them run and maintain their road networks, improve passenger and freight travel, and develop new major transport schemes • Investing in, maintaining and operating around 4,300 miles of the motorway and trunk road network in England through Highways England • Setting the strategic direction for the rail industry in England and Wales – funding investment in infrastructure through Network Rail, awarding and managing rail franchises, and regulating rail fares • Improving English bus services 	<p>Secretary of State for Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for the Department • Overarching responsibility for the departmental portfolio and oversight of the ministerial team • Delivering the transport priorities of the government: making transport cheaper, greener, and more reliable • Ensuring the transport network is safe and accessible • Corporate functions such as oversight of departmental finance and public appointments <p>Minister of State (Minister for Rail)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail transformation and reform • Rail markets • Rail infrastructure • High Speed 2 (HS2) • International rail • Rail freight 	<p>Most aspects of the Department’s work are relevant to transport-related emissions, affecting air quality and climate change.</p>

	<p>through funding and regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working to make our roads less congested and polluted by promoting lower carbon transport, including cycling and walking Encouraging the use of new technology such as smart ticketing and low carbon vehicles Maintaining high standards of safety and security in transport Supporting the maritime sector by producing the overall strategy and planning policy for ports in England and Wales Setting national aviation policy, working with airlines, airports, the Civil Aviation Authority and NATS (the UK's air traffic service) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rail accessibility Rail decarbonisation The British Transport Police Office of Rail and Road (ORR) <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Local Transport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local transport (buses, taxis, private hire vehicles, light rail) Local transport decarbonisation Local transport accessibility, and cross-cutting transport accessibility Tackling violence against women and girls on the transport network Active travel E-scooters Modal shift Regions and devolution The department's relationship with London, including Transport for London Transport connectivity across the union Integrated transport strategy <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Future of Roads)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic roads, including: National Highways, Road Investment Strategy (RIS), and infrastructure planning and delivery Road safety Local roads and roads maintenance Motoring agencies (DVLA, DVSA, VCA) 	
--	---	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haulage and future of freight • Kent traffic • EES and borders • Road vehicle decarbonisation • Environment strategy • Automated vehicles • International vehicle standards • Traffic and technology • Roads accessibility <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Aviation, Maritime and Security)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aviation • Aviation decarbonisation, including Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) • Maritime • Maritime decarbonisation and autonomy • Maritime and aviation accessibility • The Maritime and Coastguard Agency • The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) • Security • Civil contingencies • International transport policy 	
<p>Department for Work & Pensions (DWP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping people to move into work and supporting those already in work to progress, with the aim of increasing overall workforce participation • Helping people to plan and save for later life, while 	<p>Secretary of State for Work and Pensions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary of State has overall responsibility for the business of the department, including the Departmental Strategy, planning and performance, reporting and governance requirements • Departmental expenditure 	<p>The Department's work has some relevance to green jobs.</p> <p>Pensions involving investments can have environmental consequences, particularly for net zero.</p>

	<p>providing a safety net for those who need it now</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing effective, efficient, and innovative services to the millions of claimants who rely on us every day, including the most vulnerable in society • Improving experience of services while maximising value for money for the taxpayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of the State Pension and working age benefits system, providing support to: people of working age, employers, pensioners, families and children, and disabled people <p>Minister of State (Minister for Social Security and Disability)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability policy and cross-government responsibility for disabled people • Universal Credit and legacy benefits delivery • Contributory benefits, Personal Independence Payment, Disability Living Allowance and Employment Support Allowance • Carer’s Allowance • Housing • Arm’s length body: Health and Safety Executive • Serious Case Panel • Uprating and benefit cap • Oversight of Disability Unit <p>Minister of State (Minister for Employment)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour market - including employer engagement • Addressing inactivity including the Work and Health strategy • Poverty • Jobcentre Plus • Devolution (devolution local) • In Work Progression • Skills • Disability employment • Childcare 	
--	---	---	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to Work • Youth Offer • Occupational Health and Statutory Sick Pay • Conditionality and sanctions <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Lords)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DWP Lords spokesperson • Departmental oversight including Commercial, Estates and Research • Legislation coordination • Disadvantaged groups • Shadow lead on Fraud legislation in the House of Lords • Social Security Advisory Committee oversight • Child Maintenance, Family Test and Reducing Parental Conflict <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Transformation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud, error and debt • Digital, AI and Service Modernisation • Devolution (national) • International • Workplace transformation • Customer experience • Shadow Lords (including Child Maintenance Service and Disadvantaged Groups) • Synergy • Deputy for Ministers of State/legislation in Parliament • Arm’s-length bodies: Industrial 	
--	--	---	--

