



House of Commons
Environmental Audit
Committee

The Sustainable Development Headline Indicators 2002

Eleventh Report of Session 2002–03



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Report, together with formal minutes

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The Environmental Audit Committee

The Environmental Audit Committee is appointed by the House of Commons to consider to what extent the policies and programmes of government departments and non-departmental public bodies contribute to environmental protection and sustainable development; to audit their performance against such targets as may be set for them by Her Majesty's Ministers; and to report thereon to the House.

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The constitution and powers are set out in House of Commons Standing Orders, principally Standing Order No. 152A. These are available on the Internet via www.parliament.uk.

Publication

The Reports and evidence of the Committee are published by The Stationery Office by Order of the House. All publications of the Committee (including press notices) are on the Internet at: www.parliament.uk/parliamentary_committees/environmental_audit_committee.cfm.

A list of Reports of the Committee in the present Parliament is at the back of this volume.

Committee staff

The current staff of the Committee are: Jessica Mulley (Clerk); Emma Downing (Committee Specialist); Eric Lewis (Committee Specialist); Anna O'Rourke (Committee Assistant); and Caroline McElwee (Secretary).

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Headline indicators – Assessment of Progress

Headline indicators of sustainable development -assessments of progress as reported in each Annual Report

| Headline Indicator | 2002 Annual Report | | 2001 Annual Report | | 2000 Annual Report | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Change since 1990 | Change since Strategy | Change since 1990 | Change since Strategy | Change since 1990 | Change over last year |
| Economic | | | | | | |
| Economic output | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved |
| Investment ^(a) | ≈ | ≈ | ≈ | ✓ | ✗ | Improved |
| Employment | ≈ | ✓ | ≈ | ✓ | ≈ | Improved |
| Social | | | | | | |
| Poverty and social exclusion | ≈ | ✓ | ≈ | ✓ | ≈ | Improved |
| Education | ✓ | ≈ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved |
| Health | ≈ | ≈ | ≈ | ≈ | ≈ | No change |
| Housing - condition ^(a) | ✓ | ✓ | ≈ | ●●● | ≈ | No new data |
| Crime - robbery ^(a) | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | Deteriorated |
| Crime - theft of, or from vehicles and domestic burglary | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved |
| Environment | | | | | | |
| Climate change | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | No change |
| Air quality | ✓ | ≈ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Deteriorated |
| Road traffic - total road traffic volumes | ✗ | ✗ | ≈ | ≈ | ≈ | No change |
| Road traffic - road traffic intensity (traffic per GDP) | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| River water quality | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Improved |
| Wildlife - farmland birds | ✗ | ≈ | ✗ | ≈ | ✗ | Improved |
| Wildlife - woodland birds | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | | |
| Land use ^(a) | ✓ | ✓ | ≈ | ≈ | ≈ | No change |
| Waste - household waste | ✗ | ✗ | | | | |
| Waste - all arisings and management | ●●● | ●●● | ✗ | ●●● | ✗ | No new data |

Key:

- ✓ Significant change, in direction of meeting objective
- ≈ No significant change
- ✗ Significant change, in direction away from meeting objective
- Insufficient or no comparable data

Note: Excludes comments about changes to recent trends in the 2002 Annual Report

(a) There indicator or data series used in 2002 is different from previously. The titles are as used in 2002

