



Ministry  
of Justice

# **Ministry of Justice**

Mid Year Report to Parliament

April to September 2013

January 2014





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This information is also available at [www.gov.uk/moj](http://www.gov.uk/moj)



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All Government Departments covered by the Business Plan Reporting Regime are required by HM Treasury to produce mid-year reports to Parliament in 2013-14. This is the first such report published by the Ministry of Justice.



## Executive Summary

### Our priorities

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ or the Department) is delivering the vision for Transforming Justice (TJ) set by the MoJ Departmental Board (the Board).

The MoJ Departmental Business Plan 2013–2015 outlines our seven structural reform priorities. These are set by the Secretary of State for Justice and Lord Chancellor and his ministerial team, in discussion with the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. Our objectives are to:

- promote UK growth;
- continue work to transform rehabilitation;
- protect the public and punish offenders as part of a more effective and cost efficient custodial system;
- transform youth custody;
- transform our courts and tribunals and the criminal justice system;
- transform legal aid; and
- advance civil liberties and reform the law.

### Structural Reform Plan actions

Since the Prime Minister’s announcement in July 2010 all government departments are required to publish structural reform priorities as part of their business plan. These set clear objectives and measurable milestones and increase transparency in government by making each department’s progress available to be viewed by anyone at any time.

As of November 2013, 70 out of 82 actions in the 2013–15 MoJ Business Plan had been completed or were in progress. Of the remainder, 8 were overdue in completing or starting, and 4 were not yet due to have begun. The most up to date data on these actions is recorded, along with details of the 2013–15 Business Plan, at <http://transparency.number10.gov.uk/business-plan/14>.

Below is a key summary of those actions which had been completed by the department by the end of November 2013.

### Rehabilitation Revolution

2.1.i.	Publish the government’s response to the ‘Transforming Rehabilitation’ consultation, including further detail on plans for changes to probation services and structures, any necessary legislation, procurement activity and making best use of local expertise
2.2.i.	Undertake a feasibility study to inform the evaluation planning process for drug recovery wings, working with the Department of Health
2.3.i.	Establish an Advisory Board on female offenders in the justice system, chaired by the Minister for women

### **Protect the public and punish offenders as part of a more effective and cost efficient custodial system**

3.1.v.	Review the feasibility of building a major new prison capable of holding around 2,000 prisoners, to be located in London, the North West or North Wales
3.2.iii.	Review disposals for knife offences and the simple cautions regime and make recommendations

### **Transform our courts and tribunals and the criminal justice system**

5.1.iii.	Evaluate the effectiveness of a range of alternative models for the future collection of criminal fines, compliance and enforcement services
5.1.vii.	Implement changes that will allow the filming and broadcasting of certain proceedings in the Court of Appeal; supporting the Government's transparency agenda to increase knowledge, understanding and confidence in the justice system
5.2.i.	Publish strategy and action plan on criminal justice reform
5.2.iv.	Abolish committal hearings for either-way cases
5.2.vii.	Test and evaluate a number of different flexible criminal justice system models to establish if they are better able to respond to the needs of the public, and particularly victims and witnesses, based on the success of 'swift justice' after the 2011 summer riots
5.2.viii.	Work with 15 areas to evaluate Neighbourhood Justice Panels and their processes
5.3.i.	Implement reforms to increase Fixed Penalty Notices and Penalty Notices for Disorder to raise additional funds for victims' services
5.3.ii	Implement a revised Victims' Code, following a public consultation, to give clearer entitlements to victims of crime.
5.4.v.	Reduce the burden of unmeritorious judicial review applications on the courts and on public authorities and contribute to the development of measures to streamline the process for planning judicial reviews

### **Transform legal aid**

6.1.i.	Consult on proposals for legal aid transformation to include crime competition, criminal fee changes, civil fee changes, improving credibility
6.1.ii.	Issue response to the consultation on legal aid transformation

### **Promote UK growth**

1.2.i.	Reduce the time limits for bringing a planning or procurement judicial review, removing the right to an oral renewal where the case is assessed as totally without merit
1.2.ii.	Introduce a new fee for oral renewals <sup>1</sup>
1.2.iii.	Develop further measures to simplify and streamline the process for judicial reviews of planning matters

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<sup>1</sup> In judicial reviews

## Advance civil liberties and reform the law

7.5.i	Deliver the Government approach to the exercise of the Lisbon Treaty “opt-out” decision, working with the Home Office and other Departments
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### Our performance

The Department uses a range of indicators and other key data to measure performance, which are published at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/input-and-impact-indicators--2> . More detailed explanation of the purpose of each indicator and the method by which it is calculated can be found via this same link, under ‘Measurement Annex’.

