



ESRC Council and Committee Members' Handbook 2017

A summary of the ESRC's governance arrangements
for Council and advisory committee members

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Introduction

This booklet is designed to provide Council and advisory committee members with an introduction to the ESRC's governance arrangements. It is intended only as a summary document, with more detailed information and policy documents referenced where appropriate.

If you require any further advice, the contact details of relevant ESRC staff members are also included.

About the ESRC

The ESRC is the UK's leading organisation for funding research on economic and social issues. It is a Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB). It was established by Royal Charter in 1965, originally as the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) under the aegis of the Knowledge and Innovation Group. It was rebranded and relaunched in 1983 as the Economic and Social Research Council. The ESRC reports to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and is one of seven government Research Councils sponsoring leading edge international class research in UK universities and independent institutes.

The ESRC has an international reputation for supporting high-quality research on issues of importance to government, business, civil society, and for its commitment to training world-class social scientists. Its main aim is to fund social science research that makes a difference and has an impact on public services, policy, business and everyday life.

ESRC's mission

- Promote and support high-quality research and related postgraduate training on social and economic issues.
- Develop and support the national data infrastructure that underpins high-quality research.
- Advance knowledge and provide trained social scientists who meet the needs of users and beneficiaries, thereby contributing to the economic competitiveness of the UK, the effectiveness of public services and policy, and the quality of life.
- Communicate clearly and promote public understanding of social science.

The ESRC website has further information on governance including our Royal Charter (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/what-we-do/our-history/).

Planned distribution of ESRC funding

Programme Resource	Budget 2016/17 (£ million)
Responsive Research	39.2
Strategic and Collaborative Research	56.6
Training and Skills	59.4
Methods and Infrastructure (Resource)	3.8
Knowledge Exchange	10.4
Programme Delivery and International	9.3

Gross Expenditure	178.7
Income	23.9
Net Programme Resource	154.9
Capital Expenditure	36
Administration Expenditure	2.5

ESRC's strategy and priorities

The ESRC's Strategic Plan (www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/publications/corporate-publications/strategic-plan/) sets out our vision for social science over the next few years. It outlines our commitment to provide leadership and support for the social sciences via four main areas of activity:

- Fostering research and innovation
- Creating and maximising data infrastructure for research
- Building capability
- Facilitating partnerships and realising impact

Specific priorities and deliverables are detailed in our 2016 Delivery Plan (www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/publications/corporate-publications/delivery-plan/).

ESRC governance structure

Council

Council is the senior decision-making body. Its principal responsibility is to determine overall policy and strategy, and to oversee corporate governance.

Council delegates responsibility for policy delivery and for the day-to-day management of the organisation to the Office, through the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive is responsible for the implementation of the policies and decisions determined by Council, and for the overall management of the ESRC Office. The Chief Executive is supported in the Office by the Directors Group and 143 staff. The Council Chair, Dr Alan Gillespie, and Council members share collective responsibility for the ESRC's performance.

Performance reviews

Council members are subject to annual self-assessed performance reviews, which are then commented on and signed off by the CEO and Chair.

Audit Committee

- Chair: Mr John Headley
- Secretary: Mr Phil Sooben
- Assistant Secretary: Ms Hilary Hooper (auditsecretariat@esrc.ac.uk)

Audit Committee advises ESRC Council and Chief Executive (as ESRC Accounting Officer), on the overall effectiveness of management procedures. It offers advice on items concerning risk, control and governance of the organisation and associated assurances.

The Committee receives and reviews audit reports, and monitors action taken as a result of the reports. It reviews and endorses the ESRC draft Annual Accounts, considers reports from the National Audit Office relating to the examination of ESRC's accounts and records, and reviews management responses and actions taken in relation to such reports.

The Committee usually comprises of three members of the ESRC Council and two independent members recruited through open competition. The Committee is usually attended by representatives of the National Audit Office (NAO), the Government Internal Audit Agency (GIAA) and the Professional Support Unit.

See the website for further information about ESRC's Audit Committee:

www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/advisory-committees/audit-committee/

Advisory Committees

The ESRC has two advisory committees: Research Committee and Capability Committee.

The role of advisory committees is to provide advice to the Office and Council in support of the development of strategy, policy and activity. This includes the identification of future priorities and opportunities, and the proposal of clear plans of action to address them.