Sources: *Achieving a better quality of life, various years, DETR/DEFRA*

Conclusions and recommendations

1. We continue to support the Government's practice of reporting annually on progress against the headline indicators. We also support the practice of publishing the underlying data as it becomes available as this facilitates ongoing scrutiny. (Paragraph 8)
2. We recommend that the Government seek to strengthen the relationship between regular assessment of performance against headline and other indicators and progress-chasing against policies and programmes embodied in the national and departmental sustainable development strategies. (Paragraph 9)
3. We recommend that the Government re-examine how climate change indicators could be used more effectively to act as a strong progress-chaser against short-term and longer term objectives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (Paragraph 16)
4. The absence of an explicit statement of the nature of the subjective judgement made for each assessment remains a serious weakness. We recommend that such a statement become a requirement in the annual report. The outcome of the Government's consideration of this issue, promised in the response to our Report of a year ago, should form part of the current review of the indicators. (Paragraph 17)
5. The unavoidably subjective nature of the assessments, compounded by the absence of any independent validation and the absence of any published criteria for judgements made, continues to give us cause for concern. The assessments should be independently validated each year, prior to publication, and a statement of validation included in the annual report (Paragraph 18)
6. Changes in baseline data used for assessments 'since the strategy' make comparison between years difficult and therefore compromise the usefulness of the indicators. Such changes should only be made when absolutely necessary and each instance should be clearly highlighted in subsequent annual reports. (Paragraph 21)
7. We recommend that the Government consider how the headline information from the Environment Agency's survey of industrial and commercial waste might best be incorporated in the sustainable development headline indicators report for 2003 prior to the full reporting that is expected in 2004. (Paragraph 23)
8. We welcome the inclusion of the new sub-indicator on road traffic intensity which, together with the existing indicator on road traffic volumes, presents a clearer, more rounded picture of traffic levels and growth than has been the case in previous years. (Paragraph 24)
9. The co-ordinated effort to give the indicators a higher profile in 2002 represents a significant improvement on previous years, but further effort is required to ensure that the profile is sustained throughout the year. (Paragraph 26)

The Headline Indicator System

5. The indicators are grouped into three sections, economic, social and environmental, reflecting the three elements of sustainable development. The way in which the indicators were selected and developed was set out in detail in our first Report on the sustainable development headline indicators.⁵

6. Each indicator is given a ‘traffic light’ marking—red, green or amber. A red marking is given if there has been significant change in the wrong direction and a green marking for significant change in the right direction. An amber assessment indicates no significant change. Each indicator is assessed against baseline data published in 1999, when the national sustainable development strategy was published, and against baseline data from 1990. This means that each indicator has two traffic light markings—one reflecting change since the strategy and one reflecting change since 1990.⁶

7. The data behind the headline indicators is updated throughout the year, as new data becomes available, and published on the Government’s sustainable development website. The quality of life barometer leaflet has been updated several times during the year. The traffic light assessments are drawn together in the annual report.

8. We continue to support the Government’s practice of reporting annually on progress against the headline indicators. We also support the practice of publishing the underlying data as it becomes available as this facilitates ongoing scrutiny.

9. The Government is currently reviewing all the indicators, in conjunction with the review of the Sustainable Development Strategy itself. It intends to produce a revised set of both the headline indicators and the wider core set of indicators by the end of 2004.⁷ **We recommend that the Government seek to strengthen the relationship between regular assessment of performance against headline and other indicators and progress-chasing against policies and programmes embodied in the national and departmental sustainable development strategies.**

The Government’s Assessment

10. The Annual Report for 2002 gives ten green light assessments out of a possible nineteen (four of the 15 indicators are split), measured against change since the strategy. Two of the three economic indicators (economic output (H1) and employment (H3)) are marked green. Investment (H2) is marked amber. The social and environmental indicators reveal a more mixed picture with only eight out of 16 indicators marked green, four marked amber and red markings for robbery, road traffic volume and household waste. Inadequate data prevents any marking at all for the primary waste indicator which reflects total waste arisings and management.

⁵ *Measuring the Quality of Life*, para 8 and Annex 1.

⁶ Change since the strategy is judged against the latest data that was available in 1999, most of which relates to a period one to two years beforehand.

⁷ Government reply, para 7.

11. At the launch of the annual report, Rt Hon Margaret Beckett, Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs said that the indicators showed

“good progress in a number of key areas, for example housing conditions, employment and land use, across the three pillars of sustainable development ... however, there are inevitably some areas where progress is not as good as we would have liked”.⁸

12. Table 1 (on page 3) compares the latest assessments with previous barometers. The 2002 barometer indicates improvements in some areas but it also shows that improvements in achievement reported in previous years have not always been sustained and that other areas, the trends continue resolutely in the wrong direction.

