



Department for  
Business, Energy  
& Industrial Strategy

# ACCOUNTING OFFICER SYSTEM STATEMENT 2018

As at 16 July 2018

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# 1. Scope of the system

- 1.1. This Accounting Officer System Statement replaces the version previously published in October 2017. In line with HM Treasury guidance and best practice this statement has been revised following material changes to the system structure (in particular the establishment of UK Research and Innovation in April 2018), and to reflect administrative classification changes to our network of bodies.
- 1.2. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) was created by the Prime Minister on 14 July 2016. Our vision is an economy that works for everyone – with great places in every part of the UK for people to work and for business to invest, innovate and grow. BEIS' objectives are to:
- **Deliver an ambitious industrial strategy** lays the foundations for reinvigorating UK economic performance and boosts earning power throughout the country. We will cultivate world-leading science and innovation, build on local strengths and foster enterprise to ensure everyplace meets its potential.
  - **Maximise investment opportunities and bolster UK interests**, delivering the best results for the UK from exiting the EU by creating a world class business environment that drives investment and employment. As we build our new relationship with the EU we will maintain business and investor confidence and ensure their interests are reflected in the negotiations.
  - **Promote competitive markets and responsible business practices**, working to secure better outcomes for consumers by creating a more competitive environment for business and industry. We will improve corporate governance and ensure the labour market offers everyone the opportunity to obtain quality, well-paid jobs and better working conditions.
  - **Ensure that the UK has a reliable, low cost and clean energy system**, upgrading and diversifying our energy supplies to meet future needs – ensuring they are smarter, cleaner, more secure and affordable for consumers and businesses. We will promote clean growth and take action to tackle climate change, working in partnership with business and international communities.
  - **Build a flexible, innovative and collaborative Department**, elevating BEIS from a well-functioning department to an exceptional one which delivers for business on our strategic priorities in relation to the Industrial Strategy, EU exit, and clean growth. We will enable digital, data and technology to deliver exceptional services for our staff as well as the people and businesses we serve.

1.3. The Secretary of State for the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and other departmental ministers have a duty to Parliament to account, and be held to account, for the policies, decisions and actions of this Department and its partner organisations and wider network bodies<sup>1</sup>. Nothing in this document is intended to be, nor should be interpreted as, inconsistent with this constitutional principle of Parliament holding the executive to account. Instead this document is intended to explain how this principle of accountability is exercised in practice through the operational landscape of BEIS.

### Principal Accounting Officer's statement

1.4. As Permanent Secretary, I am appointed by HM Treasury as the Principal Accounting Officer for the Department. I am personally responsible for safeguarding all public funds which fall under the auspices of the Department and its 'Trust Statement':

- The Department's Supply Estimates
- Receipts from the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme
- Receipts from the EU Emissions Trading Scheme
- Receipts from the Carbon Reduction Commitment
- Receipts from the Climate Change Agreements Scheme

1.5. This Accounting Officer System Statement sets out all of the accountability relationships and processes within my Department, making clear who is accountable for what at all levels of the system, including where I have appointed additional Accounting Officers, who will have in place their own systems of accountability.

1.6. It covers my core Department, its partner organisations and wider network bodies. It describes accountability for all expenditure of public money through my Department's Supply Estimate, all public money raised as income, and the management of shareholdings, financial investments and other publicly owned assets for which I am responsible. It helps me ensure that I am fulfilling my responsibilities as an Accounting Officer, in accordance with HM Treasury guidance as set out in 'Managing Public Money', particularly Chapter 3.

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<sup>1</sup> BEIS "partner organisations" are public bodies whose policies are usually overseen by BEIS ministers and with whom we have a direct and close sponsorship relationship. BEIS non-ministerial departments are also partner organisations. Other bodies within the BEIS network are referred to as the BEIS wider network bodies. Examples of "wider network bodies" include partner organisation subsidiaries. A list of partner organisations is shown in Annex B (see footnote 6).

- 1.7. The Secretary of State for BEIS and other departmental ministers look to me as the Department's Principal Accounting Officer to delegate within the Department and our partner organisations (and wider network bodies, where appropriate) to deliver their decisions and to support them in making policy decisions and handling public funds. This is a role that involves personal responsibility and accountability on my part.
- 1.8. Parliament is rightly concerned to know not only where public money is spent but who is accountable for it at all levels of the system from the Principal Accounting Officer down. In large government departments this is not always obvious, so this system statement is an attempt to clarify that position for BEIS. At the risk of oversimplifying, the answer on accountability depends primarily on whether public money is being spent directly by the Department or through one of its network bodies.
- 1.9. Within the core Department the line of accountability follows a traditional management cascade of authority from me as Permanent Secretary to directors general and the Chief Financial Officer and then onwards through directors and deputy directors as appropriate. Special arrangements exist under the so-called 'Osmotherly Rules' for Senior Responsible Owners of major projects to account directly to Parliament. However in general, whilst I may delegate responsibility within the Department, primary accountability for the use of public money rests with me.
- 1.10. BEIS has a large and diverse range of partner organisations and wider network bodies. Some have been created specifically by Acts of Parliament, often with statutory provisions as to the degree of independence from government and operational autonomy. Some are simply administrative forms of separation from the core Department, created in the interests of organisational focus, specialisation or administrative efficiency.
- 1.11. Unless providing a purely advisory function, each BEIS partner organisation has a board or executive responsible for the proper operation of that entity. The permanent heads of these organisations will normally be appointed by me as a delegated accounting officer with responsibility for stewardship of that organisation's resources. This is the primary tier of accountability for the use of public money in these organisations. However, in most cases, I remain ultimately responsible to Parliament for the use of resources allocated to BEIS even if these are administered through partner organisations.
- 1.12. There are also rare cases where a partner organisation (e.g. non-ministerial departments) has a separate Supply Estimate from Parliament in which case that accounting officer is solely accountable for use of those funds. However, these are the exception rather than the rule.

1.13. This statement describes the accountability and governance systems which are in place at the date of this statement and which will continue to apply until a revised statement is published. This statement seeks to explain the system accountability arrangements in a comprehensive and simple manner, so we would welcome any feedback on whether its usefulness for readers could be improved. Please send any suggestions to [enquiries@beis.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@beis.gov.uk).