Our input and impact indicators are designed to help the public judge whether our policies and reforms are having the effect they want and whether they are cost effective. While the input indicators measure the resources that are put into the justice system, impact indicators provide a measure of the effectiveness of policies and reforms.

The Ministry of Justice’s *Business Plan 2011–2015* is available at:  
<http://www.number10.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/MOJ-Business-Plan1.pdf>

Additional information can also be found on the Open Justice website:  
<http://open.justice.gov.uk>

Our most recent input and impact indicators are shown at Annex A.

### Coalition commitments

The Coalition Agreement was published in May 2010 and sets out the government’s policy commitments until the next election. The Department has input into a range of areas of the agreement including crime and policing, civil liberties and justice, and we work closely with other government departments to deliver on these commitments.

Our progress in each area during 2013–14 is set out at Annex B.

### Recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee

Progress in responding to recommendations is summarised at Annex D.

## Financial Performance

The Ministry of Justice is on track to deliver to budget against key control totals. Actual Year to Date net expenditure, for six months up to end of September for 2012–13 and 2013–14, and Annual Plan for 2013-14, are set out in the tables below:

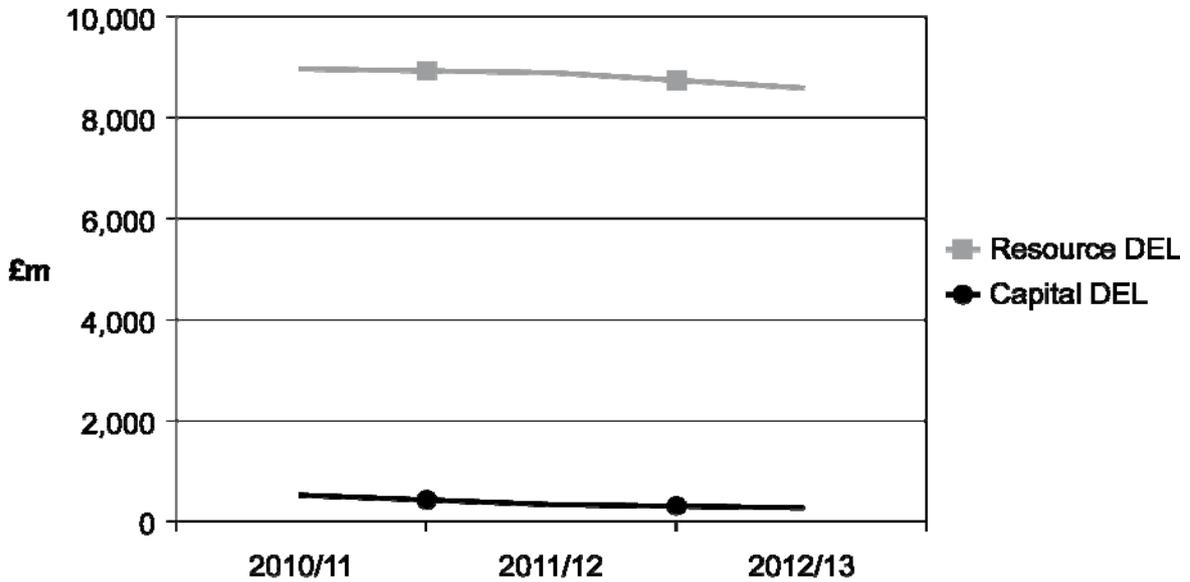
Financial Performance	Resource (£000)			Capital (£000)		
	Annual Plan 2013–14	Actual April to September 2013–14	Actual April to September 2012–13	Annual Plan 2013–14	Actual April to September 2013–14	Actual April to September 2012–13
<b>Total Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) – Voted</b>	<b>7,637,995</b>	<b>3,907,860</b>	<b>3,991,068</b>	<b>276,500</b>	<b>82,885</b>	<b>132,457</b>
National Offender Management Service (including Probation Trusts)	3,417,310	1,752,541	1,704,929	40,100	3,861	7,895
Legal Aid Agency	1,905,855	951,648	1,016,428	18,000	3,091	6,349
Her Majesty's Courts & Tribunals Service	936,092	461,251	436,844	-	-	23,213
Ring-fenced Depreciation Costs	562,902	213,538	201,353	-	-	-
MOJ HQ (including Non Departmental Public Bodies other than Probation Trusts)	815,836	528,882	631,514	218,400	75,933	95,000
<b>Total Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) – Non-Voted*</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>70,460</b>	<b>70,572</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Data taken from MoJ OSCAR/COINS returns 2013/14 and 2012/13.

