

**Annex B - Public Service Agreement and Departmental Strategic Objectives Performance Data Tables (Unaudited)**

A factual description of outturns is listed against each of the eight Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) and Public Service Agreement (PSA) 30 indicators.

PSA 30 – Global Conflict: Reduce the impact of conflict through enhanced UK and international efforts

Indicator	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
<p>1. A downward trend in the number of conflicts globally, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, Central and South Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa<sup>1</sup>.</p>	<p><b>PSA 30 – Global Conflict: Reduce the impact of conflict through enhanced UK and international effort</b></p>	<p>At the start of PSA 30 (1 April 2008) the baseline for the number of global conflicts was 54. (This data was taken from the Human Security Report Project (HSRP), Simon Fraser University, Canada, for which the most recently published data was for 2006).</p> <p>Our analysis of proxy data (including <i>CrisisWatch</i> publications) suggested that the number of conflicts in the world in 2009 was 52 (the same as our estimate for 2008). <i>Note: HSRP and CrisisWatch differ slightly in their assessment of conflict.</i></p>
<p>2. Reduced impact of conflict in specific countries and regions (Afghanistan, Iraq, Balkans, Middle East, Sierra Leone, Democratic Republic of Congo and the Great Lakes region, Horn of Africa, Nigeria and Sudan)<sup>2</sup>.</p>	<p><b>PSA 30 – Global Conflict: Reduce the impact of conflict through enhanced UK and international effort</b></p>	<p>There was an easing of the impact of conflict in some regions but this was offset by deterioration elsewhere.</p> <p>The overall situation improved in Sierra Leone; there were modest improvements in state effectiveness in Iraq; and there were improvements in child mortality rates and economic growth in Afghanistan. The situation in Somalia remained fragile and the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of Congo increased.</p>
<p>3. More effective international institutions, better able to prevent, manage and resolve conflict and build peace<sup>3</sup>.</p>	<p><b>PSA 30 – Global Conflict: Reduce the impact of conflict through enhanced UK and international effort</b></p>	<p>The UN achieved a broad consensus for clearer strategic direction in mission mandates and some progress on implementation of the UN Secretary General's Peacebuilding Report. At NATO, an improved defence planning process was endorsed, and the appointment of a new Secretary General and EU High Representative gave momentum to greater EU-NATO coordination. In the EU, the framework for rapidly deployable civilian response teams was revised and the African Union Continental Early Warning System started to function.</p>
<p>4. More effective UK capability to prevent, manage and resolve conflict and build peace<sup>4</sup>.</p>	<p><b>PSA 30 – Global Conflict: Reduce the impact of conflict through enhanced UK and international effort</b></p>	<p>The Civilian Stabilisation Group, a 1000-strong cadre of qualified and deployable experts, was launched in February 2010. Cross-Whitehall training for conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding was strengthened through training developed jointly by FCO, DFID, MOD and Stabilisation Unit. There was also a greater focus on early warning. Multi-stakeholder engagement of NGOs was undertaken to consider how to implement a possible domestic code of conduct for Private Military and Security Companies operating abroad.</p>

<sup>1</sup> International Crisis Group "CrisisWatch" monthly bulletins; Uppsala Conflict Data Program/PRIO/Human Security Report Project.

<sup>2</sup> Uppsala Conflict Data Program/PRIO/Human Security Report Project; World Bank; UNHCR; UNICEF; UN Statistics Division; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); Centre for Strategic and International Studies; Iraq Coalition Casualty Count; International Institute for Strategic Studies; International Organisation for Migration (IOM); Reporting by HM Diplomatic Posts; FCO; DFID.

<sup>3</sup> Reporting by HM Diplomatic Posts; FCO; DFID.

<sup>4</sup> FCO; DFID; MOD; Stabilisation Unit; Cabinet Office.

DSO 1 – A flexible global network serving the whole of the British government

Indicator	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
1. The network delivers the key priorities of Whitehall partners <sup>5</sup>	<b>DSO1 – A flexible global network serving the whole of the British government</b>	Whitehall partners (May 2009 survey) showed high satisfaction with the FCO and the network and most (79%) felt that their needs and expectations were met.
2. The network is <u>realigned</u> by March 2009 as agreed by FCO Ministers/Board; and regularly reviewed and retuned as necessary.	<b>DSO1 – A flexible global network serving the whole of the British government</b>	This objective was achieved in 2009.
3. The network remains flexible <sup>6</sup> .	<b>DSO1 – A flexible global network serving the whole of the British government</b>	<p>Whitehall partners and FCO customers said the network had adjusted its focus as necessary to meet most of their needs. 82% of our Whitehall partners were confident the FCO could adjust to meet their needs in the future.</p> <p>Regional Directorates experimented with more flexible forms of representation such as co-location with Whitehall Partners or other Embassies, remote and mobile working.</p> <p>The FCO's new (March 2010) Estates Strategy stipulated that our buildings around the world must have the flexibility to respond to changing needs and circumstances.</p>
4. The network remains global <sup>7</sup> .	<b>DSO1 – A flexible global network serving the whole of the British government</b>	Despite the rising costs of operating abroad and declining resources, the FCO maintained a global network of 268 posts in more than 170 countries.
5. The network delivers change and manages its resources well <sup>8</sup> .	<b>DSO1 – A flexible global network serving the whole of the British government</b>	Key elements of our modernisation programme, such as the introduction of a new global ICT system (F3G) and corporate services modernisation, were achieved. The November 2009 FCO staff survey showed that 70% of FCO staff (UK & overseas) understood why the FCO was changing. The FCO reached its Four Star Finance goal.

