



ANNEX B:
HM TREASURY PUBLIC EXPENDITURE
DATA, INCLUDING CORE TABLES

Introduction

This annex is a statistical account of the costs of running the Treasury and its associated bodies.

As noted in the Treasury's memorandum to the Treasury Select Committee of September 2003¹, spending statistics for the Treasury include a wide range of functions and entities. The other functions include, for example, coinage, the Civil List, salaries and pensions of MEPs, and investments in the Bank of England. Other entities include the Debt Management Office and the Office of Government Commerce.

To present the information most effectively, it is necessary to disaggregate the core Treasury – the policy department based in 1 Horse Guards Road, London – from the other functions and entities. Therefore, this Annex is made up of two parts: Part 1 focuses on spending by the core Treasury; Part 2 sets out the tables for the whole departmental grouping in the same format as other departmental reports. Fuller information on the public expenditure of the group as a whole can also be found in the Treasury Resource Accounts.

One key point to note is that the data do not include the implications of the Chancellor's acceptance of Gus O'Donnell's review of the revenue departments. The Treasury's expanded role in tax policy will be funded by a transfer of funding from the revenue departments. When this happens, the data will be adjusted accordingly.

¹Available at <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/cm200203/cmselect/cmtreasy/1079/3091011.htm>

Part 1: Spending by the core Treasury

Core costs of running the Treasury

In his Budget statement of 17 March 2004, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced his decision to freeze the budget of the core Treasury at 2005-06 levels until 2007-08, the last year covered by the 2004 Spending Review. The current budget of the core Treasury consists almost entirely of administration costs. Table A therefore shows the projected administrative spending for the core Treasury up to and including 2007-08, the final year of the forthcoming spending review:

Table A: Core Treasury administration costs, 1988-99 to 2007-08										
£ million	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-7	2007-08
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Estimated	Plans	Plans	Plans	Plans
						Outturn				
Core underlying costs	60	60	63	66	72	74	75	79	79	78
Exceptional items										
Changes to pension contributions								3	3	3
Reclassification from capital and depreciation charges					4	1	1	2	2	2
Costs of restructuring						3	2	1	1	1
Costs of modernisation of Treasury accommodation										
<i>Cash:</i>										
Unitary payment under PFI deal					10	14	15	15	15	16
Disposal of Allington Towers					3					
Fit out costs					2	1				
<i>Non-cash:</i>										
Indexation of creditor					2	4	4	4	4	4
Impact on depreciation and cost of capital of revaluation of office accommodation	3									
Core Treasury Administration Costs²	63	60	63	66	93	98	96	104	104	104

²See also Table 5 in Part 2 of this Annex

As noted in the Treasury's memorandum to the Treasury Select Committee in September 2003, the Treasury's budget increased significantly in 2002-03 from 2001-02 as a result of two factors:

- the move from obsolete accommodation to a new, state of the art building in 1 Horse Guards Road in 2002, on which an annual PFI service charge is payable for 35 years; and
- the filling of staff vacancies increased costs by £5 million in 2002-03 compared to 2001-02, though the full year impact will not be felt until 2003-04.

Table A separately identifies the impact of the move to the new building. It also shows that the Treasury's budget will be declining in real terms from 2005-06 onwards. Before the freeze announced in the Budget takes effect, there are some variations in the level of expenditure between 2003-04 and 2005-06 as shown in table A:

- changes to pension contributions: this reflects revisions to the way employer contributions to the civil service pension scheme are calculated. Baseline funding has been increased to accommodate the impact of this change. This raises the annual administrative budget of the Treasury by around £3 million per year;
- costs of restructuring: these are costs incurred as part of the Treasury's restructuring to rationalise back office functions and to improve efficiency; and
- costs of modernisation of Treasury accommodation: these include the revenue impact of the Unitary Payment and some cash and non-cash costs arising as a result of the on-balance sheet treatment for the new Treasury building in the department's accounts.

Table B quantifies the trends in Treasury expenditure over the nine year period covered by the data.

