



House of Commons  
Committee of Public Accounts

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# Scrutiny of sound financial practice across Government

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**Twenty-Fifth Report of  
Session 2023–24**

*Report, together with formal minutes relating  
to the report*

*Ordered by the House of Commons  
to be printed 25 March 2024*

## The Committee of Public Accounts

The Committee of Public Accounts is appointed by the House of Commons to examine “the accounts showing the appropriation of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure, and of such other accounts laid before Parliament as the committee may think fit” (Standing Order No. 148).

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Powers of the Committee of Public Accounts are set out in House of Commons Standing Orders, principally in SO No. 148. These are available on the Internet via [www.parliament.uk](http://www.parliament.uk).

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### Committee staff

The current staff of the Committee are Lucy Bishop (Committee Operations Officer), Ameet Chudasama (Committee Operations Manager), Kay Gammie (Chair Liaison), Sarah Heath (Clerk), Tim Jarrett (Second Clerk), Rose Leach (Committee Operations Officer), Edward Sheridan (Media Officer), Calum Trenaman (Digital Account Manager) and Melissa Walker (Assistant Clerk).

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# Scrutiny of sound financial practice across Government

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1. This report draws to the attention of the House scrutiny gaps which we identified when reviewing our ways of working in preparation for the next Parliament. Our primary responsibility, drawing upon the expertise of the National Audit Office, is to examine financial practice across the whole of Government. For the vast majority of our work we take oral evidence in public and report it to the House. Our audit has however highlighted that, over time, **the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) has accrued a number of poorly codified procedures to address cases where the sensitivity of information related to Government expenditure is neither within the remit of the statutory Intelligence and Security Committee nor suited to conventional committee practice.**

2. These bespoke arrangements have arisen on an ad hoc basis and have taken different forms. For example, agreement was reached in 1982 between the PAC and the Ministry of Defence that secret projects costing in excess of £250 million should be reported to the Committee.<sup>1</sup> More recently, arrangements have been made for the Chairs of the Treasury and Public Accounts Committees to be briefed by HM Treasury on Financial Stability Directions and on highly sensitive liabilities, such as that relating to the provision of emergency liquidity assistance during the banking crisis.<sup>2</sup> HM Treasury's Managing Public Money<sup>3</sup> sets out the agreed financial scrutiny arrangements between the Government and Parliament and provides that the PAC and the relevant departmental select committee chairs must be notified of sensitive Ministerial Directions. The Chair of the PAC must also be informed of sensitive Accounting Officer Assessments which cannot be published, even in summary.<sup>4</sup> The Treasury guidance document, 'Parliamentary Scrutiny of Public Spending' (2015), further refers to the occasional need for information to be provided in confidence to the Committee due to its sensitivity.<sup>5</sup>

3. None of these documents or historical ad hoc agreements provides for detailed, routine financial scrutiny of highly confidential matters on behalf of Parliament. Nor do they address how any outputs from the Committee, such as formal correspondence or a report, would be treated by Government and recorded by Parliament for future reference, or for future public release if the information they contained ceased to be sensitive.

4. Clearly, certain types of Government expenditure will require a scrutiny approach commensurate with their sensitivity. However, current arrangements mean that there are gaps in Parliament's overall understanding and scrutiny of these areas. Extrapolating from government performance elsewhere, it is likely that there are problems with poor delivery or project performance which Parliament can neither see nor exercise positive influence over.

5. **We are concerned that the ad hoc approach taken towards these matters provides varying degrees of accountability to Parliament in different cases, while the processes themselves lack transparency. In some important but sensitive areas of policy, where**

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1 HC Deb, 27 January 1987, [col 223](#) [Commons Chamber]

2 HM Treasury, [Managing Public Money](#), 2023, Box 5.1, p 43; A1.1.16, p 73

3 HM Treasury, [Managing Public Money](#), 2023

4 HM Treasury, [Accounting officer assessments](#), 2023, paragraph 4.11

5 HM Treasury, [Parliamentary Scrutiny of Public Spending](#), 2015, Pp 8 and 26.

**areas of expenditure do not fall within the mandates or practical working arrangements of other committees such as the Defence Select Committee, the Joint Committee on the National Security Strategy, or the statutory Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament, this leads to worrying ‘scrutiny gaps’. That approach fails to provide appropriate assurance to the public, to Parliament or indeed to Government on matters which could be of vital national interest.**