<sup>5</sup> FCO Survey of Whitehall Partners 2009 – Ipsos MORI, DSO1 end year review 2009.

<sup>6</sup> FCO Survey of Whitehall Partners 2009 – Ipsos MORI, DSO1 end year review 2009, Change Unit Innovative Representation Table, FCO Estates Strategy.

<sup>7</sup> Post statistics, DSO1 end year review 2009, Change Unit Innovative Representation Table, FCO Estates Strategy.

<sup>8</sup> High Level Change Plan version 9 (April 2010), FCO Staff engagement survey 2009, Change Committee minute March 2010.

DSO 2 – Supporting the British economy

Indicator	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
1. Attract high value foreign direct investment to the UK <sup>9</sup> .	<b>DSO2 – Supporting the British economy</b>	Figures will be available at the end of July 2010 and will be published in UKTI's 2009-10 Resource Accounts and online at <a href="http://www.ukti.gov.uk">www.ukti.gov.uk</a> . At the time of publication, UKTI figures were expected to exceed the target for 2009-10.
2. Improve the performance of UK business by helping them internationalise <sup>10</sup> .	<b>DSO2 – Supporting the British economy</b>	The most recent Performance and Impact Monitoring Survey (PIMS) estimated that in the past year, the total number of businesses helped was 23,600 (target 20,000; previous year performance 20,700) and of these, 19,600 were innovative businesses (target 12,000; previous year performance 17,300).  For the improved business performance element of this target, the outturn was 53% overall (previous year performance 51%), and 51 % (previous year performance 51%) in High Growth Markets (target 50% for both).
3. Increase the quantity of R&D activity in the UK through business internationalization <sup>11</sup> .	<b>DSO2 – Supporting the British economy</b>	In the past year, 2,130 (1,860 last year) businesses increased Research & Development activity as a result of UKTI trade support (against the target of 1000).
4. Improve the UK's reputation as the international business partner of choice <sup>12</sup> .	<b>DSO2 – Supporting the British economy</b>	This involves an annual reputation survey to measure UK reputation in the US, China and India, in the financial services, ICT, life sciences and energy sectors. The first and second annual surveys were completed. These did not show progress against the benchmarking survey as it will take time for UK reputation to be affected. Performance against this target will only be fully assessed in the final year of the survey.
5. Improve UKTI's operational performance <sup>13</sup>	<b>DSO2 – Supporting the British economy</b>	This is an operational target. Performance was 76% (previous year performance 76%) and 74% (previous year performance 75%) respectively for quality and satisfaction against a target of 80% for both. Charging - revenues to end of financial year were £6.0m (previous year performance £4.57m), which was significantly above our CSR target (£3m).

<sup>9</sup> Data obtained from UK Trade & Investment's CRM (Customer Relationship Management).

<sup>10</sup> Data Obtained from UK Trade & Investment's CRM (Customer Relationship Management)/ Performance and Impacts Monitoring Survey (PIMS).

<sup>11</sup> Data Obtained from UK Trade & Investment's CRM (Customer Relationship Management)/ Performance and Impacts Monitoring Survey (PIMS).

<sup>12</sup> The UK Reputation Measurement Survey.

<sup>13</sup> Data Obtained from UK Trade & Investment's CRM (Customer Relationship Management)/ Performance and Impacts Monitoring Survey (PIMS). Revenue figure obtained from MENTOR system (UKTI's financial system). The National Audit Office (NAO) has reviewed all of our data sources. It considers the UKTI evaluation to be robust and that all of its systems are considered 'fit for purpose'. At the end of December 2009 UKTI Defence and Security Organisation (UKTI DSO) received its first PIMS results. These are posted on the UKTI website in the summary PIMS results for all UKTI trade services, at [www.ukti.gov.uk](http://www.ukti.gov.uk). The feedback from the defence and security industry on the quality and impact of UKTI DSO advisory services was very good. The headline statistics were that UKTI DSO "Significant Assists" achieved a quality rating of 93% (UKTI target 80%) and also achieved a business performance improvement rating of 72% (UKTI target 50%). For UKTI DSO events, impact was 43%, which is in line with other UK based events and inward missions, although satisfaction was disappointing.