Non-voted DEL is all salaries of the Higher Judiciary.

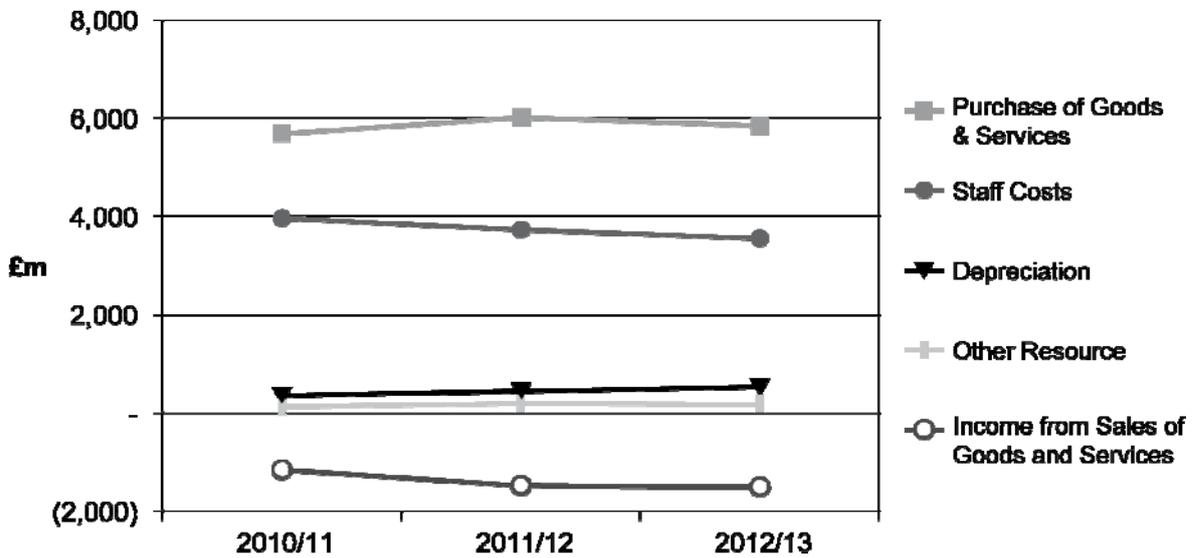
Financial Performance	Resource (£000)			Capital (£000)		
	Annual Plan 2013–14	Actual April to September 2013–14	Actual April to September 2012–13	Annual Plan 2013–14	Actual April to September 2013–14	Actual April to September 2012–13
Total Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) – Voted	71,400	-30,059	-75,141	-	-	-
Total Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) – Non Voted	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	71,400	-30,059	-75,141	-	-	-
Of Which Admin	607,549	271,249	266,887	-	-	-
<b>Net Cash Requirement</b>	<b>3,792,440</b>	<b>3,833,440</b>	<b>3,988,342</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**DEL Expenditure 10/11–12/13**



As per MoJ published accounts

**Analysis of Resource DEL by type of expenditure 10/11–12/13**



As per MoJ published accounts

## Major Projects – top 5<sup>2</sup>

### Rehabilitation Programme

Aims to open up rehabilitation services to a more diverse market of private and voluntary sector providers, and introduce payment by results to reward providers for their success in reducing re-offending. The efficiencies generated by these reforms will allow us to extend the provision of rehabilitation support to offenders who serve a custodial sentence of less than 12 months for the first time.

### Transforming Youth Custody Programme

The programme will transform youth custody, developing a new model which lowers cost, places education at the heart of custody, improves resettlement and seeks to reduce reoffending. The programme will deliver a secure college pathfinder that reflects this new approach and proves the benefits of wider rollout. In parallel the programme will improve current custodial provision to increase education provision whilst the new model is being developed.

### Prison Unit Costs Programme

Aims to maximise the delivery of savings from public sector prisons. The programme objectives are:

- a) to reduce unit cost in real terms;
- b) to deliver an overall reduction in spend; and
- c) to ensure that these changes support the safety, security, and decency of public prisons within the agreed specifications.

### Legal Aid Transformation Programme

Aims to further reform the legal aid system. This is made up of three key elements:

- a) reducing remuneration in the shorter term;
- b) introducing competition for crime contracts in the medium term; and
- c) reforms aimed at ensuring public confidence in legal aid.