Committee members also play a role in supporting the delivery of the ESRC's strategy and the Office's day-to-day business through undertaking key roles including chairing commissioning panels, membership of groups on specific priorities or areas of policy, and interacting with the wider governance structures which support our major investments. The committees work closely together to deliver the commitments set out in the ESRC Strategic Plan, each taking lead responsibility for advising Council and the Office on the areas relevant to their remit.

Each committee has approximately 13 members, with the Chair being a member of Council. The membership includes academics from a range of social science disciplines, and user members from the private and public sectors, and civil society. The advisory committees meet three times a year, in March, July and November, with the July meeting normally providing an opportunity for the two committees to meet jointly.

Further details including full terms of reference for both advisory committees are available on our website (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/advisory-committees/).

Capability Committee

- Chair: Professor Judith Squires
- Secretary: Professor Tony McEnery (committeesecretariat@esrc.ac.uk)

The Capability Committee (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/advisory-committees/capability-committee/) provides advice to the Office and Council in support of the development of strategy, policy and activity in the area of training, skills, methods and infrastructure. This includes the identification of future priorities and opportunities, and the proposal of clear plans of action to address these priorities. The Capability Committee also has responsibility for monitoring our doctoral training network.

Research Committee

- Chair: Professor L Alan Winters
- Secretary: Mr Jeremy Neathey (committeesecretariat@esrc.ac.uk)

The Research Committee (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/advisory-committees/research-committee/) provides advice to the Office and Council in support of the development of research strategy, policy and activity. This includes the identification of future research priorities and opportunities, and the proposal of clear plans of action to address these priorities. Research Committee also has responsibility for monitoring our responsive mode schemes.

Grants Delivery Group

- Chair: Professor Diana Mitlin
- Secretary: Mr Jeremy Neathey (jeremy.neathey@esrc.ac.uk)

The Grants Delivery Group (GDG) (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/directors/) makes scientific recommendations for funding grants under the Standard Grants Scheme. It also oversees the Secondary Data Analysis Initiative and New Investigators. These funding recommendations are informed by the Grant Assessment Panels (GAPs).

There are four GAPs organised around clusters of disciplines comprising 45 to 50 members in total. The role of the GAPs is to appraise applications submitted under the responsive mode schemes and classify them by grade according to procedures and criteria approved by the GDG and monitored by the Research Committee.

Funding recommendations of other responsive mode schemes (for example - the Seminars competition) are made by specially constituted Commissioning Panels.

Delegation of powers by Council

Introduction

The ESRC receives an annual grant-in-aid under Section 2 of the Science and Technology Act to enable it to carry out the objectives of its Royal Charter.

The Chief Executive of the ESRC is formally appointed as Accounting Officer of ESRC by the Permanent Secretary of BEIS. As Accounting Officer, the Chief Executive is personally responsible for the management of the Council's resources, including expenditure and personnel, and for their efficient and economic management, including the quality of financial decisions.

The formal relationship between the ESRC and central government departments is set out in a Management Statement and Financial Memorandum agreed by the ESRC (available at www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/esrc-council/), in 2005 by the then Department of Trade and Industry (a predecessor to BEIS) and HM Treasury.

Council has approved a framework, in support of the accountability obligations laid on the Chief Executive, under which research, training and other awards are subject to review and recommendation by ESRC committees and panels. These authorities are described in the following sections. The quorum for all such bodies in respect of their ability to make funding decisions is 50 per cent of the membership plus one.

Operating delegated power

All decisions are made by Council either in full or via the Chief Executive. The Chief Executive is permitted to operate a system of delegation across the ESRC Officers up to the limits of his/her own powers.

Decision	Full Council	Chief Executive
Agreeing the headline delivery plan	✓	
Finalising the delivery plan detail		✓
Decisions on matters which the Council must refer to BEIS	✓	
Decisions to create or terminate existing schemes	✓	
Individual spending decisions	Above £10 million	Up to £10 million
Individual spending decisions outside the delivery plan framework (ie not previously announced or discussed)		Up to £0.5 million
Appointing committee members		✓
Constituting panels and appointing panel members		✓

Grant funding to members of Council, advisory committees or Grants Delivery Group

To ensure transparency all awards made to members of Council, advisory committees or Grants Delivery Group will be countersigned by either the Chair of the Audit Committee, Director for Policy and Research, or Head of Risk and Governance (PSU). All such awards will be reported to the Audit Committee.

