

Department of Trade and Industry

Creating the conditions for business success; helping the UK respond to the challenge of globalisation



The DTI Sustainable Development Action Plan 2005/6.

Note: This Plan will evolve and be altered as aspects of it mature. Please check with any website identified in relation to specific items of interest to you or with sustainability@dti.gov.uk rather than assuming any part of it is current.

FOREWORD

As we become ever more aware of humanity's impact on the short and long-term future of our planet, it is entirely right that we in DTI should work with others towards achieving a society that fully embraces sustainable development.

I am pleased therefore to be able to introduce the DTI's Sustainable Development Action Plan, drawn up to meet the Prime Minister's commitment in his Foreword to HMG's Sustainable Development Strategy – 'Securing the Future' Cm6467.

DTI's responsibilities range right across the industrial landscape. Every single person in the UK and many across the world benefits from the work we support.

We are responsible for the Government's energy policy which is central to sustainable development. We work with a wide range of organisations – including other Government Departments - to ensure that UK business and industry take advantage of the new sustainable technologies and new opportunities that result from Government-funded Research.



The Foresight programme looks ahead as much as fifty years to the potential impact of new discoveries on products and processes in all aspects of our society. We are a partner in the British National Space Centre, part of whose work underpins rigorous assessments of our physical impact on our world. In our approach we seek to integrate the triple bottom line of ecological, financial and human social resources in sustainable development.

Within our own Department we seek practical ways of applying these principles. Thus we support the community by disposing of redundant office furniture and carpets through an organisation, which, after any necessary reworking, redistributes them. We are encouraging new, more flexible ways of working, including home-working and a Response Centre, that will help to reduce DTI's environmental footprint across the board and improve the work-life balance of DTI staff.

The attached Sustainable Development Action Plan and its detailed Table set out much of what we have in hand or are planning. It is not set in stone but will evolve as we move forward. I commend it to you. It points in the direction in which we need to go. We welcome all responses. They should be addressed to sustainability@dti.gov.uk

Malcolm Wicks MP
Minister for Energy
21 December 2005

DTI SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN DECEMBER 2005

The UK Sustainable Development Strategy '*Securing the Future*' (March 2005) sets out the government's approach to enabling all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. In the foreword the Prime Minister promised that each Government Department and its Executive Agencies would produce its own Action Plan to ensure delivery. This Action Plan sets out DTI's approach to sustainable development, our commitments and priorities and our plans for taking them forward. It covers DTI itself and the following DTI Agencies – the National Weights and Measures Laboratory; Companies House; the Insolvency Service; the Small Business Service; and the Patent Office. By agreement with the Foreign Office, which shares management responsibility with us, it covers UK Trade and Investment. It also covers the DTI activities of the British National Space Centre - a partnership between several Departments and Research Councils. The Export Credits Guarantee Department, a separate Department that reports to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has produced its own Action Plan which can be found on its website at:

http://www.ecgd.gov.uk/index/susdev_home/2005_sustainable_development_action_plan.htm. The Employment Tribunals Service moves to the Department of Constitutional Affairs on 1 April and will address this issue there.

2. We share with all other Departments a commitment to:

- a new sustainable development purpose and a new set of principles to guide policy-making;
- strengthening leadership capacity within the Department and its agencies, for example by providing our staff with better training in sustainable development;
- setting stretching targets for meeting our objectives through a National Action Plan for Sustainable Procurement;
- ensuring that an understanding of how to apply sustainable development principles is a key part of policy skills for the future and that all policies are properly appraised against them;
- integrating sustainable development commitments into the 2006 Spending Review and beyond, setting the Public Service Agreement targets and allocating resources accordingly;
- implementing proposals for achieving significant change in the sustainable development performance of our Estate that will be made from 2005 on; and
- a new set of indicators to measure progress on sustainable development.

This paper is addressed to a number of audiences. They include: other Departments and the Sustainable Development Commission; colleagues in DTI and its Agencies; our external stakeholders in the industrial and commercial organisations with whom we interact; experts in Sustainable Development; and individuals. Sustainable Development is a tool for thinking

about our environment and how each of us individually and collectively, domestically and professionally, interacts with it. For DTI Sustainable Development demands a sea change in the way we develop, implement and communicate policy. It requires us to widen our traditional economic approach to decisions so that they are seen to encompass the requirements of social equity and the environment. There may be conflicting pressures from time to time and we are always likely to have to make compromises but it is essential that our policies and decisions address, and be seen to address, all three aspects of the “triple bottom line.”

The “Triple Bottom Line” - An Illustrative Case Study

New Forest District Council has to balance encouraging public access to the New Forest – the promotion of social equity, with the positive economic benefits for local businesses such as restaurants, hotels etc. generated by increased visitor numbers but with associated damage to the very environment that attracts people. They do so by a series of compromises, limiting parking facilities and ‘managing’ demand so as to achieve a sustainable pattern of visits. There are four specific aims to their approach:

- To communicate a sense of stewardship in all **visitors**, welcome them and fulfil their expectations;
- To work in partnership with **industry** to provide high quality, environmentally aware services and facilities and to market them to appropriate audiences throughout the year;
- To empower the local **community** (especially young people) and create ownership through involvement in tourism matters;
- To promote a better understanding of the **environment** and manage all tourism development in a way that, where possible, it has a positive effect on its surroundings.

Other local authorities face similar issues and take similar approaches.

KEY ACTIVITIES

3. The key activities set out in this paper, and in the attached Table which should be read with it, are:

- Sustainable development is central to a great deal of DTI’s work and is a key principle underlying our policies, programmes, and activities. The Director-General Energy ‘owns’ the Sustainable Development Objective Delivery Plan, supported by the Director-General Innovation, and the Permanent Secretary has made clear his personal commitment to this agenda.
- DTI’s focus is very much on ensuring that, both in its dealings with industry and in its internal operations, it takes an integrated approach, to the triple bottom line, pursuing environmental, economic and social objectives simultaneously rather than separately, thus avoiding negative trade-offs, or at least making them explicit and therefore easiest to mitigate. We set out to encourage our stakeholders to:
 - live within environmental limits;
 - use sound science responsibly;
 - deploy good governance; so as to
 - achieve a sustainable economy and ensure we are a strong, healthy and just society with equal opportunity for all. We apply these principles to our own internal operations.

- DTI works with other government departments and stakeholders to ensure that all policies and programmes reflect our sustainable development objectives.

DTI's VISION

4. DTI aims at '*Creating the conditions for business success; and helping the UK respond to the challenge of globalisation*'. We recognise that future markets hold opportunities for goods and services that are affordable, secure (in supply) and low in carbon use for their manufacture, distribution, utilisation and disposal. In 2000 we were the first Government Department to develop a Sustainable Development Strategy. DTI is central to the Government's interactions with business and industry and has a long-standing commitment to improving the sustainability of the technologies deployed by our client base and to increasing their resource efficiency. DTI has consistently devoted resources to this under successive Governments. Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) is a joint policy area with Defra. In 2003 we jointly published 'Changing Patterns' (<http://www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/scp/index.htm>) to take forward WSSD commitments. This has since been superseded by Chapter 3 of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy. Through our Energy Group, we work closely with others, notably the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) on Government energy policy with all that entails in terms of the UK Strategy Indicators. DTI's PSA targets include Sustainable Development and we report on them in the Department's Annual Report published in June each year.

5. Since the publication of '*Securing the Future*' and especially in the development of this Action Plan we have been working and continue to work towards a position where every member of staff understands how their work contributes to the sustainable development agenda whether through:

- an effective Energy Policy;
- the effectiveness of resource use by business;
- our commitment to the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises which promote standards of responsible business conduct for companies based in the UK or UK companies investing overseas;
- contributing to sustainable development worldwide through the Doha Development Agenda and trade and the environment; and/or
- our own resource use.

