



HM Treasury

Treasury Minutes

Government responses to the Committee of Public Accounts on the Fourteenth to the Seventeenth reports and the Nineteenth report from Session 2019-21



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Presented to Parliament
by the Exchequer Secretary to the Treasury
by Command of Her Majesty

November 2020



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ISBN 978-1-5286-2225-7

CCS1120498328 11/20

Printed on paper containing 75% recycled fibre content minimum.

Printed in the UK by the APS Group on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Government responses to the Committee of Public Accounts Session 2019-21

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Fourteenth Report of Session 2019-21

Department for Health and Social Care

Readying the NHS and social care for the COVID-19 peak

Introduction from the Committee

In England, the Department of Health and Social Care (the Department) has overall responsibility for health and social care policy while NHS England and NHS Improvement (NHSE&I) leads the NHS, providing oversight and support for NHS trusts and foundation trusts. Local NHS trusts provide hospital, community and mental health services, alongside GPs, while local authorities assess care needs and commission social care and public health services. In March this year, NHSE&I was given temporary emergency powers to lead and organise all NHS services directly as it responded to COVID-19.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (the Ministry) has responsibility for the local government finance and accountability systems. Public Health England, working with local authorities and NHS partners, provides health protection services and public health advice, analysis and support to government and the public. This includes monitoring of, preparing for and responding to public health emergencies such as COVID-19.

Based on a report by the National Audit Office, the Committee took evidence, on 12 June 2020 from the Department for Health and Social Care, NHS England & NHS Improvement (NHSE&I), the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (the Ministry) and Public Health England. The Committee published its report on 20th July 2020. This is the Government response to the Committee's report.

Relevant reports

- NAO report: [Readying the NHS and adult social care in England for COVID-19](#) - Session 2019-21 (HC 367)
- PAC report: [Readying the NHS and social care for the COVID-19 peak](#) - Session 2019-21 (HC 405)

Government responses to the Committee

1: PAC conclusion: *clear responsibilities and accountabilities at the outset and a failure to issue consistent and coherent guidance throughout the pandemic have resulted in confusion and poor central control over critical elements of the pandemic response.*

1: PAC recommendation: *The Department should write to us by September 2020 setting out the named individuals who are the Senior Responsible Owners or relevant national leads for all critical elements of the pandemic response, including, for adult social care, an equivalent to the Chief Executive of NHS England; PPE provision and supply; and testing. The Department should ensure these leads work with all relevant local and national bodies and have both the authority and data they need to do their jobs.*

1.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation Implemented

1.2 Information on the department's COVID-19 Battle Plan, including the then senior responsible officers, was shared with the Comptroller and Auditor General on 5 June and updated information was provided to the Chair of the Committee on 7 October 2020.

1.3 The government has regularly reviewed its leadership structures throughout its response to the pandemic and continues to do so. The government recognises the important accountability that senior responsible owners bring to decision making and leadership.

- 1.4 The senior responsible officers within department for the workstreams of the Battle Plan are:
1. NHS resilience and recovery – Lee McDonough, DHSC; Ruth May, Chief Nursing Office for England
 2. Social care resilience including workforce and minimising transmission – Michelle Dyson, DHSC
 3. Supply and distribution of key products – Jonathan Marron, DHSC; Steve Oldfield, DHSC; and Emily Lawson, Chief Commercial Officer at NHS England and NHS Improvement
 4. NHS Test and Trace – Dido Harding, Executive Chair
 5. Vaccines and treatments research and deployment – Neil Permain at NHS England and NHS Improvement leads (for England) and Clara Swinson, DHSC
 6. Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPIs) – Clara Swinson, DHSC
 7. Protecting the most vulnerable – Jonathan Marron, DHSC and Lee McDonough, DHSC

1.5 Provision of Adult Social Care in England is the responsibility of local government as set out in the Care Act 2014. As such, there is no single equivalent to the NHS Chief Executive with all Directors of Adult Social Services accountable to their elected members for delivery of care in their areas.

2: PAC conclusion: *Discharging patients from hospital into social care without first testing them for COVID-19 was an appalling error.*

2a: PAC recommendation: *The Department and NHS England and NHS Improvement should review which care homes received discharged patients and how many subsequently had outbreaks, and report back to us in writing by September 2020.*

2.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: Spring 2021

2.2 Although the department agrees with the Committee's recommendation, it disagrees with the Committee's conclusion.

2.3 The department provided an update to the Chair on 7 October. NHS England and NHS Improvement wrote to the Committee on 30 October 2020.

2.4 The department will ask the SAGE Care Homes Working Group to keep the emerging evidence on discharge under review and will update the Committee as further evidence becomes available.

2.5 As set out in the [Adult Social Care Action Plan](#) on 15 April, and the [Adult Social Care Winter Plan](#) on 18 September 2020, all individuals are required to be tested prior to discharge from hospital to a care home and no provider should be forced to admit an existing or new resident if they are unable to cope with the impact of the person's COVID-19 illness safely. Local authorities remain responsible for providing alternative accommodation as appropriate in local systems and the costs of providing alternative accommodation are covered by the discharge funding provided via the NHS.

2.6 The response to recommendation 2b outlines additional measures the department has implemented to ensure discharges are as safe as possible.

2b: PAC recommendation: *The Department along with NHS England and NHS Improvement should develop procedures so that all patients deemed fit to leave hospital are safely discharged into settings in a way which limits the spread of COVID-19*

2.7 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation Implemented

2.8 The [Adult Social Care Action Plan](#) and the [Care Homes Support Package](#) set out measures to help reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission and provided the sector with the resources it needs to

continue to respond to COVID-19. The department keeps its policies under continuous review based on the emerging international and domestic evidence.

2.9 The department and Public Health England's guidance on testing ensures all patients are tested for COVID-19 prior to discharge from hospital to care homes. This is reiterated in the revised [Hospital Discharge Service Requirements](#) published on the 21 August 2020. This supports the safe and timely discharge of people who no longer need to be in a hospital bed. Following the principles of Home First and 'discharge to assess', the expectation is that systems support up to 95% of people being discharged back to their own homes where the risk of COVID-19 transmission will be less than in bedded pathways.

2.10 In addition to the measures responding to recommendation 2a above, as outlined in the Winter Plan published on 18 September 2020, the department have now developed a designation scheme working with the Care Quality Commission. This scheme ensures that people being discharged from hospitals to care homes who are COVID-19 positive are discharged to facilities which meet a set of agreed control standards.