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<sup>2</sup> The Government's transparency policy, which was agreed by Cabinet, governs the publication of data relating to major project delivery performance. It requires departments to publish the Major Projects Authority (MPA)'s delivery confidence assessments for Government's major projects, accompanied by the department's project narrative every 12 months, six months in arrears. The MPA publishes its Annual Report at the same time (the first MPA Annual Report was published in May 2013 and can be found at [www.gov.uk/government/collections/major-projects-data](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/major-projects-data)). Information on major project performance more recent than that published in the annual report is not permitted to be released into the public domain. The transparency policy and exemptions guidance is published at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/major-projects-transparency-policy-and-exemptions-guidance](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/major-projects-transparency-policy-and-exemptions-guidance). The next publication of the MPA Annual Report will be in May 2014, and will report on Q2 2013/14 data. This will be published on [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk).

## **HMCTS Reform Programme**

Aims to modernise and transform courts and tribunal services to increase efficiency, improve service quality and reduce the cost to the taxpayer.

## People

### Workforce Size (whole Department Family)

	30 Sept 13	30 Sept 12
<b>Payroll Staff</b>		
Department and Agencies	61,706	65,778
Non-departmental public bodies (excluding Probation Trusts)	813	807
Department Family (excluding Probation Trusts)	62,519	66,585
<i>Average Payroll Staff Costs</i>	<i>£35,740</i>	<i>£34,850</i>
<b>Contingent Labour</b>		
Department and Agencies	2,032	1,632
Non-departmental public bodies (excluding Probation Trusts)	31	53
Department Family (excluding Probation Trusts)	2,063	1,686
<i>Average Contingent Labour Staff Costs</i>	<i>£52,989</i>	<i>£58,727</i>

### Workforce Shape (Department and Agencies only)

	30 Sept 13	30 Sept 12
Administrative Assistants and Administrative Officers	65.4%	70.2%
Executive Officers	16.4%	15.0%
Higher and Senior Executive Officers	14.9%	11.4%
Grade 7/6	3.1%	3.1%
Senior Civil Servants	0.3%	0.3%
Part Time	16.8%	16.5%

### Workforce Dynamics (Department and Agencies only)

	30 Sept 13	30 Sept 12
Recruitment Exceptions (YTD April to September)	1138	775
Annual Turnover Rate	11.1%	9.5%

### Workforce Diversity (Department and Agencies only)

	30 Sept 13	30 Sept 12
Black and Minority Ethnic	9.8%	9.2%
Women	47.8%	47.2%
Disabled	5.1%	5.5%

### Workforce Diversity (Senior Civil Servants only)

	30 Sept 13	30 Sept 12
Black and Minority Ethnic	5.1%	5.3%
Women	36.7%	36.9%
Women (Top Management Posts)	31.8%	33.3%
Disabled	5.8%	6.4%

**Attendance (Average Annual Working Days Lost [AWDL])**

	30 Sept 13	30 Sept 12
Actual	9.8	9.6

**People Survey Metrics** (whole Department Family)

	2012 survey*	2011 survey
Engagement Index (%)	52	53
<b>Theme scores (%)</b>		
Leadership and Managing Change	31	30
My Work	66	67
My Line Manager	58	60
Organisational Objectives & Purpose	73	74

\* The highlight results of the 2013 Survey report for MoJ Corporate are due to be published on 30 January 2014: on the Ministry of Justice section of [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk): click on link 'See all our publications', and search on 'All Publication Types' for phrase '2013 Civil Service People Survey'.

**SCOPE:** MoJ HQ, HM Courts & Tribunals Service, National Offender Management Service, Legal Aid Agency [LAA] (previously Legal Services Commission [LSC]) & Office of the Public Guardian, plus Non-Departmental Public Bodies: Criminal Cases Review Commission, Judicial Appointments Commission, Information Commissioner's Office, Legal Services Board, Parole Board and Youth Justice Board (see Annex C: Structure section).

Excludes Probation Trusts as data not held.

In this publication LSC is included within the Department and Agencies cells for Payroll staff and Contingent Labour staff for both September 2012 and September 2013 so that the data is comparable.

Only LAA data (and not LSC data) is available as at September 2013 for: Workforce Shape, Dynamics, Diversity, Attendance.

## Annex A: Input and impact indicators

### Introduce a rehabilitation revolution

Description	Type of data	Current period	Previous period
Adult proven re-offending <sup>3</sup> (%, Current period = Jan–Dec 2011, Previous period = Jan–Dec 2010)	Impact indicator	25.5	25.3
Juvenile proven re-offending <sup>4</sup> (%, Current period = Jan–Dec 2011, Previous period = Jan–Dec 2010)	Impact indicator	35.9	35.3
Adult proven prison re-offending <sup>5</sup> (%, Current period = Jan–Dec 2011, Previous period = year to Jan–Dec 2010)	Impact indicator	46.4	47.5
Number of juvenile first time entrants to the justice system: rate per 100,000 head of population in a year:			
10–17 year olds receiving a reprimand, final warning or conviction (10–17 year olds, Current period = year to June 2012–June 2013, Previous period = year June 2011–June 2012)	Impact indicator	498	642

<sup>3</sup> The proportion of adult offenders who commit at least one further offence within a 12 month follow-up period (a further six month waiting period is allowed for the offence to be proven in court), which is proven by either a caution or court conviction.