We recognise that this requires improved training and awareness. Our policies and actions need to take account of the social and environmental dimensions. We need to act, virtually automatically, to balance all three in the wider interest both short and long term. This is illustrated by the Case Study in Section 2 above. The proposals below address this. The preparation of this Action Plan has contributed to this process by bringing together all the activities under way across the Department. It will be actively promoted to all the Department's staff after publication.

BUSINESS CASE & BENEFITS

6. The Department's *raison d'être* is to work with business and industry to strengthen overall UK economic performance and develop an innovative, highly competitive and resource-efficient economy that anticipates and positions UK well for future markets for affordable, secure supplies for goods and services low in carbon use in their manufacture, distribution, utilisation and disposal. Our role ranges from our support for scientific research and discovery and its application and exploitation to support for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises and for all UK companies competing in overseas markets. Sustainable development, as an aspect of improving business efficiency, is a key feature of the work of UK Trade & Investment in relation to the UK's international trade. Where appropriate, and as this Plan explains, we work with other Departments and third parties to improve the resource productivity of DTI's client base, particularly in business and industry. We do so in order to contribute to growth in the nation's wealth and competitiveness that is sustainable into the long term. Sustainable products and processes are more cost-effective and socially beneficial as well as more resource- and energy-efficient. We have a particular responsibility for helping industry to appreciate how the three types of benefits, social, environmental and economic, need to be balanced. We also work with intermediary bodies to encourage commercial organisations to appreciate that the changes required by Sustainable Development can be relatively inexpensive, especially over the medium to long term, and can lead to new opportunities.

The Technology Programme is supporting a number of projects to address Sustainable Development. One such is concerned with "[Promoting economic, environmental and social gains in the petrochemical industry](#)." By identifying advanced thermo-chemical technologies that crack mixed waste plastics back to basic refinery and petrochemical products, a consortium led by the olefins, derivatives and refining company Innovene Ltd hopes to reduce the cost of manufacturing new plastics and other petrochemicals. The same work also aims to reduce the environmental impact of these petrochemicals, and at the same time, create a new competitive opportunity for the European petrochemicals industry. Further details on this and other cases are at: [yprogramme/case_study_sport_WEBv2.pdf](#)

OUR POLICY COMMITMENTS

7. DTI is involved with 13 of the Strategy Indicators set out in '*Securing the Future*'. However, the full breadth and detail of the Department's commitment to Sustainable Development go far wider than the top-level text indicates. The detail is outlined in the attached Table, which should be read as part of this Action Plan. Between them they set out both existing commitments and future key actions whose progress will be monitored. This Action Plan is very much a living document that we expect to update continuously over the months and years to come. The key policy areas in which we expect to make the biggest impact on Sustainable Development over the next few years, are set out below. Regulatory Impact Assessments are prepared as part of the policy-

making process and provide an assessment of the costs, benefits and risks of a proposal for businesses, charities or the voluntary sector. They identify and assess all the options, both regulatory and non-regulatory and determine whether the benefits justify the costs. The RIA process helps policy makers to think through the consequences of proposals, improving the quality of advice to Ministers and encouraging informed public debate.

Energy Policy and Use

8. Sustainable development and climate change are two vitally important and interrelated challenges us facing us in the 21st century. In our 2003 Energy White Paper, we set out our strategy for delivering reliable, sustainable, affordable energy supplies. It puts us on a path to a 60% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, with real progress by 2020, and maps out the approach we will take to ensure we have sufficient – and sufficiently diverse and secure – sources of future energy supplies.

9. Progress on the key milestones set out in the Energy White Paper is set out on the website of the Sustainable Energy Policy Network (SEPN), <http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sepn/index.shtml>, a network of policy units from across government departments, the devolved administrations, regulators and key delivery organisations that are jointly responsible for delivering the White Paper. SEPN's Second Annual Report - <http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sepn/secondannualreport.shtml>, published on 21 July 2005, reports on the last 12 months and the way ahead, highlighting significant achievements in 2004/5 and the key developments planned for the future.

10. On 29 November 2005, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Alan Johnson, announced that they had asked Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks to lead a 'Review of UK energy policy' http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/energy_review_announcement.shtml and to bring forward policy proposals in Summer 2006. The Terms of Reference of the Review are broad in scope. It includes aspects of both energy supply and demand and it will focus on policy measures to help us deliver our objectives beyond 2010. The Review will aim to ensure the UK is on track to meet the goals of the 2003 Energy White Paper in the medium and long term.

Diversity

11. In line with Millennium Development Goal 3 – Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women - and targets in the Gender PSA 9, the DTI works to strengthen sustainable development through fostering women's economic participation.

12. DTI supports a range of activities to improve workplace performance and help employers and employees to reach their full potential. This includes:

- the provision of information and advice for employers and employees on their rights, responsibilities and opportunities and new employee pages on the Direct.Gov website;

- looking at new ways to help employers to both comply with employment legislation and to become high performing workplaces where employees' potential is realised in a sustainable manner that promotes good health and wellbeing and delivers real business benefits;
- support for Union Learning Representatives to encourage workers to develop new and sustainable skills; and
- the offer, by DTI and all its Agencies of career breaks and Special Leave without pay to all staff to allow them to fulfil caring responsibilities or to pursue other interests. We have a significant number of people undertaking these at any time. We are planning improvements in line with the Cabinet Office 10 point plan on Diversity.

13. The Small Business Service works to encourage the development of new enterprises by members of under-represented groups and more detail on this work is in the attached Table.

Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)

14. We have been working and will continue to work with Defra and others to take forward SCP commitments. Details are in the attached Table and examples are:

- producing a report on progress and action plan on SCP by the end of 2006;
- setting up a new Sustainable Consumption and Production Business Task Force; and
- strengthening and influencing the EU and international dimensions on SCP, including work through the WTO, and work on products on which Defra is presently consulting.

Sustainable Consumption

15. Following an extensive consultation, we launched our consumer strategy in June 2005 (http://www.dti.gov.uk/for_consumers.html). The strategy sets out the practical actions required to meet our PSA target to bring the UK consumer regime up to world-class standards. Amongst other things the document sets out our aim to have a regime where consumers are able to understand the impacts of their own consumption decisions on our shared environmental and social wellbeing.

16. DTI supports the National Consumer Council (NCC) and the Sustainable Consumption Roundtable, jointly run by the Sustainable Development Commission and the NCC, works to building wide ownership of sustainable consumption and producing practical advice for actions to create a shift to more sustainable lifestyles. Further details are at: <http://www.ncc.org.uk/responsibleconsumption/index.htm>.

Technology and Innovation

17. DTI's strategy for technologies supporting sustainable consumption and production is being addressed in the Technology Programme and is set out in the Annual Report of the Technology Strategy Board which can be found on the DTI website at:

http://www.dti.gov.uk/technologystrategy/TSB_Call_to_Action_November_2005.pdf. In addition, we have been considering how we can help UK industry to exploit the profitable business opportunities that will arise from the global drive to a more sustainable economy. An internal review reported on 21 December 2005 and we are now considering what further action is appropriate. The seminars reported in paragraph 28 below are one outcome of this review. Detailed actions beyond this are set out in the attached Table.

Materials

18. Materials are crucial to meeting the drive for low waste, low carbon emission, energy and other resource efficiency requirements under the sustainability agenda. The UK materials community embraces the principles of sustainable production and consumption and is working together with DTI and Defra, through the Materials Innovation and Growth Team (IGT) to define:

- what this means;
- the impact on materials industries;
- the contributions use of materials can make to the achievement of the sustainability agenda; and
- the actions that need to be put in place to ensure the community continues to deliver to the agenda. Full details of the IGT's work can be found at www.amf.uk.com.