DSO 3 – Supporting British nationals abroad

Indicator <sup>14</sup>	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
1. Quality of Service – with a focus on responsiveness to customers	<b>DSO 3 Support for British Nationals abroad</b>	The baseline position for this indicator across all metrics was 92% in April 2009 and in March 2010. The percentage of hospital cases contacted within 24 hours was 91% in April 2009 and 95% in March 2010. The percentage of detainees contacted within 24 hours was 96% in April 2009 and 99% in March 2010. The percentage of passports issued within 10 days was 77% in April 2009 and 88% in March 2010
2. Professionalism of our staff – trained and well managed staff	<b>DSO 3 Support for British Nationals abroad</b>	The baseline position for this indicator across all metrics was 89% in April 2009 and 92% in March 2010. The percentage of all overseas Posts with an annually reviewed Emergency Plan to be implemented in the event of a crisis was 97% in April 2009 and March 2010.
3. Consistent service delivery – compliant with internal procedures and prepared for the unexpected	<b>DSO 3 Support for British Nationals abroad</b>	The baseline position for this indicator across all metrics was 89% in April 2009 and 92% in March 2010. The percentage of Honorary Consuls trained was 79% in April 2009 and 80% in March 2010. The percentage of Heads of Post attending Crisis Leadership training was 90% in April 2009 and 95% in March 2010.
4. Efficient working – optimised fee income, reliable systems and efficient use of resources	<b>DSO 3 Support for British Nationals abroad</b>	The baseline position for this indicator across all metrics was 81% in April 2009 and 89% in March 2010. The percentage of daily Activity Recording by Consular staff was 54% in April 2009 and 77% in March 2010. The percentage of overseas Posts which submitted Consular Balanced Scorecards was 90% in April 2009 and March 2010.

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<sup>14</sup> Daily Activity Recording by Consular staff, monthly Consular Balanced Scorecard, monthly Project Progress reports, monthly Consular Management Board reports, Office of Government Commerce Gateway Review of Consular Strategy Programme of March 2010, NAO review of August 2009.

DSO 4 – Supporting managed migration for Britain

Indicator	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
<p>1. The FCO will establish and develop sustainable arrangements with foreign governments for the return of immigration offenders, including Foreign National Prisoners (FNPs) and Failed Asylum Seekers (FAS), concentrating on the top returns countries, to meet the PSA Indicator of increasing the number of removals year on year and the number of “harm” cases removed as a proportion of total by 2011<sup>15</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 4 – Support Managed Migration for Britain</b></p>	<p>Figures for removals and voluntary departures by “harm” assessment were higher in 2009/10 (37,745) than 2008/09 (34,435).</p> <p>5,535 foreign national prisoners (FNPs) were removed in 2009, 3% higher than in 2008 (5,395). Based on provisional management information, 5,360 FNPs were removed in financial year 2009/10.</p> <p>Including dependents, 10,815 asylum seekers were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK in 2009, 16% lower than in 2008 (12,875). In Quarter 1 of 2010, the figure was 2,870; 2% higher than in Q1 2009 (2,805).</p>
<p>2. Through the cross departmental (FCO, DFID, MoJ, UKBA) Returns and Reintegration Fund (RRF), the FCO will significantly increase the number of Foreign National Prisoners (FNPs) and Failed Asylum Seekers (FAS) returned to countries of origin, and tackle intake including by building capacity of partner governments, reintegrating returnees and overcoming obstacles to return<sup>16</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 4 – Support Managed Migration for Britain</b></p>	<p>The Returns and Reintegration Fund (RRF) contributed to increasing returns cooperation. In Afghanistan, the FCO and UK Border Agency (UKBA) returned more Failed Asylum Seekers (FAS) and Foreign National Prisoners (FNPs) than any other non-adjacent country (enforced returns increased by more than 300% on last year, with intake numbers down by 25%). Notable impact was made on returns to Jamaica and Iraq. With the backing of the RRF, joint working by FCO Migration Delivery Officers, UKBA and Ministry of Justice resulted in the signature of a prisoner transfer agreement (PTA) with Uganda; and progress on other African PTAs.</p>

<sup>15</sup> Home Office Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary, United Kingdom (October- December 2009; January-March 2010, January-March 2009); internal FCO and post reports, FCO Departmental Report 2008/09.

<sup>16</sup> Internal FCO reporting, meeting records, FCO Departmental Report 2008/09.