Code of practice

In 1995 the then Office of Science and Technology introduced a Code of Practice for members of all the Research Councils. The Code of Practice sets out the basis on which Council members should seek to discharge their responsibilities. This was revised in 2005 following new advice and the issue of a new Management Statement.

For Committee and Panel members there is a separate Code of Practice (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/) which is drawn from that issued for Council members.

The Council Code of Practice (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/esrc-council/) is based on the principles of public service which apply to all public bodies. Council and Committees must at all times:

- observe the highest standards of impartiality, integrity and objectivity in relation to the stewardship of public funds and the management of bodies concerned
- in accordance with government policy on openness, comply with all reasonable requests for information from Parliament, users of services and individual citizens
- be accountable to Parliament, users of services, individual citizens and staff for the activities of the ESRC, its stewardship of public funds and the extent to which key performance targets and objectives have been met
- maximise value for money through ensuring that services are delivered in the most efficient and economical way, within available resources, and that the independent validation of performance is achieved wherever practicable.

This details such issues as corporate responsibilities, the responsibilities of individual members, conflicts of interest, confidentiality, delegation and the accountability of public funds.

A copy of the relevant Code of Practice (Committee Members are provided with a different version) is issued on appointment. Members are asked to read the relevant Code and complete the section registering private, professional and commercial interests that may potentially conflict with ESRC business. These interests are then maintained centrally and updated annually. The register is used for briefing the Chair of Council or Committee on potential conflicts of interest that may arise during a meeting.

Equality and diversity

As a Non Departmental Public Body, the ESRC has a responsibility to promote equality and diversity (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/policies-and-standards/equality-and-diversity/) throughout its activities. Our ambition is for ESRC to be recognised as a leader in equality and diversity in the research community, working with partners throughout the sector. Individuals acting on behalf of ESRC, including Council and advisory committee members, are both protected by and expected to act in accordance with the law.

Any concerns or suggestions relating to equality should be raised with the Council or advisory committee Secretary.

Fees and expenses

Details of allowances and expense entitlements, when engaged on ESRC business, can be found on the ESRC website (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/policies-and-standards/travel-and-subsistence/).

ESRC member honoraria

Members of Council	£6,850 per year
Members of Council (Advisory Committee Chairs)	£9,110 per year
Members of the Advisory Committees	£1,200 per year

Vice-chairs of the Advisory Committees	£2,000 per year
Members of the Audit Committee	£600 per year
Members of the Grants Assessment Panels	£800 per year

The ESRC Office

The Chief Executive, Professor Jane Elliott is responsible for the implementation of Council's strategy, policies and decisions, and for the overall management of the ESRC Office. The Deputy Chief Executive and Director for Policy and Research is Mr Phil Sooben (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/senior-management/phil-sooben/) and the Director for Research and International is Professor Tony McEnery (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/directors/tony-mcenery/).