The Materials IGT is looking at the need for higher standards to cut out the negative impacts of growing material resource consumption and encourage businesses to develop 'material light' goods and services, enabled by eco-design concepts.

The IGT recognises that environmental externalities related to increased material flows can represent a threat to sustainable development. It, therefore, seeks to address these environmental impacts, which are often related to economic growth, by working towards the efficient use of materials and other resources.

The Regional Development Agencies

19. One of the five statutory purposes of the English Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) is to contribute to sustainable development. Six RDAs are currently reviewing their Regional Economic Strategies (RESs) and DTI guidance to RDAs on RES preparation requires that each has a clear focus on economic development. The guidance emphasises that both the strategies and actions to implement them must be based on the sustainable development principles set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy. Sustainable development underpins the actions and decisions each RDA

takes in pursuance of its objectives and is recognised as a cross cutting theme within RESs and Corporate Plans. Each RES must also comply with European Directive 2001/42/EC on strategic environmental assessment - implemented by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

20. The RDA Sustainable Development Leads business plan 2005-8, was agreed by RDA Sustainable Development leads following their meeting in January. They agreed that it would be a working framework which would set the agenda and joint activities of the group over the next 3 years. As a working document, its further development would be considered at future meetings to take account of any developments in policy and the needs of stakeholders.

Foresight

21. From September 2004 to its completion (its "launch") on 26 January 2006, the Foresight Intelligent Infrastructure project explored how, over the next 50 years, science and technology could be used to deliver infrastructure for transport or its alternatives that would be sustainable, robust and safe. The project considered the three central themes of sustainability - economic, environment and social sustainability. To do this the project:

- commissioned leading scientists to write reviews setting out what science can deliver now;
- developed a technology forward look that reviewed current technology roadmaps and explored what capabilities we might deliver; and
- produced a set of scenarios that provide a range of credible and coherent pictures of technology we might invest in and how society might react

22. The project has used these to:

- highlight potential future sustainability issues;
- identify ways in which science and technology may help to address them;
- consider the wider implications within possible future socio-technological contexts; and
- engage relevant government departments, including the Department for Transport, Defra, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and other parts of DTI in particular, but also HM Treasury, the Cabinet Office, Department for Education and Skills, Department for Constitutional Affairs and the Home Office. Dr Stephen Ladyman MP, Minister of State for Transport, received the findings and responded on behalf of government. Further details are available at www.Foresight.gov.uk.

Environmental Industries

23. We have worked with the Environmental Industries Action Group and other stakeholders on a number of measures that are set out in detail in the attached Table. Some highlights are:

- development of a Forward Commitment model to demonstrate how public procurement can be used to drive markets for environmental innovations. We are implementing the model for environmental technologies and vehicles - see www.dti.gov.uk/eiag/Procurement.html;
- increased funding for technology priorities i.e. waste minimisation, zero emissions enterprise, contaminated land – see www.dti.gov.uk/technologyprogramme/; and
- simplification of the way in which waste licensing impacts on contaminated land redemption.

Contributing to sustainable development worldwide through the Doha Development Agenda and Trade

24. UK Trade and Investment's Development Business Team is jointly shared with the FCO and DTI and delivers a range of services to help UK firms win a greater share of multilateral aid-funded business. Multilateral aid-funded business includes the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks, EC external aid-funded projects, the United Nations and International Red Cross. The multilateral development agencies see the private sector as a key partner in helping to achieve their development objectives. Without the involvement of private companies, humanitarian aid would not be delivered, infrastructure projects would not be designed, or built, and the world's poor and needy would remain so.

25. On the Environment side there is an increasing global emphasis on sustainability and on the environment, with increased business opportunities for UK Trade and Investment customers in a number of sectors overseas including clean energy, environmental industries, agricultural development and improving the developing world market's business environment (commercial justice, dispute resolution, reduction of compliance costs).

Awareness Raising

26. UK Trade & Investment actively supports presentations and workshops as a means of communicating key Corporate Social Responsibility messages, to staff and customers. Pre-trade mission briefing sessions and in-country briefing sessions for customers for example, are core UK Trade & Investment tools for disseminating key messages to customers to ensure that they adopt CSR working practices. This includes information on bribery and corruption

DTI HQ Estate Management

27. DTI's day-to-day management of its estate and implementation of environmental policy as it applies to estates and facilities issues contributes to the framework for sustainable development on the Government estate. We report fully on this separately in the Sustainable Development in Government Fourth Annual Report – www.sustainable-development.gov.uk but some highlights follow:

- DTI's environmental management system is certified to ISO 14001. DTI policy is to reduce the number of buildings DTI occupies. We have made the greatest impact by vacating space completely and making more efficient use of our core buildings. Our main effort and investment to date has concentrated on such measures as introducing 8 for 10 flexible desking. We have had corresponding impacts on transport (reduction in travel) and energy consumption and other environmental and energy impacts consequent on operating prime office space;
- the number of vehicles in DTI's fleet of leased cars used for business purposes is reducing year by year. In 2003/04 there were 15 cars in the fleet, in 2004/5 the number was down to 9 and in 2005/6 the fleet fell to 5. For the past 3 years, no new vehicles have been provided as lease agreements have expired. The expectation is that the DTI leased car fleet will continue to decline but if that is not the case, the DTI policy for the provision of leased cars will be to offer only alternatively fuelled cars;
- we include environmental management clauses and conditions for suppliers of goods and services in estates based procurements and procure energy from renewable sources where available. Now that the SDIG framework target for procurement has been published, appropriate clauses will be written into our specifications. These will include whole-life SD environmental issues;
- our policy on the disposal of redundant office furniture and carpets is widely-regarded as a model. For some time we have disposed of surplus items through an organisation that redistributes them after any necessary reworking. We include environmental management clauses and conditions for suppliers of goods and services in estates based procurements and procure energy from renewable sources where available; and
- we work with our IT PFI supplier to manage the environmental impact of our corporate IT systems.

People

28. We have a number of activities under way. In particular, the following:

- Directors-General have each agreed to nominate an Sustainable Development champion at Senior Civil Service (SCS) level whose role will include ensuring the Sustainable Development issue is properly integrated into current and forward policy development and ensuring contributions to the DTI Annual Report reflect the importance of Sustainable Development;
- we plan to continue our long standing association with the Cambridge Programme for Industry by sending at least two SCS members to its Business in the Environment Programme events in 06/07 in order to strengthen SCS leadership skills in Sustainable Development. (The

intention is to select individuals whose responsibilities are especially relevant to the sustainability agenda.);

- we will send at least four other SCS members to the one day Sustainable Development workshops run by the Cabinet Office;
- we intend, once it is available, to make the Defra SD toolkit available to DTI staff on our intranet and to run a high-profile competition built around it through 2006/7;
- we propose to increase internal SD awareness amongst DTI staff through a series of lunchtime seminars with external speakers who will impart knowledge which can be applied in everyday work. Including speakers from Defra and OGDs, as well as environmentalists and supportive industrialists will provide an opportunity for better cross-Whitehall co-ordination of SD work;
- The Department allows special paid leave to enable its staff to undertake voluntary public service and a number of its staff act as school governors and are involved in a wide range of other voluntary activities and organisations in their communities. In addition some Directorates participate in events for school children, particularly on science related subjects;
- When DTI's Departmental Learning and Development Strategy is updated later this year, the Innovation Group will work with Human Resources to incorporate appropriate messages on sustainability awareness. These would be expected to feed through into DTI's business planning from October 2006; and
- in addition, and in common with other Departments, we are encouraging new, more flexible ways of working, including home-working and a Response Centre, that will help to reduce DTI's environmental footprint across the board and improve the work-life balance of DTI staff. We provide support for child-care through a holiday playscheme for the children of staff.