<sup>4</sup> The proportion of juvenile offenders (10–17 years old) who commit at least one further offence within a 12 month follow-up period (a further six month waiting period is allowed for the offence to be proven in court), which is proven by either a caution, reprimand or warning, or court conviction.

<sup>5</sup> The proportion of adult offenders released from custody who commit at least one further offence within a 12 month follow-up period (a further six month waiting period is allowed for the offence to be proven in court), which is proven by either a caution or court conviction.

## Reform courts, tribunals and legal aid, and work with others to reform delivery of criminal justice

Description	Type of data	Current period	Previous period
Average cost per case of legal aid accounting (£, Current period = 2012–13, Previous period = 2011–12)	Input indicator	£839.5	£839.2
<b>Cost of delivering an effective Courts and Tribunals system</b>			
Staff and Judicial cost per sitting day in the Crown Court (£, Current period = 2012–13, Previous Period = 2011–12)	Input indicator	Staff £616 Judicial £987	Staff £665 Judicial £992
Staff and Judicial cost per sitting day in the magistrates' courts (£, Current period = 2012–13, Previous Period = 2011–12)	Input indicator	Staff £1,071 Judicial £129	Staff £1,094 Judicial £110
Staff and Judicial cost per sitting day in the county courts (£, Current period = 2012–13, Previous Period = 2011–12)	Input indicator	Staff £796 Judicial £816	Staff £853 Judicial £765
Staff and Judicial cost per sitting day in Tribunals (£, Current period = 2012–13, Previous Period = 2011–12)	Input indicator	Staff £338 Judicial £722	Staff £385 Judicial £790
<b>Court and Tribunal timeliness in hearing cases and related processes</b>			
Criminal Court (days, Current period = Apr–Jun 2013, previous period = Apr–Jun 2012)	Impact indicator	157 days	159 days
Civil Proceedings (small claims hearings) (weeks, Current period = Apr–Jun 2013, Previous period = Apr–Jun 2012)	Impact indicator	29.7 weeks	30.0 weeks
Civil Proceedings (fast/multi track trials) (weeks, Current period = Apr–Jun 2013, Previous period = Apr–Jun 2012)	Impact indicator	57.8 weeks	56.1 weeks
Care Proceedings (weeks, Current period = Apr–Jun 2013, Previous period = Apr–Jun 2012)	Impact indicator	40.8 weeks	51.5 weeks

Description	Type of data	Current period	Previous period
Social Security and Child Support [SSCS] Tribunals (25/50/75 percentile duration in weeks, Current period = Apr–Jun 2013, Previous period = Apr–Jun 2012)	Impact indicator	8/14/23 weeks	8/14/26 weeks
Estimated proportion of civil disputes resolved outside of court (% , Current period = Jan–Mar 2013, Previous period = Jan–Mar 2013)	Impact indicator	97.0%	96.5%

### Assure better law

Description	Type of data	Current period	Previous period
Number of new criminal offences (Current period = 12 months ending May 2012, Previous period = 12 months ending May 2011)	Impact indicator	292	174

### Reform how we deliver our services

Description	Type of data	Current period	Previous period
Cost per prison place (£, Current period = 2012/13 Previous period = 2011/12)	Input indicator	£36,808	£37,557
Cost per pre-sentence report to courts (£, Current period = 2012/13 Previous period = 2011/12)	Input indicator	£210	£215
Cost per prisoner (£, Current period = 2012/13 Previous period = 2011/12)	Input indicator	£34,766	£34,688
Cost per community order / Suspended Sentence Order (£, Current period = 2012/13 Previous period = 2011/12)	Input indicator	£4,305	£4,200
Cost per offender supervised on licence post-custody (£, Current period = 2012/13 Previous period = 2011/12)	Input indicator	£2,620	£2,415

### **Contextual information on results figures**

The Measurement Annex for input and impact indicators are available at: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/input-and-impact-indicators--2](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/input-and-impact-indicators--2). Structural Reform Plan figures are based on the MoJ Business Plan 2012–15, available via same link.