Data and Analysis

13. The headline indicator assessments are primarily based on long-running data series collected by the Government Statistical Service or by regulatory bodies such as the Environment Agency. The data is analysed by Government statisticians within the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) in consultation with the Departments responsible for the data and the relevant policy areas.

Data interpretation

14. Traffic light assessments, made on the basis of this analysis, are subject to Ministerial approval prior to publication. When the Government published the baseline data for the indicators in 1999, it stated that assessments would have to reflect not only change over time but also whether a satisfactory level has been reached. As the Government acknowledged at that time, assessments in this second area call for a subjective judgement. Last year, we commented that “the subjective nature of this judgement is not made explicit in the 2001 report” and that the “reader is presented with some key trends in conjunction with the traffic light assessment and left to guess at the judgement leap between them”. We recommended that in future assessments should be accompanied by a short justification.

15. The Government’s response to our Report was sympathetic, stating that it would “consider what clarification can be given in the 2002 annual report”;⁹ but in practice the 2002 annual report still contains no explicit statement of how the progress of each individual indicator is judged.

16. We were also critical of the absence of any statement on what would constitute “significant change” for each indicator in the 2001 annual report.¹⁰ The Government was less sympathetic in this regard. It told us “whether or not a change is regarded as ‘significant change’ is judged individually for each indicator based on knowledge of the issue the indicator covers, and the level of change”. We accept, as we did in our last report, that there can be no common rule applied to all the indicators, but this does not prevent a short statement of what might have constituted significant change for indicators which have remained the same, or inclusion of a list of cut-off points for each indicator to be used

⁸ DEFRA Press Release, *UK Making Progress on Quality of Life*, February 2003.

⁹ Government reply, para 12.

¹⁰ *Measuring the Quality of Life*, paras 18 & 19.

to assess performance in the next annual report.¹¹ In particular, **we recommend that the Government re-examine how climate change indicators could be used more effectively to act as a strong progress-chaser against short-term and longer term objectives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.**

17. The absence of an explicit statement of the nature of the subjective judgement made for each assessment remains a serious weakness. We recommend that such a statement become a requirement in the annual report. The outcome of the Government's consideration of this issue, promised in the response to our Report of a year ago, should form part of the current review of the indicators.

Independent validation

18. The Government told us that “a key element of the remit of the Sustainable Development Commission should be to monitor progress ... this would include reviewing the state of sustainable development in the UK as revealed by the indicators. The Sustainable Development Commission were given the opportunity to submit an independent article for inclusion within both the 2000 and 2001 annual reports. The Commission participated in the launches of both reports and gave their view on the traffic light assessments”.¹² While we welcome the involvement of the Sustainable Development Commission (which we acknowledged in our last report), it does not amount to independent validation of specific indicator assessments. **The unavoidably subjective nature of the assessments, compounded by the absence of any independent validation and the absence of any published criteria for judgements made, continues to give us cause for concern. The assessments should be independently validated each year, prior to publication, and a statement of validation included in the annual report.**

Consistency

19. One important function of the assessments is to provide a consistent means of analysis facilitating the identification of trends over time. The way in which some of the indicators have been measured this year appears to undermine that function because the baseline data upon which the assessments are based has changed. For instance in the HI indicator (economic output) “there is an inconsistency over the date used as the baseline for ‘change since the strategy’. The 2002 annual report used 1998, while previous documents and annual reports use 1997”.¹³ The 2002 annual report does not draw attention to this change, nor is any reason given. In this instance, the use of different data has not changed the assessment.

20. The use of different baseline data for the H2 indicator, investment, however does appear to have affected the ‘change since the strategy’ assessment. Investment is measured as percentage of GDP. The assessments for both change since 1990 and change since the strategy were amber in 2002 report (compared to red for change since 1990 and green for change since the strategy in 2001). The decline in investment as a proportion of GDP was sharper in the second period, although this does not mean that the assessments are

¹¹ Appendix, para 3.

¹² Government reply, paras 13 and 14.