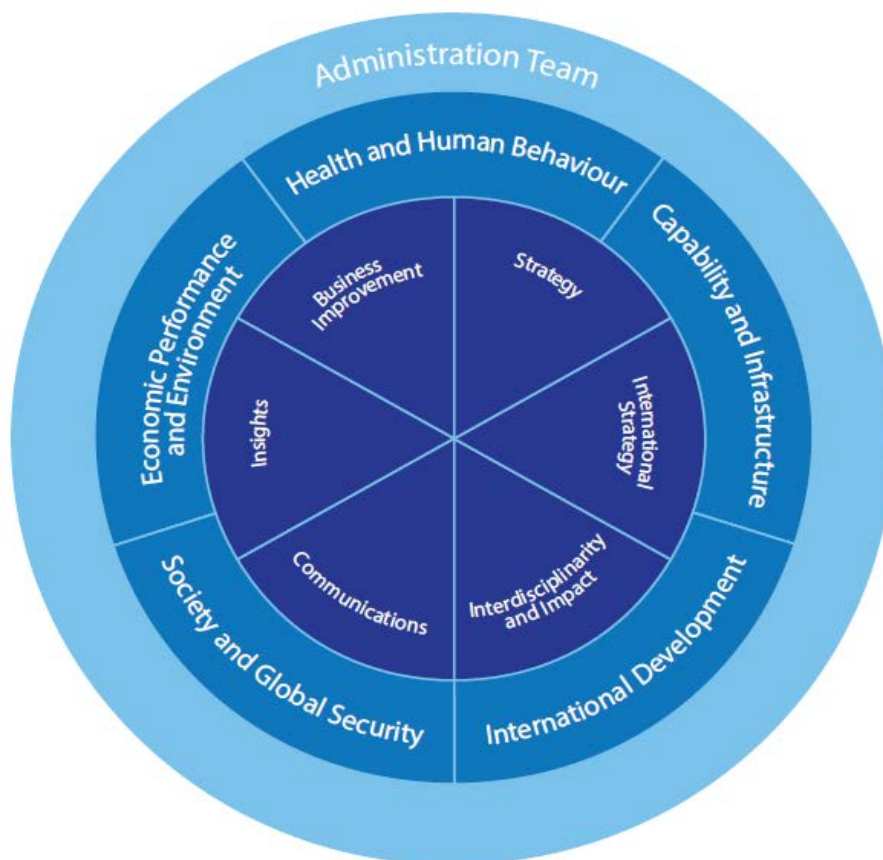
Directors Group

The Chief Executive, Director for Policy and Research, and the three Deputy Directors form the Directors Group (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/directors/). The Directors Group supports the Chief Executive in the management of the Office and the implementation of strategy and policy as determined by Council.

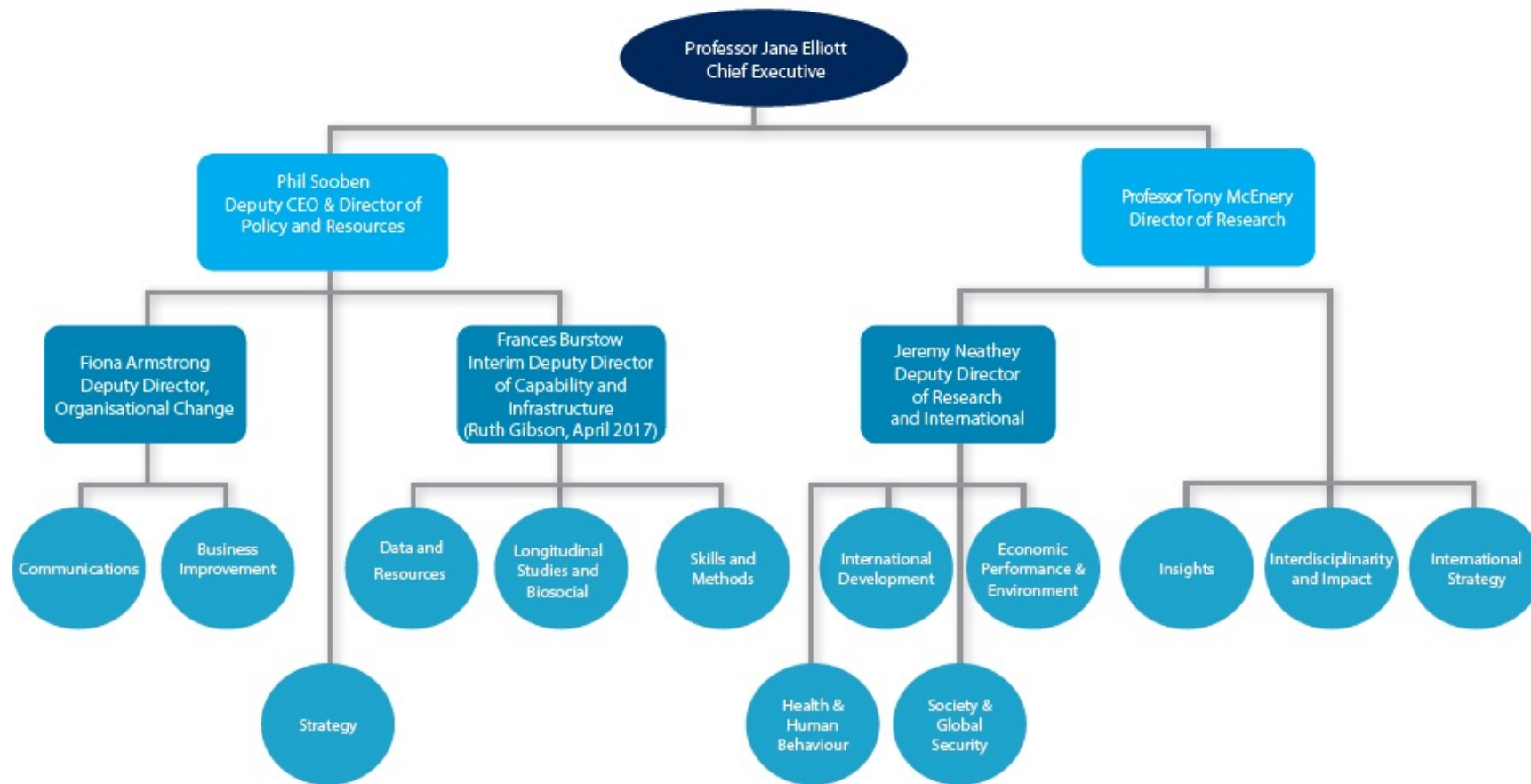
- Deputy Director: Research and International - Jeremy Neathey
- Deputy Director: Business Improvement and Organisational Change - Fiona Armstrong
- Deputy Director: Capability and Data Infrastructure - Ruth Gibson