<p>3. The FCO will support the PSA Indicators on strengthening UK borders and boosting Britain's economy and will help to deliver a successful merger of UKvisas into UKBA, and launch of the new Agency, ensuring that stakeholders and staff see an improvement in our overall management of migration. The FCO will help to ensure successful implementation of the outcomes of the Visa Waiver Test and reform of the visitor visa routes, whilst managing the risk to our wider relationships. The FCO will act as UKBA's strategic partner in the development of HMG's migration and visa policy, working to keep the UK a globally attractive destination to work, study and visit, and will help complement and communicate the Points Based System for work and study in the UK. The FCO will work with bilateral partners, especially France and Belgium, to strengthen borders (juxtaposed controls)<sup>17</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 4 – Support Managed Migration for Britain</b></p>	<p>The FCO worked closely with UK Border Agency to communicate UK migration policy changes overseas. Visa Waiver Test mitigation in East Caribbean was underway. The FCO with UKBA communicated changes to the Points Based System to London missions and was active in reaching cross-Whitehall agreement on visa fee levels for 2010-11. FCO cooperation with the French led to an innovative joint returns operation to Afghanistan.</p>
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<sup>17</sup> FCO internal reporting; business planning documents; Service Level Agreements.

<p>4. Through FCO country and multilateral expertise we will provide timely and informed contributions to Country of Origin Information Reports (used by asylum case owners, to improve fast-track decision making and protection for genuine refugees), and to country assessments for designation of countries for Non-Suspensive Appeals contributing to overall achievement of the PSA Indicator on asylum. We will contribute to policy on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASCs)<sup>18</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 4 – Support Managed Migration for Britain</b></p>	<p>Latest available figures from April to December 2009 showed that the FCO responded to 291 standard Country of Information (COI) requests, and 90% rated the FCO response as helpful. The FCO fact-finding report on Kurdistan Regional Government was commended.</p> <p>In 2009-10 Migration Delivery Officers contributed to investigating in-country opportunities to enable returns of Foreign Asylum Seekers under the age of 18 in Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Work was carried out in collaboration with the UK Border Agency who led on Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children policy.</p>
<p>5. The FCO will ensure that international and EU cooperation, including the Global Forum on Migration and Development, cooperation with Italy/Malta/Libya and others on Mediterranean transit routes, and Commission plans and Council Decisions, is consistent with UK interests<sup>19</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 4 – Support Managed Migration for Britain</b></p>	<p>The FCO continued to build cooperation on the migration agenda with EU partners and strengthened ties with France on migration matters, including juxtaposed controls. We focused on tackling illegal migration through the Mediterranean through capacity building with Southern EU Member States, particularly Malta. Examples included FCO engagement with Department for International Development (DFID) and UK Border Agency which led to a successful Global Forum on Migration and Development in Athens in November 2009. Migration relations with Spain were also strengthened in advance of their EU Presidency at the start of 2010.</p>

<sup>18</sup> COIS statistics and reporting, FCO reporting, FCO Departmental Report 2008/09.

<sup>19</sup> Internal FCO reporting; FCO Departmental report 2008/09.

DSO 5 – Countering terrorism and weapons proliferation and their causes: Counter Terrorism

Indicator	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
<p>1. Focus our International CT work on creating real effect in OCG Priority Posts. Additional FCO staff and programme resources in place to deliver a change in the capabilities and countries presenting the most direct threat to the UK (OCG Priorities 1 and 2<sup>20</sup>)</p>	<p><b>DSO 5 – Counter Terrorism, Weapons Proliferation and their causes</b></p>	<p>We continued to deliver against the UK’s counter terrorism objectives in priority countries. This included helping to encourage and support Pakistan’s action against violent extremists in the border areas with Afghanistan, and playing an important role in the international response to the attempted Christmas Day attack against NWA Flight 253 to Detroit.</p>
<p>2. Prevent: Reduce the threat posed by violent extremism to the UK and its interests overseas by countering extremism and preventing drivers of radicalisation in our priority countries as part of a co-ordinated cross-Whitehall response. This is achieved by:</p> <p>a) Addressing the grievances that can predispose vulnerable groups to radicalisation (as identified by research) by enhancing the capabilities that strengthen each country’s resilience against extremism;</p> <p>b) Undermining extremist ideology and the terrorist single narrative through a comprehensive communication campaign, including supporting mainstream voices, using RICU’s expertise and targeted at key groups across the Muslim world and within UK Diaspora communities<sup>21</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 5 – Counter Terrorism, Weapons Proliferation and their causes</b></p>	<p>Year two results from our DeTECT system (measuring the effectiveness of our overseas Prevent interventions) showed a small improvement on the baseline capability scores, indicating real change in-country. Improvements were reported in Sudan, Morocco, Syria, Egypt, Bangladesh and Lebanon. We continued to deliver large scale multi-region projects to counter the ideology of Al Qaeda. An extensive foreign policy outreach programme challenged misconceptions in the UK about our foreign policy.</p> <p>A recent NAO review of DeTECT gave it a green rating.</p>