## Annex B: Coalition commitments

Coalition Commitments	Progress
<b>Civil Liberties</b>	
<p>1. We will extend the scope of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to provide greater transparency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2010 the Government extended FOIA to academy schools.</li> <li>• In 2011 the Government extended FOIA to the Association of Chief Police Officers, Financial Ombudsman Service, and the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service.</li> <li>• In 2013 we extended the scope of the FOIA to include more than 100 companies wholly owned by more than one public authority.</li> <li>• We plan to further expand the FOIA to new bodies where this is appropriate.</li> </ul>
<p>2. We will protect historic freedoms through defence of trial by jury.</p>	<p>Through the Protection of Freedoms Act, which was led by the Home Office and became law in May 2012, MoJ has legislated to repeal section 43 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which would allow the prosecution to apply for serious fraud cases to be tried in the Crown Court without a jury.</p>
<p>3. We will establish a Commission to investigate the creation of a Bill of Rights that incorporates and builds on all our obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), ensures that these rights continue to be enshrined in British law, and protects and extends British liberties. We will seek to promote a better understanding of the true scope of these obligations and liberties.</p>	<p>A Commission, chaired by Sir Leigh Lewis, was established in March 2011. The government is currently giving careful consideration to the Commission's final report, which was published in December 2012 and will help inform government thinking in this area. No formal response will be made.</p>

Coalition Commitments	Progress
<p>4. We will strengthen protection from rogue bailiffs who use unsound, unsafe and unfair methods while at the same time making sure debts can be collected fairly.</p>	<p>In January 2013 we published our response to the Transforming Bailiff Action consultation, which sets out how we will provide more protection against aggressive bailiffs and encourage more flexibility in bailiff collections. We will deliver our proposals through the implementation of Part 3 of the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007. We laid the first of three underpinning regulations in July 2013, setting out the procedure bailiffs must follow when carrying out enforcement. These will be followed by two further sets of regulations, setting out the fees bailiffs can charge and the competence requirements they must meet. All three regulations will be implemented in Spring 2014.</p>
<p>5. We will review libel laws to protect freedom of speech.</p>	<p>This commitment was taken forward through the Defamation Act, which became law in April 2013.</p>
<p>6. We will introduce a new mechanism to prevent the proliferation of unnecessary new criminal offences.</p>	<p>We have created a new Criminal Offences Gateway, operated by MoJ, to scrutinise any proposals and prevent the proliferation of new and unnecessary criminal offences. The Gateway was established in June 2010 and is working effectively.</p>

### Crime and Policing

<p>7. We will seek to spread information on which policing techniques and sentences are most effective at cutting crime across the Criminal Justice System (CJS).</p>	<p>MoJ published a Compendium of Re-offending Statistics and analysis in May 2011, which provided information in this area for all adult sentences. In July 2012 this analysis was extended to cover juveniles and in July 2013 extra comparisons were made for adults. In 2012 MoJ also published a research report on the effectiveness of specific community order requirements.</p>
<p>8. We will give people greater legal protection to prevent crime and apprehend criminals.  We will ensure that people have the protection that they need when they defend themselves against intruders.</p>	<p>The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act, which became law in May 2012, clarifies the law on self defence, to make it clear that a person is under no duty to retreat from an offender when acting in self defence to prevent crime or to protect property. Further protection for householders who are defending themselves from intruders has been introduced by the Crime and Courts Act 2013, which came into force on 25 April 2013.</p>

Coalition Commitments	Progress
<b>Justice</b>	
<p>9. We will introduce a 'rehabilitation revolution' that will pay independent providers to reduce re-offending, paid for by the savings this new approach will generate within the CJS.</p>	<p><i>Transforming Rehabilitation: A Strategy for Reform</i> was published in May 2013. The reforms we will implement include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new statutory rehabilitation extended to offenders sentenced to less than 12 months in custody;</li> <li>• nationwide 'through the prison gate' resettlement service;</li> <li>• opening up the market to a diverse range of new rehabilitation providers;</li> <li>• new payment incentives for market providers, but only paying them in full for real reductions in reoffending; and</li> <li>• a new national public sector probation service.</li> </ul> <p>The competition to find the future owners of the 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies who will deliver rehabilitation services in England and Wales was launched in September. The Transforming Rehabilitation competition will continue through 2014 with contracts being awarded and mobilized by 2015.</p>
<p>10. We will conduct a full review of sentencing policy to ensure that it is effective in deterring crime, protecting the public, punishing offenders and cutting re-offending. In particular, we will ensure that sentencing for drug use helps offenders come off drugs.</p>	<p>Following the review of sentencing policy, the Legal Aid, Sentencing And Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 was passed. The main provisions of the Act include a 'two strikes' mandatory life sentence for people convicted of a second very serious sexual or violent offence, greater flexibility for Drug Rehabilitation Requirements to tailor treatment requirements to individual treatment need. From 11 December 2013 the Crime and Courts Act 2013 will ensure that every community order has a clearly punitive element and place restorative justice on a statutory footing for the first time. The Offender Rehabilitation Bill currently before Parliament introduces supervision for short sentenced prisoners and a new Rehabilitation Activity Requirement to aid in the rehabilitation of offenders in the community.</p>
<p>11. We will explore alternative forms of secure, treatment-based accommodation for mentally ill and drugs offenders.</p>	<p>Four substance misuse pilots commenced in October 2011; a further twelve pilots focusing on offenders receiving mental health treatment began work in April 2012. Some of these pilots, now commissioned by NHS England, have continued to operate for a second year.</p> <p>Lessons learned from the pilots are being considered and proposals will be presented to Ministers by December 2014.</p>