**Alex Chisholm**

Permanent Secretary and Principal Accounting Officer  
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

## 2. Accountability and governance

- 2.1. BEIS accountability is provided through clear, evidence-based business planning, supported by strong governance, performance management, and risk processes. This is reinforced through assurance provided through internal and external audit.
- 2.2. BEIS directors general, directors and accounting officers of BEIS' partner organisations (and onwards as appropriate) have the delegated authority to commit resources within predefined limits, together with the responsibility for proper stewardship of these resources and compliance with the requirements of HM Treasury's 'Managing Public Money'. Accountability is formalised through letters of delegated authority at the start of the financial year. Individuals with delegated accountability are ultimately accountable to the Permanent Secretary for ensuring that they deliver the departmental priorities within these delegations.
- 2.3. The Permanent Secretary and/or the Secretary of State confirms the appointment of the chief executive officers (CEOs) of the Department's partner organisations. Normally the Permanent Secretary, as Principal Accounting Officer, appoints the CEOs as accounting officers for the organisations they lead. (There are some exceptions where accounting officers are appointed directly by HM Treasury.)
- 2.4. Delivery plans for BEIS' vision and objectives are established through annual business planning processes which set out the actions, success measures and resource allocations against the departmental strategic objectives. It is supported by plans for each of the directorates and partner organisations and, in turn, by more detailed delivery plans for the Department's portfolio of significant programmes and projects. Directors, CEOs and programme/project senior responsible owners (SROs) report on their delivery through the performance reporting framework, and report on maintaining forecasted financial positions within budget limits. Where relevant, they are responsible for ensuring that their activities have been through an internal assurance process and/or the Government Major Projects Portfolio (GMPP) gateway processes.
- 2.5. The 'BEIS single departmental plan' (SDP) is a document setting out the BEIS objectives and plans to achieve them. This establishes an internal accountability framework, based on policy milestones and indicators and enables on-going monitoring of policy delivery. Management information on the progress against the SDP and budgets is collated monthly and discussed alongside significant risks or issues. This is examined through BEIS executive committees and the Departmental Board.

2.6. For each partner organisation, as well as the regular financial and delivery reporting through BEIS’ performance management framework, there will be an ongoing relationship with the Department. Our relationship is based on a new sponsorship model which has recently been launched to help us engage with partner organisations in a consistent and coordinated way, and to strengthen our relationship with them as part of our wider transformation programme. The relationship with individual partner organisations is owned by named sponsors within BEIS to lead on discussions of relevant policy development and governance of the partner organisation. Interaction with the wider Department, either at a day-to-day administrative level with finance teams or strategically with senior management and ministers, is driven according to need and the level of risk to which the partner organisation and Department is exposed.

### Departmental governance structure

2.7. One of the policy responsibilities of BEIS is corporate responsibility and raising the standards of corporate governance. We have sought to be at the forefront for standards and diversity in the way that we have designed and implemented governance. Further details of BEIS governance structure, board and committees can be found in the ‘Annual Reports and Accounts’ governance statement.

### Our governance structure



### Risk management

- 2.8. The departmental risk framework sets out the processes and procedures to manage and escalate risks at all levels. Key risks from across BEIS are reported by directorate each month. The Department also requires each major programme to define its overall risk appetite and all individual risks are required to have target reduction levels to reflect the level of exposure that can be tolerated. Risks registers are maintained at departmental, group and directorate level, enabling risks to be actively considered and managed.
- 2.9. The intelligence from BEIS' risk management framework and individual risk registers inform the monthly performance and risk report that is integral to the governance of the Department. Key changes to the risks, including any new, escalated or de-escalated risks, are reviewed each month by the Performance, Finance and Risk (PFR) committee. The PFR Committee updates the Executive Committee each month on any significant changes to the departmental risks as part of a broader report also covering departmental performance, financial management and human resources.
- 2.10. The Department's approach is to make a distinction between strategic and operational risks. The PFR Committee and the Departmental Board drive the identification of high-level strategic risks that are directly aligned to departmental objectives as formulated through the SDP. Underneath the strategic risks sit operational risks relating to the Department's objectives, which take the top risks from group or directorate risk registers. These risks are escalated to the PFR Committee when it appears that they are outside tolerance and threaten the delivery of the Department's objectives. This structure allows for movement of risks between levels so that the level of decision-making reflects the impact on the objectives.

### Project management

- 2.11. All projects across BEIS and its partner organisations are required to obtain formal sign-off at pertinent points of their lifecycle, from initial mandate through to closure, following the Strategic, Outline and Final business case model. Guiding this is the principal that the processes involved are proportionate to the value and risk profile of the project.
- Low risk projects and those below the delegation level of the relevant partner organisation or director general can be authorised by the director general or the partner organisation and would be monitored at the group or partner organisation level on either a monthly or quarterly basis, as appropriate.

- High risk projects and those above delegation limits are required to obtain approval through BEIS' Projects and Investments Committee (PIC) and would be included in BEIS' programme and project portfolio, which is monitored on a monthly basis at the departmental level.
- Projects on the departmental portfolio, and potentially those at group level, also undergo independent assurance, with BEIS Portfolio Office organising gateway reviews or health checks by teams outside the project at key lifecycle stages and decision points.

2.12. Additionally, projects above £70m are usually subject to HM Treasury approval. They may also be subject to review by the Infrastructure and Projects Authority (IPA), and may enter the Government Major Projects Portfolio (GMPP) for ongoing IPA monitoring and assurance.

### Audit and assurance

2.13. Audit and assurance arrangements support the Accounting Officer and Board's delivery and accountability requirements, providing evidence-based assurance on the management of risks that threaten the successful achievement of BEIS' objectives.

2.14. BEIS operates an assurance framework with three lines of defence: operational management<sup>2</sup>, internal governance<sup>3</sup> and independent assurance<sup>4</sup>. This ensures there are sources of assurance on governance, risk management and control processes across the Department.

2.15. An annual governance statement is included within the 'Annual Report and Accounts'. This sets out the governance, risk management and internal control arrangements for the Department. Evidence is provided throughout the statement on how governance has been aligned with departmental vision and objectives. This evidence includes assurances from the internal audit function and the governance statements from individual directors general within the Department.

2.16. As part of the governance arrangements, BEIS and most of its partner organisations have established assurance bodies (e.g. Audit and Risk Assurance Committees, ARACs) which advise their management boards on governance, control and risk

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<sup>2</sup> First line, or operational management, assurance comes direct from those responsible for delivering specific objectives or operation; it provides assurance that performance is monitored, risks identified and addressed, and that objectives are being achieved.

<sup>3</sup> Second line, or internal governance, assurance is separate from those responsible for delivery, but not independent of the organisation's management chain.

<sup>4</sup> Third line, or independent, assurance focuses on the role of internal audit and other third-parties such as the Major Projects Authority.

management. For those organisations with a more significant budget share and associated risks an internal audit function exists to provide independent assurance over the work of the organisation, with a representative of internal audit regularly attending meetings of the assurance board. This independent assurance provides a valuable link into the assurance needs of the Principal Accounting Officer.