<sup>20</sup> Joint Terrorist Analysis Centre (JTAC) [www.mi5.gov.uk](http://www.mi5.gov.uk); HMG CONTEST Counter Terrorism Strategy (particularly part 3 section 14 on overseas delivery of the strategy) [www.security.homeoffice.gov.uk](http://www.security.homeoffice.gov.uk); Foreign Affairs Committee (FAC) inquiry. "Global Security: Afghanistan and Pakistan, 25 February 2010. [www.publications.parliament.uk](http://www.publications.parliament.uk); [www.publications.parliament.uk](http://www.publications.parliament.uk); Extracts from Court Judgements on the Binyam Mohammed case. Court judgments are at: [www.judiciary.gov.uk](http://www.judiciary.gov.uk). First judgment at: [www.judiciary.gov.uk/docs/](http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/docs/).

<sup>21</sup> DeTECT analysis; Feedback from stakeholders on Overseas Prevent and Outreach projects; BBC Newsnight documentary on Quilliam Pakistan project from June 2009; Media coverage of the Foreign Secretary’s speech at Oxford Centre of Islamic Studies on 21 May 2009 - 'Our Shared Future: building coalitions and winning consent'.

<p>3. Pursue: Enhance the detection and disruption of terrorists and terrorist networks which pose a threat to the UK and its overseas interests<sup>22</sup></p>	<p><b>DSO 5 – Counter Terrorism, Weapons Proliferation and their causes</b></p>	<p>We have taken a more coherent international approach to Pursue (including to terrorist financing). The FCO led the negotiations on due process reform in New York to roll over UN Security Council Resolution 1267. There were been further challenges in terms of allegations, with intense media, judicial and parliamentary scrutiny of the UK's position on the detention and treatment of terrorism suspects overseas. Ability to deliver against many of our key International Pursue objectives was constrained by human rights concerns in our priority countries for Counter Terrorism work,</p>
<p>4. Protect: Reduce the vulnerability of British interests to terrorist attack overseas through: provision of accurate public advice on the threat from domestic and international terrorism; the physical protection of British diplomatic properties, personnel and families overseas; and the development of key foreign governments' own protective capability<sup>23</sup></p>	<p><b>DSO 5 – Counter Terrorism, Weapons Proliferation and their causes</b></p>	<p>Stakeholder feedback on FCO Travel Advice remains high (5.6m people accessed our Travel Advice); Overseas Security Information for Business (OSIB) was established to provide information on terrorist risks overseas for businesses. We adopted a risk-based approach to overseas capacity building to reduce the vulnerability of UK citizens and interests overseas from the terrorist threat (e.g. to aviation and maritime interests, as well as the threat to crowded places, soft targets and at borders).</p>
<p>5. Prepare: Set baseline standards for incident response, ensure the Network meets and exceeds them; and that staff in London have the appropriate specialist and general training<sup>24</sup></p>	<p><b>DSO 5 – Counter Terrorism, Weapons Proliferation and their causes</b></p>	<p>We led the UK's response to kidnap of UK nationals in Afghanistan, Mali, Yemen, Iraq and Nigeria. We secured UN Security Council Resolution 1904 which was explicit that ransom payments to AQ/Taliban contravened the sanctions regime, and our response to individual cases has provided practical alternatives to ransom payment for our international partners. We provided focused training and exercises on crisis management, and created an e-learning package for all staff. We developed the preparedness of Posts in high risk countries and those with a heightened risk.</p>

<sup>22</sup> JTAC [www.mi5.gov.uk](http://www.mi5.gov.uk); FCO Annual Human Rights Report 09-10.

<sup>23</sup> Stakeholder feedback on travel advice website. Travel advice website [www.fco.gov.uk](http://www.fco.gov.uk); Overseas Security Information for Business (OSIB) website [www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk](http://www.uktradeinvest.gov.uk)

<sup>24</sup> Internal government reporting and post reporting.