Team structure

The ESRC Office is based at Polaris House in Swindon (www.esrc.ac.uk/contact-us/how-to-find-us/), and consists of 143 staff divided into 13 teams. The teams are overseen by three Deputy Directors. A full overview of team structure and strategic leads is available on the ESRC website (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/senior-staff/).



ESRC Office structure



ESRC Finance

Sources of ESRC income

The majority of ESRC's income is in the form of Parliamentary grant-in-aid through the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

The remainder of the Council's income is principally receipts to cover co-funding of research or other awards which ESRC commissions or administers in collaboration with other bodies.

Allocation of funds and budgets

The Council sets its investment framework in its Delivery Plan. The plan earmarks funds into the main funding areas for the duration of the spending review.

An officer of the Council is designated as the budget holder for every budget. Budget holders must ensure:

- investments and spending decisions are made within the ambit and powers of ESRC
- funding recommendations have followed due procedures laid down by Council or the advice of its advisory committees
- individual investments are approved by an officer with the appropriate delegated powers
- income and expenditure is properly forecast and recorded within ESRC financial accounts using the automated systems
- annual expenditure does not exceed the budget amount
- any unspent budget does not exceed one per cent of the budget total, unless agreed in advance by the Finance Officer.

Annual Accounts and Audit

The ESRC publishes a detailed account of its activities in its Annual Report and Accounts. The report is subject to scrutiny by the National Audit Office, BEIS and laid before Parliament. The Accounts contain:

- a governance statement setting out the Chief Executive's opinion on the management and system controls operating across ESRC
- the cash position
- a detailed list of income and expenditure
- a record of all assets held and liabilities recognised
- a remuneration report covering senior staff pay
- a list of awards made to Council

Accountability and legal liability

The Chief Executive, as Accounting Officer (AO), has personal responsibility for the management of ESRC's resources, and is accountable to Parliament for expenditure, in particular for ensuring that sound financial systems are in place, and that its operations conform to the requirements in the Management Statement and Financial Memorandum and terms of Government Accounting, and that Accounts are drawn up properly. This includes specific responsibility for the propriety and regularity of expenditure. It follows that the AO may be required to answer to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) for any expenditure

issues on which Parliamentary scrutiny arises. Accountability, and personal responsibility, including risk of financial recovery, also extends to all executive staff who receive delegated authority in the delegation chain from the Chief Executive for particular areas of work and expenditure. Accountability for the handling of the ESRC Grant-in Aid also lies with the Departmental Accounting Officer (of BEIS) who is jointly liable to attend PAC hearings in relation to ESRC matters. This accountability underpins the existence and form of the ESRC Financial Memorandum.

Responsibility of ESRC Council Members

Council members also have responsibilities for the proper management of public funds - both in terms of propriety/regularity as well as Value for Money (VfM), as described in the Code of Practice (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/esrc-council/) for Members of the Economic and Social Research Council and the associated Cabinet Office document Code of Best Practice for Committee members of Public Bodies.