2.17. The BEIS internal audit function is provided by the Government Internal Audit Agency (GIAA), a cross government service supporting BEIS and several of its partner organisations, which undertakes a programme of risk-based internal audits and advisory work to provide assurance to the Permanent Secretary, ARAC and the Departmental Board. GIAA's position within government enables it to provide assurances that cut across traditional departmental boundaries and support the cross-cutting nature of the Department's work.

2.18. The Group Chief Internal Auditor provides ARAC with an annual report on the systems of governance, risk management and control operating in the Department based on the work undertaken during the year; the outcome of the annual review of corporate governance; knowledge of the business environment; known instances of fraud; and the work of others such as the National Audit Office (NAO), who provide the Department's external audit function.

2.19. NAO is responsible on behalf of Parliament for examining the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the use of public money by BEIS. This is achieved primarily through the independent audit of BEIS' annual financial statements and through its programme of value for money reviews.

2.20. Further scrutiny and independent oversight is provided by House of Commons select committees. The BEIS Committee examines the administration, expenditure and policy of the Department and its associated public bodies. The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises value for money (the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of public spending) and generally holds BEIS and its partner organisations to account for delivery.

### Relationships with other government departments

2.21. BEIS ministers have lead policy responsibility for the work of three non-ministerial departments, all of which fall outside of the BEIS accounting boundary. These are:

- Competition and Markets Authority
- HM Land Registry
- Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem)

2.22. These bodies have been established under statute to operate independently of BEIS. Their chief executive officers are appointed directly by HM Treasury as accounting officers with personal accountability to Parliament.

2.23. Although independent from BEIS, members of these bodies' boards are appointed by the Department through open competition in compliance with the 'Governance Code on Public Appointments' and in accordance with the legislation under which each was created. Further details can be found in their respective annual reports to Parliament.

### **UK Government Investments (UKGI)**

2.24. UKGI is the government's centre of expertise in corporate finance and corporate governance. It provides governance sponsorship to some of BEIS' partner organisations across a number of classification groups, often acting on behalf of ministers in a shareholder capacity.

2.25. UKGI began operating on 1 April 2016 as a government company and is wholly owned by HM Treasury. UKGI's own activities are governed by its Board, of which the BEIS Principal Accounting Officer is a member, and underpinned by its articles of association and framework agreement with HM Treasury. UKGI is accountable via its independent board to HM Treasury ministers.

2.26. It provides a sponsorship role for BEIS partner organisations as part of its remit to act as shareholder for either those arm's length bodies of the UK government that are structured to allow a meaningful shareholder function or for other UK government assets facing complex transformations.

## 3. Relationships with BEIS partner organisations and wider network

- 3.1. The BEIS group of partner organisations and wider network bodies is one of the largest and most diverse of any government department. The organisations vary considerably in size, type, and level of independence, and operate in a complex and often changing environment. These organisations are essential to the successful delivery of the Department's objectives.
- 3.2. The BEIS Permanent Secretary is Principal Accounting Officer and has, where relevant, delegated accounting officer responsibility under 'Managing Public Money' to the chief executive officer (or equivalent) of the organisation in question, or the Principal Accounting Officer retains accountability directly. The accounting officers of the three non-ministerial departments (listed in Section 2) are appointed by HM Treasury.
- 3.3. All newly appointed accounting officers receive a letter from the Principal Accounting Officer confirming their appointment as accounting officer. This sets out their accountabilities and responsibilities. To support them in their role, on appointment, all accounting officers are recommended to attend the Civil Service Learning course, an 'Introduction to Accounting Officer Responsibilities', which provides a thorough understanding of propriety and regularity issues, as they affect those in public service. In addition, newly appointed accounting officers can also discuss their roles and responsibilities further with the BEIS Chief Financial Officer.
- 3.4. Each partner organisation is overseen by a sponsor team in the core Department which agrees and captures the organisation's remit in a framework document. The sponsor also monitors and challenges performance and works with the partner organisation or wider network body to support its high level aims. All partner organisations are established with governance arrangements that are appropriate to both their mission and legal form, and with processes for engagement with the Department that allow them to function and deliver with the appropriate balance of autonomy and accountability.
- 3.5. BEIS worked closely with the Cabinet Office during the development of 'Partnerships between Departments and Arm's Length Bodies: Code of good practice' and are committed to the principles of the Code. BEIS is working with its partner organisations to agree the Department's approach to completing both functional and tailored reviews.

- Functional reviews look across departments and examine the functions of several public bodies in similar or related areas of government, allowing consideration of opportunities for reform that cannot be revealed by reviewing bodies one by one.
- Tailored reviews build on the previous triennial review programme. The scope of tailored reviews includes non-departmental public bodies and now extends to executive agencies and all non-ministerial departments. They challenge, and give assurance on, the continuing need for individual organisations in terms of both function and form; examine corporate governance and controls alongside operational delivery and performance; and, explore efficiencies and improvement opportunities. The scope of each review will be proportionate to the organisation's risk profile and will consider other audits and reviews that have already been carried out; e.g. the findings of functional reviews can feed into tailored reviews, reducing the work required for the latter and avoiding duplication.

- 3.6. The BEIS group of partner organisations and wider network bodies crosses over many different classifications, with organisations found at various distances from 'the centre' and, therefore, operating in a range of different ways appropriate to their statutory or administrative form.
- 3.7. While these partner organisations and wider network bodies fall into a number of different classification groups, many share similar funding and monitoring arrangements. The following categories provide, as far as possible, an account of the broad arrangements in place, with exceptions listed where appropriate.
- 3.8. In the following sections, partner organisations and wider network bodies are grouped in accordance with accounting boundaries and further split by administrative classifications where relevant. The list of bodies is followed by a description of the funding and assurance relationship between the body and BEIS. Where the relationship for an individual body is described specifically, reference is made to the relevant paragraph numbers after the name.

### Within or primarily supported by core BEIS

#### Offices of Department

- Government Office for Science
- Office of Manpower Economics
- Office for Product Safety and Standards

3.9. These three offices of the Department set their own policies, however they operate within BEIS' management and pay structures and, therefore, are subject to BEIS budgetary, governance and assurance processes.

#### Executive agencies

- Insolvency Service
- UK Space Agency (UKSA)

3.10. Each of these executive agencies has an accounting officer responsible to Parliament. They are appointed by the Principal Accounting Officer, who receives assurance on the executive agency's delivery through a sponsor team in the core Department, which monitors financial and performance data.