		<p>Injuries Advisory Council and the Office for Nuclear Regulation</p> <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Pensions)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private pensions • State Pension • Pensioner benefits • Social Fund • Net Zero • Arm’s-length bodies: Money and Pensions Service, National Employment Savings Trust, The Pensions Ombudsman, Pension Protection Fund and The Pensions Regulator • HM Treasury responsibilities 	
<p>Department of Health & Social Care (DHSC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting and advising ministers: helping them shape and deliver policy that delivers the government’s objectives • Setting direction: anticipating the future and leading debate ensuring the protection and improvement of global and domestic health • Accountability: making sure the department and its arm’s length bodies deliver on their agreed plans and commitments • Acting as guardians of the health and care framework: making sure the legislative, financial 	<p>Secretary of State for Health and Social Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the work of the Department • Overall financial control and oversight of NHS delivery and performance • Oversight of social care policy <p>Minister of State for Health (Secondary Care)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System oversight, including: system reconfigurations and improvement, and commissioning • Elective care, including: elective performance and waiting list recovery, and cancer care • NHS workforce, including: recruitment and retention, education and training, leadership, pay and pensions, industrial relations, and professional regulation 	<p>The Department covers the implications of environmental health, including the effects of air quality, chemicals, and radiation.</p> <p>Oversight of NHS sustainability and the environmental effects of pharmaceutical and other medical chemicals.</p> <p>Some overlapping research interests around environmental health.</p> <p>Social prescribing may have implications for access to green spaces or other environmental goods.</p>

	<p>administrative and policy frameworks are fit for purpose and work together</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshooting: in the last resort, the public and Parliament expect the Department to take the action needed to resolve crucial and complex issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHS data and technology, including: cyber security and the Federated Data Platform • NHS capital, land and estates, including: New Hospital Programme, hospital upgrades, reinforced autoclaved aerated concrete (RAAC), energy resilience and net zero, and car parking • Medicines, including: medicines regulation, pricing and supply, and prescribing • Supply threats and disruption • NHS finance, including: procurement, cost recovery and immigration health surcharge, and counter fraud • Urgent and emergency care, including: accident and emergency services, NHS 111 services, hospital at home services, ambulances, and winter planning • Sponsorship of: NHS England, NHS Counter Fraud Authority, NHS Property Services, NHS Business Services Authority, Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency, and National Institute for Health and Care Excellence <p>Minister of State for Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult social care, including: workforce, funding, system assurance and data, markets, technology and innovation, and continuing healthcare • Hospital and community discharge • Health and social care integration • Dementia • Primary care, including: general practice, pharmacy, 	
--	--	--	--

		<p>eye care, and dentistry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community health, including neighbourhood health services • End of life and palliative care • Disabilities and SEND (special educational needs and disabilities) <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Public Health and Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health protection, including: COVID-19, environmental health, infectious diseases, seasonal immunisations, routine immunisations, Vaccine Damage Payment Scheme, pandemic preparedness, emergency response, antimicrobial resistance, and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats • Health improvement, including: diet and obesity, addiction, including tobacco, alcohol, drugs and gambling, NHS Health Check, health inequalities, child health and family services, work and health, and sexual health, including HIV • International, including: World Health Organization and international engagement, EU and trade, devolved administrations, crown dependencies and overseas territories, and overseas development aid programmes, including Public Health Rapid Support Team • Major and long-term conditions, including: cancer prevention and strategy, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, rare diseases, long-term conditions, and screening 	
--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsorship of: UK Health Security Agency and Food Standards Agency <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Patient Safety, Women’s Health and Mental Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient voice and patient experience, including: Patient Safety Commissioner, complaints, and Healthwatch • Patient safety, including: clinical negligence, inquiries, quality regulation, death certification, and indemnity • Mental health, including: mental health reform, children and young people and early intervention, suicide and crisis prevention, offender health, and mental health inquiries • Blood, transplant and organs • Research, including: clinical trials, COVID-19 vaccine licensing, and National Institute for Health and Care Research • Life sciences and innovation, including: medtech and regulation, and genomics • Women’s health • Maternity services • Reproductive health • Abortion • Gender identity services • Statutory instruments, including retained EU laws • Departmental management • Sponsorship of: Health Research Authority, Care Quality Commission, Health Services Safety Investigations 	
--	--	---	--

		<p>Body, NHS Resolution, Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority, Human Tissue Authority, and NHS Blood and Transplant</p>	
<p>Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead the UK’s diplomatic, development and consular work around the world 	<p>Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overarching responsibility for the departmental portfolio and oversight of the ministerial team Cabinet Foreign policy and National Security Council Strategy Intelligence policy Honours <p>Minister of State (Minister for Development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education, gender and equality Development and open societies Humanitarian and migration International finance British Investment Partnerships Global health Conflict, stabilisation and mediation Energy, climate and the environment Research and evidence Attending Cabinet <p>Minister of State (Europe, North America and Overseas Territories)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe (including Gibraltar) 	<p>International global negotiations on environmental issues, such as climate change, involve the Department.</p> <p>Food security, critical minerals, and global health are covered by the Department, with implications for the environment.</p> <p>The shared DEFRA/FCDO Minister covers some of that Department’s implications for the environment.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Asia • US and Canada • Overseas Territories and Polar regions • Organization for Security & Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and Council of Europe • NATO and Euro-Atlantic security • Defence and international security • National security • Export controls • Sanctions <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Indo-Pacific)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India and the Indian Ocean • China and Northeast Asia • Southeast Asia and the Pacific • Economic security and growth • Economics and evaluation • Technology and analysis • Departmental operations, including legal <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Africa)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East, Central, West and Southern Africa • African Union • multilateral and human rights (including United Nations and Commonwealth) <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Middle East, Afghanistan and Pakistan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Middle East and North Africa • Afghanistan and Pakistan 	
--	--	---	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consular and crisis operations <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Latin America and Caribbean)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latin America • Caribbean and Small Island Developing States • Soft power (including FCDO arms-length bodies British Council, BBC World Service and Wilton Park) • Devolution 	
<p>HM Treasury (HMT)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public spending: including departmental spending, public sector pay and pension, annually managed expenditure (AME) and welfare policy, and capital investment • Financial services policy: including banking and financial services regulation, financial stability, and ensuring competitiveness in the City • Strategic oversight of the UK tax system: including direct, indirect, business, property, personal tax, and corporation tax • The delivery of infrastructure projects across the public sector and facilitating private sector investment into UK 	<p>Chancellor of the Exchequer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government's chief financial minister and is responsible for raising revenue through taxation or borrowing and for controlling public spending • Overall responsibility for the work of the Treasury • Fiscal policy (including the presenting of the annual Budget) • Monetary policy, setting inflation targets • Ministerial arrangements (in her role as Second Lord of the Treasury) • Overall responsibility for the Treasury's response to COVID-19 <p>Chief Secretary to the Treasury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public expenditure • Spending reviews and strategic planning • In-year spending control • Public sector pay and pensions • Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) and welfare reform 	<p>The Treasury is responsible for public spending, including on environmental issues and matters affecting the environment.</p> <p>The Treasury manages UK tax and finance, including environmental taxes.</p> <p>The Treasury has a responsibility for ensuring sustainable growth.</p>