Monitoring

29. There will be three approaches to this. Firstly, each Sustainable Development Champion will be charged with monitoring the performance of their area, especially against the PSA targets, and ensuring, secondly, that that progress is reflected in the DTI Annual Departmental Report, published annually in June. It is available in print and on our website www.DTI.gov.uk. The third approach will be monitoring work done by the Sustainable Development Directorate between each cycle of the Annual Departmental Report. Working with the Sustainable Development Champions the Directorate will monitor the performance of individual Directorates against their stated objectives on a quarterly basis or as due dates are reached. The Directorate will be encouraging colleagues to make improvements in policies that reduce negative economic, environmental and social effects. Central to this work will be the development of agreed quantitative and qualitative targets and objectives. These will need to be based on the objectives set out in the SDAP and originally proposed by the relevant Directorates as amended following the input from the Sustainable Development Commission and others. We will involve our Assessment Unit in the development of appropriate

targets and objectives within an overall achievement framework. Progress will be reported on both relevant websites and in this evolving Action Plan. The National Audit Office has recently advised the House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee that they believe our Annual Report's references to Sustainable Development should be strengthened. We will be responding to their comments in the next Report.

Evaluation and Accountability

30. This Action Plan will be updated at regular intervals and whenever any aspect changes significantly. It will remain in the public domain. We will establish an informal external Advisory Group to review developing Group plans and the responsible Director-General will report on progress to the Departmental Board at least twice a year. The Board will review our progress in the autumn and we plan to invite the Chair of the Sustainable Development Commission to participate. We have consulted with key government departments and the Sustainable Development Commission in its development and will continue to involve them in our monitoring and review of progress. We will also look for opportunities to integrate sustainable development into other strategies and policies, such as the Energy Review announced in late November, in preparation for the next Comprehensive Spending Review. The normal processes of Parliamentary scrutiny will operate and we expect to discuss our progress with the Sustainable Development Commission at least three times per annum. Directorates with policy responsibilities that are shared with other Departments will continue to refresh those links as appropriate.

31. Further details on any specific issue can be obtained from either from our website www.dti.gov.uk from the websites listed in the attached Table or from Tony Kesten (tony.kesten@dti.gsi.gov.uk) in Sustainable Development Directorate.

DTI
16 March 2006

DTI's Sustainable Strategy Commitments and Actions taken to deliver them.

Energy Policy – Secure, Sustainable, Affordable Energy delivered through competitive markets		
Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>1. Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions</p> <p>Page 7 of SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 4 of Securing the future</p>	<p>DTI is working with Defra, DfT and other government departments in the review of the UK Climate Change Programme. The Review is looking at how existing policies are performing and what measures might be put in place to reduce further greenhouse emissions</p> <p><u>Carbon Abatement Strategy (CAT)</u> The DTI published a Carbon Abatement Technologies Strategy in June 2005 setting out plans for the UK in the development and commercialisation of CATs, recognising the potential they have in significantly reducing carbon emissions from fossil fuel use. http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/coal/cfft/index.shtml The government will provide £35m over 4 years for demonstration programmes for CAT technologies, which includes additional funding of £10m announced in the 2005 pre budget report</p> <p><u>Hydrogen</u> offers good prospects for cost competitive CO2 reduction from 2020 onwards, particularly for the transport sector. It may also have a role in energy storage for balancing intermittent renewables in grid-constrained situations. http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sepn/hydrogen.shtml</p> <p><u>Review of UK Energy Policy</u> The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Trade and Industry announced on 29 November that they have asked Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks to lead a review of UK energy policy and to bring forward energy proposals next year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • launch a revised UK Climate Change Programme in early 2006 <p>The CAT strategy will focus on the development of technology suitable for both the UK market and for developing markets. It also addresses the legal and regulatory issues for deployment of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) in the UK.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • £15m (over 3 - 4 years) demonstration programme for hydrogen and fuel cell technologies. • Hydrogen Coordination Unit (HCU) will be established • review the UK's progress against the medium and long term Energy White Paper goals and options for further steps to achieve them. • aim to bring forward proposals on energy policy in 2006

Energy Policy – Secure, Sustainable, Affordable Energy delivered through competitive markets		
Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>2. Reducing CO2 emissions by end User</p> <p>Page 7 of SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 4 of Securing the future</p>	<p><u>EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)</u> The 2003 Energy White Paper stated that the EU ETS will be a central part of Government's future emissions reduction policies. Phase 1 of the EU ETS began at the start of 2005 and lasts until the end of 2007. The DTI is working closely with Defra on developing government's approach to Phase 2, which will run from 2008-2012. Government launched a public consultation in July 2005 seeking views on key issues (e.g. scope of the scheme and methodology for allocating allowances to installations). http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/sepn/euets.shtml</p>	<p>The Government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> publish a draft National Allocation Plan (NAP) for Phase 2 for consultation in 2006. Submit a NAP to the European Commission by June 2006
<p>4. Sustainable Energy</p> <p>Renewable Electricity</p> <p>Page 7 of SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 4 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p><u>Renewables Obligation</u> In the 2003 Energy White Paper, the government committed to a review of the Renewables Obligation in 2005/06. The Review was not a fundamental rethink of renewables policy, but an opportunity to consider amendments to improve the effectiveness of the Obligation. Responses to the preliminary consultation were fed into the main statutory consultation document, published on 16 September.</p> <p><u>Microgeneration</u> The DTI published a consultation on a strategy to promote microgeneration in June 2005. http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/consultations/microgen.pdf</p> <p><u>Biomass (fuel from forestry, crops and waste)</u> The Government is committed to investigating the contribution that renewable heat sources such as biomass can make. A Government commissioned Biomass Task Force published a report in October which concluded that biomass) could reduce the nation's carbon emissions by almost three million tonnes a year if used to provide heating. The resultant carbon saving would be the equivalent of taking 3.25 million cars off the road.</p>	<p>The statutory consultation period closed on 9 December 2005, with most changes likely to come into force in April 2006</p> <p>DTI will publish a Microgeneration strategy by April 2006</p> <p>The Low Carbon Building Programme will replace the Clear Skies and PV Programme will be allocated £30 from 2006-2009 to support buildings integrated renewables</p> <p>The Government will work to deliver a formal response to the report by June 2006.</p>

Energy Policy – Secure, Sustainable, Affordable Energy delivered through competitive markets		
Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>4. Sustainable Energy</p> <p>Renewable Electricity</p> <p>Page 7 of SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 4 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p><u>New Low Carbon Energy Technologies</u> The Renewables Obligation is supported by around £500m of spending between 2002-2008 to help develop renewable and low carbon technologies. This includes: £117 million in capital grants for round 1 offshore wind farms; approximately £66 million for biomass capital grants; £31 million for Solar PV; £12.5 million for the Clear Skies Programme; around £19 million a year for industry-led R&D; around £20 million under the DTI Technology Programme for new and renewable technologies and over £50 million for Marine Renewables, £42 million of which has been earmarked to kick start the construction of large scale demonstration wave and tidal demonstration projects around the UK. Research Council expenditure on low carbon technologies will also increase from £40million in 2005/06 to £70 million by 2007/08. http://www.dti.gov.uk/renewables/</p> <p><u>Wave/Tidal Stream</u></p> <p>The government has provided £25 million to support research and development into wave and tidal technologies. The Renewables Innovation Review (RIR) carried out jointly by DTI and the Carbon Trust in 2004 recognised the potential for wave and tidal stream. In response to those conclusions a further £50 million has been made available to support the continued development of this sector. The new funding, the “Marine Renewables Deployment Fund” (MRDF), is primarily focused on supporting developers through a “funding gap” between early demonstration and commercial deployment identified in the RIR. DTI’s New “Wave and Tidal Stream Energy Demonstration Scheme” is designed to address this gap and will support the first multi-device wave and tidal stream farms. http://www.dti.gov.uk/renewables/</p>	<p>Work ongoing – report on renewables website http://www.dti.gov.uk/renewables/</p> <p>The Low Carbon Buildings programme which will replace the Clear Skies and PF Programme, has been allocated £30 million from 2006-2009 to support buildings integrated renewables</p> <p>The UK Energy Research Centre will publish a Research Atlas in Spring 2006, which will help to chart the current state of development of low carbon energy technologies and identify any gaps in support</p> <p>Work ongoing – report on renewables website http://www.dti.gov.uk/renewables/</p> <p>Launch DTI wave and tidal-stream Energy Demonstration Scheme by March 2006</p>