3.11. Funding arrangements vary and are reported on in the agencies' own annual reports. The Insolvency Service is funded in part from BEIS, HM Revenue and Customs and through fees raised for its services. UKSA receives funding direct from BEIS.

#### Non-departmental public bodies

- Committee on Fuel Poverty
- Copyright Tribunal (3.13)
- Low Pay Commission
- Regulatory Policy Committee

3.12. Although autonomous of BEIS, with the chairman or chief executive officer having accountability for the operation and budget of the organisation, these bodies are supported through secretariat functions within BEIS. Each is supported by a sponsor team in the core Department which monitors financial and performance data.

3.13. The **Copyright Tribunal's** secretary is a member of staff of the Intellectual Property Office (IPO). Assurance of the tribunal's budgets is through monitoring by IPO officers as well as BEIS officers under departmental processes. The tribunal consists of a chairman and two deputy chairmen who are appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The eight ordinary lay members are appointed by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy.

### Expert committees

- Council for Science and Technology (3.14)
- Industrial Development Advisory Board (3.15)
- Nuclear Liabilities Financing Assurance Board (3.16)

3.14. The **Council for Science and Technology** (CST) is supported by a secretariat based in the Government Office for Science in BEIS who are responsible for the day-to-day administration of the CST's finances and a sponsor team who lead on policy discussions.

3.15. The **Industrial Development Advisory Board** (IDAB) is an advisory body whose members give a few hours of unpaid time each month to advise the Secretary of State on applications for forms of business support. Ministers are accountable for its overall performance, and arrangements are in place to achieve accountability for its work, and the way it does it. In particular, the chairman makes an annual report to Parliament within the Secretary of State's overall report on the exercise of functions under the Industrial Development Act 1982 (IDA82). This provides visibility and accountability while respecting the commercial confidentiality of the cases that make up IDAB's workload.

3.16. The **Nuclear Liabilities Financing Assurance Board** (NLFAB) provides impartial scrutiny and advice on the suitability of the Funded Decommissioning Programme (FDP), submitted by operators of new nuclear power stations. The NLFAB advises the Secretary of State on the financial arrangements that operators submit for approval, and on the regular review of funding. The NLFAB's advice to the Secretary of State on the Funding Arrangements Plan for the Hinkley Point C nuclear power station was published on 29 September 2016 alongside the Funded Decommissioning Plan for Hinkley and related documents. Having completed their advice on Hinkley, all members, except one, stepped down from the NLFAB. It is expected that a new NLFAB will be appointed to scrutinise and provide advice in relation to the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa Newydd. In the meantime, costs incurred in relation to the NLFAB are negligible.

### Statutory office holders

- Office of the Regulator of Community Interest Companies (3.17)

3.17. The **Office of the Regulator of Community Interest Companies** is an independent statutory office-holder, supported by BEIS staff. It adopts BEIS' systems and controls and has a memorandum of understanding with the Department that sets out its corporate plan, the funding from BEIS, operational and financial systems and reporting and internal audit procedure.

### Outside of core BEIS but within its accounting boundary

#### Non-departmental public bodies

- Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service
- Central Arbitration Committee (3.21)
- Civil Nuclear Police Authority
- Coal Authority
- Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (3.22)
- Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
- UK Atomic Energy Authority
- UK Research and Innovation (3.23 – 3.24)

3.18. These non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs) receive grant-in-aid from the core Department and may charge for their services.

3.19. They vary significantly in size and scope, from organisations with thousands of employees and multi-billion pound budgets (e.g. the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority), to small organisations that receive minimal funding (e.g. the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management). Therefore, their sponsorship and engagement with BEIS and/or UKGI will also vary greatly; with BEIS directors general on their boards in some cases but minimal policy input in others.

3.20. However, each NDPB has an independent board to oversee its delivery and provide assurance of financial probity and (with the exception of the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management) an accounting officer (normally the chief executive officer) who is formally responsible to Parliament for the funds allocated to them. This provides the primary tier of accountability for the organisation's use of public funds. In addition, respective sponsor teams in the core Department monitor financial and performance data, engaging as necessary in matters relevant to the BEIS Principal Accounting Officer.

3.21. The **Central Arbitration Committee's** secretariat and other resources are provided by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), and the Committee complies with ACAS's corporate governance requirements. The relationship with ACAS is set out in a memorandum of understanding, which is refreshed periodically. The Central Arbitration Committee is grant-in-aid funded by BEIS through the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). The ACAS financial statements cover the activities of the Central Arbitration Committee.

3.22. The **Committee on Radioactive Waste Management** (CoRWM) provides independent scrutiny and advice to the UK government and devolved administrations on the long-term management of higher activity radioactive wastes. CoRWM is

supported by a secretariat within BEIS as well as a sponsor team which monitors financial and performance data. CoRWM receives minimal budgetary contributions from the Department. The Principal Accounting Officer has not designated a separate accounting officer for CoRWM.

3.23. **UK Research and Innovation (UKRI)** was formed on 30 March 2018 and began operations on 1 April 2018, replacing the individual Research Councils, Higher Education Funding Council for England (HEFCE) and Innovate UK. The identities of the constituent parts remain, as required under the Higher Education and Research Act 2017, however UKRI is a single legal entity. As well as grant-in-aid funding from the core Department, UKRI receives income including grant funding from other government departments to manage particular projects. Regular financial and management reporting is provided to the UKRI sponsor team within BEIS to support performance monitoring. The accounting officer of UKRI is appointed by the Principal Accounting Officer.

3.24. **Innovate UK Loans Ltd** is a wholly owned UKRI subsidiary (having been previously wholly owned by Innovate UK). This limited company has been set up to provide loans to UK-based small or medium enterprises to support their productivity and growth on behalf of government. **STFC Innovations Limited** is also a wholly owned UKRI subsidiary (having been previously wholly owned by the Science and Technology Facilities Council). STFC Innovations Limited enables commercial access to STFC facilities and services across its sites. As these are both subsidiaries of UKRI, the UKRI Accounting Officer holds responsibility for the stewardship of their resources.

### Other public bodies

The following entities have been classified by the Office for National Statistics as central government or public bodies. BEIS is in the process of undertaking a classification exercise in partnership with the Cabinet Office for these. We have therefore listed these as “other public bodies”.