	<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the economy is growing sustainably 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency and value for money in public service Procurement Capital investment Infrastructure spending Housing and planning Spending issues related to trade Transport policy, including HS2, Crossrail 2, Roads, Network Rail, Oxford/ Cambridge corridor Treasury interest in devolution to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Women in the economy Skills, labour market policy and childcare policy, including tax free childcare Tax credits policy Housing and planning Legislative strategy State pensions/ pensioner benefits Freeports – with support from EST on customs aspects <p>Financial Secretary to the Treasury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth Productivity Investment Industrial Strategy Energy, Climate and Net Zero transition Innovation and Digital 	
--	---	--	--

		<p>Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK tax system including: Direct, indirect, business, property, and personal taxation, European and other international tax issues, Customs and VAT at the border, and the Finance Bill and the National Insurance Bill • Departmental Minister for HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the Valuation Office Agency, and the Government’s Actuary’s Department • Tax administration policy • Input to Investment Zones and Freeports focussing on tax and customs elements • Overall responsibility for retained EU Law and Brexit opportunities <p>Economic Secretary to the Treasury</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial services policy, reform and regulation including: financial conduct, including relationship with the FCA, financial stability, including relationship with the PRA, competitiveness and growth of the financial services sector, financial inclusion, Islamic finance, Fintech, and Crypto assets, including Central Bank Digital Currency, international financial services (excluding input to DIT FTAs) including regulatory cooperation, the Swiss Mutual Recognition Agreement, EU issues, sponsorship of UKGI and State-owned financial assets, including NatWest shareholding, and Cash and Payments including Royal Mint 	
--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial services tax, including bank levy, bank corporation tax surcharge, Insurance Premium Tax Personal savings tax and pensions tax policy Foreign exchange reserves and debt management policy (including green gilt), National Savings and Investment, Debt Management Office Parliamentary deputy on economy issues Supporting the Chancellor with her overall responsibility for appointments <p>Parliamentary Secretary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific responsibilities 	
<p>Home Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working on the problems caused by illegal drug use Shaping the alcohol strategy, policy and licensing conditions Keeping the United Kingdom safe from the threat of terrorism Reducing and preventing crime, and ensuring people feel safe in their homes and communities Securing the UK border and controlling immigration Considering applications to enter and stay in the UK 	<p>Secretary of State for the Home Department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overarching responsibility for the departmental portfolio and oversight of the ministerial team Cabinet National Security Council (NSC) Public appointments Oversight of the Security Service <p>Minister of State (Minister for Security)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counter terrorism and extremism State threats Cyber security and crime Serious and organised crime Oversight of the National 	<p>Some implications for resilience, national security, and environmental health (e.g. involvement in the Grenfell Inquiry).</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing passports and visas • Supporting visible, responsible and accountable policing by empowering the public and freeing up the police to fight crime • Fire prevention and rescue 	<p>Crime Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-corruption • Economic crime (excluding fraud) <p>Minister of State (Minister for Border Security and Asylum)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border Security Command • Asylum policy • Asylum accommodation • Returns and removals • Irregular migration policy • Organised immigration crime • Foreign national offenders • Immigration Enforcement • Small boat arrivals <p>Minister of State (Minister for Policing, Fire and Crime Prevention)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policing standards and governance • Neighbourhood policing • Fire policy and operations • Public order, major events, and civil contingencies • Criminal justice system • Young Futures • Safer Streets <p>Minister of State (Lords Minister)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fraud • Departmental finance • Home Office business in the Lords • Overseas Territories • Public appointments and sponsorship 	
--	---	---	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inquiries • Union and devolution <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Safeguarding and Violence Against Women and Girls)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence against women and girls (VAWG) • Safeguarding • Rape and serious sexual offences • Violent crime and domestic abuse • Child sexual abuse and exploitation • Modern slavery • Spiking <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Migration and Citizenship)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal migration policy • Immigration Rules and visa policy • Windrush Compensation Scheme • Future Borders and Immigration System • HM Passport Office • General Register Office • Border Force operations • Safe and legal routes and resettlement 	
<p>Ministry of Defence (MOD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the UK, its Crown Dependencies, and its Overseas Territories • Pursue a 	<p>Secretary of State for Defence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for the business of the department • Strategic campaign and operational oversight including 	<p>Oversight of UK military sustainability and policy decisions with potential for environmental effects (including</p>