Table B: Core Treasury costs: Trend Analysis		
Real terms annual average growth rates		
	Core costs excluding building³ and exceptionals	Core costs including building and exceptionals
1998-99 to 2007-08	0.5	3.2
1998-99 to 2003-04	1.9	6.8
2003-04 to 2007-08	-1.3	-1.1

³Costs of modernisation of Treasury accommodation - see Table A

As illustrated by table B, the core costs of the Treasury, excluding the impact of the new building and the other, separately identified, exceptional items, shows very modest growth in real terms over the nine year period covered by the data. Core costs grew on average by around 2 per cent per year in the five years to 2003-04, reflecting the filling of vacancies. As a result of the decisions announced by the Chancellor in the Budget, the Treasury's budget will fall in real terms by more than 2 1/2 per cent in each of the last two years in the period covered by these tables.

Taking the new building and other exceptionals into account, the five years to 2003-04 saw faster growth, as a result of the uplift to Treasury running costs in 2002-03. However table B shows that under this measure as well, the Treasury's administrative budget is declining in real terms to 2007-08. Under either measure the fall is over 1 per cent per year in real terms on average over the next four years.

The core Treasury's capital and programme budget

The main part of the core Treasury's budget falling outside the administration costs definition is spending classified as capital investment. The Treasury's core capital budget is small, and involves mainly operational IT assets.

In the Treasury's 2002-03 accounts the Treasury's new accommodation at 1 Horse Guards Road was placed on the department's audited balance sheet. This means the capital value of the building counts as public sector net investment and under the public expenditure control framework is charged to the Treasury's capital budget. This explains the charge of £141m to the budget in that year.

The Treasury investments line shows a £20million net investment in Partnership UK (PUK) in 2000-01. PUK was established on 1 April 2000 to provide a permanent and sustainable centre of expertise to develop the Government's Public Private Partnership programme. 51 per cent of shares are allocated to private investors, 44.56 per cent of shares are retained by the Treasury and 4.44 per cent of shares were allocated to the Scottish Executive. The line also shows a credit of £14million arising from the disposal of residual shares from past privatisations in power companies – Powergen and Innogy.

Like the administration budget, the Treasury's much smaller capital budget has also been frozen in cash terms at 2005-06 levels until 2007-08.

Table C sets out this data, also see core Table 3 of part B of this Annex for more details.

Table C: Core Treasury Capital Budget

£ million	1998-99 Outturn	1999-00 Outturn	2000-01 Outturn	2001-02 Outturn	2002-03 Outturn	2003-04 Estimated Outturn	2004-05 Plans	2005-06 Plans	2006-7 Plans	2007-08 Plans
Core capital budget	3	4	3	7	1	1	3	3	3	3
New accommodation					141					
Investments			20		-14					
Total capital	3	4	23	7	128	1	3	3	3	3

Staff Numbers

After some years of staff vacancies, staff numbers in the Treasury rose markedly in 2001-02 and 2002-03, consistent with SDA targets to reduce staff working long hours and help widen the diversity of people working the Treasury. Figures in table D below are consistent with Table B6, which shows the staffing numbers for the Treasury group as a whole.

The plans for future years do not include the effects of the O'Donnell Review, which is expected to lead to an increase of approximately 150 staff employed on tax policy work, nor do they take account of the impact of the decision to freeze administration costs at 2005-06 levels until 2007-08.

Table D: Core Treasury staff numbers

	2001-02 Actual	2002-03 Actual	2003-04 Estimated Outturn	2004-05 Plans	2005-06 Plans
Core Treasury full time equivalent staff	909	1010	1050	1050	1050

Part 2: Spending by the Treasury Group

Part 2 of this annex contains public expenditure data for the Treasury group as a whole. The Treasury group includes a wide range of functions and entities. Other functions include, coinage, the Civil List, salaries and pensions of MEPs, and investments in the Bank of England. Other entities include the Debt Management Office and the Office of Government Commerce.

Expenditure by these entities and on these functions is grouped for the purposes of Parliamentary control. For more information, refer to the HM Treasury Estimate published as part of the Main Supply Estimates for Government on 19 April 2004⁴.