DSO 5 – Countering terrorism and weapons proliferation and their causes: Weapons proliferation

Indicator	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
<p>1. Address the threat from Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) by preventing States from acquiring or developing WMD capabilities (including their delivery) and by reinvigorating the global commitment to nuclear disarmament<sup>25</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 5 – Counter Terrorism, Weapons Proliferation and their causes</b></p>	<p>North Korea's nuclear test in May and the disclosure in September of a second nuclear facility in Iran highlighted the threat posed by these countries' nuclear programmes. We adopted a dual-track approach to Iran: targeting sanctions through the UN and EU against its weapons programme while offering engagement through the then EU High Representative. Neither country abandoned their nuclear programmes or opened all nuclear facilities to inspection. Instead Iran moved to enrich uranium to 20%.</p> <p>The UK hosted a P5 conference in September 2009, bringing together diplomats, military and technical officials to discuss confidence building measures towards nuclear disarmament. We also laid the groundwork for the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in 2010 by working closely with the P5 and other international partners. We were active in the development and adoption UN Security Council Resolution 1887 which bolstered international commitment to non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament.</p>
<p>2. Prevent terrorists or criminals from acquiring chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials<sup>26</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 5 – Counter Terrorism, Weapons Proliferation and their causes</b></p>	<p>The international framework for protecting chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials was augmented by a strong G8 statement. The UK developed strong partnerships with the US, Canada and in the EU on security of sensitive material and technology in advance of the Nuclear Security Summit in April 2010. FCO-led CBRN security work set clear targets for reducing the threat posed by insecure CBRN materials. The UK ratified the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials.</p>
<p>3. Tackle the threat posed by conventional weapons to humanitarian, UK, regional, and global stability<sup>27</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 5 – Counter Terrorism, Weapons Proliferation and their causes</b></p>	<p>The UK co-authored a resolution at the UN General Assembly's First Committee, which authorised the start of formal UN negotiations on the proposed Arms Trade Treaty. The FCO was instrumental in gaining US support for the resolution, which was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2009 with overwhelming support (only Zimbabwe voted against).</p> <p>The FCO introduced the Cluster Munitions (Prohibitions) Bill into Parliament, which was passed with cross-party support, allowing the UK to ratify the Convention on Cluster Munitions in March 2010.</p> <p>The FCO met ministerial targets for quality and, on average, timeliness in assessment of export licences despite a 20-30% increase in applications over the last year, and a number of extremely complex cases.</p>

<sup>25</sup> UNSCR 1835 (28 September 2008); UNSCR 1874 (12 June 2009); UNSCR 1887 (24 September 2009); [www.daccessdds.un.org](http://www.daccessdds.un.org); US Department of Energy comments on Road to 2010: [www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov); P5 Conference: [www.fco.gov.uk](http://www.fco.gov.uk); Iranian Enrichment Announcement: [www.iaea.org](http://www.iaea.org).

<sup>26</sup> G8 L'Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation: [www.g8italia2009.it](http://www.g8italia2009.it); UK Nuclear Security Co-operation with US, Canada, the EU and others – a number of joint projects are outlined in Global Threat Reduction Programme Annual report: [www.decc.gov.uk](http://www.decc.gov.uk).

<sup>27</sup> Towards an Arms Trade Treaty: [www.controlarms.org](http://www.controlarms.org); Signing of the cluster munitions convention: [www.fco.gov.uk](http://www.fco.gov.uk); Cluster munitions: [www.fco.gov.uk](http://www.fco.gov.uk); Export controls: [www.fco.gov.uk](http://www.fco.gov.uk).

DSO 6 – Preventing and resolving conflict

Indicator <sup>28</sup>	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
1. Better early warning and early action, to prevent conflict and its recurrence.	<b>DSO 6 – Preventing and resolving conflict</b>	<p>At the UN, there was consensus on a Security Council Resolution on Responsibility to Protect (R2P), which included plans for a new UN Early Warning System.</p> <p>In the EU, efforts continued to strengthen focus on prevention/R2P, including making the case for spending more on prevention/capacity building.</p>
2. Better-integrated national and international approach to peace support operations, stabilisation and sustained post-conflict peacebuilding.	<b>DSO 6 – Preventing and resolving conflict</b>	<p>At the UN, the UK Presidency of the Security Council in August 2009 took forward our peacekeeping reform agenda. A strategic approach was taken in mandates for peacekeeping operations, including the need for regular reviews, transition planning and exit strategies.</p> <p>In NATO, UK priorities on the Comprehensive Approach (which brings together civilian and military actors to better address the wider elements of international conflict and crisis management) were reflected in the outcome of the NATO Summit in Strasbourg in April 2009.</p> <p>A UK-led contact group spearheaded international co-ordination on Somalia piracy.</p>
3. Increased national and international capabilities to tackle conflict, including conflict mediation and resolution.	<b>DSO 6 – Preventing and resolving conflict</b>	<p>At the UN, the number of Mediation Support Unit deployments trebled in 2009/10, following UK pressure and financial support.</p> <p>In the African Union (AU), the AMANI military exercise, regarded as key in proving operational capability of the African Standby Force (ASF), was postponed.</p> <p>At NATO, the UK played a leading role in encouraging the organisation to develop leaner, more flexible and effective structures. France and the UK encouraged increased multi-nationalisation of capability provision in the EU and NATO. Overall, national defence budgets continue to fall.</p> <p>The UK officially launched in February 2010 its Civilian Stabilisation Group. This is an enhanced capacity of 1,000 trained civilian experts, ready to be deployed at short notice to help address conflict and instability in fragile and failing states.</p>
5. Reduced impact of conflict and progress towards resolution in Afghanistan, Iraq, Balkans, Middle East and Sudan, and progress in addressing long-term frozen/intractable conflicts <sup>29</sup> .	<b>DSO 6 – Preventing and resolving conflict</b>	<p>There has been an easing of the impact of conflict in some regions but this has been offset by deterioration elsewhere.</p> <p>The overall situation improved in Sierra Leone; there were modest improvements in state effectiveness in Iraq; and there have been improvements in child mortality rates and economic growth in Afghanistan. The situation in Somalia remained fragile and the number of refugees and internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of Congo has increased.</p>