	<p>campaigning approach to counter the threats from state and non-state actors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote UK national interests globally • Secure strategic advantage, achieve greater economic and industrial resilience, and contribute to national prosperity 	<p>as a member of the National Security Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear Deterrent (CAS-D) and operations policy and enterprise • Strategic Defence Review • Euro-Atlantic strategy and planning • Defence strategy, planning, programme, and resource allocation • Relationships with strategic international partners: US, France, Germany, Australia, Ukraine • One Defence reform • Oversight of Veterans Strategy • Afghan Inquiry • Service personnel deaths on duty and letters of condolence • Strategic multilateral programmes • Regulatory functions <p>Minister of State (Minister for the House of Lords)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International relations and defence diplomacy • Professional military education • Security • Arms control and counter-proliferation • Honours, awards and medallic recognition • Heritage and ceremonial • Royal Hospital Chelsea • UK Hydrographic Office • Health and safety • Ministry of Defence Police • Defence Fire and Rescue 	<p>nuclear operations).</p> <p>Management of MOD land and estates.</p>
--	--	--	--

- Defence Medical Services
- Export licensing and controls
- Minister of State (Minister for Defence Procurement and Industry)**
- Defence procurement
- Defence industrial strategy
- Economic growth and export campaigns
- Defence industry relationships
- Acquisition reform
- Equipment plan
- Defence estates
- Defence Infrastructure Organisation (DIO)
- Defence Digital
- Science and technology
- Research and development
- Single source contract regulations
- Shipbuilding
- Multi-lateral capability programmes and organisations
- Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for the Armed Forces)**
- Recruitment and readiness
- Afghan resettlement and relocation
- Ukraine support
- Armed Forces Commissioner
- Climate change and sustainability
- Force generation, posture and deployment
- Global operational policy and commitments

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crisis response • Permanent Joint Operating Bases • Military aid to civilian authorities • National resilience • Armed Forces Parliamentary Scheme <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Minister for Veterans and People)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans policy and delivery • Civilian workforce • Armed forces people policy • Armed forces families • Office for Veterans Affairs (OVA) • Veterans welfare support • Armed Forces Covenant • Service resettlement • Incentivisation • Reserves and cadets • Equality, diversity and inclusion • Pensions and compensation • Service charities • Service Justice System • Litigation 	
<p>Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A central part of mission-driven government, from fixing the foundations of an affordable home to handing power back to communities and rebuilding local governments.” 	<p>Deputy Prime Minister / Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government (currently combined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deputising for the Prime Minister, including: on House of Commons business and at Prime Minister’s Questions; 	<p>Housing and planning policy has significant consequences for the environment.</p> <p>Levelling-up and local investment can have implications for</p>

		<p>domestically, including official events at which the PM is unable to attend, and chairing meetings or committees in his absence; internationally, at diplomatic events where the PM is unable to attend, and generally acting in support of the Government’s international agenda</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the Prime Minister on government policy and delivery, and in any other responsibility agreed • Special responsibility for employment rights and Making Work Pay, including: Chair of the Cabinet Committee on the Future of Work, ensuring cross-government delivery of the ‘New Deal for Working People’ • Cross-governmental coordination of communities policy, including the Taskforce on community cohesion • Strategic Oversight of Department’s Business and Policy, including: housing and planning, local government and English devolution, regional and local growth, communities and faith, and democracy and elections • Public Appointments • Tackling homelessness and rough sleeping, including: Chair, Inter-Ministerial Group on Homelessness and Rough Sleeping, and cross-governmental coordination of policy to tackle homelessness and rough sleeping <p>Minister of State (Minister for Housing and Planning)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning reform and the National Planning Policy Framework (including 	<p>just transition.</p> <p>Brownfield infrastructure, building safety, and local resilience all draw insights from environmental science and have implications for the environment.</p> <p>Climate change, net zero, and energy efficiency are all directly relevant to the environment.</p>
--	--	--	--

		<p>legislation such as the Planning and Infrastructure Bill)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing delivery including large-scale new settlements programme (New Towns) • Brownfield Infrastructure Land and Housing Infrastructure Land and Housing Infrastructure Funds • Housing supply strategy • Homeownership and homebuying process • Homes England and Planning Inspectorate sponsorship • Social Housing and sponsorship of Social Housing Regulator • Affordable Homes Programme • Leasehold and commonhold reform • HM Land Registry and land transparency • Private rented sector • Planning casework <p>Minister of State (Minister for Local Government and English Devolution)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grenfell Community, Tower and Memorial • Grenfell Inquiry • Building safety, regulations, Building Safety Regulator and remediation • Homelessness and rough sleeping • Housing quality • Supported housing and domestic abuse • Planning casework 	
--	--	---	--