- British Business Bank plc (3.25 – 3.26)
- Certification Office (3.27)
- Competition Appeal Tribunal (3.28)
- Competition Service (3.28)
- Electricity Settlements Company (3.29)
- Financial Reporting Council (3.30)
- Low Carbon Contracts Company (3.29)
- Oil and Gas Authority (3.31)
- UK Shared Business Services Ltd (3.32 – 3.33)

- 3.25. **British Business Bank plc** is a public limited company registered in England and Wales. As the holding company of the group operating under the trading name of British Business Bank, it is a development bank wholly owned by HM Government but independently managed. It has its own Board and Audit and Risk Committee independent of BEIS, and UKGI maintains a sponsorship role. The BEIS Permanent Secretary, in his role as Principal Accounting Officer, has designated the British Business Bank plc Chief Executive Officer as the British Business Bank plc Accounting Officer.
- 3.26. **British Business Bank plc** has a number of wholly owned subsidiaries which manage certain schemes on behalf of British Business Bank plc. The British Business Bank plc Accounting Officer is the accounting officer for these bodies and their subsidiaries.
- 3.27. The **Certification Office** has eight staff and is responsible for the statutory functions relating to the probity and compliance with regulation of the trade unions and employers' association. Decisions of the Certification Officer are a matter of public record. The Certification Office is grant-in-aid funded by BEIS through the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). The ACAS financial statements cover the activities of the Certification Office.
- 3.28. Although in formal terms, the **Competition Appeal Tribunal** and the **Competition Service** are two separate bodies, in practice the Competition Service provides the means by which the Tribunal manages itself – the Service's entire staff, premises and other resources being fully deployed in the daily work of the Tribunal. The Principal Accounting Officer for BEIS has designated the Registrar of the Competition Appeal Tribunal as Accounting Officer for both the Tribunal and the Competition Service, with responsibility for the propriety and regularity of its public finances and for the keeping of proper records.
- 3.29. **Electricity Settlements Company (ESC)** and **Low Carbon Contracts Company (LCCC)** are private limited companies, wholly-owned by the Secretary of State each with their own accounting officer. They are separate legal entities, run by independent boards, but to maximise operational efficiencies staff resources and corporate facilities are shared. They are responsible for the successful operation of two key policies: the 'Contract for Difference' scheme and the 'Capacity Market'. LCCC provides services to ESC to deliver settlement functions for the 'Capacity Market' and charges for these services. The relationship and governance arrangements are set out in a framework document for each of the companies. Both companies are funded by a levy on electricity suppliers and receive some BEIS

capital funding (repaid via a depreciation charge on the levy).

3.30. The **Financial Reporting Council** is a company limited by guarantee, subject to the governance and assurance that this entails, with its own accounting officer. It sits within BEIS' consolidated accounts but no longer receives funding from the Department, instead funding its operations from a mixture of statutory and voluntary levies.

3.31. Responsibility to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy for the performance of the **Oil and Gas Authority** (OGA) rests with the OGA Board, membership of which includes the BEIS Deputy Director of Upstream Oil and Gas. OGA operates in accordance with the terms of its framework document and a memorandum of understanding agreed between the OGA and BEIS. The BEIS Permanent Secretary, in his role as Principal Accounting Officer, has designated the OGA Chief Executive as the OGA Accounting Officer.

3.32. **UK Shared Business Services Ltd** (UK SBS) provides shared and specialist business services. UK SBS is a limited company (owned by BEIS and UKRI) and is primarily funded by BEIS, which provides funding as contributions for core BEIS and UKRI service charges. A small amount of income is received by UK SBS from other public sector clients. Financial management and performance is monitored by the Shared Services Team within BEIS.

3.33. The **UK Shared Business Service** Board is appointed by BEIS and UKRI and is accountable to them for the effective and efficient operation of the company, in line with the Business Plan and in accordance with the Company's constitution. The Board has eight members, including the UK SBS Chief Executive. As of 1 May 2018, the UK SBS Chief Executive has been appointed as the Accounting Officer by the Principal Accounting Officer.

### Wider departmental group

3.34. Some BEIS partner organisations and wider public bodies sit outside of the BEIS accounting boundary entirely because of the nature of their assigned classification in the National Accounts. (This includes three non-ministerial departments, detailed in section 2.)

#### Public corporations - executive agencies

- Companies House
- Intellectual Property Office
- Met Office

- 3.35. Each of these executive agencies has an Accounting Officer responsible to Parliament, appointed by HM Treasury. BEIS receives assurance on these partner organisations' delivery through a sponsor team in the core Department, which monitors financial and performance data.
- 3.36. These executive agencies derive their income from charges for their services. The commercial nature of their business means that they receive governance sponsorship from UKGI in addition to policy sponsorship from BEIS.
- 3.37. These three executive agencies are entities classified by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for national accounts purposes as public corporations (see below). Public corporations are no longer classified by the Cabinet Office, however these were previously classified by the Cabinet Office as executive agencies.

### **Public corporations - not classified by the Cabinet Office**

- British Nuclear Fuels Limited
- National Nuclear Laboratory
- National Physical Laboratory
- Nuclear Liabilities Fund
- Ordnance Survey
- Pacific Nuclear Transport Limited
- Post Office Ltd

- 3.38. Public corporations derive more than 50 per cent of their production costs from the sale of goods, services or regulatory activities. They have substantial day-to-day operating independence and are viewed as institutional units separate from BEIS. However, BEIS and/or UKGI maintain a policy and governance sponsorship role, including regular monitoring of performance. The Department is also responsible for approving some senior appointments to these bodies.

### **Non-departmental public bodies**

- British Hallmarking Council (3.39)
- Committee on Climate Change (3.40)
- Small Business Commissioner (3.41)

- 3.39. The **British Hallmarking Council** (BHC) supervises the hallmarking activities of the four assay offices in the UK. BHC has between 16 and 19 members, 10 of whom are appointed by the Secretary State. BHC is funded entirely by the four UK assay offices, with no contributions from BEIS.

- 3.40. The **Committee on Climate Change** (CCC) comprises a chairman and eight independent members. It is jointly sponsored and funded by the BEIS, the Northern

Ireland Executive, the Scottish Government and the Welsh Government. A framework document is in place which describes the roles and responsibilities of the CCC, BEIS and the devolved governments. The BEIS Principal Accounting Officer is accountable to Parliament for the grant-in-aid funding provided to the CCC.

3.41. The **Small Business Commissioner** (SBC) was launched in 2017 and is part of a package of measures to tackle late payment and unfavourable payment practices in the private sector. The SBC receives grant in aid funding from BEIS. BEIS receives assurance on the SBC's delivery through a sponsor team in the core Department, which monitors financial and performance data.