Energy Policy – Secure, Sustainable, Affordable Energy delivered through competitive markets		
Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>5. Secure Energy Electricity Generation</p> <p>Page 7 of SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 4 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>The electricity supply industry is a key sector in the EU ETS (Emissions Trading Scheme). The Government allocated allowances to the electricity supply industry in Phase 1 below their projected level of emissions so that it should be responsible for achieving additional emissions reductions.</p> <p>The Government has also moved closer to finalising plans for its implementation of the Large Combustion Plants Directive (LCPD), although this has been delayed by ongoing discussion with the European Commission over the details of the UK implementation.</p> <p>During a time of very high gas prices, by signalling (albeit perhaps more than was wholly rational) tightness in the gas market in November, the electricity generation sector made a valuable contribution to reducing gas demand by switching to other forms of electricity generation including coal and oil. This would have had a detrimental effect on CO₂ (and to a lesser extent other) emissions during that time. We would, however, expect the commercial pressures of the EU ETS to encourage efforts by this sector to reduce demand at other times of the year so as to minimise their need for CO₂ allowances at year-end.</p>	<p>It is anticipated that the EU ETS will have a significant impact in driving emissions reductions from the energy supply industry to 2010 and over the longer term</p> <p>Continuing work to finalise plans for implementation of Large Combustion Directive</p>
<p>8. Reducing CO₂ by end User - Private Vehicles</p> <p>Page 7 of SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 4 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>Powering Future Vehicles Strategy seeks to facilitate the smooth and early development, introduction and take-up of successive new vehicle technologies and fuels.</p> <p>http://www.dft.gov.uk/stellent/groups/dft_roads/documents/divisionhomepage/032482.hcsp</p> <p>The Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership (LowCVP) is a key stakeholder group identified in the Energy White Paper for helping to reduce CO₂ emissions from transport. DTI part funds the secretariat of the LowCVP with DfT.</p>	<p>Review of progress against target of 10% new cars to be low carbon 2012 and 600 buses to be low carbon by 2012 to be carried out this year</p>

Energy Policy – Secure, Sustainable, Affordable Energy delivered through competitive markets		
Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
12 Public Sector CO₂ N and GVA Page 11 SDAP	SDIG Strategy – see main body of text. Reported on annually on http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/delivery/integrating/estate/estate.htm	Annual report on: http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/delivery/integrating/estate/estate.htm
14 Energy Supply Page 7 SDAP Chapter 4 of Securing the Future	<p>The government concluded a new Strategy Treaty with Norway that could secure up to 20% of the UK's future gas demand in April 2005 and will continue to support the market delivery of new infrastructure to import oil and gas.</p> <p>The government published the first annual report on the security of supply in July 2005 http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/septn/security.shtml</p> <p>The Joint Energy Security of Supply working group also continued its work of long term security of supply.</p> <p>In November 2005 the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry announced that they have asked the Energy Minister Malcolm Wicks to lead a 'Review of UK Energy Policy' and bring forward energy proposals next year. http://www.gov.uk/energy/energy_review_announcement.shtml</p>	<p>Review the UK's progress against the medium and long term Energy White Paper goals and options for further steps to achieve them.</p> <p>Publish 6th report on long term security of supply January 2006</p> <p>Policy proposals as part of the review will be brought forward in Summer 2006</p>

Energy Policy – Secure, Sustainable, Affordable Energy delivered through competitive markets