This section of the Annex contains the tables common to all departmental reports.

⁴Available at http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/documents/public_spending_and_services/parliamentary_supply_estimates/pss_pse_mainest04.cfm

⁵The Treasury group includes:

- core Treasury's administration activities
- other functions of the core Treasury – notably the supply of UK coinage;
- the Debt Management Office (DMO) - see chapter 7 of this report;
- the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) – see chapter 7.
- other functions including the Civil List, the salaries and pensions of UK members of the European Parliament, and grants-in-aid (see note 9, Table 2).

⁶Total resource budget calculated as the sum of the Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL), set in biennial Spending Reviews, and Annually Managed Expenditure (AME).

⁷Net of depreciation. This is the standard public expenditure presentation.

Table 1: Total public spending for the HM Treasury group⁵								
£ million	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
		Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Estimated Outturn	Plans	Plans
Consumption of resources								
Total resource budget⁶	90	203	209	215	351	311	305	317
<i>Of which:</i>								
Resource DEL	91	150	173	146	272	219	226	238
Capital spending:								
Total capital budget	-44	-23	26	-32	58	8	9	7
<i>Of which</i>								
Capital DEL	-44	-23	26	-32	58	8	9	7
Total public spending⁷	35	151	229	175	329	309	306	315

Explanations of trends are given in notes to subsequent tables. A fuller picture of the Treasury's financial affairs are given in its Resource Accounts (most recently HC 999 for 2002-03).

Table 2: Resource budget for for the HM Treasury group

£ million	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Estimated Outturn	Plans	Plans
Core Treasury	113	157	147	115	210	152	157	16.7
<i>Of which</i>								
Net administration costs ⁸	63	60	63	66	93	98	96	104
Exceptional items ⁹		23			69	4		
Services provided by Bank of England ¹⁰	13	13	12	13	12	13	13	13
Coinage	16	42	42	37	34	36	37	39
Cost of investments ¹¹	23	27	30	1	1	1	1	2
Other core Treasury	-1	-7	0	-1	0	0	9	9
Debt Management Office	1	3	5	8	7	9	13	15
Office of Government Commerce¹²	-49	-33	-12	0	42	41	40	41
<i>Of which</i>								
Residual estate	-59	-43	-34	-31	5	5	-1	-2
Administration costs	13	12	18	31	37	37	41	43
Other	-3	-2	4	0	0	-1	0	0
Cost of investment in Bank of England¹³	1	43	31	63	72	86	74	74
Other functions	24	33	37	29	20	23	22	21
<i>Of which</i>								
Civil List	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Salaries and pensions of MEPs	6	9	8	5	6	7	7	7
Grant in Aid to Statistics Commission	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1
Royal Household Pension Fund	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	2
Other ¹⁴	7	13	18	11	1	3	2	1
Total resource budget	90	203	209	215	351	311	305	317
<i>Of which</i>								
Departmental Expenditure Limit	91	150	173	146	272	219	226	238
Annually Managed Expenditure ¹⁵	-1	53	36	68	79	92	79	79

⁸detailed further in table 5 and Chapter 6 of this report

⁹£23 million for 1999-2000 due to the writing down to zero of the value of the Treasury's former accommodation (Government Offices, Great George Street), following an independent valuation of the building's market value; £69 million for 2002-03 representing the difference between the costs of refurbishing 1 Horse Guards Road incurred by the Treasury's private sector partner and the value, independently assessed, of the refurbished building based on rental potential; 4 million for 2003-04 in respect of Departmental Unallocated Provision for administration costs (which, as unused, will be rolled forward to finance any unforeseen pressures in future years).

¹⁰in respect of gilts registration, management of the Exchange Equalisation Account and UK foreign currency debt

¹¹the Treasury's investments in Partnerships UK, the Royal Mint, Troika plc and small holdings in certain formerly nationalised industries. In each case this cost comprises a non-cash cost of capital charge, based on the value of the investment. Most holdings in former nationalised industries were sold in 1999-2000 and 2000-01, explaining the subsequent reduction in the figures.