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary
of State (Minister for Democracy
and Local Growth)**

- Local and regional growth, including Local Growth Plans
- High streets and towns
- Community Ownership (including Assets of Community Value and the Community Ownership Fund)
- Funding delivery and simplification of legacy funding streams (including UK Shared Prosperity Fund, Levelling Up Fund, Levelling Up Partnerships)
- Investment Zones and Freeports
- Elections policy and delivery
- Resilience, recovery, and emergencies

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary
of State (Lords Minister for
Housing and Local Government)**

- Lords spokesperson
- Housing delivery and strategy engagement
- Local Government engagement
- New Homes Ombudsman and redress
- Net Zero and energy efficiency
- Corporate matters
- Covid-19 inquiry
- Planning casework

**Parliamentary Under-Secretary
of State (Lords Minister
for Faith, Communities and
Resettlement)**

- Resettlement

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities and community relations • Faith • Lords spokesperson 	
Ministry of Justice (MoJ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for these parts of the justice system: courts, prisons, probation services, and attendance centres • Bring the principles of justice to life for everyone in society, from civil courts, tribunals and family law hearings, to criminal justice, prison and probation services • Work to ensure that sentences are served and offenders are encouraged to turn their lives around and become law-abiding citizens 	<p>Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight of all portfolios, policy, and Ministry of Justice strategy • Oversight of cross-cutting emergency issues, responses supported by other ministers according to portfolio • Oversight of international business and future relations with the EU • MoJ support for the Union. • Resourcing of the department • Functions of the Lord Chancellor • Judicial policy including pay, pensions and diversity (these and other operational decisions affecting the judiciary are reserved to the Lord Chancellor) • Corporate services <p>Minister of State (#1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison capacity and related policy • Prison operations, policy, reform, and industrial relations • His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service administration • Probation demand • Probation policy and operations, industrial relations, and transparency 	Overall responsibility for judicial review, with some relevance to environmental law.

- Prisoner Escort Contracts
 - Reducing Reoffending
 - Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL) schemes
 - Electronic Monitoring (EM)
 - Foreign National Offenders
 - Home Detention Curfew (HDC)
 - Offender Cohorts
 - Female Offenders
 - Offender health and drugs
 - Parole based victim engagement
 - Parole policy
 - Counter Terrorism
 - Sustainability
 - Cross-cutting Digital, Data and transformation
- Minister of State (#2)**
- Criminal Courts and Criminal Court recovery
 - Court Reform (including artificial intelligence, modernisation, and digital reform)
 - His Majesty’s Courts and Tribunals Service administration
 - Legal Aid
 - Legal Aid Agency administration
 - Legal Services
 - Criminal Cases Review Commission administration
 - Civil Justice
 - Modern Justice System: Legal Support; Dispute Resolution

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribunals Policy (incl. fees) • Irregular Migration • Probate • Miscarriages of Justice • Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation • Office for the Public Guardian administration • Mental Capacity • Secondary Legislation • Press/ Communications • MoJ Mission lead for Kickstart economic growth <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (#1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) • Criminal Law (incl. Child Sexual Abuse) • Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority • Rape and Serious Sexual Offences • Victims and Witnesses inc. Victims' Commissioner • Hillsborough • Coroners and Death Management • Commons Family Minister • Cross-cutting corporate portfolio (incl. Ministerial Disability Champion Meetings, Diversity & Inclusion, Covid-19 Inquiry, Public Appointments, Senior Civil Service HR) • MoJ Mission lead for Take back our streets 	
--	--	---	--

		<p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (#2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Justice and Marriage and Divorce • All Lords Business (except PPP) • Private International Law • International Criminal Justice • Constitution • Crown Dependencies • Devolution and the Union • EU Retained Law policy • Human Rights • International • Judicial Review • Overseas Territories <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (#3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sentencing • Youth Justice • Youth Hubs • Commons Prisons, Probation and Parole • Transparency • MoJ Mission lead for Breakdown barriers to opportunity 	
<p>Northern Ireland Office (NIO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland in promoting the best interests of Northern Ireland within a stronger United Kingdom • Ensures Northern Ireland interests are fully and effectively 	<p>Secretary of State for Northern Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for the ministerial work of the Northern Ireland Office • Engagement with the NI Executive (focusing on the Executive Office, Department of Justice, Department of Finance and Department of 	<p>Environmental issues arising in Northern Ireland.</p>