### Other public bodies

- Groceries Code Adjudicator (3.42)
- Independent Complaints Reviewer (3.43)
- Pubs Code Adjudicator (3.42)

3.42. The **Groceries Code Adjudicator** (GCA) and **Pubs Code Adjudicator** (PCA) both have their own accounting officer and are funded through a levy on the appropriate industry. In the case of the GCA this is on groceries retailers with a turnover of more than £1bn and for the PCA the levy falls in proportion to the number of tied pubs owned for all those pub-owning business with more than 500 tied pubs. Both bodies have accountability for their budgets with sponsorship within BEIS in the normal way.

3.43. While contributions to the running costs of the **Independent Complaints Reviewer** are made by each department and organisation for which their service is provided, financial accountability is through HM Land Registry. Financial information is presented annually in the Independent Complaints Reviewer's Annual Report for HM Land Registry. However, its staff are managerially accountable to the Independent Complaints Reviewer and are entirely independent of any other organisation.

## 4. The distribution of funding

- 4.1. As with other government departments, BEIS' annual funding is agreed by Parliament. The Permanent Secretary (as Principal Accounting Officer) is accountable for ensuring that expenditure is in accordance with the requirements of regularity, propriety, value for money and feasibility (as set out in 'Managing Public Money').
- 4.2. On an annual basis, the Appropriations Act (Main Estimates) provides the annual breakdown of the Department's overall funding settlement. There is an opportunity to redistribute funds between control totals once a year through the Supplementary Estimate process, if agreed by HM Treasury.
- 4.3. Allocation of resources to departmental priorities is decided by ministers, supported by advice from the Departmental Board and the Executive Committee (ExCo). Within the core Department the Principal Accounting Officer delegates to directors general and the Chief Financial Officer the authority to commit these resources in line with plans to achieve departmental objectives. Accountability is formalised through letters of delegation, onwards to directors and deputy directors as appropriate.
- 4.4. Separate budget delegations are made to partner organisations as appropriate. Accountability is formalised through a letter of delegation, allocating budgets subject to certain controls, and outlining expectations and areas of responsibility and accountability.
- 4.5. More information on the expenditure of the core Department and its consolidated bodies is provided in the 'Annual Report and Accounts'.

### Monitoring expenditure

- 4.6. The Department's internal forecasting process ensures timely and robust reporting of under-spends and cost pressures. Forecasts are analysed and reported monthly to the Performance, Finance and Risk committee and to ExCo, as well as more detailed quarterly reviews led by the Chief Financial Officer. They provide the opportunity for scrutiny and challenge of financial forecasts, informing an agreed BEIS forecast position and recommendations to ExCo for intervention as necessary to protect the Department's budgetary control totals. These reviews are an important part of the system that enables BEIS to make effective strategic funding decisions.
- 4.7. Departmental forecasts are also reported to HM Treasury through its Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting (OSCAR) system, to assist with the taut

management of public finances. This information feeds into the fiscal reporting to Parliament by HM Treasury.

### Local funding arrangements

- 4.8. For local authority services in which BEIS has a policy interest, central government funding is generally provided either through the Revenue Support Grant (from the local government budget) or through specific revenue grants (from the BEIS budget), although capital grants are also provided.
- 4.9. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's Accounting Officer, as lead accounting officer across central government with respect to local government, provides the assurance that a core framework is in place that requires local authorities to act with regularity, propriety and value for money in the use of all of these resources.
- 4.10. As well as the accountability provided through this framework, specific BEIS grants, for example those provided through Salix or from a range of funds administered by the Department and its partner organisations, are often provided in recognition of a statutory obligation on local authorities to perform a function or provide a service. In such cases value for money is scrutinised in the relevant approvals process and outcomes are specified explicitly in the agreement and claim processes. These arrangements are established in a way that allows local authorities the flexibility to respond to local priorities, pursue balanced outcomes and choose their own methods of achieving desired outcomes, whilst taking into account BEIS' policy intentions.

### Grants to private and voluntary sector bodies

- 4.11. Most BEIS grants to private and voluntary sector bodies are allocated by those partner organisations that are responsible for taking individual decisions on which proposals should and should not receive grant support. About 75 per cent of applications are rejected in order to prioritise those proposals which best meet the policy criteria for grant support. The Department's role is to fund the partner organisations in question (mainly UK Research and Innovation) through grant-in-aid and to oversee the overall funding framework under which grants are issued. A minority of grants are issued directly by the Department for purposes authorised by Parliament under the Estimates processes.
- 4.12. All grants issued by both the Department and its partner organisations are intended to comply with the requirements set out in 'Managing Public Money' as regards propriety, regularity and value for money. The Department has worked closely with its

grant-giving teams and partner organisations to help the Cabinet Office design a set of guiding principles for the administration of grants.

4.13. A particularly useful feature of the arrangements which BEIS is adopting is the ability to draw on independent panels providing challenge and advice at the design stage of new policies and grant schemes, not least to take full account of previous NAO or Select Committee criticism of any shortcomings in other grant schemes or awards to particular private or voluntary sector bodies. The Department will make increasing use of such advice going forward to support the Principal Accounting Officer's responsibilities.

## Major contracts and outsourced services

### Major contracts

4.14. BEIS has robust processes in place for entering into major contracts. These have been assessed against the government commercial operating standards, which cover the lifecycle from identifying the need, through procurement and contracting to subsequent management. One of these standards requires that value for money be obtained and this is ensured in a number of ways:

- Market engagement prior to large contracts ensures that the market is understood and requirements for goods and services that are fit for purpose can be set without attracting undue cost.
- Procurement regulations require competitive procurement wherever possible. Depending on the requirement, this may be by use of a Crown Commercial Service or other framework that has been pre-competed or by undertaking an Official Journal of the European Union (OJEU) procurement. OJEU is the publication in which all tenders from the public sector, valued above a certain financial threshold according to EU legislation, must be published.
- If it is proposed instead to extend a contract, this requires specific commercial and financial approval depending on value to ensure this is not a preferred option.
- Procurements subject to government spend control are subject to additional scrutiny by functional groups that ensure alignment to government and BEIS strategy and those over £10m or more are subject to particular commercial scrutiny at director level as well as requiring Cabinet Office approval.

### Outsourced services

- 4.15. BEIS has relatively few major contracts for outsourced services to deliver its key services to the public. Those that are essential to the Department's work tend to be for services for its staff, such as facilities management of its buildings and provision of some of BEIS' information technology services.
- 4.16. Such services are covered by Cabinet Office spend controls and are subject to scrutiny by the relevant functional groups. BEIS has introduced category leadership to establish and follow group-wide strategies in areas like information technology and facilities management to make full use of opportunities for collaboration and economies of scale.
- 4.17. BEIS is developing a strategy to strengthen its contract management capability. BEIS contracts will be categorised, according to value and business impact, to facilitate a risk-based approach to contract management and provision of appropriate resources. The Department will lead and support contract managers of major contracts to monitor performance, ensure contract compliance and encourage continuous improvement and innovation. This will reduce risk and enhance value for money for these contracts.