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>63 Affordable Energy Households living in fuel poverty</p> <p>Page 7 of SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 4 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>DTI is helping to tackle the issue of fuel poverty by helping consumers make the market work for themselves, and ensuring that they know how to do so. There are still large gains to be had from switching supplier and payment methods. Potential savings for standard credit customer doing this average £46 for gas, £22 for electricity. Opting to pay by direct debit after switching supplier can save a further £16 for both electricity and gas. We were also instrumental in the creation of a major initiative by the industry, to introduce a Helpline for disadvantaged customers. The Home Heat helpline was launched on 31 October 2005 and will direct individuals to the range of services provided by their supplier. With their agreement, the Helpline should also signpost individuals to DWP offices to ensure that they are in receipt of the full range of benefits to which they are entitled and to Warm front for central heating and other energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>The Design and Demonstration Unit (DDU) at the DTI will complete at least ten pathfinder projects to provide gas connections to households in deprived communities, together with associated measures inside the home, by the end of 2005/06. The pilots will provide a template for gas projects and the funding packages that support them.</p>	<p>DTI continues to encourage industry to protect the most vulnerable from the impacts of any energy price rises that are announced.</p> <p>Between 2005 and 2007, the DDU will roll out models of extending the gas network and renewable fuels and technology solution models on a regional basis. Partnership projects have been developed with two Regional Development Agencies, One North East and Yorkshire Forward. These projects will be used to provide tailored energy solutions to individual communities, or to clusters of dispersed rural homes in the two designated pathfinder regions.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts		
Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>10.</p> <p>Manufacturing</p> <p>Government Manufacturing Strategy and Manufacturing Forum</p> <p>Page 9 SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>The DTI's Manufacturing Strategy was updated in 2004. It draws together activities and initiatives from across Government and from key external stakeholders and is based on 8 priority areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting science and innovation • High skilled, high performance workplaces • Intelligent public procurement • High value added investment • Promoting best practice • Improving understanding of modern manufacturing • Better regulation • Modern infrastructure <p>The Manufacturing Forum is a multi-stakeholder high-level group tasked with driving delivery of the Manufacturing Strategy. In its first year it has focused on 3 priority areas, skills, public procurement and improving understanding of modern manufacturing. All three of these areas have a bearing on sustainable manufacturing. For example, raising skills levels will lead to improvements in resource productivity, the Forum's research into the use of social clauses in public procurement will case study the use of environmental clauses and research into a better definition of "high value manufacturing" is breaking new thinking into how to better capture and communicate external value in manufacturing (e.g. environmental benefits or CSR). Website; dti.gov.uk/manufacturingforum/index.htm</p> <p>To further strengthen its support to manufacturing, the Manufacturing Advisory Service is linking up with The Carbon Trust and Envirowise to offer UK businesses free practical, confidential advice and support on energy use and environment impact reduction respectively.</p>	<p>Help establish a National Manufacturing Skills Academy <u>by September 2006</u></p> <p>Publish research into the use of social clauses in public procurement contracts <u>by March 2006</u></p> <p>Review the Government's Manufacturing Strategy Action Plan <u>by February 2006</u></p> <p>Identify new priority actions for the Manufacturing Strategy Action Plan <u>by March 2006</u></p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>13. Resource Use</p> <p>Sustainable Consumption</p> <p>Page 8 SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>The joint DTI/Defra 'Changing Patterns: HMG Strategy for Sustainable Consumption and Production' is taken forward in chapter 3 of the Sustainable Development Strategy.</p> <p><u>DTI commitments in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy are:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and de-couple economic growth from environmental impacts by: • promoting sustainable consumption and production, including through an eco-design academy and a sector sustainability challenge, and • integrating sustainability into other DTI policy areas and business support. <p>The UK SDS recognises that consumption patterns were often limited by the goods and services available and that sustainability had to be “designed-in” at an early stage of the product cycle.</p> <p>DTI has worked with Defra, RSA, Design Business Association, and the Design Council on how to take this commitment forward. Currently we are looking at how the gathered expertise could contribute to and complement activity that falls within the scope of other existing and planned initiatives, such as the Design Skills Advisory Panel, Sustainable Procurement Task Force and the proposal for a new UK product organisation. A draft report entitled “Design and Sustainability: A Scoping Report for the Sustainable Design Forum” was commissioned by DTI, Defra and the Design Council to map out sustainable design in the UK.</p>	<p>Facilitate a new Sustainable Design Forum to champion and educate in eco-design, and promote best practice. http://www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/</p> <p>Publish final report on Design and Sustainability</p> <p>Consultation document on future of UK organisation and capacity for product policy will be published end December 2005.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>13. Resource Use</p> <p>Sustainable Consumption</p> <p>Page 8 SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p><u>Sector Sustainability Challenge</u></p> <p>The Challenge jointly funded by DTI and Defra committed the Government to supporting selected projects focussed on taking forward sectoral or supply chain initiatives to put sustainable consumption and production into practical action. It aims to strengthen our work with business so as to improve our understanding of 'delivering long term decoupling in key sectors' while putting in place measures to support that transition. The Challenge was launched on 4 August 2005 and was open to all sectors. It encouraged collaboration not only between organisations at all levels of the supply chain (http://www.dti.gov.uk/sustainability/).</p>	<p>Bids from the challenge are being evaluated and contracts are being awarded. The successful bids will be listed on the DTI website and will run until March 2006. DTI will explore in collaboration with DEFRA and the SDC how to best disseminate the outcomes of these projects</p>
<p>13. Resource Use</p> <p>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)</p> <p>www.csr.gov.uk</p> <p>Page 11 SDAP</p>	<p>Fostering an enabling environment for responsible business practice</p> <p>Given the breadth of issues from human rights and labour conditions through health and safety and the cohesion and well being of our communities to the use of our natural resources and protection of our environment, all Departments have a part to play in actively engaging with business to meet our sustainable development challenges.</p> <p>Maximise business contribution to government's Sustainable Development international objectives – including human rights, trade and investment, poverty eradication, environmental protection and corruption – whilst also effectively tacking adverse impact</p> <p>DTI leads for Government on coordinating our overall approach to CSR. Progress is published several reports – latest in June 2004 - setting out HMG policy and initiatives to boost responsible business practice.</p>	<p>Work with other Departments to identify priorities as well as strengthening collaboration and communication of government policy and activities on CSR.</p> <p>Establish the proposed advisory group on measuring the impacts of UK business overseas.</p> <p>Continue to promote the value of responsible business practice working with partners including business organisations and other Departments as well as with European and international Governments.</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>13. Resource Use</p> <p>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future' Page 11 SDAP</p>	<p>In March 2005 published the HMG strategic Strategy setting out UK Government's approach to CSR at international level and led on the UK EU Presidency conference on CSR and the finance sector. Also re launched the Government website on CSR – as our main means of communication</p> <p>We have launched the CSR Academy which is developing new products and now promoting its approach overseas in response to demand. www.csr.gov.uk</p>	<p>Determine the future status of CSR Academy and relationship with DTI</p>
<p>13 Resource Use Sustainable consumption</p> <p>Fair Markets Consumer awareness</p> <p>Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future' Page 8 SDAP</p>	<p>Promote fair competitive markets by ensuring that the UK framework for competition and for consumer report is a level of the best by 2008. Following an extensive consultation, we launched out consumer strategy in June 2005, which sets out the practical actions required to bring the UK consumer regime to world class standards.</p> <p>The strategy sets out our aim to have a regime where consumers are able to understand the impacts of their own consumptions decisions on our shared environmental and social wellbeing. http://www.dti.gov.uk/for_consumers.html</p> <p>The National Consumer Council has published a range of research reports on sustainable consumption and health issues over the year, for example '16 ways to save the planet'; 'Desperately seeking sustainability'; and 'Healthy Competition – how supermarkets can effect your chances of a healthy diet'</p>	<p>Progress against the PSA target is reviewed regularly and progress on the strategy will be reviewed annually</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>13 Resource Use</p> <p>Non-food crops and their uses</p> <p>Chapter 3 of “Securing the Future”</p> <p>page 8 of SDAP</p>	<p>In Nov 2004, DTI and Defra published their joint report ‘A Strategy for Non-food crops and their uses’, with the vision that a significant proportion of demand for energy and raw materials should be met by commercial exploitation of science through crops. Bioscience applications could play an important role in areas such as the conversion of crop materials to chemical feed stocks and development of high value products such as pharmaceuticals where the UK has particular strengths. The strategy is published at www.defra.gov.uk/acu/pdf/nfc-strategy.pdf</p> <p>In October 2005 Lord Sainsbury announced funding for the Bioscience for Business Knowledge Transfer Partnership. The purpose of this network is to build on the success of the ProBio Faraday Partnership, BlueMicrobe Network and National Non-food Crop Centre by stimulating the wider exchange of knowledge and encouraging innovation from the use of microbial, plant and marine biotechnology.</p>	<p>Report annually on progress</p> <p>Knowledge Transfer Networks and preceding Faraday Partnerships can be found at www.dti.gov.uk/ktn</p>
<p>13 Resource Use</p> <p>Role of Science and Technology Sustainable Technologies Initiative</p> <p>Page 9 SDAP, Chapter 3 of “Securing the Future”</p>	<p>Within the Sustainable Technologies Initiative, DTI, Defra, BBSRC, EPSRC, ESRC contributed up to £20m to collaborative research projects. These helped meet the technological challenges of designing sustainability into processes, products and services. DTI’s share was £7.5m. 52 projects have been offered funding. Of these 24 have been completed and 28 are active. Projects are in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient design and manufacturing • Intelligent production • Eco-efficient processes and products • the organisation and production of work 	<p>Reports and dissemination of research</p> <p>Completed summaries are listed at http://www.oakdenehollins.co.uk/sti.html</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>13 Resource Use</p> <p>Developing solutions</p> <p>Page 9 SDAP, Chapter 3 of “Securing the Future”</p>	<p>The Technology Programme is the combination of business support products and information that the DTI are offering business in response to the Technology Strategy. The Technology Strategy Board, comprising of mainly experienced business leaders, will identify the new and emerging technologies critical to the growth of the UK economy into which government funding can be directed</p> <p>We have working to make sustainability and sustainable technologies in particular a key feature of the Technology Programme. Funded projects cover renewable energy</p>	<p>Over the period 2005-2008, £320 million is available to business in the form of grants to support research and development in technology areas identified by the Technology Strategy Board.</p> <p>Updates can be seen at www.dti.gov.uk/technologyprogramme</p>
<p>13 Resource Use</p> <p>Construction Sector</p> <p>Chapter 3 of “Securing the Future”</p>	<p>DTI currently undertaking a Review of the Sustainable Construction Strategy within the context of the Energy White Paper, and other developments including the landfill tax, aggregates levy, the UK sustainable development strategy and OGC’s Accelerating Change work - especially its recent development of a specific guide on sustainable procurement.</p> <p>The Energy Performance of Buildings Directive is due to be implemented, and there is the manifesto commitment to apply the Code for Sustainable Buildings to all publicly funded new homes by April 2006.</p> <p>A part of the consultation process for the review, DTI will be engaging with the various sub sectors within Construction, including those that make up the Building Services sector. DTI also has relationships with Building services Intermediaries in which we act as a conduit of their views and concerns to the likes of ODPM and Defra, in order to influence their various sustainable and energy efficient policies.</p>	<p>Code for Sustainable Buildings to all publicly funded new homes <u>by April 2006</u>.</p> <p>Engage with sub sectors of the construction sector to feed views into the consultation in the New Year.</p>