3: PAC conclusion: *This pandemic has shown the tragic impact of delaying much needed social care reform, and instead treating the sector as the NHS's poor relation.*

3: PAC recommendation: *After years of promises and false starts, we expect the Department to set out in writing to us by October 2020 what it will be doing, organisationally, legislatively and financially, and by when, to make sure the needs of social care are given as much weight as those of the NHS in future. We will be challenging them on this at future sessions.*

3.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target Implementation date: Outstanding (date to be confirmed in due course)

3.2 The department provided an update to the Committee on 7 October 2020. The government's current priority for adult social care (and the focus point of the department) is that all recipients of care receive the support they need throughout the COVID-19 pandemic and the winter period ahead, placing equal focus on the NHS and care sectors.

3.3 The Adult Social Care Winter Plan sets out the actions the government will be taking at a national level; and actions that every local area and care provider must be taking to keep COVID-19 at bay.

3.4 The department is acutely aware of the long-term challenges to the social care system in England. Putting social care on a sustainable footing, where everyone is treated with dignity and respect, is one of the biggest challenges' society faces. There are complex questions to address, to which the department wants to give full consideration in light of current circumstances.

3.5 The department recognises the pressures on the care system are ever-increasing, hence the manifesto commitment to £1 billion extra of funding every year for more social care staff and better infrastructure, technology and facilities, to stabilise the system. The manifesto promised that no one will be forced to sell their home to pay for care and this remains a pressing issue, firmly at the heart of public debate on social care. In reforming the wider social care system, the department has an opportunity to resolve this long-standing unfairness.

3.6 The department is actively considering a range of proposals to bring forward a plan that addresses these challenges for the future and will update on progress following the forthcoming spending review.

4: PAC conclusion: *Public confidence is likely to be further undermined without an open and honest debate about current capacity and tangible plans to address gaps, for example, in testing and PPE.*

4: PAC recommendation: *Among other measures, the Department should assess the capacity it needs, particularly for PPE and testing, and how it will meet this, to cope with a second peak; and report transparently and consistently on progress. It should write to the Committee by September 2020 with further details of its assessment and plans.*

4.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation Implemented

4.2 The department is confident that it has secured enough supply for this (2020-21) winter period and that it has processes and logistics in place to distribute personal protective equipment (PPE) to where it is needed. The government has now strengthened and diversified supply chains of PPE – looking to new suppliers abroad as well as boosting domestic manufacturing capability. Over 32 billion items of PPE have been ordered, and we are building stockpiles equivalent to approximately four months PPE modelled requirement at projected COVID-19 levels, which will be in place by November. The department has established a distribution system which ensures PPE can readily be accessed by those who need it, including expanding the PPE portal to ensure supply for social and primary care providers, free of charge. The department has moved from an emergency situation a few months earlier in 2020 to a stable situation which allows it to prepare with resilience for possible further any second spike or new wave. Details are contained in the [PPE Strategy](#). Given the continuing global pandemic, there may be further supply-side shocks globally; if such issues arise the department will work through the established systems to address them.

4.3 The ability to test and trace for COVID-19 is critical to ending transmission in the community. The department will continue to grow capacity and resilience, including being prepared for winter when demand for testing is likely to increase. The department has greatly increased UK daily swab test capacity from 2,000 people a day in March 2020 to passing the 500,000 target on 31 October 2020 by increasing capacity within existing labs, opening and partnering with new labs, bringing in hundreds of additional staff for the labs, and introducing cutting-edge testing techniques and technologies which will both decrease turnaround times and further boost capacity.

5: PAC conclusion: *Staff in health and social care cannot be expected to be ready to cope with future peaks and also deal with the enormous backlogs that have built up unless they are managed well.*

5: PAC recommendation: *The Department and NHS England and NHS Improvement should identify and agree with relevant professional bodies specific actions to support health and social care staff to recover from the impact of the first peak and how they will monitor and provide further support to staff through to the end of the pandemic.*

5.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation Implemented

5.2 The department has published wellbeing guidance for all those working in adult social care, providing key advice and resources on maintaining mental wellbeing and how employers can take care of the wellbeing of their staff during and beyond the COVID-19 pandemic.

5.3 [Our Frontline](#), a collaboration between Samaritans, Shout, Hospice UK and Mind, provides information, emotional support and access to a crisis text service for those working on the frontline, including in social care.

5.4 The [NHS People Plan for 2020- 21: action for us all](#) was published on 30 July 2020. The People Plan sets out action that NHS England and NHS Improvement, Health Education England and NHS employers will take over the coming months to ensure that NHS staff receive the support they need. The focus of this iteration of the People Plan has been on helping NHS people recover from the impact of the first peak of the pandemic and was developed in partnership with relevant professional and representative bodies.

5.5 The People Plan builds on the health and wellbeing support programme launched during the first phase of the COVID-19 response, which was accessed by over 300,000 health and care staff. The NHS COVID-19 support programme reflects that the fact that health and care staff may need support over the short, medium and long term. The offer NHS England and NHS Improvement launched includes resources

for individuals, line managers and teams that includes 1:1 and group support; health and wellbeing Apps and guides; and access to two national helplines provided by The Samaritans and Hospice UK.

6: PAC conclusion: *Policies designed to create additional capacity quickly, while necessary, have resulted in a lack of transparency about costs and value for money.*

6: PAC recommendation: *After failing to provide detail in the session, it is imperative that the Department and NHS England and NHS Improvement write to the Committee as soon as possible – and no later than 1 September 2020—with information on the cost of private hospital contracts, how these have been used, and their intentions for how private and Nightingale hospitals will be made best use of in the coming months, including:*

- *Details of what the second phase of contracts will provide;*
- *The total cost and pricing mechanisms; and*
- *How capacity in these hospitals will be allocated?*

They should come to subsequent sessions prepared to disclose cost information on key elements of the pandemic response.

6.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Recommendation Implemented

6.2 NHS England and NHS Improvement [wrote to the Committee on 18 September 2020](#) setting out information on contracts with the Independent Sector, how the additional capacity has been used and future intentions for the provision of care through the independent sector as part of the COVID-19 response.

6.3 The department and NHS England and NHS Improvement have worked with the independent sector to secure all appropriate inpatient capacity and other resource across England. The contract with the independent sector was initially established in March 2020 to secure acute capacity and capability that could be used to support the NHS through the COVID-19 peak surge period.