## Investments, joint ventures and other assets

### Financial investments

- Aviva Investors Realm Energy Centres Limited Partnership
- BIS (Postal Services Act 2011) Company Limited
- Enrichment Holdings Ltd
- Enrichment Investments Limited
- Tilbery Green Power Holdings Limited
- UK Energy Efficiency Investments 1 L.P.
- UK Green Infrastructure Platform Limited
- UK Green Sustainable Waste and Energy Investments L.P.

- 4.18. BEIS is involved in or oversees a range of investments, joint ventures and partnership funds on behalf of government. Where these are for financial investment purposes these have in the main resulted from the disposal of a group of related investments previously held for policy reasons. These assets have been retained on the basis of either value for money considerations or specific legal or commercial issues which mean a disposal is not yet feasible.
- 4.19. For assets retained on the basis of value for money considerations, the Department generally expects to dispose of these within a timeframe of 3-5 years. In the

meantime, continuing assurance over value for money considerations is achieved through active management of assets by company boards supported by expert sector specific advice to identify an appropriate opportunity for exit.

### **Other investments and assets**

#### **Limited companies**

- Aerospace Technology Institute
- Diamond Light Source Limited

#### **Limited partnerships**

- UK Climate Investments LLP

#### **Limited liability partnerships**

- Daresbury SIC (PubSec) LLP
- North West Venture Capital Loan Fund (NW VCLF HF LLP)

#### **Company limited by guarantee**

- Daresbury Science and Innovation Campus Limited

#### **Joint ventures and associates**

- Harwell Science and Innovation Campus Public Sector Limited Partnership
- Institute Laue-Langevin
- The Francis Crick Institute Ltd (UKCMRI LTD)

#### **Limited companies owned by BEIS**

- Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Investments Limited
- East Midlands Early Growth Fund Limited
- Fleetbank Funding Limited
- Midlands Engine Investments Limited
- Northern Powerhouse Investments Limited
- Postal Services Holding Company Limited
- South Tees Site Company Limited

#### **Charitable trusts**

- The NESTA Trust

**Minority shareholdings<sup>5</sup>** – Please refer to the Annual Report and Accounts for further details on these.

- BAE Systems plc - £1 Special Rights Preference Share
- British Energy Limited (formerly British Energy Holdings plc) - £1 Special Share
- British Energy Limited (formerly British Energy plc) - £1 Special Share
- EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Group Limited (formerly British Energy Group plc) - £1 Special Share
- EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited (formerly British Energy Generation Ltd) £1 Special Share
- Rolls Royce Holdings plc - £1 Special Rights Non-Voting Share

4.20. BEIS also holds investments and other assets for policy purposes (either directly or indirectly through investments in parent organisations). There is currently no intention to dispose of these investments. The Department employs a range of options to ensure it can maintain assurance on the allocation and delivery of its investment – through responsibility for board and/or senior management appointments, direct BEIS membership of boards for significant bodies and the ownership of “special shares” in a variety of public companies.

4.21. Additionally, for many investments, the Department receives formal monthly or quarterly reporting as part of its performance management framework and, increasingly, the Projects and Investment Committee will have approved either the individual investment or, in the case of funds, the investment criteria.

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<sup>5</sup> In addition to the special shares detailed in this section, BEIS also holds special shares in the Nuclear Liabilities Fund Ltd and Post Office Limited (BEIS public corporations) and Postal Services Holding Company Limited (a limited company owned by BEIS).

## ANNEX A – Network bodies within BEIS ‘Annual Report and Accounts’ 2017-18

### Core Department and agencies

Committee on Fuel Poverty	Nuclear Liabilities Financing Assurance Board
Copyright Tribunal	Office of Manpower Economics
Council for Science and Technology	Office of Product Safety and Standards
Government Office for Science	Office of the Regulator of Community Interest Companies
Industrial Development Advisory Board	Regulatory Policy Committee
Insolvency Service	UK Space Agency
Low Pay Commission	

### Consolidated Departmental group

Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS)	Competition Service
British Business Bank Plc	Electricity Settlements Company
Central Arbitration Committee	Financial Reporting Council
Certification Officer	Low Carbon Contracts Company Ltd
Civil Nuclear Police Authority	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
Coal Authority	Oil and Gas Authority
Committee on Radioactive Waste Management	UK Atomic Energy Authority
Competition Appeal Tribunal	UK Green Infrastructure Platform Ltd
	UK Shared Business Services Ltd
	UK Research and Innovation <sup>1</sup>

### Wider departmental group

British Hallmarking Council	National Nuclear Laboratory
British Nuclear Fuels Limited	National Physical Laboratory
Committee on Climate Change	Nuclear Liabilities Fund
Companies House	OFGEM
Competition & Markets Authority	Ordnance Survey
Groceries Code Adjudicator	Pacific Nuclear Transport Limited
Independent Complaints Reviewer	Post Office Ltd
Intellectual Property Office	Pubs Code Adjudicator
Land Registry	Small Business Commissioner
Met Office	

<sup>1</sup> On 30 March 2018, the seven UK Research Councils and Innovate UK came together to form UK Research and Innovation (UKRI).

## BEIS ACCOUNTING OFFICER SYSTEM STATEMENT

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The following BEIS partner organisations and wider network bodies were not included in the Annual Report (for instance because net assets are not considered material to the Departmental Group accounts):

AEA Insurance Limited, Aerospace Technology Institute, Aviva Investors Realm Energy Centres Limited Partnership, BIS (Postal Services Act 2011) Company Limited, British Business Aspire Holdco Ltd, British, Business Bank Investments Ltd, British Business Finance Ltd, British Business Financial Services Ltd, British, British Hallmarking Council, British Nuclear Fuels Limited, Capital for Enterprise (GP) Limited, Capital for Enterprise Fund Managers Limited, Capital for Enterprise Limited (CfEL), Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Investments Limited, Daresbury SIC (PubSec) LLP, Daresbury Science and Innovation Campus Limited, Diamond Light Source Limited, Direct Rail Services Limited, Dounreay Site Restoration Limited, East Midlands Early Growth Fund Limited, Enrichment Holdings Ltd, Enrichment Investments Limited, Fleetbank Funding Limited, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus Public Sector Limited Partnership, Independent Complaints Reviewer, Innovate UK Loans Limited, International Nuclear Services France SAS, International Nuclear Services Japan KK, International Nuclear Services Limited, LLW Repository Limited, Magnox Limited, Midlands Engine Investments Limited, National Nuclear Laboratory, NDA Archives Limited, NDA Properties Limited, Northern Powerhouse Investments Limited, Nuclear Liabilities Financing Assurance Board, North West Venture Capital Loan Fund (NW VCLF HF LLP), Pacific Nuclear Transport Limited, Postal Services Holding Company Limited, Radioactive Waste Management Limited, Research Sites Restoration Limited, Rutherford Indemnity Limited, Sellafield Limited, South Tees Site Company Limited, STFC Innovations Limited, The NESTA Trust, The Start-Up Loans Company, Tilbery Green Power Holdings Ltd, UK Climate Investments Indigo Limited, UK Energy Efficiency Investments 1 L.P., UK Green Sustainable Waste and Energy Investments L.P.