¹²OGC is responsible for the management and disposal of the residual surplus Civil Estate properties inherited in 1996 by its predecessor, the Property Advisers to the Civil Estate. Between 1996 and 2004, the Estate reduced from 384 to 28 properties, this had considerable impact on OGC's resource budget, particularly in the earlier years. The negative outturns occur because the OGC's balance sheet contains provisions for the onerous costs of residual leasehold properties. As the estate is disposed of, surplus provisions are released, counting as a credit to the resource budget. The value of the releases becomes smaller as the rate of disposal of properties reduces.

¹³See footnote on Table 4 on balance sheet treatment of the Bank of England

¹⁴These are financed by Treasury for historical reasons and include grants to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the British American Parliamentary Group and the British-Irish Inter-Parliamentary Body.

¹⁵Annually Managed Expenditure comprises costs of investment in Bank of England, payments to Royal Household Pension Fund, and some non-cash costs in respect of coinage.

¹⁶ since 2002, when the Treasury occupied its new headquarters building procured under the Private Finance Initiative, its capital expenditure has been mainly on operational IT assets. Prior to that date expenditure included some works to buildings. In 2000-01 it also included a £23 million investment in Partnerships UK.

¹⁷ in line with standard accounting practice the £141 million costs of the 1HGR project, incurred by and paid by the private sector partner, is presented as part of the Treasury's own capital expenditure for 2002-03, although the Treasury made no corresponding cash payment. (A full explanation is given in note 14.2 to Treasury's 2002-03 Accounts, HC 999)

¹⁸ £20million net investment in Partnership UK (PUK). PUK was established on 1 April 2000 to provide a permanent and sustainable centre of expertise to develop the Government's Public Private Partnership programme. 51 per cent of shares are allocated to private investors, 44.56 per cent of shares are retained by the Treasury and 4.44 per cent of shares were allocated to the Scottish Executive.

¹⁹ Showed a credit of £14million arising from the disposal of residual shares from past privatisations in power companies – Powergen and Innogy.

²⁰ capital receipts from the sale of residual freehold properties of £42 million in 2001-02 and £76 million in 2002-03 were mostly accounted for by the sale of, respectively, 2 Marsham Street SW1 and Burtonwood, near Warrington. Disposal proceeds are surrendered to the Consolidated Fund and not spent within the Treasury group.

Table 3: Capital budget for HM Treasury group

£ million	1998-99 Outturn	1999-00 Outturn	2000-01 Outturn	2001-02 Outturn	2002-03 Outturn	2003-04 Estimated Outturn	2004-05 Plans	2005-06 Plans
Core Treasury¹⁶	3	4	23	7	128	1	3	3
<i>Of which</i>								
Administration	3	4	3	7	1	1	3	3
Exceptional item					141 ¹⁷			
Investments			20 ¹⁸		-14 ¹⁹			
Debt Management Office	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
Office of Government Commerce	-47	-29	3	-41	-71	4	3	2
<i>Of which</i>								
Residual estate ²⁰	-50	-31	0	-42	-76	0	0	0
Administration costs	3	2	3	1	5	4	3	2
Total capital budget	-44	-23	26	-32	58	8	9	7

Table 4: Capital employed by HM Treasury group								
£ million	1998-99 Outturn	1999-00 Outturn	2000-01 Outturn	2001-02 Outturn	2002-03 Outturn	2003-04 Un-audited Outturn	2004-05 Plans	2005-06 Plans
Fixed assets	1901.7	1406.7	1569.8	1610.7	1662.6	1685.0	1711.3	1735.3
<i>Of which</i>								
Intangible ²¹								
assets	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	3.4	4.8
Tangible assets ²²	54.2	55.4	56.3	57.2	129.6	122.8	111.9	104.5
<i>Of which</i>								
Land & Buildings ²³	49.9	30.1	31.1	32.1	109.3	100.3	86.4	78.7
Leasehold	0.2	0.3	-	0.9	0.6	5.0	7.3	7.1
Improvements								
Plant & Machinery	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Furniture & Equipment	3.4	7.2	8.0	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.4
IT Equipment	-	-	-	6.2	4.1	2.6	4.4	5.4
Library & antiques	0.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Whitehall systems	-	15.7	15.1	14.0	12.8	12.6	11.4	10.2
Investments²⁴	1847.1	1350.2	1512.3	1552.0	1531.5	1561.0	1596.0	1626.0
Current Assets²⁵	375.3	385.0	440.7	260.4	188.8	70.2	87.3	92.6
Creditors (<1 year)	-248.4	-158.4	-336.5	-168.5	-204.0	-69.5	-78.3	-87.2
Creditors (>1 year)	0	0	0	0	-141.8	-144.9	-148.0	-150.7
Provisions²⁶	-0.7	-122.3	-99.3	-48.4	-30.6	-26.5	-18.5	-9.5
Capital employed	2027.9	1511.0	1574.7	1654.2	1475.0	1514.2	1533.8	1580.5