	<p>represented at Westminster and the heart of Government, and the Government's responsibilities are fully and effectively represented in Northern Ireland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make politics work by working alongside the Northern Ireland Executive to help improve the effectiveness and delivery of the devolved institutions; to ensure a more secure Northern Ireland; deliver a growing economy including rebalancing the economy; and ensure a stronger society by supporting initiatives designed to build better community relations and a genuinely shared future 	<p>Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political stability • Relationships with other governments • Implementation of the Windsor Framework • Legacy • Economic growth • National security • Ensures that NI is fully engaged in the development and delivery of new government policy, especially the Missions-led approach • Overall responsibility for the NIO's parliamentary activity <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland in engagement with the NI Executive (focusing on the Department of Infrastructure, the Department for Communities, the Department of Health and the Department of Education) • Representing the Secretary of State in public affairs • Leading on public service transformation (including support for the growth and impact of integrated education) • Conducting external affairs (particularly helping to build relationships across sectors and communities to inform and test UKG policy and practice) • Leading on other voices and reconciliation 	
--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on national security, legacy, economic growth and political stability. Helping to lead the NIO's parliamentary activity in the Commons 	
Office of the Advocate General for Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing legal advice to UK government departments on policy and legislation affecting Scotland and the Scottish devolution settlement Representing the UK government in the courts and tribunals in Scotland Supporting the Advocate General in his capacity as a UK Law Officer, including the exercise of statutory functions under the Scotland Act 	<p>HM Advocate General for Scotland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the Law Officers of the Crown, who advise the government on Scots law Oversight of Schedule 6 to the Scotland Act 1998 relating to 'devolution issues' raised before courts or tribunals in Scotland Can choose to intervene, on behalf of the UK government, in proceedings in which devolution issues have been raised if she so decides Considers all Scottish Parliament Bills as they progress, in consultation with interested UK government departments, to assess their legislative competency Has the power to refer Scottish Parliament Bills to the Supreme Court for decisions on their legislative competence 	Oversight of devolved matters in Scotland, including the environment.
Office of the Leader of the House of Commons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering the government's legislative programme Managing business in the House of Commons Reform of the House of Commons, including 	<p>Leader of the House of Commons / Lord President of the Council (currently combined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of the government's legislative programme and chairs the Parliamentary Business and Legislation Cabinet Committee Managing the business of the House of Commons in close 	Overall responsibility for House of Commons business, including environmental legislation.

	<p>co-ordinating e-petitions across government and parliament</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining issues relating to pay, pensions and expenses for MPs following the establishment of the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority 	<p>cooperation with the Chief Whip, making a weekly business statement to the House and facilitating motions and debate in the Chamber</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acts as the government’s representative in the House (by statute sitting on the House of Commons Commission, Public Accounts Commission, and the Speaker’s Committee on the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority); and as the House’s representative in government, including by contributing to the civil service’s efforts to build parliamentary capability and by taking up members’ requests for help on ministerial correspondence and questions • Sits on the Members Estimate Committee • Advises on the exercise of prerogative business and certain functions assigned to The King and the Council by Acts of Parliament • Ministerial responsibility for the Privy Council Office which manages Privy Council business 	
<p>Office of the Leader of the House of Lords</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Leader in her parliamentary and ministerial duties, including: leading the government benches in the House of Lords, delivery of the government’s business in the Lords (jointly responsible with the Lords Chief Whip), repeating in the 	<p>Leader of the House of Lords / Lord Privy Seal (typically combined)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation of government business in the House, providing assistance to all Lords and offering advice on procedure • Expresses the collective feelings of the House on formal occasions, such as motions of thanks or congratulations 	<p>Overall responsibility for House of Lords business, including environmental legislation.</p>

	<p>Lords statements made by the Prime Minister in the Commons, giving guidance to the House on matters of procedure and order, taking part in formal ceremonies in the House, like the State Opening of Parliament, and as Chair of the Board of Trustees for Chevening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide private office support to the Deputy Leader 	<p>Deputy Leader of the House of Lords</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific responsibilities 	
<p>Office of the Secretary of State for Scotland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and sustain the union: act as the custodian of the devolution settlement • Oversee the passage of legislation to deliver the Smith Commission Agreement in full • Implement the new powers following Royal Assent of the Scotland Bill • Work constructively with the Scottish government to ensure the effective working of the devolution settlement • Act as Scotland's voice in Whitehall: represent Scottish interests within government and support the rest of government on UK matters 	<p>Secretary of State for Scotland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Minister representing Scotland • Act as the custodian of the Scottish devolution settlement, represent Scottish interests within the UK Government, and advocate for the UK Government's policies in Scotland • Promote partnership between the UK Government and the Scottish Government, as well as relations between the UK and Scottish Parliaments <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific responsibilities 	<p>Environmental issues arising in Scotland.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work closely with other UK government departments to develop UK government policy that reflects Scottish interests • Champion the UK government in Scotland: represent and advocate for the UK government’s policies in Scotland • Work across government to ensure that the UK government communicates effectively with people in Scotland, ensuring that as one of Scotland’s two governments, the UK government is visible and accessible 		
<p>UK Export Finance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK’s export credit agency, working alongside the Department for Business and Trade as an integral part of its strategy and operations • Working with over 100 private credit insurers and lenders to help UK companies access export finance (the particular class of loans, insurance policies or bank guarantees that enable international trade to take place as easily and 	<p>President of the Board of Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above 	<p>Environmental implications of exports and some aspects of trade.</p>