## ANNEX B – Alphabetical list of BEIS partner organisations and wider network

<b>Partner Organisation</b>	<b>Category</b>
Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
AEA Insurance Limited	Part of the UK AEA group
Aerospace Technology Institute	Limited company
Aviva Investors Realm Energy Centres Limited Partnership	Financial investment
BIS (Postal Services Act 2011) Company Limited	Limited company owned by BEIS
British Business Aspire Holdco Ltd	Part of the BBB plc group
British Business Bank Investments Ltd	Part of the BBB plc group
British Business Bank plc (BBB plc) <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
British Business Finance Ltd	Part of the BBB plc group
British Business Financial Services Ltd	Part of the BBB plc group
British Hallmarking Council <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
British Nuclear Fuels Limited	Public corporation
Capital for Enterprise (GP) Limited	Part of the BBB plc group
Capital for Enterprise Fund Managers Limited	Part of the BBB plc group
Capital for Enterprise Limited (CfEL)	Part of the BBB plc group
Central Arbitration Committee <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Certification Office <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
Civil Nuclear Police Authority <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Coal Authority <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Committee on Climate Change <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Committee on Fuel Poverty <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Committee on Radioactive Waste Management <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Companies House <sup>6</sup>	Executive agency (and public corporation)
Competition and Markets Authority <sup>6</sup>	Non-ministerial department
Competition Appeal Tribunal <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
Competition Service <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Investments Limited	Limited company owned by BEIS
Council for Science and Technology	Expert committee
Daresbury Science and Innovation Campus Limited	Company limited by guarantee
Daresbury SIC (PubSec) LLP	Limited liability partnership
Diamond Light Source Limited	Limited company
Direct Rail Services Limited	Part of the NDA group
Dounreay Site Restoration Limited	Site licence company directly funded by the NDA
East Midlands Early Growth Fund Limited	Limited company owned by BEIS
Electricity Settlements Company <sup>6</sup>	Other public body – office holder <sup>7</sup>

## BEIS ACCOUNTING OFFICER SYSTEM STATEMENT

<b>Partner Organisation</b>	<b>Category</b>
Enrichment Holdings Ltd	Financial investment
Enrichment Investments Limited	Financial investment
Fleetbank Funding Limited	Limited company owned by BEIS
Govt Office for Science	Office of department
Groceries Code Adjudicator <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
Harwell Science and Innovation Campus Public Sector Limited Partnership	Joint venture
HM Land Registry <sup>6</sup>	Non-ministerial department
Independent Complaints Reviewer	Other public bodies
Industrial Development Advisory Board	Expert committee
Innovate UK Loans Limited	Part of the UKRI group
International Nuclear Services France SAS	Part of the NDA group
International Nuclear Services Japan KK	Part of the NDA group
International Nuclear Services Limited	Part of the NDA group
LLW Repository Limited	Site licence company directly funded by the NDA
Low Carbon Contracts Company <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
Low Pay Commission <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Magnox Limited	Site licence company directly funded by the NDA
Met Office <sup>6</sup>	Executive agency (and Public Corporation)
Midlands Engine Investments Limited	Limited company owned by BEIS
National Nuclear Laboratory <sup>6</sup>	Public corporation
National Physical Laboratory <sup>6</sup>	Public corporation
NDA Archives Limited	Part of the NDA group
NDA Properties Limited	Part of the NDA group
NW VCLF HF LLP (North West Venture Capital Loan Fund)	Limited liability partnership
Northern Powerhouse Investments Limited	Limited company owned by BEIS
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Nuclear Liabilities Financing Assurance Board	Expert committee
Nuclear Liabilities Fund <sup>6</sup>	Public corporation
Office for Product Safety and Standards	Office of department
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM) <sup>6</sup>	Non-ministerial department
Office of Manpower Economics	Office of department
Office of the Regulator of Community Interest Companies	Statutory office holder
Oil and Gas Authority <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
Ordnance Survey Ltd <sup>6</sup>	Public corporation
Pacific Nuclear Transport Limited	Public corporation
Post Office Ltd <sup>6</sup>	Public corporation
Postal Services Holding Company Limited	Limited company owned by BEIS

<b>Partner Organisation</b>	<b>Category</b>
Pubs Code Adjudicator <sup>6</sup>	Other public bodies – office holder <sup>7</sup>
Radioactive Waste Management Limited	Part of the NDA group
Regulatory Policy Committee <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
Rutherford Indemnity Limited	Part of the NDA group
Sellafield Limited	Site licence company directly funded by the NDA
Small Business Commissioner <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
South Tees Site Company Limited	Limited company owned by BEIS
STFC Innovations Limited	Part of the UKRI group
The Copyright Tribunal <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
The Financial Reporting Council Limited <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
The Insolvency Service <sup>6</sup>	Executive agency
The NESTA Trust	Charitable trust
The Start-Up Loans Company	Part of the BBB plc group
Tilbery Green Power Holdings Ltd	Financial investment
UK Atomic Energy Authority <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
UK Climate Investments Indigo Limited	Part of the UK Climate Investments LLP group
UK Climate Investments LLP	Limited partnership between BEIS and UK Green Investment Bank
UK Climate Investments VC Limited	Part of the UK Climate Investments LLP group
UK Energy Efficiency Investments 1 L.P.	Financial investment
UK Green Infrastructure Platform Limited <sup>6</sup>	Financial investment
UK Green Sustainable Waste and Energy Investments L.P.	Financial investment
UK Intellectual Property Office <sup>6</sup>	Executive agency (and public corporation)
UK Research and Innovation <sup>6</sup>	Non-departmental public body
UK Shared Business Services Limited <sup>6</sup>	Other public body <sup>7</sup>
UK Space Agency (UKSA) <sup>6</sup>	Executive agency

<sup>6</sup> Partner organisation

<sup>7</sup> Subject to Cabinet Office administrative exercise