Coalition Commitments	Progress
12. We will implement the Prisoners' Earnings Act 1996 to allow deductions from the earnings of prisoners in properly paid work to be paid into the Victims' Fund.	We have implemented the Prisoners' Earning Act and have been deducting from prisoners' earnings for the benefit of victims since September 2011.
13. We will consider how to use proceeds from the Victim Surcharge to deliver up to 15 new rape crisis centres, and give existing rape crisis centres stable, long-term funding.	<p>Reforms to the Victim Surcharge and increases to financial penalties – implemented in October 2012 and in Summer 2013, with further Surcharge reforms currently under Parliamentary consideration as part of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Bill due to receive Royal Assent in Spring 2014 – will provide an additional up to £50m additional funding for victims' services per year once fully implemented.</p> <p>To date MoJ has commissioned 13 new rape support centres. In addition to the funding for these existing centres MoJ intends to engage with the sector and Police and Crime Commissioners on potential locations for two new centres during 2014.</p> <p>A Rape Support Fund competition is currently running with a closing date for bids of 29 November 2013. Grants awarded through this competition will commence under the new arrangements from April 2014. These grants are for existing centres and for services delivered to women and girls over the age of 13.</p>
14. We will carry out a fundamental review of Legal Aid to make it work more efficiently.	This commitment was taken forward through a series of targeted reforms of legal aid remuneration between October 2011 and February 2012 and the implementation of reforms to the legal aid system contained in the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 which came into force in April 2013.
15. We will change the law so that historical convictions for consensual gay sex with over-16s will be treated as spent and will not show up on criminal records checks.	This commitment was taken forward through the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012.
16. We will introduce effective measures to tackle anti-social behaviour and low-level crime, including forms of restorative justice such as Neighbourhood Justice Panels.	We have successfully worked with 15 areas to test the approach of NJPs. A formal process evaluation and case study exercise has been conducted. Ministers will consider the next steps for NJPs as part of the work of the Out of Court Disposals Review.

## **Annex C: Our vision, work and structure**

### **Our vision**

The Ministry of Justice is delivering a far reaching reform programme. We need a justice system in which the public has confidence. We are committed to making sure offenders are properly punished, to prioritising the needs of victims and to showing that we are on the side of law abiding citizens.

The economic situation means that we also need to save more than £2.5bn by 2015. To do that, we are radically changing the way we work, making sure that every penny of taxpayers' money counts.

Our vision is a justice system that is more effective, less costly and more responsive to the public.

Our priorities are to: deliver a rehabilitation revolution that properly punishes while reducing reoffending; make prisons more cost effective; make sure youth justice gives the right support to young offenders while being cost effective; continue reforming courts and the wider criminal justice system to deliver a more efficient and effective service; and ensure Legal Aid is credible and targeted on those cases that require it.

Crime causes misery and too many convicted criminals go on to reoffend. The current system is failing to tackle this properly. It is outdated and costs have spiralled. We need to build a modern, efficient system that sees more of the right people going to prison, but fewer returning to a life of crime when they leave.

The current civil and family justice systems are expensive, slow and can be stressful. We need to make sure that those people who can solve their problems themselves do so, and those who need help from a court get it quickly, whether they're going through a divorce, debt proceedings or some other kind of dispute.

We have a clear opportunity to do things better. We are re-examining the services we deliver and the way we deliver them, working with others to provide what's really needed. We are also transforming our organisation, making sure that we have the right people in the right places, doing the right things, at the right time.

### **Our work**

MoJ has responsibility for a number of different parts of the justice system – the courts, tribunals, prisons, legal services, youth justice, probation services and attendance centres. Our work spans criminal, civil, family and administrative justice and we are also responsible for making new laws and safeguarding human rights. We work in partnership with other government departments and agencies to serve the public, improve the criminal justice system and support victims of crime.