6.4 Upon announcement of entry into Phase 2 of the COVID-19 response (from early May onwards), the focus of the contract shifted to also support the provision of elective and cancer. Consequently, since the start of May 2020, hundreds of thousands of NHS-funded appointments and procedures have been delivered in the independent sector across England.

6.5 The current contracts allow the independent sector providers to recover the actual costs which they incur related to delivery of the defined services to NHS patients and their provision of facilities, staff, equipment and organisational support to assist in local NHS providers' response to the COVID-19 pandemic capacity. NHS England and NHS Improvement have processes in place to audit and oversee the cost recovery regime, on an open book basis with the providers. These contracts end on 31 December 2020 and planning for 2021 has now begun.

Fifteenth Report of Session 2019–21

Ministry of Justice

Improving the prison estate

Introduction from the Committee

There are 117 prisons across England & Wales. HM Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS) is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice (the Ministry). It is responsible for managing the prison estate in England and Wales and protecting the public from harm caused by offenders. It aims to rehabilitate offenders by ensuring that prisons are decent, safe and productive places to live and work. Against a backdrop of worsening living conditions for prisoners, HMPPS has changed the way in which it maintains prisons and launched a programme to improve the condition and suitability of prison accommodation. In 2015 it contracted Amey and Carillion to provide facilities management across the prison estate in an attempt to save £79 million. Following Carillion's collapse in January 2018, the Ministry established Gov Facility Services Limited (GFSL), a not-for-profit government company, to assume responsibility for its work. In 2016, HMPPS launched the Prison Estate Transformation Programme to address concerns about crowded and unsafe prison conditions and reconfigure the estate. The programme was expected to be part-funded by closing and disposing of old, unsuitable prisons, and aimed to save £80 million each year. The programme ran for almost three years before it was superseded by a government announcement in August 2019 committing to create a further 10,000 prison places, in addition to those expected to be built under the programme. HMPPS now aims to deliver the 10,000 new prison places, including 6,500 places by 2025–26 through four new prisons.

Based on a report by the National Audit Office, the Committee took evidence, on 29 June 2020 from the Ministry of Justice and HM Prison and Probation Service. The Committee published its report on 11 September 2020. This is the government response to the Committee's report.

Relevant reports

- NAO report: [Improving the prison estate](#) - Session 2019-20 (HC 41)
- PAC report: [Improving the prison estate](#) - Session 2019-21 (HC 244)

Government responses to the Committee

1: PAC conclusion: *The Prison Service has been operating hand to mouth, by reacting to immediate crises rather than developing a long-term strategy for the prison estate.*

1: PAC recommendation: *The Ministry should write to the Committee within three months of the 2020 Spending Review setting out a comprehensive long-term strategy for the prison estate. This should encompass the existing prison estate as well as forthcoming new builds and include:*

- ***sustainable plans and a timetable to eliminate overcrowding and maintenance backlogs;***
- ***how its strategy is aligned with other strategies, including workforce and ICT;***
- ***the steps it will take to manage demand for prison places; and***
- ***its Plan B if it fails to secure a multi-year funding settlement from HM Treasury.***

1.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: January 2021

1.2 The department will write to the Committee in January 2021 to update them on the department's plans for prison building and the broad scope of the strategy including how it intends to cover issues such as maintenance and overcrowding. It then proposes to consult with the Committee and others in early 2021 before publishing a comprehensive strategy in summer 2021.

2: PAC conclusion: *We are disappointed that the Ministry places inadequate importance on the living conditions of female prisoners.*

2: PAC recommendation: *The Ministry should write to the Committee within three months explaining how it plans to improve conditions in women's prisons.*

2.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: January 2021

2.2 The department accepts this recommendation and will write to the Committee in January 2021 ahead of setting out its long-term estate's strategy in summer 2021, which will include how it plans to improve conditions in the women's estate.

2.3 The department will update the Committee in January 2021 on its scope for longer-term planning for the women's estate ahead of further consultation and on its initial plans for necessary estate changes to manage expected increases in the women's estate population. This work will contribute to supporting the improvement of conditions for women in custody.

3: PAC conclusion: *In 2015, the Ministry failed to protect taxpayers' interests through its naïve approach to the outsourcing of facilities management services.*

3: PAC recommendation: *On completion of its asset survey across prisons, the Ministry should write to the Committee explaining how it:*

- has applied learning from this exercise to improve facilities management services and inform future commercial decisions; and***
- will ensure that it captures detailed asset records up front for new prison builds to avoid repeating past mistakes.***

3.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: April 2021

3.2 The Prison Estate Asset Capture Survey (EACS) Programme will end on 31 March 2021. The completion of the asset survey exercise will provide a standardised national asset database, along with risk-based maintenance schedules based on industry standards. These are standard national maintenance schedules, based on, mandatory optimal ratings. They will provide the input needed to inform future commercial decisions and the development of the next generation of facilities management contracts. These will contractually oblige suppliers to maintain assets and keep their asset records up to date.

3.3 The department has already taken its asset capture approach forward in our new prison builds and all assets for each new prison will be captured and maintained via the Building Information Management system, which follows the government's Soft Landings approach.

4: PAC conclusion: *We are not convinced that the Ministry's plans to create more capacity will allow it to match the expected increase in the prison population whilst keeping prisoners safe under its care.*

4: PAC recommendation: The Ministry should write to us in six months to explain how its plans to create the right type of capacity within the prison estate will be resilient to rising demand and further potential shocks from Covid-19, and create sufficient headroom to allow it to address the maintenance backlog. It should set out:

- **How it expects the prison population to change in the coming years (including the impact of the court system returning to full capacity);**
- **The headroom it will need to manage further Covid-19 pressures;**
- **When new prison places will become available; and**
- **How it plans to use temporary accommodation (including how long this will be used).**

4.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: April 2021

4.2 The department will publish prison population projections by the end of 2020 and, following this, will be in a position to forecast how the prison population is likely to change in the coming years. The projections will reflect the impact on demand as a result of various factors, including court recovery.

4.3 New prisons at Wellingborough (to be named HMP Five Wells) and Glen Parva are on track, and the 10,000 prison spaces build programme is set to be delivered by 2026. The department is continually assessing its strategy for managing COVID-19 in the prison estate based on the latest scientific advice. By April 2021, the department will provide an update on progress, including on plans for expected use of temporary accommodation.

5: PAC conclusion: The Ministry's efforts to reduce the £18.1 billion cost of reoffending are being put at risk by the absence of a cross-government strategy.