²¹Principally computer software

²²Tangible assets mainly represent land and buildings, IT equipment and the Whitehall heating and standby power systems operated by OGC.

²³Land and Buildings values are driven by the capital budget as well as adjustments for depreciation and revaluations which are forecast for 2003-04 onwards. The increase in value in 2002/03 arises from the addition of 1 Horse Guards to the balance sheet. (A full explanation is given in note 14.2 to Treasury's 2002-03 Accounts, HC 999)

²⁴In line with accounting rules on investments, the net cost of the Government's shareholding in the Bank of England is treated as an investment in the Treasury's accounts, and valued in line with the Bank's net assets of some £1.5 billion. A gross cost of capital is made at the rate of 7 per cent, resulting in a capital charge of around £100 million. The Bank pays the Treasury, in lieu of dividend, an agreed sum each financial year, normally 50 per cent of its net operating surplus. This is credited as income to the central Treasury budget but is then surrendered to the Consolidated Fund.

²⁵Current assets include debtors, investments awaiting sale, cash and (especially in earlier years) the vacant civil estate managed by the OGC. The principal short-term creditor is the Consolidated Fund. Since 2002 Exchequer Partnership has been a long-term creditor in respect of payments due to it in the remaining years of the PFI arrangement for 1 Horse Guards Road.

²⁶Provisions mainly relate to the OGCs vacant civil estate.

Further details of the Treasury's balance sheet are given in its 2002-03 Resource Accounts, HC 999.

²⁷Refer to Tables A and B in part 1 of this Annex.

²⁸see footnote in Table 2

²⁹The OGC's increase in administration costs of £24 million between 1998-99 and 2003-04 was due to the organisation's initial start up phase, including restructuring, and the costs of successfully delivering its new and expanding agenda, including e-pilots, Gateways and embedding Best Practice (see chapter 7 of this Report). There was also a planned significant reduction in administrative income as a result of a change in business focus.

£ million	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Estimated	Plans	Plans
						Outturn		
Gross administration costs								
Paybill	50	52	57	62	67			
Other	45	67	54	61	87			
Total gross administration costs	95	118	111	123	154	159	157	168
Related administration cost receipts	-17	-19	-23	-18	-17	-12	-10	-10
Total net administration costs	78	99	88	105	137	146	147	158
Analysis by activity								
Core Treasury ²⁷	63	60	63	66	93	98	96	104
Exceptional item ²⁸		23						
Departmental Unallocated Provision						4		
Debt Management Office	2	5	6	8	6	8	10	11
Office of Government Commerce ²⁹	13	12	18	31	37	37	41	43
Total net administration costs	78	99	88	105	137	146	147	158

£ million	1999-00 Actual	2000-01 Actual	2001-02 Actual	2002-03 Actual	2003-04 Estimated Outturn	2004-05 Plans	2005-06 Plans
CS FTEs³¹	1469	1470	1390	1457	1669	1687	1687
Overtime	39	39	39	26	31	31	31
Casuals	55	62	60	59	105	94	99
Total Gross Control	1563	1571	1489	1542	1805	1812	1817

³⁰includes OGC, DMO and former NILO staff. For 2003-04 onwards, also includes staff at OGCBuying.solutions which have not previously been included in these figures. NB. Resource budget does not include allocations for OGCBuying.solutions.