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Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>13. Resource Use</p> <p>Environmental Industries</p> <p>Page 10 SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>The Environmental Industries Unit – a joint DTI-Defra initiative - has worked with the Environmental Industries Action Group (EIAG) and other stakeholders to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure good prospects of achieving meaningful reform of the EU State Aids regime www.dti.gov.uk/ccp/stateaid/sareviews.htm • secure OFWAT and industry backing for a project to identify barriers to innovation resulting from the regulatory regime in the water sector www.dti.gov.uk/ministers/speeches/sainsbury230505a.html • simplify the way in which waste licensing impacts on contaminated land redemption; • mitigate the impacts of waste definition through the development of quality protocols; • ensure greater sector pull on Government funding for skills and training. Map sector needs to ensure more effective skills and training programmes • develop a Forward Commitment model to demonstrate how public procurement can be used to drive markets for environmental innovations. We are implementing the model for environmental technologies and vehicles www.dti.gov.uk/eiag/Procurement.html • increase funding in technology priorities i.e. waste minimisation, zero emissions enterprise, contaminated land www.dti.gov.uk/technologyprogramme/ 	<p>EIAG is being reviewed and Ministers will decide on follow-up activities in early 2006</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>13 Resource Use</p> <p>Chemicals and Chemistry using Industries</p> <p>Page 9 SDAP Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>DTI is working with the relevant Trade Associations to encourage the embedding of sustainability in the chemicals and chemistry using industries.</p> <p>This is recognised by leading trade bodies. The DTI supported Chemistry Leadership Council (CLC) published a strategy on the way forward which invited individual and groups of companies to examine their own agenda – <u>A Vision for the Sustainable Production and Use of Chemicals</u>.</p> <p>A seminar to examine the issues raised in the strategy was hosted by the Chemical Industry Association (CIA), the Royal Society of Chemistry (RSC) and the Institute of Chemical Engineers (IChemE).</p> <p>DTI works closely with Whitehall colleagues (principally DEFRA) on sustainability issues principally, REACH, EU Trading Omissions Scheme and limited input into UN interests in the chemicals Industry.</p>	<p>www.chemistry.org.uk</p> <p>www.dti.gov.uk/pdfs/N000023D.PDF</p> <p>www.defra.gov.uk/environment/cli/matechange/trading/eu/phasell-scheme.pdt</p>

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Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>13. Resource Use – Internal Operations</p> <p>Chapter 3 of ‘Securing the Future’</p> <p>Page 11 SDAP</p>	<p>The <u>Sustainable Procurement Strategy</u> was published in December 2005. http://www.dti.gov.uk/about_dti_procurement.html#documents</p> <p><u>Environmental Purchasing Policy</u> to be developed by end December 2005 and will be communicated through our procurement contacts, bulletins, seminars, DTI Notice board, etc. Communication plan to be developed by end December 2005.</p> <p>Risk Assessments – detailed research has been carried out into area of Environmental and Social risk assessment</p> <p><u>Environmental Supply Chain Management</u> Guidance on sustainable procurement already exists in the DTI Procurement Manual.</p> <p><u>Contract Clauses-Standard Environmental Clauses</u> - Legal department are currently reviewing our contract terms and conditions.</p> <p><u>Training and Awareness programme</u> - An in-house procurement training course is currently being developed.</p>	<p>A risk assessment is to be developed, based on this approach <u>by end March 2006.</u></p> <p><u>Implementation</u> – will be rolled out via communication and training plans <u>from April 2006</u></p> <p>Guidance will be strengthened and our tender documentation will be amended to include sustainable requirements <u>By end March 2006</u></p> <p>We will develop links with Contract Managers and identify those suppliers with most impact on environmental and social issues with a view to encouraging the management of the supply chain in terms of sustainability. <u>By end June 2006</u></p> <p>Preparatory work with procurement contacts and group central finance teams to be undertaken <u>by end February 2006</u></p> <p>Environmental clauses to be incorporated <u>by end March 2006</u></p> <p>Assess training requirements and develop appropriate training for each group with roll out in <u>July 2006</u></p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>33. Productivity</p> <p>Small Business Service</p> <p>www.sbs.gov.uk</p> <p>www.businesslink.gov.uk</p> <p>Page 8 SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>Small Business Service activity contributes directly to sustainable development goals through work on developing effective channels of advice to businesses about ways for them to improve their competitiveness and the efficiency of their processes, ensure effective support and also the promotion of social enterprise, many of which are founded on and contribute directly to sustainable development goals.</p> <p>The primary channel of information and support to small and medium sized businesses – www.businesslink.gov.uk - has very useful, practical guides for businesses, such as steps to protect the environment and social responsibility.</p> <p>Searching the business link page for Sustainable Development shows that there are case studies, support/subsidy schemes and training course available.</p> <p>The SBS Customer Directorate also has a role in driving improvement in the Department's support for business and helping review the overall effectiveness of the Department's portfolio of support. In this context it has been proposed that sustainable development and other key priorities should be brought more to the fore in deciding on future priorities. A decision on this will be taken as part of the Department's preparation of the case for future funding in the Comprehensive Spending Review.</p>	<p>Increase proportion of people considering going into business or becoming self-employed from 11.3% to 12.3% by 2008; Details can be seen in SDS's action plan. http://www.sbs.gov.uk/SBS_Gov_files/corporateinfo/busplan2005.pdf. Reported on annually</p> <p>Ensure that SME productivity increases at a faster rate than for all firms.</p> <p>Increase the self-employment rate of those of working age in the 15% most deprived wards in England. Report?</p> <p>Usage of the www.businesslink.gov website is tracked on a monthly basis. Currently an average of 450,000 different people visit the website each month</p>

Sustainable Consumption and Production – increasing the business contribution to sustainable development and decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts

Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>33. Productivity</p> <p>Small Business Service</p> <p>www.sbs.gov.uk</p> <p>www.businesslink.gov.uk</p> <p>Page 8 SDAP</p> <p>Chapter 3 of 'Securing the Future'</p> <p>The promotion of more enterprise in disadvantaged communities is a key commitment for SBS</p>	<p><u>Women's Enterprise:</u> 'The development of women's enterprise remains a key priority within SBS. Through partnership working with RDAs and a variety of women's enterprise networks, SBS aims to increase the number of women starting or growing a business. Government commitment to this agenda has recently been reinforced by the intention to form a Task Force on Women's Enterprise from April 2006.</p> <p><u>Ethnic Minority Enterprise:</u> SBS is working with the Ethnic Minority Business Forum, RDAs and other stakeholders to meet the target in PSA 10 (i). SBS are also supporting delivery of the enterprise recommendations in the National Enterprise Panel report "Enterprising People, Enterprising Places"</p> <p><u>Regeneration</u> SBS is works closely with ODPM's Neighbourhood Renewal Unit, who lead on regeneration in deprived areas. This work cuts across a wide range of stakeholders including RDAs and Local Authorities (support for enterprise in disadvantaged areas is increasingly being provided via the RDAs, or at a more local level). SBS is also a joint partner with the Treasury and ODPM in the Local Enterprise Growth Initiative (LEGI) which has a national-level aim - "To release the productivity and economic potential of our most deprived areas and their inhabitants through enterprise and investment - thereby boosting local incomes and employment opportunities". LEGI is worth £50 million in 2006-07, rising to £150 million per year by 2008-09 (subject to confirmation in 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review).</p>	<p>Progress on sub-target 4(ii) of PSA9 is measured and reported via annual estimates based on ONS' Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>PSA 10 (i) By 2008 DTI will raise the self employment.....". This is measured by quarterly data from the Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>PSA 6(iii): "Build an enterprise society in which small firms of all kinds thrive and achieve their potential, with...(iii) more enterprise in disadvantaged communities." This is measured by quarterly data from the ONS Labour Force Survey.</p>