¹³ Appendix, para 4.

violent crime. This change was proposed in the 2001 report. The change in the sub-indicator has not affected the traffic light assessments for this component which remain red for both time periods, reinforcing the impression that this is an continuing area of concern.

Communicating the indicators

26. The 2002 annual report was launched on the same day that the Prime Minister gave a key note speech on sustainable development and the Government published its long-awaited Energy White Paper which included welcome commitments to reductions in carbon emissions and support for renewable energy. February 24 2003 became, briefly, known as “green Monday” with sustainable development issues dominating the media. Nevertheless, there is still a long way to go before the headline indicators achieve common parlance. Further efforts will be required if John Prescott’s aim of making the indicators as useful and familiar to the public and policy-makers as well-established economic indicators for inflation and employment. **The co-ordinated effort to give the indicators a higher profile in 2002 represents a significant improvement on previous years, but further effort is required to ensure that the profile is sustained throughout the year.**

be used to assess each level of performance in the next annual report. As this is the third annual report it does give us more insight into the operation of the assessments because they have been made in a wider range of circumstances. I will first deal with how consistently each individual indicator has been assessed over the two periods and in each annual report.¹⁹ I have appended a table that summarises the assessments for each one.

Internal consistency

4. H1 Economic Output. GDP has increased consistently since 1991, this has been assessed as a green ‘traffic light’ between 1990 and the latest and since the strategy for all three annual reports. This indicator is very straightforward as there has been an improvement in each year. The *rate* of increase was slightly down in 2001, but each assessment is perfectly consistent. There is an inconsistency over the date used as the baseline for ‘change since strategy’. The 2002 annual report uses 1998, while previous documents and annual reports use 1997. The baseline should be the latest data available at the time of the strategy in 1999.²⁰ So there can be no reason for this to change—none was given in the latest annual report. The use of a different year has not changed the assessment of progress for *this* indicator.

5. H2 Investment. Investment was 18.1% of GDP in 1990; it fell in the mid 1990s before increasing to 18.9% in 1998. It has subsequently fallen in each year to 18% in 2001. The assessments in the past two annual reports has been on a different series (current rather than constant prices) and again using a different base year for ‘change since strategy’. It is therefore difficult to make comparisons. The assessment for both periods in the 2002 annual report was amber. The fall in the second period was faster, but this does not necessarily mean that the assessments are inconsistent. Using a different base year will have affected the assessments as the 1997 figure was 1.7 percentage points lower than the 1998 figure. It therefore may have justified a green rating if a consistent base year was used.

6. Data from the sustainable development website²¹ shows that there was a further drop in investment in 2002 to 17%, yet still the assessment (1998-2002) was amber. This is an average annual fall of almost 0.5 percentage points. A red ‘traffic light’—significant change in the wrong direction—was given for this indicator in the 2001 annual report (albeit on the different series) for an average annual fall of 0.3 percentage points a year over 10 years. While a longer period of decline should carry more weight, the fall between 1998 and 2002 was nearly as large in total. Such assessments would appear to be inconsistent. Data on social investment is only available up to 1998. It is unclear how this feeds into the assessment, if at all.

7. H3 Employment. The proportion of the working age population in employment was 74.7% in 1990, 74.0% in 1999 (the strategy base year used in the 2002 report) and 74.6% in 2002. The amber assessment from 1990 is logical and is consistent with the earlier annual

¹⁹ The assessments in the 2000 report were somewhat different, as in most cases there had only been one or two years of data since the strategy. The 1999 to latest assessment was presented in the same way as the later annual reports. Change since strategy was simply said to be ‘improving’, ‘deteriorating’ or ‘no change’

²⁰ *Achieving a better quality of life: Report of progress towards sustainable development*, DEFRA. para. 3.4

²¹ www.sustainable-development.gov.uk

the period from 1990 and insufficient data since the strategy. As there is data for only one year it would seem sensible to mark both periods as insufficient data. The introduction of the household waste sub-indicator was to provide some data in this area.