Members need to be aware of rules relating to use of public funds including: prohibitions on public gain; benefiting from information gained; the acceptance of gifts and hospitality; the declaration of financial interest; and the need to conduct business in an open and impartial way (Open Government policies). Whilst, as described above and amplified below, there is a well-established line of accountability for senior staff, situations could arise where Council, or even Committee members, might also be treated as personally liable (for example - the Code cites as an example a situation where a Committee or Council member makes a negligent statement which results in a loss to a third party). However, the Government has indicated that individual members who have acted honestly, reasonably, in good faith and without negligence will not have to meet personal civil liability incurred in execution or purported execution of their functions, except where a member has acted recklessly.

The Accounting Officer has particular responsibility for the provision of appropriate advice to the Council on financial issues, including propriety, regularity and VfM. In the event that Council wishes to take a course of action which the Accounting Officer considers would infringe their responsibilities, there is a special 'Accounting Officer' procedure (also available at Departmental level in circumstances where the AO and Minister disagree) under which the AO can inform the Treasury and the National Audit Office and so relieve themselves of direct responsibility.

Reports to Council

To achieve adequate accountability the Council will receive written reports at each meeting on the following:

- an office report
- a finance report
- reports from the Audit Committee and each advisory committee
- reports on topics or items highlighted by the strategic risk identification process.

Reports to BEIS

Council is required to prepare a number of documents for submission to BEIS, including:

- A Strategic Plan in which long-term aims and activities over a five year period are stated.
- A Delivery Plan which provides projections of expenditure for the spending review period and makes proposals for the redirection and development of its budget from the Science Vote to undertake new work. The Plan will be made publicly available via the ESRC website and is available by hard copy upon request.
- The Dashboard sets out the Council's targets and milestones towards achieving objectives set out in the Delivery Plan. It is updated quarterly and in addition to performance collects metrics on finance, grants, people, risk, and business critical activities.
- The Research Performance and Economic Impact Report comprising the metrics agreed with the sponsor team that will be used to help assess the longer-term impact of the Research Council's programmes.
- An Annual Report which provides information on ESRC activities during the previous financial year, including analyses of research and training expenditure, and its research portfolios. This report is also made available to the general public.

Research Councils UK (RCUK)

The Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) is the Cabinet Minister responsible for Science. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy has statutory control of the Research Councils, supported by the Director General, Knowledge and Innovation. BEIS is responsible for the allocation of over £3 billion per annum into research via the seven Research Councils. The Research Councils have the status of Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs).

There are seven Research Councils, established under Royal Charter:

- Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC)
- Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council (BBSRC)
- Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)
- Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC)
- Medical Research Council (MRC)
- Natural Environment Research Council (NERC)
- Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC).

The ESRC is the second smallest of the Research Councils with a net budget in 2015/16 of around £200 million, received as grant-in-aid, representing six per cent of the total Research Council budget of around £3 billion. ESRC also receives income from various co-funding arrangements; in 2015/16 this amounted to approximately £25 million. Unlike some of the other Research Councils, ESRC does not have its own research institutes and facilities. ESRC grants are held either at UK Higher Education Institutions or recognised Independent Research Organisations (collectively referred to as Research Organisations).

Research Councils UK (RCUK) is a strategic partnership set up to champion science, engineering and technology supported by the seven UK Research Councils. It was established in 2002, in response to the Quinquennial Review of the Research Councils, which recommended that a new high level strategy group should be established to enhance the collective leadership and influence of the Research Councils, and secure greater strategic coordination in the funding of science.

Through the RCUK ambition of 'Research, Innovate, Grow' the Research Councils work together to create a common framework for research, training, knowledge transfer and science in society. The partnership is led by the RCUK Executive Group, which comprises the Chief Executives of the seven Research Councils. The Joint Strategy Group (JSG) is chaired by the Director General, Knowledge and Innovation, and meets quarterly. It provides a forum where the Chief Executives of the Research Councils can discuss strategic issues with the RCUK Impact Group, as well as give expert advice to the Director General. Further information about RCUK and links to other Research Councils can be found on the RCUK website (www.rcuk.ac.uk).

ESRC is looking forward to implementation of the Nurse Review recommendations to create UK Research and Innovation (UKRI) - a body that will bring together the seven Research Councils, Innovate UK and HEFCE's quality-related research funding under a single strategic umbrella. This will enable the Research Councils to provide a unified voice for UK research and innovation, to strengthen our collective and strategic approach to future challenges, and

maximise the value of Government's investment. The creation of UKRI will mean substantial changes to the way that ESRC governance functions will operate beyond 2018.