International Work/Globalisation - Contributing to sustainable development worldwide through the Doha Development Agenda and trade and the environment		
Strategy Indicator	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>Trade</p> <p>(WSSD & Doha)</p> <p>Extend an open and rules based multilateral trading system</p> <p>Page 11 SDAP Chapter 6 of 'Securing the Future'</p>	<p>Ensure that the EU secures significant reductions in EU and world trade barriers by 2008, leading to opportunities for developing countries and a more competitive Europe”</p> <p>Clarification of the relationship between World Trade Organisation rules and Multilateral Environmental Agreements will improve global governance;</p> <p>White Paper on Trade and Investment (July 2004). http://www.dti.gov.uk/ewt/whitepaper.htm</p> <p>Improve market access for developing countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote mutual supportiveness of trade liberalisation, environmental protection and sustainable development. • Minimise any negative impacts of trade liberalisation for developing countries. • Reduce level of trade distorting subsidies, particularly in agriculture and fisheries. Disciplines on fish subsidies will help reduce over fishing <p>Liberalisation of trade in environmental goods and services will make it easier and cheaper to implement environmental policies,</p> <p>Regular meetings of an inter-departmental group set up by DTI to improve planning and operations, including regular review of risks and contingencies.</p> <p>We have also established a high level strategy group comprising representatives from across Whitehall and UKREP which covers all trade issues.</p>	<p>We are stepping up the drive towards a successful outcome at the WTO Ministerial meeting in Hong Kong in December 2005,</p> <p>http://www.ukti.gov.uk/</p> <p>Through both fora, work to agree our objectives, develop our influencing strategy and ensure targeted and consistent effort</p>

DTI HQ Estate Management (covers Insolvency Service, Companies House, British National Space Centre)		
Activity/ Agency	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
Gershon efficiency	DTI's approach to managing its workload post-Gershon includes the adoption of standardised handling of routine correspondence so as to reduce the resources it consumes. The target is for 80% of correspondence to be handled in this way.	Progress reported in DTI annual report
Diversity	PSA 9 by 2008 working with other departments bringing about measurable improvements in gender equality across a range of indicators as part of government's objectives on equality and social inclusion	On-going. Progress reported in DTI Annual Report
DTI Estate	Details in main body of the SDAP http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/delivery/integrating/estate/estate.htm Reported in Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) Fourth Annual report – www.sustainable-development.gov.uk	Reported in SdiG http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/delivery/integrating/estate/estate.htm
Insolvency Service	<p>The Insolvency Service has worked on reducing travel through encouraging use of public transport and flexible ways of working</p> <p>Water consumption in main office buildings have been reduced to an average of 7.7 m3 per person per year by installing water meters in all buildings able to, to provide data on water consumption and implementing measures to reduce water consumption.</p> <p>Reduction in CO2 emissions -continue to gather data on electricity consumption and undertake further energy audits to provide information on the energy efficiency of buildings and continue to monitor energy prices with a view to changing to contracts for green electricity when opportunities allow.</p> <p>Ensure that all new builds achieve a BREEAM rating of excellent and that major refurbishments achieve a BREEAM rating of very good. Work with DTI on developing a policy for sustainable procurement. Further details can be found at http://www.insolvency.gov.uk/</p>	Estate reported in DTI SDiG returns http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk/delivery/integrating/estate/estate.htm

DTI Agencies		
	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
Companies House	<p>Companies House operations are covered in DTI's SdiG returns and wider discussion of their sustainable development activities are covered in their annual report.</p> <p>Training All employees have to complete an induction at the beginning of their employment, which includes environmental awareness. We aim to continually improve employee environmental awareness via our intranet site and also via the implementation of an "eco champion" group, which will meet monthly to discuss and drive forward environmental initiatives to reduce our environmental impacts.</p> <p>Environmental Management System (EMS) Companies House has achieved the internationally recognised standard ISO14001: 2004, this acts as a catalyst for continual environmental improvement and also a benchmark for our achievements.</p> <p>Working with the community Companies House knows that working with the Community can create a positive public image. Every week our multi storey car park is used free of charge by a local church. School pupils attend Companies House for work experience annually. Surplus furniture is given to local schools for reuse.</p>	<p>http://www.companieshouse.gov.uk/about/corporateDocuments.shtml</p> <p>The EMS will continue to be developed to eventually encompass our satellite site in Nantgarw by the end of 2006</p> <p>Companies House are setting up a working group covering SDiG. This group will report into the main board.</p>

DTI Agencies		
	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
British National Space Centre	The British National Space Centre (BNSC) http://www.bnsc.gov.uk/default.aspx?nid=3191 is a voluntary partnership of Government departments and Research Councils hosted by DTI. Through BNSC, DTI contributes to sustainable development objectives mainly via the joint European Commission and European Space Agency (ESA) initiative, Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES). This wide-ranging initiative is directed to global monitoring of atmosphere, oceans and vegetation, regional monitoring of land cover change and environmental stress and also civil security related applications. Detailed information on GMES can be found at http://www.gmes.info/2.0.html	
Patent Office	Own report. See http://www.patent.gov.uk/about/reports/index.htm	
National Weights and Measures Laboratory	Own report. See http://www.nwml.gov.uk/Default.aspx	
Export Credits Guarantee Department ECGD	Own report see Own Report. See http://www.ecgd.gov.uk/index/susdev_home/2005_sustainable_development_action_plan.htm .	

DTI Agencies		
	Delivery Actions	2006 Targets and Work streams
<p>UK Trade & Investment (Management responsibility is shared with Foreign and Commonwealth Office)</p> <p>Work covered in the main report. But the following deal specifically with improving workforce professional skills</p>	<p>Training - UK Trade & Investment's Training Unit offers a comprehensive tailored package of training support to reflect the needs of its staff and customers. CSR is incorporated in training delivered to front line staff in the UK and overseas, and International Trade Advisors. This includes specific reference to the law on Bribery and Corruption.</p> <p>Professionalism - Through its commitment to ongoing professional development of its staff, UK Trade & Investment has developed a unique Open University post-graduate qualification. This includes modules on international trade and investment as well as focusing on themes on theories and Strategies necessary for effective management at organisational level. The issue of CSR is comprehensively covered in the Diploma, recognising that the issue of ethics in business is of growing concern to many in the increasingly global economy. In particular, it looks at how companies deal with issues such as bribery and corruption.</p> <p>E-Business- UK Trade & Investment has introduced a new customer website which reflects the improved use of technology and investment in web-based e-business delivery systems. This will provide an improved gateway to information and advice about how to trade successfully internationally. This includes information on bribery and corruption available to staff and customers.</p> <p>Awareness Raising Presentations/Workshops – UK Trade & Investment actively supports presentations and workshops as a means of communicating key CSR messages. Pre-trade mission briefing sessions and in country briefing sessions for customers for example, are core tools for disseminating key messages to customers to ensure that they adopt CSR working practices</p>	<p>http://www.ukti.gov.uk/</p>