<sup>28</sup> Indicators 1-4: Internal FCO and other government departmental reporting.

<sup>29</sup> Data Program/PRIO/Human Security Report Project; World Bank; UNHCR; UNICEF; UN Statistics Division; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian

DSO 7 – Promoting a low-carbon, high-growth, global economy

Indicator	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
1. A visible and accelerated shift in investment in the major economies towards low carbon <sup>30</sup> .	<b>DSO7 – Promoting a low-carbon, high-growth global economy</b>	UK/EU ambition on climate finance contributed to a shift in US policy and a more positive response from developing countries. Funding for Carbon Capture and Storage plants in EU was secured. 5 more low carbon zones in China were under development. G20, G8, European Council used language of low carbon growth.
2. Political conditions created for an equitable post 2012 agreement at the UNFCCC in Copenhagen in December 2009 of sufficient ambition to avoid dangerous climate change and for effective implementation of the deal <sup>31</sup> .	<b>DSO7 – Promoting a low-carbon, high-growth global economy</b>	Although COP15 did not agree a pathway to a binding legal agreement, the Copenhagen Accord covers 80% of emissions, over 100 countries and included a commitment to a maximum 2 degree temperature increase.  UK evidence-based campaigning and diplomacy directly contributed to a shift in domestic debates and development of commitments on emissions cuts by some emerging economies.  Less developed countries played a greater role in international climate debate.
3. Risks to UK and EU energy security managed through more diverse and reliable sources of supply and more efficient global consumption <sup>32</sup>	<b>DSO7 – Promoting a low-carbon, high-growth global economy</b>	Progress on EU internal and external energy in the wake of Russia/Ukraine gas dispute. Southern Corridor agreement signed. Action on fossil fuel subsidies agreed at G20. International energy efficiency strategy agreed with DECC.
4. International commitment to an open, stable and equitable low carbon global economy delivering higher standards of living <sup>33</sup>	<b>DSO7 – Promoting a low-carbon, high-growth global economy</b>	The global recovery has been stronger than expected with protectionist action limited. However the Doha Development Agenda was stalled. Sovereign debt and deficits were unsustainably high, and the peripheral Eurozone was particularly fragile with a weak demand for global private sector expected. EU Korea and Andean Free Trade Agreements completed. 1 full and 5 interim Economic Partnership Agreements signed. UK Intellectual Property Office cooperation agreement with Chinese counterpart.
5. Increased international commitment to achieve the MDGs <sup>34</sup>	<b>DSO7 – Promoting a low-carbon, high-growth global economy</b>	UN MDG Needs Assessment and G8 accountability process was secured. Some 2010 ODA targets reaffirmed by EU/G8 were expected to be missed. Some MDGs are off track. A health event at UNGA in Sept 2009 delivered \$5.3bn in new financing. Implementation of London Summit measures which mitigated the effect of downturn on Low Income Countries.

Affairs (OCHA); Centre for Strategic and International Studies; Iraq Coalition Casualty Count; International Institute for Strategic Studies; International Organisation for Migration (IOM); Reporting by HM Diplomatic Posts; FCO; DfID.

<sup>30</sup> FCO climate change campaign evaluation responses; observed economic moves and emissions cuts targets announced by key countries.

<sup>31</sup> FCO climate change campaign evaluation responses; observed economic moves and emissions cuts targets announced by key countries.

<sup>32</sup> Reporting from posts, media, bilateral meetings.

<sup>33</sup> Global economic statistics from the IMF, WTO, OECD etc. Reporting from posts, media, bilateral meetings.

<sup>34</sup> MDG data from UN, World Bank. Reporting from posts, media, bilateral meetings.