Indicators highlighted in Measuring the Quality of Life: The 2001 Sustainable Development Headline Indicators²⁶

24. The annual report makes no further changes to waste (H15) the new sub-indicator household waste was highlighted in the Committee's report. Traffic (H11) is still rather problematic. The annual report mentions the area of concern raised by the Committee—whether the aim is to reduce traffic level or the rate of growth. Their solution for this annual report is to add the sub-indicator on road traffic intensity. While this reflects their aim of 'decoupling' economic growth from its adverse effects it bypasses the issue around rates of growth. The text accompanying the data makes only a passing reference to growth rates. There is still a major problem over defining and measuring traffic congestion. The Committee commented on the Climate Change (H9) data up to 2000, the same as that included in the 2002 annual report. They have addressed the point about having a 'simple green light indicator' with highlighting in the summary of assessments where progress has slowed or changed direction but not by enough to change the assessment. All these are when the data has got worse, but there are no obvious examples of opposite cases that might be highlighted.

Consistency across indicators

25. The 19 headline indicators and sub-indicators are based on nearly 50 different data series.²⁷ These are presented in a way that is appropriate to the data and/or the objective, whether it be as a percentage, actual number, index, or ratio. Some objectives call for continued increases/falls (economic growth); others call for a change in previous trends (wildlife), for a high and stable level (employment), a continuation of trends (climate change) or in the case of road traffic,²⁸ something more vague. Even when objectives call for a similar trend it is important to take into account the absolute values of the indicators, not just their direction. For instance, river quality (H12) has only noticeably improved in England, but has been consistently high elsewhere. The assessment was green, but might well have only been amber with exactly the same trends if the absolute values had been lower.

26. Target setting, or judging when an acceptable level is reached is an inherently subjective process. The variety of data, its presentation limits and the objectives themselves mean that it would be impossible to have one simple rule to judge progress across all indicators. The alternative would be to develop indicators for their statistical merits, or to have a complicated set of rules for each indicator.²⁹ These measures would skew the focus of the indicators and make them less relevant to people. It is another subjective judgement to choose what is more important, how relevant the indicators are to sustainable development, how similar their data are or how simple to understand. The closest that one

²⁶ Environmental Audit Committee Fourth Report 2001-02, HC 824

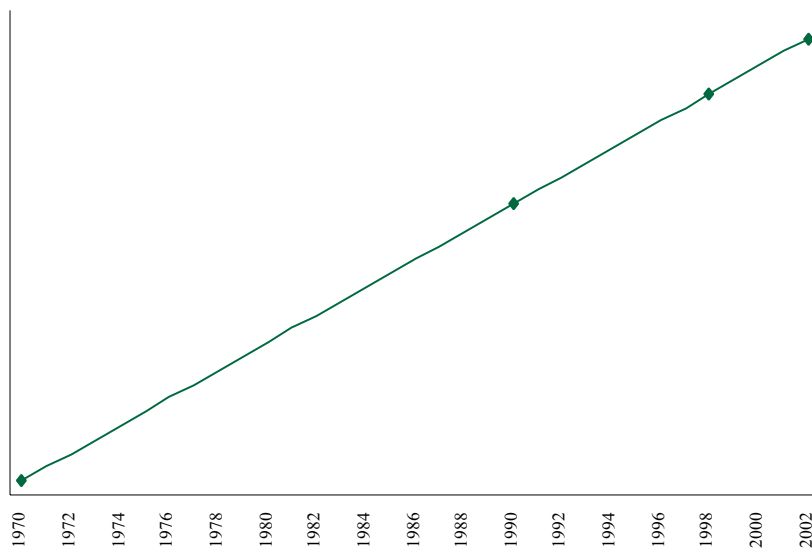
²⁷ Excludes total where there separate components are included.

²⁸ Improve choice in transport; improve access to education, jobs, leisure and services; and reduce the need to travel.