³¹Staff as defined in Cabinet Office Mandate Reporting System. Information on the Mandate definitions can be found on the Civil Service Statistics website at: <http://www.civil-service.gov.uk/statistics/definitions.htm>



ANNEX C:
ACRONYMS

A	
AHC	After Housing Costs
B	
BHC	Before Housing Costs
C	
CCL	Climate Change Levy
CGA	Central Government Accounts
CPI	Consumer Prices Index
CRND	Commissioners for the Reduction of National Debt
CSD	Corporate Services and Development
CSR1998	1998 Comprehensive Spending Review
D	
DfID	Department for International Development
DMO	Debt Management Office
DMADF	Debt Management Account Deposit Facility
DWP	Department for Work and Pensions
E	
ECOFIN	Council of Economic and Finance Ministers of the European Union
EDRMS	Electronic Document and Records Management System
EMS	Environmental Management System
EP	Exchequer Partnerships
EU	European Union
F	
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FSA	Financial Services Authority
FSAP	Financial Services Action Plan
FSMA	Financial Services and Markets Act

G	
GB	Great Britain
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOLD	Government On-Line Data
GVA	Gross Value Added
H	
HBAI	Households Below Average Income
HICP	Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HR	Human Resources
HRSRG	Human Resources Steering Group
I	
ICP	International Comparisons of Productivity
IFF	International Finance Facility
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMFC	International Monetary and Financial Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISA	Individual Savings Account
K	
KP	Key Priority
L	
LFS	Labour Force Survey
M	
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee

N	
NAO	National Audit Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NGC	Northern Growth Corridor
NLF	National Loans Fund
NDDP	New Deal for Disabled People
NDLP	New Deal for Lone Parents
NDYP	New Deal for Young People
ND25+	New Deal for over 25s

O	
OGC	Office of Government Commerce
OECD	Organisation for Economic Development
OFT	Office of Fair Trading
ONS	Office for National Statistics
OPG	Office of the Paymaster General
OSS	Open Source Software

P	
PBR	Pre-Budget Report
PI	Performance Indicator
PPM	Programme and Project Management
PQ	Parliamentary Question
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PSX	The Cabinet Committee on Public Services and Public Expenditure
PWLB	Public Works Loan Board

R	
RDA	Regional Development Agency
RED	Regional Emphasis Document
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RMAF	Risk Management Assessment Framework
ROSCs	Reports on the Observance of Codes and Standards
RPIX	Retail Prices Index
RRAP	Regulatory Reform Action Plan
RTL	Review Team Leader
S	
SBS	Small Business Service
SCS	Senior Civil Service
SDA	Service Delivery Agreement
SDS	Single Data System
SFLG	Small Firms Loan Guarantee
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SR2002	2002 Spending Review
SR2000	2000 Spending Review
SR2004	2004 Spending Review
T	
TMB	Treasury Management Board
TDP	Treasury Development Programme
V	
VCS	Voluntary and Community Sector
VFM	Value for Money
W	
WGA	Whole of Government Accounts



ANNEX D:
WEBSITES

HM Treasury

www.hm-treasury.gov.uk

Debt Management Office

www.dmo.gov.uk

Office of Government Commerce

www.ogc.gov.uk

Department of Trade and Industry

www.dti.gov.uk

The Health and Safety Executive

www.hse.gov.uk

OGCBuying.solutions

www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk

OGC Energy

www.ogcenergy.gov.uk

GCat – the Government IT
Catalogue

www.gcat.gov.uk

GTC – Government
Telecommunications
Contracts

www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk/gtc

GTM – Government
Telecommunications Mobile
Contract

www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk/GTM

L-Cat – Legal services
for Government

www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk/LCat

MTS – Managed
Telecoms Service

www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk/mts

PCS – Property and
Construction Service

www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk/pcs

Portfolio Online

www.ogcbuyingsolutions.gov.uk/login/logone.asp

S-Cat

www.s-cat.gov.uk

Watermark

www.watermark.gov.uk