We have four Executive Agencies which are responsible for the delivery of the majority of our services to the public: Her Majesty's (HM) Courts & Tribunals Service, National Offender Management Service (NOMS), the Legal Aid Agency (LAA) (formerly the Legal Services Commission (LSC)) and the Office of the Public Guardian (OPG), supported by a

smaller corporate centre. We provide services across England and Wales, and in the case of HM Courts & Tribunals Service, non devolved tribunals in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Our courts and tribunals service covers criminal, civil and family justice, which ensure that offenders are punished, disagreements between individuals can be determined, and family disputes can be resolved. Our offender management services work to ensure that the public is protected and reoffending reduced by delivering the punishment and orders of the courts, and also to support rehabilitation by helping offenders change their lives. We are responsible for the provision of legal aid in England and Wales through the LAA.

### Our structure

MoJ is one of the largest government departments. Each year millions of people use our services across the UK – including around 500 courts and tribunals, and 122 prisons in England and Wales as well as 13 legal aid offices (excluding Public Defender Service offices).

The MoJ Core Department, often referred to as ‘Ministry of Justice Headquarters’ (MoJ HQ) is responsible for supporting the Secretary of State and his ministerial team in policy, funding and regulatory functions, as well as providing key services to other bodies within the Department.

Much of the delivery of MoJ services is provided by four delivery arms, all of which are Executive Agencies of MoJ.

Executive Agencies	Responsibility
Her Majesty’s (HM) Courts & Tribunals Service	Responsible for the administration of the courts and tribunals system, including the High Court, Crown Court, magistrates’ courts and county courts, in England and Wales and common administrative support to the main central government tribunals including non devolved tribunals in Scotland and Northern Ireland.
Legal Aid Agency (LAA)	Oversees the administration of legal aid in England and Wales. The LSC, the NDPB previously responsible for legal aid, made the transition to Executive Agency status on 1 April 2013.
National Offender Management System (NOMS)	NOMS’s role is to commission and provide offender management services in the community and in custody ensuring best value for money from public resources. NOMS works to protect the public and reduce reoffending by delivering the punishment and orders of the courts and supporting rehabilitation by helping offenders to reform their lives.
Office of the Public Guardian (OPG)	Supports and promotes decision making for those who lack capacity or would like to plan for their future, within the framework of the Mental Capacity Act 2005.

In addition to the four Executive Agencies, there are a further eight Non-Departmental Public bodies (NDPBs) which form part of the Department and a further 35 local Probation Trusts, which are also NDPBs and form part of the NOMS group. These are set out in the table below.

MoJ HQ and its Executive Agencies are supported in delivering services by a number of associated offices. A list of such offices is provided in Note 31 to the Accounts within the Ministry of Justice Annual Report and Accounts 2012–13. Since the end of 2012–13, the Office for Judicial Complaints has been replaced, effective from 1 October 2013, by the Judicial Conduct Investigations Office (JCIO).

<b>Other entities including NDPBs Responsibility</b>	
Criminal Cases Review Commission (CCRC)	Investigates possible miscarriages of justice in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority (CICA)	Administers the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme (CICS) throughout England, Scotland and Wales, paying compensation to eligible applicants who have been the victim of a violent crime.
Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)	Reports to Parliament on aspects of data protection and freedom of information.
Judicial Appointments Commission (JAC)	Selects judicial office holders on merit and independently of government through fair and open competition.
Legal Services Board (LSB)	Oversees approved regulators and licensing authorities in the legal sector such as the Solicitors' Regulatory Authority and the Bar Standards Board.
Office for Legal Complaints (OLC)	Handles complaints about solicitors, barristers, patent attorneys and legal executives in England and Wales.
The Parole Board for England and Wales	Works with criminal justice partners to protect the public by risk assessing prisoners to decide whether they can be safely released into the community.
Probation Trusts	Delivers probation services through a network of 35 Probation Trusts for England and Wales.
Youth Justice Board (YJB)	Administers the youth justice system in England and Wales.

## Annex D: Recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee to MoJ

Summary statistics on progress responding to these recommendations, as at September 2013, are in the tables below:

<b>Post-May 2010 PAC recommendations</b>	<b>Total Number of Recommendations</b>	<b>Closed or Implemented</b>	<b>% Implemented or Closed</b>	<b>Work in Progress</b>
Performance against 4 reports published since May 2010	35	22	63%	13

<b>Pre-May 2010 recommendations</b>	<b>Total Number of Recommendations</b>	<b>Closed or Implemented</b>	<b>% Implemented or Closed</b>	<b>Work in Progress</b>
Performance against 19 reports published up to May 2010	196	188	96%	8





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