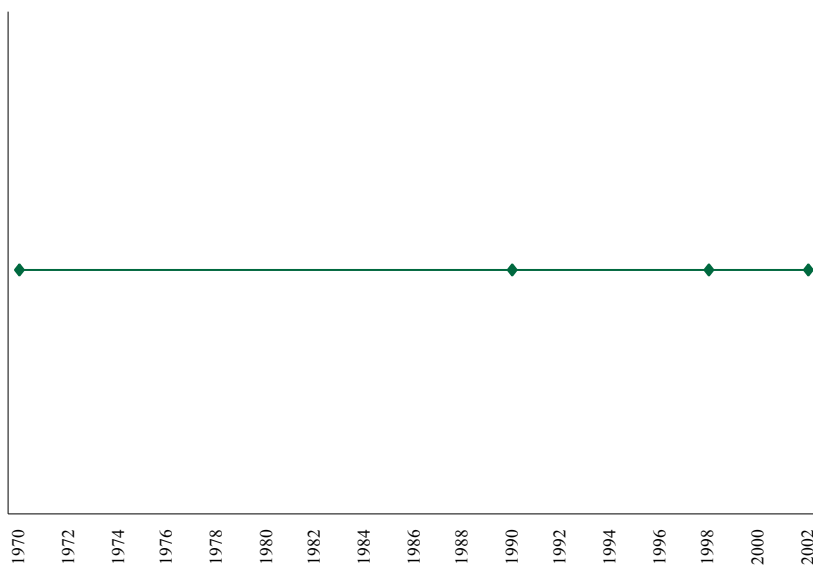
²⁹ The Government's response to the Committee stated that the indicators were chosen because they covered key areas in the strategy, rather than letting data availability be the deciding factor.

assumptions about what traffic light rating each would get, these are to illustrate some possible contradictions.

31. In all the first three cases where trends have been constant since 1970 the assessments are the same for each period. This accurately reflects the situation. The same would be true of a large number of alternative possible trends.



32. One way to think about this is to ask the question, what trends would you expect given the traffic light ratings for the three periods? You would probably assume much simpler trends than ever happen in reality. There are a large number of data patterns that would fit into a particular combination of ratings. The next page shows a few of the most counter-intuitive ones.



strategy) and 1997/strategy onwards. In this case the intention would explicitly to compare the two periods, either in terms of trends or average values. There would be no overlap, no assessment of how the indicator has changed in the generation to the present and the baselines would be liable to change over time. The technical approach would not be concerned about elections or policy changes. The primary assessment could be by looking at trends over a generation or longer. The assessment would say whether we are better of now than then, the implication being that the more indicators show improvements over a generation the closer we come to sustainable development. This would include some reference to short-term trends, but they would be given much less importance. Any annual changes to the long-term assessments of indicators would receive particular prominence.

35. The Government's assessment clearly has a political dimension because they measure progress since the Government's strategy was introduced. It also includes an assessment of how things have changed over a generation, although the assessment itself treats short-term trends in the same way. It therefore falls in between the two extremes. This is not to say that it contains the best of both worlds. I have highlighted the problems of interpretation when you have a number of overlapping periods. There is also a tendency to treat the periods as if they were separate as there are very few other measures that overlap in this way. A particular problem with the annual report is that it makes no assessment of change since 1970. Intergenerational equity is a fundamental principle of sustainable development. To leave out the long-term assessment from the main 'product' of the sustainable development indicators is a very strange decision.

Combined assessment

36. There is no attempt made in any of the indicator products to make a single combined assessment of the indicators. The 'summary of progress' section in the annual report groups together those indicators by broad progress, those that have been progressing well and still are, those that have changed, and so on. The annual report also contains some very broad comments along the lines of a general assessment in the introduction. The 'overall assessment' on the website is simply an updated version of table 3.1 from the annual report. Is it possible or desirable to make a single overall assessment, in terms of the traffic light system, or one that simply showed whether the position was worse, the same or better than the previous year? It is certainly possible. There are any number of ways that this could be done; a positive mark (indicating an improvement on the previous year, or over any time period) could be given if the total number of green lights has increased and the total number of red fallen, if this occurred within all of the three areas of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental), or if at least a certain number of the ratings improved and none deteriorated. The awarding of a positive combined rating could be also tied to a green light on one or more specific indicators. Whether it is desirable is more open to question. A combined rating is more easy to understand than 15 headline or almost 150 national indicators and would give an answer to the question 'has the quality of people's lives improved?' However the indicators rightly cover a large range of data because the concept of sustainable development covers so many aspects of people's lives, reducing this to one rating is of limited use. If the methodology behind the combined assessment were not clear then its objectivity might be called into question. Finally, concentrating on year-on-year changes is at odds with the long-term focus of sustainable development. There is, therefore, a trade off between how easily it is to understand/summarise and the principles of what the assessment is meant to measure.