5: PAC recommendation: As we have previously recommended, the Ministry should publish a cross-government reducing reoffending strategy within three months. This should:

- **set out roles and responsibilities, clear targets supported by activities and how it will measure whether the strategy is working; and**
- **explain how its long-term strategy for the prison estate will contribute to reducing reoffending.**

5.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: March 2021

5.2 The department welcomes and agrees with the Committee's recommendation on the need for a strategic approach to the complex issue of reoffending. As noted in its recent update to the Committee on progress on Transforming Rehabilitation, the COVID-19 period affected its plans to publish a strategy in the summer 2020. Nonetheless, the department outlined its ambition to reduce reoffending in the recent [Smarter Approach to Sentencing White Paper](#), through a cross-government strategic approach that focuses on ensuring individuals have a job, a home and medical treatment. The department has committed to publishing an update on this work in due course, and to write to the Committee with further details before the end of 2020.

5.3 This work will build upon the strong cross-government working that has been in place during the COVID-19 period, particularly with the Department for Work and Pensions and the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government to provide benefits and accommodation support to prison leavers. The department also continues to work closely with health partners to ensure individuals receive treatment for drug addiction and support with mental health issues.

5.4 It will also dovetail with the department's long-term estates strategy which, as well as setting out a blueprint for further expansion of the prison estate, will include proposals for how prisons can be designed to best support rehabilitation and reducing reoffending. As part of this, the department will learn from the work at Wellingborough (to be named HMP Five Wells) and Glen Parva and ensure that

evaluation is embedded into its prison build programme so it can assess what technologies and interventions work best to improve prisoner outcomes

6: PAC conclusion: *The Ministry is still reeling from the long-term consequences of its unrealistic 2015 Spending Review settlement and bears the financial and human cost of sustained underinvestment.*

6: PAC recommendation: *The Ministry should write to the Committee within three months setting out how it has incorporated lessons from the 2015 Spending Review in its preparations for the 2020 Spending Review. This should include demonstrating that it has robust contingency plans should it fail to secure the funding commitments it hopes for.*

6.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: December 2020

6.2 Reflecting on the challenges of the past, the department has ensured its 2020 Spending Review bid has been shaped to support the government's priorities. The department has developed a more robust assessment of the department's requirements and has used this to create a strong evidence-based response to HM Treasury.

6.3 The department will write to the Committee in three months setting out how it has incorporated lessons learned from the 2015 Spending Review and how these have shaped its preparations for the 2020 Spending Review.

Sixteenth Report of Session 2019-21

Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government

Progress in remediating dangerous cladding

Introduction from the Committee

In the wake of the Grenfell Tower disaster on 14 June 2017, the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (the Department) established the Building Safety Programme “to ensure that residents of high-rise residential buildings are safe, and feel safe from the risk of fire, now and in the future”. The Department immediately began to identify all other high-rise buildings in England with cladding of a similar style to that used on Grenfell Tower (unsafe aluminium composite material, or ACM). Since then, it has identified 455 buildings with unsafe ACM cladding. In May 2018 the Department announced £400 million to fund remediation work for high-rise residential buildings in the social sector with unsafe ACM cladding, followed by an additional £200 million for similar buildings in the private sector. From this £600 million, the Department expects to fund the removal and replacement of unsafe cladding from 232 (of 455) high-rise buildings. It expects building owners to fund the remainder. In March 2020, following additional fire tests, the Department announced a further £1 billion for the removal and replacement of other forms of unsafe cladding; it estimates there are around 1,700 buildings that lie within this scope.

Based on a report by the National Audit Office, the Committee took evidence, on Monday, 6 July 2020 from the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government. The Committee published its report on 16 September 2020. This is the government response to the Committee’s report.

Relevant reports

- NAO report: [Investigation into remediating dangerous cladding on high-rise buildings](#) – Session 2017-19 (HC 370)
- PAC report: [Progress in remediating dangerous cladding](#) – Session 2017-19 (HC 406)

Government responses to the Committee

1: PAC conclusion: *It is unacceptable that, three years on, Grenfell-style cladding remains on hundreds of residential buildings.*

1a: PAC recommendation: *The Department should, within six months:*

a) be working with the new Building Safety Regulator, begin vigorous enforcement action against any building owners whose remediation projects are not on track to complete by the end of 2021;

1.1 The government agrees with the Committee’s recommendation.

Target implementation date: Spring 2021

1.2 The Building Safety Regulator has already been established in shadow form within the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), and although it does not yet have enforcement powers (which are subject to legislation), the government agrees and has been supportive that existing regulators should use enforcement action whenever appropriate, to ensure building owners remediate. Forty-seven buildings with Aluminium Composite Material (ACM) cladding have already been subject to enforcement action and several more have responded positively to the threat of action. Departments are working with local authorities, fire and rescue authorities and HSE, acting in shadow Building Safety Regulator form, to ensure rules are enforced - the HSE is engaging with the department’s remediation programme and the Protection Board’s Building Risk Review. Ministers have written to all building owners where remediation has not started, urging them to commence works by the end of 2020 or expect to face enforcement

actions. The department also convened a 'London Summit' with the Mayor and local authorities and agreed a plan for accelerating remediation in the capital (which accounts for a significant proportion of the buildings whose owners have yet to start remediation). At end of [September 2020](#), over three quarters (77%) of buildings with unsafe ACM cladding were either fully remediated or in the process of being remediated.

1.3 In parallel, the government introduced a [Fire Safety Bill](#) and published a draft [Building Safety Bill](#) which will, once enacted, strengthen the powers of regulators to take enforcement action against those who build and manage buildings, but fail to fulfil their legal responsibilities to ensure those buildings are safe.

1b: PAC recommendation: *The Department should, within six months:*

b) begin publishing monthly updates of projected completion dates for all remaining high-rise buildings with ACM cladding, to increase transparency of progress without identifying individual buildings.

1.4 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: February 2021

1.5 The department is committed to reviewing regularly the information it publishes in the [Building Safety Programme's](#) monthly data release to ensure it is providing public value which includes considering new content. The intention is to include updates on projected completion dates for high rise buildings with ACM cladding in the data release by February 2021. The department's work on transparency and information sharing in this area was recently recognised by the [UK Statistics Authority](#).