	<p>securely as possible)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help UK companies to win export contracts by providing attractive financing terms to their buyers, fulfil contracts by supporting working capital loans, and get paid by insuring against buyer default • Support exports for any size of company and across all sectors, from capital goods to services and intangibles such as intellectual property 		
<p>Wales Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the Welsh economy and the economic interests of Wales: work with UK government colleagues, the Welsh government, business and other stakeholders to drive economic growth, encourage inward investment and create a more balanced Welsh economy • Ensure the devolution settlement continues to deliver a clear, fair and strong settlement for Wales: ensure that Wales continues to benefit from a coherent devolution settlement that enables the UK 	<p>Secretary of State for Wales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall strategic direction of the UK Government in Wales. • Responsibilities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missions Lead • Constitution and Legislation • Economy and Fiscal • Steel and TATA Transition Board • Energy and Climate Change • Justice • Freeports and Investment Zones • Structural Funds • Home Affairs (policing, immigration, security) • Transport • Sport • Foreign Affairs (i.e., liaison 	<p>Environmental issues arising in Wales.</p>

	<p>government and the Welsh government to deliver for the people of Wales and that legislation in the UK Parliament and Senedd Cymru accurately reflects the devolution boundaries. Seek to promote a productive relationship between the UK government and the Welsh government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent Wales' interests within the UK government, and to promote a wider understanding of UK government policies in Wales: work closely with UK government departments to ensure that Wales' interests are fully represented in UK government policy-making and implementation. Raise awareness in Wales of UK government policies in non-devolved areas 	<p>with Ambassadors and foreign dignitaries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honours and Public Appointments • Research & Development (R&D) and Innovation <p>Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City and Growth Deals • Western Gateway • Education and Skills • Defence • Health • International Trade • Welsh Language • Broadcasting • Tourism, Heritage and Culture • Environment, Food and Rural Affairs • Charities, Voluntary, Third Sector • Digital Infrastructure and Connectivity 	
--	--	--	--

Non-Ministerial Departments

Non-ministerial departments are government departments in their own right, but which do not fall under the authority of a given minister (though they typically have a ‘sponsoring minister’ to manage their relationship with Parliament). They tend to be accountable to Parliament but have their own budgets and staff.

Table 2: Non-Ministerial Departments and their environmental implications

Department	Overall statement of responsibilities	Environmental relevance
The Charity Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering eligible organisations in England and Wales which are established for only charitable purposes • Taking enforcement action when there is malpractice or misconduct • Ensuring charities meet their legal requirements, including providing information on their activities each year • Making appropriate information about each registered charity widely available to the public • Providing guidance to help charities run as effectively as possible • Providing online services for charities 	Regulation of environmental charities.
Competition and Markets Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate mergers that have the potential to lead to a substantial lessening of competition. If a merger is likely to reduce competition substantially, the CMA can block it or impose remedies to address those concerns • Take action against businesses and individuals that take part in cartels or anti-competitive behaviour • Protect people from unfair trading practices, including in cases where unfair treatment suggests there may be a systemic market problem 	Implications of mergers or other anti-competitive practices for the environment, such as greenwashing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate entire markets if we think there are competition or consumer problems • Encourage government and other regulators to use competition effectively on behalf of consumers • Carry out regulatory appeals in relation to issues like price controls • Provide information and advice to people and businesses about rights and obligations under competition and consumer law • Provide technical advice, reporting and monitoring in relation to the UK internal market, through the Office for the Internal Market • Provide advice, reporting and monitoring in relation to government subsidies, through the Subsidy Advice Unit 	
<p>Crown Prosecution Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decides which cases should be prosecuted • Determines the appropriate charges in more serious or complex cases, and advises the police during the early stages of investigations • Prepares cases and presents them at court • Provides information, assistance and support to victims and prosecution witnesses 	<p>Prosecution of environmental crimes.</p>
<p>Food Standards Agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect public health and consumers' wider interests in relation to food in England, Wales and Northern Ireland • Reduce the economic burden of foodborne illness and supports the UK economy and trade by ensuring that our food has a strong reputation for safety 	<p>Environmental concerns linked to the food industry.</p>

	<p>and authenticity in the UK and abroad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for the systems that regulate food businesses and we are at the forefront of tackling food crime Other consumer interests in food, which include price, availability, and some aspects of food production standards like environmental concerns and animal welfare 	
Forestry Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting, expanding and promoting the sustainable management of woodlands 	Sustainable forestry and implications for the wider environment.
Government Actuary's Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply sector-specific knowledge, mathematical expertise, and statistical analysis to evaluate risks and predict their financial impact Assess the impact of climate change, disaster risk financing, nuclear decommissioning, health and social care, pensions, investments, and more Use modern technologies to model risk and create digital tools to best serve clients Analyse and advise on pension schemes, insurance and contingent liabilities, financial risk, and social security Provide financial modelling and quality assurance 	Environmental risk and impacts linked to environmental crises.
Government Legal Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing legal advice on the development, design and implementation of government policies and decisions Drafting secondary legislation and working with Parliamentary Counsel on primary legislation Representing the government in court 	Issues of environmental law may require advice to be given to the Government.