Formal minutes

Wednesday 10 September 2003

Members present:

Mr Peter Ainsworth, in the Chair

Mr Colin Challen

Mrs Helen Clark

Sue Doughty

Mr Mark Francois

Mr Malcolm Savidge

Joan Walley

The Committee deliberated.

Draft Report (The Sustainable Development Headline Indicators 2002) proposed by the Chairman, brought up and read.

Ordered, That the Chairman's draft Report be read a second time, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 to 25 read and agreed to.

A paper was ordered to be appended to the Report.

Resolved, That the Report be the Eleventh Report of the Committee to the House.

Ordered, That the Chairman do make the Report to the House.

Ordered, That the provisions of Standing Order No. 134 (Select Committees (reports)) be applied to the Report.

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[Adjourned till Wednesday 17 September at half-past Three o'clock.]

Past reports from the Environmental Audit Committee since 1997

2002-03 Session

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| Third | Annual Report, HC 262 |
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| Fifth | Waste – An Audit, HC 99 |
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| First | Departmental Responsibilities for Sustainable Development, HC 326 (<i>Reply, Cm 5519</i>) |
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2000-01 Session

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| First | Environmental Audit: <i>the first Parliament</i> , HC 67 (<i>Reply, Cm 5098</i>) |
| Second | The Pre-Budget Report 2000: <i>fuelling the debate</i> , HC 71 (<i>Reply HC 216, Session 2001-02</i>) |

1999-2000 Session

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| First | EU Policy and the Environment: An Agenda for the Helsinki Summit, HC 44 (<i>Reply, HC 68</i>) |
| Second | World Trade and Sustainable Development: An Agenda for the Seattle Summit, HC 45 (Including the Government response to the First Report 1998-99: Multilateral Agreement on Investment, HC 58) (<i>Reply, HC 69</i>) |
| Third | Comprehensive Spending Review: Government response and follow-up, HC 233 (<i>Reply, HC 70, Session 2000-01</i>) |
| Fourth | The Pre-Budget Report 1999: pesticides, aggregates and the Climate Change Levy, HC 76 |

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| Fifth | The Greening Government Initiative: first annual report from the Green Ministers Committee 1998/99, HC 341 |
| Sixth | Budget 2000 and the Environment etc., HC 404 |
| Seventh | Water Prices and the Environment, HC 597 (<i>Reply, HC 290, Session 2000-01</i>) |

1998-99 Session

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| First | The Multilateral Agreement on Investment, HC 58 (<i>Reply, HC 45, Session 1999-2000</i>) |
| Second | Climate Change: Government response and follow-up, HC 88 |
| Third | The Comprehensive Spending Review and Public Service Agreements, HC 92 (<i>Reply, HC 233, Session 1999-2000</i>) |
| Fourth | The Pre-Budget Report 1998, HC 93 |
| Fifth | GMOs and the Environment: Coordination of Government Policy, HC 384 (<i>Reply Cm 4528</i>) |
| Sixth | The Greening Government Initiative 1999, HC 426 |
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| Second | The Greening Government Initiative, HC 517 (<i>Reply, HC 426, Session 1998-99</i>) |
| Third | The Pre-Budget Report: Government response and follow-up, HC 985 |
| Fourth | Climate Change: UK Emission Reduction Targets and Audit Arrangements, HC 899 (<i>Reply, HC 88, Session 1998-99</i>) |