2: PAC conclusion: *The Department is not fully funding the replacement of forms of dangerous cladding which are different from that used on Grenfell Tower, nor is it prioritising spending according to greatest risks or need.*

2a: PAC recommendation: *The Department should, within three months:*

a) publish its impact assessment of the safety risks and financial impacts on private leaseholders and social landlords (including knock-on impacts on house building and maintenance of existing stock) arising from only funding a fraction of the estimated costs of replacing non-ACM cladding from high-rise blocks;

2.1 The government disagrees with the Committee's recommendation.

2.2 The government is unable to implement 'the Committee's' recommendation under the timeframe proposed because applications and registrations for non-ACM cladding removal are still being processed. The department will publish updates on [Building Safety Fund](#) data as the scheme progresses (the first such publication took place on 30 September).

2b: PAC recommendation: *The Department should, within three months:*

b) write to us, outlining its assessment of the risks to public money of committing all £1 billion of the Building Safety Fund by the end of March 2021, and how it will monitor and mitigate these risks.

2.3 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: December 2020

2.4 The department will write to the Committee as requested in relation to the risks to public money

of committing all £1 billion of the Building Safety Fund by the end of March 2021, and how it will monitor and mitigate these risks.

3: PAC conclusion: *The Department has no knowledge of how many care homes below 18 metres in height have dangerous cladding.*

3: PAC recommendation: *The Department, working with the Care Quality Commission and local authorities, should make it a priority for its forthcoming data collection exercise to identify any care homes below 18 metres which have dangerous cladding. The Department should write to us by the end of 2020 setting out progress on this and on its wider data collection.*

3.1 The government disagrees with the Committee's recommendation.

3.2 Unlike residential blocks of flats, as a workplace, care homes are covered by the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 in their entirety and [specific guidance](#) is provided on fire risk assessments and fire precautions in such premises. Care homes are also subject to monitoring, inspection and regulation by the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in relation to health and social care services.

3.3 However, the government has listened to concerns about fires in care homes and is exploring evidence about the risks that might exist in buildings occupied by vulnerable individuals, as well as conducting a full review of Approved Document B (Fire Safety) in this space.

3.4 A [Memorandum of Understanding](#) has been developed and signed by the National Fire Chiefs Council and the CQC in relation to fire safety in care homes, to be rolled out early next year. This document will set out the framework to support the working relationship between CQC and National Fire Chiefs Council to safeguard those who are receiving care in England. The department will also work with the Department of Health and Social Care to see if further work by the CQC could be explored around care home fire safety risks.

3.5 The department will write to the Committee in the spring of 2021 with an update on the data collection of external wall systems of 11-18 metres high residential buildings.

4: PAC conclusion: *Residents of buildings with unsafe cladding face huge financial burdens, with little say in the process.*

4: PAC recommendation: *The Department should write to us within three months, setting out what specific steps it will take to provide greater transparency for residents throughout the application and remediation process, and how it will ensure that building owners meet a standard of service in communication with residents.*

4.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: December 2020

4.2 The department will write to the Committee setting out specific steps to provide greater transparency for residents throughout the application and remediation process for the Building Safety Fund, and how it will encourage building owners to meet a standard of service when communicating with residents. It will explain how the Building Safety Bill will give residents a stronger voice in the system, ensuring their concerns about safety issues are not ignored. There will be increased opportunities for residents to have their say on decisions made about the safety of their building including through a new streamlined complaints route direct to the new regulator. Regarding residents' costs, the government is providing £1.6 billion of public subsidy to ensure remediation happens at pace so residents' homes are made safe for the long term and interim measures are no longer required.

4.3 However, understandably, many leaseholders are anxious about costs from interim measures, such as waking watch (overnight patrols to evacuate residents in case of fire). The department has been investigating steps to reduce waking watch costs. In October 2020, the department [published data](#) on

these so there is transparency and cost comparisons can be clearly made. Additionally, the National Fire Chiefs Council has published updated guidance for buildings where 'stay put' advice has been suspended, emphasising these are short-term measures and encouraging greater use of more cost-effective measures such as alarm systems, to reduce dependency on waking watch wherever possible.

5: PAC conclusion: *The Department has not done enough to address spiraling insurance costs and 'nil' mortgage valuations.*

5: PAC recommendation: *The Department should ensure that cross-sector work to resolve issues with the External Wall Fire Review process progress at pace. As part of this cross-sector work, the Department must ensure that professionals can acquire indemnity insurance, and leaseholders are not facing escalating insurance premiums. The Department should write to us within three months setting out its assurance that these processes are operating effectively.*

5.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: May 2021

5.2 The External Wall Fire Review process (EWS1 form) was introduced by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), UK Finance and the Building Societies Association in December 2019, to support the valuation of high-rise residential buildings over 18 metres. Industry did not design the form to be used on residential buildings under 18 metres, except in very specific and justifiable circumstances. The EWS1 form is not a departmental document or regulatory requirement. Guidance published on the advice of the [Independent Expert Advisory Panel](#) (IEAP) in January 2020 highlighted the requirements in existing building regulations around fire spread on external walls.

5.3 The department is aware that some lenders and valuers are using the RICS EWS1 valuation process for multi-storey, multi-occupancy residential blocks of any height. The department does not support this blanket approach, especially for lower rise blocks. The department has therefore been encouraging lenders to adopt a more proportionate response and use other equivalent evidence to support building safety and valuation assessments.

5.4 The department is aware of challenges with the capacity of professional fire expertise and associated public indemnity insurance constraints. With industry, the department has several joint workstreams actively seeking to address this.

5.5 The department is also aware of challenges in accessing affordable buildings insurance for some blocks with building safety concerns. Officials are working with industry to understand this better.

5.6 The department will write to the Committee updating them on progress by the end of December 2020.

6: PAC conclusion: *There is a shortage of specialist skills to support the remediation of buildings with unsafe cladding.*

6: PAC recommendation: *The Department should, within the next three months assess the capacity of specialist fire safety skills within the sector and set out what the impact is on delivery of its timetables for the removal and replacement of unsafe cladding. It should include in this assessment options to tackle the skills shortage so that this does not become a barrier to remediation work continuing at pace.*

6.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: December 2020

6.2 From the outset of the programme, the department has engaged industry to ensure sufficient capacity exists to meet demand and to have arrangements in place to address any blockages in the supply chain. This included establishing the [Industry Response Group](#).

6.3 Following extensive engagement with industry, the department has published guidance on building safety, remediation and COVID-19, reflecting the government's view that remediation of unsafe ACM cladding remains a priority. The department successfully engaged with industry to support its return to remediation work during the COVID-19 restrictions.

6.4 The department is fully aware of the challenges with the capacity of professional fire expertise and the associated public indemnity insurance constraints. As set out in the department's response to recommendation 4 above, with industry, the department has a number of joint workstreams in train actively seeking to address these issues.