<p>HM Land Registry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a reliable record of information about ownership of and interests affecting land and property • Provide owners with a land title, guaranteed by the government • Provide a title plan that indicates general boundaries 	<p>Limited, environmental implications of land ownership.</p>
<p>HM Revenues & Customs (HMRC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Inheritance Tax, Insurance Premium Tax, Stamp, Land and Petroleum Revenue Taxes • Responsible for environmental taxes • Responsible for climate change and aggregates levy and landfill tax • Responsible for Value Added Tax (VAT), including import VAT • Responsible for customs duty • Responsible for excise duties • Responsible for trade statistics • Responsible for National Insurance • Responsible for tax credits • Responsible for Child Benefit • Responsible for enforcement of the National Minimum Wage • Responsible for recovery of Student Loan repayments • Responsible for anti-money laundering supervision 	<p>Environmental taxes.</p>
<p>National Savings and Investments (NS&I)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK's state-owned savings bank • Offers Premium Bonds and a range of other savings and investments, including Direct Saver 	<p>Limited.</p>

<p>National Archives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The official archive and publisher for the UK government and for England and Wales 	<p>Limited.</p>
<p>National Crime Agency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leading the UK’s fight to cut serious and organised crime • Building the best possible intelligence picture of serious and organised crime threats • Pursuing the most serious and dangerous offenders • Developing and delivering specialist capabilities on behalf of law enforcement and other partners 	<p>Investigation of organised environmental crime.</p>
<p>Office of Rail and Road</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The independent safety and economic regulator for Britain’s railways and monitor of National Highways • Ensures that railway operators comply with health and safety law • Regulates Network Rail’s activities and funding requirements • Regulates access to the railway network, licenses the operators of railway assets and publishes rail statistics • The competition authority for the railways and enforces consumer protection law in relation to the railway • Monitoring National Highways’ management of the strategic road network – the motorways and main ‘A’ roads in England 	<p>Regulation of railways and highways, with significant implications for the environment.</p>
<p>Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with government, industry and consumer groups to deliver a net-zero economy, at the lowest cost to consumers • Stamping out sharp and bad practice, ensuring fair treatment for all consumers, especially the vulnerable • Enabling competition and innovation, which drives down prices and results in new products and services for consumers 	<p>Regulation of energy markets, with significant implications for the environment.</p>

<p>Office of Qualifications & Examinations Regulation (Ofqual)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring regulated qualifications reliably indicate the knowledge, skills and understanding students have demonstrated • Ensuring assessments and exams show what a student has achieved • Ensuring people have confidence in the qualifications that Ofqual regulates • Ensuring students and teachers have information on the full range of qualifications that Ofqual regulates 	<p>Regulation of qualifications, including environmental qualifications and qualifications linked to jobs with environmental implications.</p>
<p>Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspecting maintained schools and academies, some independent schools, colleges, apprenticeship providers, prison education and many other educational institutions and programmes outside of higher education • Inspecting childcare, local authorities, adoption and fostering agencies, initial teacher training and teacher development • Regulating a range of early years and children's social care services, making sure they're suitable for children and potentially vulnerable young people • Publishing reports of our findings so they can be used to improve the overall quality of education and training • Informing policymakers about the effectiveness of these services • A member of the National Preventive Mechanism which monitors and reports on places of detention 	<p>Inspection and regulation of education, including environmental education and how the environment is taught in all streams of education.</p>
<p>Serious Fraud Office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A specialist prosecuting authority tackling top level serious or complex fraud, bribery and corruption • Take on a small number of large economic crime cases which appear to involve serious or complex fraud, bribery or corruption • Pursue criminals for the financial benefit they have made from their crimes and assist overseas jurisdictions with their 	<p>Limited, where major economic crime cases have environmental implications.</p>

	investigations into serious and complex fraud, bribery and corruption cases	
Supreme Court of the United Kingdom (SCUK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The final court of appeal for all United Kingdom civil cases, and criminal cases from England, Wales and Northern Ireland • Hears appeals on arguable points of law of general public importance • Concentrates on cases of the greatest public and constitutional importance • Maintains and develops the role of the highest court in the United Kingdom as a leader in the common law world 	Rare cases concerning points of environmental law.
UK Statistics Authority (UKSA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting and safeguarding the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good • Informing the public about social and economic matters • Assisting in the development and evaluation of public policy • Regulating quality and publicly challenging the misuse of statistics 	Implications for environmental data and statistics.
Water Services Regulation Authority (Ofwat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further the consumer objective to protect the interests of consumers, wherever appropriate by promoting effective competition • Secure that water companies (meaning water and sewerage undertakers) properly carry out their statutory functions • Secure that water companies can (in particular through securing reasonable returns on their capital) finance the proper carrying out of their statutory functions • Secure that water supply licensees and sewerage licensees properly carry out their licensed activities and statutory functions • Further the resilience objective to secure 	Regulation of water supply and wastewater systems, with significant implications for the environment.

	the long-term resilience of water companies' water supply and wastewater systems; and to secure that they take steps to enable them, in the long term, to meet the need for water supplies and wastewater services.	
--	---	--

Non-departmental Public Bodies

Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) are set aside from the Government and any relevant departments, working within strategic frameworks which are set by ministers. NDPBs are often given the task of enforcing rules, advising the Government, or scrutinising other public bodies.

Due to the large number of NDPBs and other arms-length bodies, they are not listed here.

Image Credits

Front Cover

© Ruud Morijn | Adobe Stock

p. 7

© tchara | Adobe Stock

p. 15

© richard | Adobe Stock

**The Institution
of Environmental
Sciences**

Institution of Environmental
Sciences
6-8 Great Eastern Street
London
EC2A 3NT
+44 (0)20 3862 7484

info@the-ies.org
www.the-ies.org

Registered charity no. 277611