DSO 8 – Developing effective international institutions, above all the United Nations and the European Union

Indicator	Indicator belongs to:	Statement on data
<p>1. International institutions which are more representative of the modern world, and more efficient and effective<sup>35</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 8 – Develop effective institutions, above all the EU and UN</b></p>	<p>Commonwealth Heads of Government established an Eminent Persons Group to re-examine the strategic approach, and agreed that the Ministerial Action Group should review its performance and recommend improvements.</p> <p>Inter-Governmental Negotiations on UN Security Council reform moved to the General Assembly after 15 years in a UN working group. 140 states asked the UN for a ‘compilation text’ of options for reform.</p> <p>UK led efforts reduced the UN Regular Budget by \$25.4M.</p> <p>General Assembly resolution on System-Wide Coherence established a new consolidated organisation to lead UN work on Gender (Women).</p>
<p>2. Greater international institutional capacity to deal with emerging global crises such as climate change, conflict, energy and economic shocks<sup>36</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 8 – Develop effective institutions, above all the EU and UN</b></p>	<p>NATO defence planning process and package of HQ reform endorsed in June 2009.</p> <p>G20 established as the premier forum for global economic cooperation.</p> <p>Office of the Ombudsperson for UN Sanctions to improve the flow of information between the designated individual and the Committee and the transparency of the decision making process.</p> <p>Responsibility to protect nations and people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity accepted at UN.</p>
<p>3. Greater international institutional effectiveness in promoting respect for human rights, rule of law and democracy<sup>37</sup>.</p>	<p><b>DSO 8 – Develop effective institutions, above all the EU and UN</b></p>	<p>UN resolutions on human rights situation in Burma, DPRK and Iran passed. US joined the Human Rights Council (HRC).</p> <p>Death penalty abolished in Togo and Burundi and mandatory death penalty declared unlawful in Barbados.</p> <p>The Commonwealth suspended Fiji for non-conformity to democratic standards.</p>

<sup>35</sup> Port of Spain affirmation, November 2009.; Letter from Afghan Permanent Representative to the UN, Tanin in June 2009; UN Resolution [A/RES/64/248](#) establishing UN regular budget for 2011-12; UN resolution [A/RES/63/311](#) establishing a gender entity in the UN.

<sup>36</sup> NATO Implementation and Transition Plan agreed by Defence ministers in June 2009; G20 leaders’ communiqué, Pittsburgh 2009; UN Security Council resolution 1904; UN resolution [A/RES/63/308](#) on the responsibility to protect.

<sup>37</sup> UN resolution [A/RES/64/175](#) on Korea, [A/RES/64/176](#) on Iran [A/RES/64/238](#) on Burma; UK Annual report on Human Rights, page 16; Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group statement, July 2009.

<p>4. An EU that responds effectively to global challenges by (i) delivering an open and competitive European economy, (ii) promoting stability and growth in its neighbourhood and (iii) working for sustainability, openness and security in the wider world<sup>38</sup></p>	<p><b>DSO 8 – Develop effective institutions, above all the EU and UN</b></p>	<p>The FCO helped secure and maintain effective UK input into a joined-up EU response to the global economic crisis. We ensured that the EU 2020 package reflected UK priorities and was part of a broader coherent economic strategy.</p> <p>The Lisbon Treaty entered into force. There was progress towards establishing the new External Action Service. The FCO helped maintain momentum on enlargement despite difficult political context.</p>
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<sup>38</sup> Reporting from posts; Country Business Plan mid-year reviews. European Council and sectoral Council conclusions, EU summit texts, European Parliament resolutions and reports. Commission communications. EU stakeholder outreach. Eurobarometer opinion polls. Europe Management Board. Parliamentary scrutiny.

## FCO efficiencies in 2009-10

The CSR07 efficiency programme is a commitment to overall cross-Government efficiency savings of £35bn for the spending review period up to 31 March 2011.

As part of CSR07, the FCO aims to achieve at least 3% annual cash-releasing Value for Money savings by 2010-11 on its 2007-08 near-cash Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) baseline. This is equivalent to a CSR07 VfM target of £144m by the end of financial year 2010-11. An additional £20 million saving was required in 2010-11 for the Operational Efficiency Programme (OEP).

Savings at the end of financial year 2009-10 amounted to £148.23 million. Forecast cumulative savings for end of 2010-11 are 186.72 million. These are summarised in Table 1 below.

**Table 1** FCO summary of VfM programme (2008 to 2011)

VFM Project	2008-2009	2009-10	2010-2011
	Actual (£m)	ACTUAL (£m)	Forecast (£m)
FCO	71.53	114.48	139.22
FCO Services	2.20	4.15	6.00
BBC World Service	7.50	15.30	23.30
British Council	4.60	14.30	18.20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85.83</b>	<b>148.23</b>	<b>186.72</b>