Seventeenth Report of Session 2019-21

Home Office

Immigration Enforcement

Introduction from the Committee

The Home Office (the Department) is responsible for preventing abuse of immigration rules, tracking those who abuse immigration rules and increasing compliance with immigration law. Immigration Enforcement is the directorate within the Department responsible for preventing abuse of the immigration system, dealing with the threats associated with immigration offending and encouraging and enforcing the departure of immigration offenders and foreign national offenders from the UK. The Directorate's vision is "to reduce the size of the illegal population and the harm it causes". It employs about 5,000 staff and received approximately £392 million in 2019–20. It has faced an 11% real-terms reduction in its resource budget since 2015–16.

Based on a report by the National Audit Office, the Committee took evidence on 13 July 2020 from the Home Office - Matthew Rycroft CBE, Permanent Secretary, Shona Dunn, Second Permanent Secretary and Tyson Hepple, Director General, Immigration Enforcement. The Committee published its report on 18 September 2020. This is the Government response to the Committee's report.

Relevant reports

- NAO report: [Immigration Enforcement](#) – Session 2019-21 (HC 110)
- PAC report: [Immigration Enforcement](#) – Session 2019-21 (HC 407)

Government responses to the Committee

1: PAC conclusion: *Despite years of public debate and interest in immigration, the Department still does not know the size of the illegal population or have a clear grasp of the harm the illegal population causes.*

1: PAC recommendation: *The Department should undertake work to improve its understanding of the illegal population in the UK. This should include analysis by age, length of time in the UK, and whether they originally entered the UK legally or illegally. It should also produce clear definitions of harm, and a means to record the level of harm caused by the illegal population. The Department should write to us within three months of this report to set out us what steps it is taking to increase its understanding, including how it is working with other government departments, academics and other interested groups to establish what might be possible.*

1.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: Spring 2022

1.2 The Home Office (the Department) has a significant programme of work underway to enhance its understanding of the illegal population within the UK. This includes the development of a database that brings together the detailed records of every visa overstayer, failed asylum seeker and Foreign National Offender (FNO) in the UK. This database will include the level of harm presented by each of these individuals, together with their level of vulnerability, as well as more conventional demographic details. Taken together with wider transformation of its immigration enforcement capabilities this will give the department more insight, and therefore strengthen its operational effectiveness, in tackling illegal migration and the harm it causes.

1.3 The department, of course, prioritises risk to public safety in assessing harm, particularly in respect of FNOs who present a risk of recidivist offending. A key method that the department is also using

to determine the level of harm caused by illegal migration is to assess the economic harm caused to the UK by their presence, in terms of the cost of labour displacement, the unlawful use of public services and enforcement activity. This economic assessment is at an advanced stage and the department is exploring publication in early 2021.

1.4 The department is currently considering options for further work with other government departments, academics and interested groups, following the discussions held with the Office of National Statistics (ONS) and other external academics *reported [in the report published on 21 June 2019](#)*.

2: PAC conclusion: *The Department relies upon a disturbingly weak evidence base to assess the impact of its immigration enforcement activity.*

2: PAC recommendation: *Within six months of this report, the Department should put in place a detailed improvement plan for its collection, use, and analysis of data. It should write to the Committee and set out:*

- *The skills gaps it has identified in its analytical capability and how it intends to fill them;*
- *A plan for transforming Immigration Enforcement into a data-led organisation, including timescales and priorities for improvements; and*
- *How it intends to use this in the future to help plan and prioritise its activities.*

2.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: March 2021

2.2 The department's priority is to ensure that the collection, use and analysis of data support the effective delivery of public safety and security outcomes. Alongside HM Revenue and Customs, the Department for Work and Pensions and the National Health Service, the department holds some of the most significant datasets in Government. Effective use of data is therefore critical.

2.3 The department recognises that an investment in data analytics is important. As such, work is currently underway to create (and, where they already exist, expand) pockets of excellence, with an increased departmental-wide focus on data exploitation. The department's technology investments are developing the underpinning infrastructure with a focus on accurate and high-quality data. Moving data onto modern and more resilient systems ensures that the twin priorities of keeping data secure and private and using data effectively to deliver positive outcomes can both be met.

2.4 The analytical capability within Immigration Enforcement (IE) specifically has grown significantly in recent years, with new Social Research, Operational Research and Economic Analysis teams all created to improve the analysis of data. But there is clearly more to do.

2.5 IE therefore has a comprehensive and long-term plan to transform into an organisation that fully harnesses the opportunities that data provide. Whilst challenging – the plan involves the delivery of a number of technical components, the re-engineering of a number of existing work processes and an overarching cultural change in the way that IE staff approach data – the current departmental assessment is that, with the appropriate allocation and investment of resources, this plan can be fully and comprehensively delivered by 2025.

3: PAC conclusion: *The culture and make-up of the Department have left it poorly placed to appreciate the impact of its policies on the people affected.*

3: PAC recommendation: *Building on its response to the Windrush lessons learned review, the Department should mobilise its evidence base and evaluations to challenge its own assumptions and beliefs about the user experience within the immigration system. The Department should write to us by 31st December 2020, setting out the insights it has developed about the experience of its users, and what improvements it is making as a result.*

3.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: Winter 2021

3.2 The department is committed to using customer insight wherever possible and appropriate to inform the ongoing design and delivery of the immigration system. Customer insight was a key shaper, for example, of the successful EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS). An ongoing programme of engagement with those who use and are subject to aspects of the immigration system is supporting the development of the department's modernised systems and processes. Within IE specifically, user insight continues to be an important influence on the design and day-to-day management of the immigration detention estate, the Voluntary Returns Service (VRS) and contact management and reporting arrangements.

3.3 Looking ahead, the department's response to the [Windrush Lessons Learned Review](#) by Wendy Williams puts user experience and feedback at the heart of its work to make the department more outward facing. A new customer strategy will enable data, insight and segmentation analysis across all customer and user cohorts, to drive continuous improvement. The department is establishing a Young People's Board composed of 15-25 year olds who have recently been through the immigration system, and is consulting with the [Windrush Cross-Government Working Group](#) on how best to advance the recommendation to establish a Migrants' Commissioner to engage with migrant communities directly and facilitate their feedback so that it can be considered in policy development and operational activity.