Annex I: Matters that must be referred to the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)

Required references include:

- matters formally committing a Minister or the Government
- matters in which the Ministers have declared an interest
- matters requiring ministerial reference to Parliament, for example proposals implying amendments to the Science and Technology Act 1965
- proposed indemnities lending, guarantees, letters of comfort and other contingent liabilities issues of propriety and other matters involving significant deviations from the guidance in Government Accounting
- the creation of certain posts.

In all other cases it will be for Council to decide whether to make a reference to the Science and Research Group and the basis (prior information or approval/agreement) on which the reference is to be made. In this, Council should have regard to the indicators of government interest listed below:

- contentious or politically sensitive matters and matters for Ministerial resolution
- expenditure which is novel, contentious or politically sensitive
- major departures from agreed policy or significant interactions or variances with other departmental policies (for example - education, foreign policy)
- matters meriting or requiring the Science and Research Group's department's involvement in their public presentation
- major points of interpretation of central advice or guidance (for example - investment appraisal)
- unusual levels of expenditure (in excess of three per cent of gross annual expenditure) entailing significant commitment beyond the planning period, with a substantial element of financial risk or giving rise to wider expenses beyond immediate costs
- assessment of risks or threats to systems which are crucial to the operations of the Council
- matters which involve significant expenditure abroad or in foreign currency
- proposals for capital projects to be implemented through the Private Finance Initiative (PFI)
- matters where action is being taken against the Council in the Civil or Criminal Courts.

A full version of this list can be found in the Management Statement (www.esrc.ac.uk/about-us/governance-and-structure/esrc-council/).

Annex 2: Common acronyms

Like many organisations, the ESRC uses its own shorthand language to describe many of its activities, committees, groups or even individuals. The main abbreviations or acronyms in use are:

- AC - Audit Committee
- AHRC - Arts and Humanities Research Council
- ALB - Arm's Length Body
- AO - Accounting Officer
- BBSRC - Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council
- BEIS - Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
- CSR - Comprehensive Spending Review
- EPSRC - Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council
- ESRC - Economic and Social Research Council
- FEC - Full Economic Cost
- GAP - Grant Assessment Panels
- GDG - Grant Delivery Group
- GIAA - Government Internal Audit Agency
- HMT - Her Majesty's Treasury
- JSG - Joint Strategy Group
- MRC - Medical Research Council
- NAO - National Audit Office
- NERC - Natural Environment Research Council
- NDPB - Non-Departmental Public Body
- OCPA - Office of the Commissioner for Public Appointments
- PAC - Public Account Committee
- PSU - Professional Support Unit (joint AHRC/EPSC/ESRC unit providing HR, finance and information services)
- SR - Spending Review
- STFC - Science and Technology Facilities Council
- TRAC - Transparent Approach to Costing
- UKRI - UK Research and Innovation
- VFM - Value For Money

Annex 3: ESRC useful links and resources

ESRC corporate publications

- Strategic Plan 2015 (www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/publications/corporate-publications/strategic-plan/)
- 2016 Delivery Plan and ESRC Dashboard (www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/publications/corporate-publications/delivery-plan/)
- Annual Report and Accounts (www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/publications/corporate-publications/annual-report-and-accounts/)

Evidence briefings

Briefings highlighting key research findings and policy relevance (www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/evidence-briefings/)

Magazine and latest news

Our magazine *Society Now* (www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/publications/magazines/society-now-magazine/) showcases the diversity of ESRC-funded research.

Read the latest news, press releases and events from the ESRC and our research investments: www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/news/

Gateway to Research

Gateway to Research (<http://gtr.rcuk.ac.uk/>) contains details of current and previous ESRC (and other RCUK) funded grants and associated research outcomes.

Research publications

The ESRC has produced a range of themed publications highlighting social sciences and ESRC-funded research: www.esrc.ac.uk/news-events-and-publications/publications/themed-publications/

ESRC collaboration and partnerships

Collaborations between social scientists and organisations in the private, public and civil society sectors increases research influence on policy and practice. The ESRC encourages collaborative work with a range of schemes and initiatives: www.esrc.ac.uk/collaboration/

Investments websites

Our website highlights ESRC's major investments, including programmes, centres, and large grants: www.esrc.ac.uk/research/our-research/

RCUK website

Further information about RCUK and links to other Research Councils can be found on the RCUK website (www.rcuk.ac.uk).