4: PAC conclusion: *The Department's failure to develop an end-to-end understanding of the immigration system leads to problems which it could avoid.*

4: PAC recommendation: *The Department needs to develop a joined-up approach across the full end-to-end immigration system to ensure that people get the right support at the right time. It should record and assess how people move through the immigration system to understand where and how problems arise. This should include evaluating whether earlier access to good quality, affordable legal advice might help to reduce the number of late claims. The Department should write to the Committee within six months of this report, setting out progress in this regard.*

4.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: Summer 2025

4.2 The department has significant plans in place to deliver a more joined-up and end-to-end immigration system. The Borders, Immigration and Citizenship System now has a unified mission, alongside a comprehensive five-year transformation programme that seeks to deliver a modernised immigration system that focuses on the customer journey.

4.3 Digitised application processes - already live for student visas - will improve system coordination, enhance customer experience through simplified rules and remote biometric capture, and provide enhanced management information, ensuring that problems are identified and addressed early. A digital identity capability will enable customers to view and prove their immigration status easily. An integral part of the department's modernisation programme, shaped by Wendy Williams' Lessons Learned Review, aims to help drive greater understanding of customer needs and strengthen oversight of customer issues. As noted above, the department is reaching out to those who are affected by the immigration system through ongoing community events and the new Young People's Board to gain insight and incorporate feedback into policy and process design.

4.4 The department is developing proposals for a fairer and firmer system that deters and prevents illegal migration; delivers more support and a speedy and efficient system for those genuinely fleeing persecution; and facilitates the swift removal of those with no right to remain in the UK. As part of these reforms, consideration will be given to a wide range of options, including the support that claimants are able to access at different points in their immigration journey.

5: PAC conclusion: *The Department is unprepared for the challenges the UK's exit from the EU presents to its immigration enforcement operations.*

5: PAC recommendation: *The Department urgently needs to develop a forward plan and put in place actions to mitigate the risks to its work with EU partners. This should include consideration of reciprocal arrangements for:*

- *immigration staff working in other countries;*
- *the return of offenders, from the UK to EU member states and vice versa, following the end of transition period; and*
- *the return of individuals who attempt to enter the UK with false documents or by clandestine means from an EU country, or indeed those who enter EU countries from the UK.*

5.1 The government disagrees with the Committee's recommendation.

5.2 The department is working hard to prepare for a range of potential outcomes at the end of the transition period. This remains a top priority, with the Department continuing to build on the preparations which were undertaken in 2019 which ensured a high state of readiness before the UK exited the EU on 31 January 2020.

5.3 The UK shares the same objectives as many EU Member States in taking serious and effective measures to tackle and deter illegal migration, and the Department's co-operation with them will continue after the transition period. The UK has made a sincere and genuine offer to the EU on a future reciprocal arrangement for the family reunion of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and for future returns arrangements to EU Member States. An agreement remains the department's goal.

6: PAC conclusion: *We are not convinced that the Department is sufficiently prepared to safeguard the status of individuals while also implementing a new immigration system and managing its response to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

6: PAC recommendation: *Within six weeks of this report, the Department should write to this committee to explain its priorities while implementing these significant changes. Specifically, it should set out:*

- *How it will balance risks to delivery against the risk that these changes will unfairly affect the lives and rights of individuals;*
- *What practical steps the Department has taken and will take to achieve this balance; and*
- *What testing it has conducted to ensure that its information systems can fully support these steps.*

6.1 The government agrees with the Committee's recommendation.

Target implementation date: November 2020

6.2 The department is focused on delivering the new points-based immigration system by January 2021 with two routes, Student and Child Student, having already been launched. Preparations have been made across the entirety of the department involving operations, policy, commercial, communications, IT and legal advisers, and there is a high level of confidence that everything is in place for launch of the new system.

6.3 The department's plans to deliver the new immigration system are subject to independent scrutiny, support and guidance by the Cabinet Office Infrastructure Projects Authority and Government Internal Audit and Assurance.

6.4 The department is building upon the success of the EUSS, which has operated with the aim of reducing the burden upon applicants. It offers three ways for applicants to prove their identity, including the innovative EU Exit Identity Document Checking App. Such innovation, along with building on best

practice, streamlined processes and other technology enhancements, will form an integral part of the points-based system.

6.5 The department is committed to fulfilling its public sector equality duties under s149 of the Equality Act 2010. An overarching equality impact assessment (EIA) for the future points-based system was published in July 2020. This will continue to be iterated as new policies are developed.

6.6 The department recognises the challenge of delivering significant change while managing the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the department is clear the timetable cannot be delayed, not least because the future points-based system is integral to the UK's economic recovery from COVID-19.

Nineteenth Report of Session 2019-21

The Sponsor Body (for the Restoration and Renewal of the Palace of Westminster)

Restoration and renewal of the Palace of Westminster

Introduction from the Committee

After over 20 years of discussion, in January 2018, Parliament approved the Restoration and Renewal Programme (the Programme) to deliver the significant work needed to repair the Palace of Westminster, and to meet wider objectives such as improving accessibility and providing educational facilities. The Parliamentary Buildings (Restoration and Renewal) Act 2019 (the Act) set out how the Programme would be managed from April 2020. It established a new Sponsor Body which is responsible for the strategic direction of the Programme and oversees a Delivery Authority, which is responsible for undertaking the works. Both the Sponsor Body and Delivery Authority are accountable to Parliament, which will continue to be the main user of the Palace once it is repaired but, under the Act, Parliament will not run the Programme itself. Instead, members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords will be asked to approve the business case presented by the Sponsor Body and will be responsible for approving and scrutinising the funding for the works. The Programme is at an early stage and is also dependent on other refurbishment projects across the wider Parliamentary estate also being delivered on time

Based on a report by the National Audit Office, the Committee took evidence, on 21 July 2020 from the Parliamentary Works Sponsor Body; House of Commons; House of Lords and the Parliamentary Works Delivery Authority. The Committee published its report on 2 October 2020.

Relevant reports

- NAO report: [Palace of Westminster Restoration and Renewal Programme](#) - Session 2019–21 (HC 315)
- PAC report: [Restoration and renewal of the Palace of Westminster](#) - Session 2019-21 (HC 549)

Responses to the Committee

The Sponsor Body is not a government body so will provide responses to the recommendations in the PAC report directly to the Committee.

Treasury Minutes Archive¹

Treasury Minutes are the government's response to reports from the Committee of Public Accounts. Treasury Minutes are Command Papers laid in Parliament.

Session 2019-21

Committee Recommendations: 113
Recommendations agreed: 105 (93%)
Recommendations disagreed: 8

Publication Date	PAC Reports	Ref Number
July 2020	Government response to PAC reports 1-6	CP 270
September 2020	Government responses to PAC reports 7-13	CP 291
November 2020	Government responses to PAC reports 14-17 and 19	CP 316

Session 2019

Committee Recommendations: 11
Recommendations agreed: 11 (100%)
Recommendations disagreed: 0

Publication Date	PAC Reports	Ref Number
January 2020	Government response to PAC report [112-119] 1 and 2	CP 210

Session 2017-19

Committee Recommendations: 747
Recommendations agreed: 675 (90%)
Recommendations disagreed: 72 (10%)

Publication Date	PAC Reports	Ref Number
December 2017	Government response to PAC report 1	Cm 9549
January 2018	Government responses to PAC reports 2 and 3	Cm 9565
March 2018	Government responses to PAC reports 4-11	Cm 9575
March 2018	Government responses to PAC reports 12-19	Cm 9596
May 2018	Government responses to PAC reports 20-30	Cm 9618
June 2018	Government responses to PAC reports 31-37	Cm 9643
July 2018	Government responses to PAC reports 38-42	Cm 9667
October 2018	Government responses to PAC reports 43-58	Cm 9702
December 2018	Government responses to PAC reports 59-63	Cm 9740
January 2019	Government responses to PAC reports 64-68	CP 18
March 2019	Government responses to PAC reports 69-71	CP 56
April 2019	Government responses to PAC reports 72-77	CP 79
May 2019	Government responses to PAC reports 78-81 and 83-85	CP 97
June 2019	Government responses to PAC reports 82, 86-92	CP 113
July 2019	Government responses to PAC reports 93-94 and 96-98	CP 151
October 2019	Government responses to PAC reports 95, 99-111	CP 176
January 2020	Government response to PAC report 112-119 [1 and 2]	CP 210

¹ List of Treasury Minutes responses for Sessions 2010-15 are annexed in the Government's response to PAC Report 52

Session 2016-17

Committee Recommendations: 393
Recommendations agreed: 356 (91%)
Recommendations disagreed: 37 (9%)

Publication Date	PAC Reports	Ref Number
November 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 1-13	Cm 9351
December 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 14-21	Cm 9389
February 2017	Government responses to PAC reports 22-25 and 28	Cm 9413
March 2017	Government responses to PAC reports 26-27 and 29-34 ²	Cm 9429
March 2017	Government responses to PAC reports 35-41	Cm 9433
October 2017	Government responses to PAC reports 42-44 and 46-64	Cm 9505

Session 2015-16

Committee Recommendations: 262
Recommendations agreed: 225 (86%)
Recommendations disagreed: 37 (14%)

Publication Date	PAC Reports	Ref Number
December 2015	Government responses to PAC reports 1 to 3	Cm 9170
January 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 4 to 8	Cm 9190
March 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 9 to 14	Cm 9220
March 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 15-20	Cm 9237
April 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 21-26	Cm 9260
May 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 27-33	Cm 9270
July 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 34-36; 38; and 40-42	Cm 9323
November 2016	Government responses to PAC reports 37 and 39 (part 1)	Cm 9351
December 2016	Government response to PAC report 39 (part 2)	Cm 9389

² Report 32 contains 6 conclusions only.

Treasury Minutes Progress Reports Archive

Treasury Minutes Progress Reports provide updates on the implementation of recommendations from the Committee of Public Accounts. These reports are Command Papers laid in Parliament.

Publication Date	PAC Reports	Ref Number
November 2020	Session 2010-12: updates on 1 PAC report Session 2013-14: updates on 1 PAC report Session 2015-16: updates on 0 PAC reports Session 2016-17: updates on 7 PAC reports Session 2017-19: updates on 73 PAC reports Session 2019: updates on 2 reports	CP 313
February 2020	Session 2010-12: updates on 2 PAC reports Session 2013-14: updates on 1 PAC report Session 2015-16: updates on 3 PAC reports Session 2016-17: updates on 14 PAC reports Session 2017-19: updates on 71 PAC reports ³	CP 221
March 2019	Session 2010-12: updates on 2 PAC reports Session 2013-14: updates on 4 PAC reports Session 2014-15: updates on 2 PAC reports Session 2015-16: updates on 7 PAC reports Session 2016-17: updates on 22 PAC reports Session 2017-19: updates on 46 PAC reports ⁴	CP70
July 2018	Session 2010-12: updates on 2 PAC reports Session 2013-14: updates on 4 PAC reports Session 2014-15: updates on 2 PAC reports Session 2015-16: updates on 9 PAC reports Session 2016-17: updates on 38 PAC reports Session 2017-19: updates on 17 PAC reports	Cm 9668
January 2018	Session 2010-12: updates on 2 PAC reports Session 2013-14: updates on 5 PAC reports Session 2014-15: updates on 4 PAC reports Session 2015-16: updates on 14 PAC reports Session 2016-17: updates on 52 PAC reports	Cm 9566
October 2017	Session 2010-12: updates on 3 PAC reports Session 2013-14: updates on 7 PAC reports Session 2014-15: updates on 12 PAC reports Session 2015-16: updates on 26 PAC reports Session 2016-17: updates on 39 PAC reports	Cm 9506
January 2017	Session 2010-12: updates on 1 PAC report Session 2013-14: updates on 5 PAC reports Session 2014-15: updates on 7 PAC reports Session 2015-16: updates on 18 PAC reports	Cm 9407
July 2016	Session 2010-12: updates on 6 PAC reports Session 2012-13: updates on 2 PAC reports Session 2013-14: updates on 15 PAC reports Session 2014-15: updates on 22 PAC reports Session 2015-16: updates on 6 PAC reports	Cm 9320

³ Includes updates to Treasury Minutes published up to July 2019

⁴ Includes updates to Treasury Minutes published up to October 2018

February 2016	Session 2010-12: updates on 8 PAC reports Session 2012-13: updates on 7 PAC reports Session 2013-14: updates on 22 PAC reports Session 2014-15: updates on 27 PAC reports	Cm 9202
March 2015	Session 2010-12: updates on 26 PAC reports Session 2012-13: updates on 17 PAC reports Session 2013-14: updates on 43 PAC reports	Cm 9034
July 2014	Session 2010-12: updates on 60 PAC reports Session 2012-13: updates on 37 PAC reports	Cm 8899
February 2013	Session 2010-12: updates on 31 PAC reports	Cm 8539

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978-1-5286-2225-7