6. **We have concluded that this approach presents certain risks.** Key among them are:

- *Lack of transparency.* The use of routine, well understood and transparent procedures supports public confidence in the rigour and effectiveness of scrutiny. Existing mechanisms however have little visibility and in some cases arrangements are such that there would be no record even of a process having been invoked. This would be inconsistent with wider Parliamentary practice, including the principles underpinning the establishment of the statutory Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament (ISC) and the Business and Trade Committee sub-committee on National Security and Investment, where the existence of scrutiny bodies is published even while the proceedings remain in large part confidential.<sup>6</sup> The absence of records would also hinder efforts to capture lessons learned, and reduce the benefits of scrutiny for Government.
- *Inadequate scrutiny.* It is noticeable that current mechanisms frequently provide for Parliament to be informed, in limited ways, but not for Parliament to be consulted. A failure to support meaningful scrutiny, including by reliance on the type of ‘tick-box’ approach described, could present reputational risks for both Parliament and Government. The sensitivity of the information should not be a bar to substantive engagement with the experience and insight which Members may bring to bear.
- *Reliance upon individuals.* In exceptional circumstances, where public disclosure would pose a significant risk of damage to the public interest, the information provided to Parliament could under current arrangements be restricted to a confidential oral briefing of one or two individuals. Were information to be provided solely on a one-to-one basis the capacity to assess that material would rely heavily upon the knowledge and experience of the person involved. Briefings in such circumstances would also be contingent on the preparedness of the individual to carry the significant weight of assuring accountability, in confidence and without the normal provision of official support or the cross-party input available from a select committee. It is important to recognise that any recipient of such a highly sensitive one-way briefing could be placed in a difficult position: it would not be possible for them to draw upon the advice and experience of other trusted individuals when considering the information provided, to provide formal feedback by way of a letter or report, or to track progress and hold the Government to account over time as a formally constituted committee might.

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<sup>6</sup> The Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament was established under the [Intelligence Services Act 1994](#) and its powers were reinforced in the [Justice and Security Act 2013](#). Its remit was further clarified in the Memorandum of Understanding accompanying the 2013 Act (which can be found at Annex A in the Committee’s [Annual Report 2013–2014](#)) In 2023, the then Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Committee agreed a [Memorandum of Understanding](#) on information-sharing with the Government, to support scrutiny of the investment-screening regime established under the National Security and Investment Act 2021.

- *Delay.* It is conceivable that, if different processes are exercised only rarely, some degree of negotiation between Parliament and Government would be needed on each occasion to ensure the arrangements supporting consideration are appropriate to its sensitivity. This could delay the provision of information to Members, further restricting the scope for Parliament to engage promptly and substantively on important issues.

### Scrutiny gaps

7. We have identified two main areas of government expenditure in which scrutiny gaps exist. Both involve defence expenditure, and have received very limited parliamentary scrutiny because of the high levels of national security classification they attract and because they fall outside the remit of the ISC.

8. These two principal areas of expenditure are the “nuclear enterprise”, which is the set of activities required to operate and maintain the UK’s nuclear deterrent, and expenditure incurred in support of “UK Special Forces”.

9. The National Audit Office’s Equipment Plan 2023–33 report states that the Defence Nuclear Organisation (the part of the Ministry of Defence responsible for the nuclear enterprise) is now forecast to spend £99.5 billion over the next ten years, which is an increase of 62% from the previous year.<sup>7</sup> The MoD publishes an annual report on the nuclear enterprise, but this is a short, high-level document with little detail, given the scale of expenditure and size of the programmes involved.<sup>8</sup>

10. The National Audit Office’s earlier Equipment Plan 2021–31 report noted that the Ministry of Defence was planning to spend over £1.1bn in support of the UK Special Forces, to enable the acquisition of additional equipment from 2025.<sup>9</sup> Despite this apparently high expenditure level, the Ministry of Defence has resisted requests from the Defence Select Committee to provide more information on the grounds that strict controls are required on publication of information relating to the security of UK Special Forces personnel, equipment and techniques. This approach is in contrast to that taken by the United States Special Operations Command, which publishes information on its website and gives evidence to Congress.<sup>10</sup>

11. The Ministry of Defence is also responsible for a range of other sensitive projects engaging expenditure such as training and support (including with partner nations), research and development.

12. There are some other, smaller, areas of sensitive expenditure which are poorly covered by existing scrutiny arrangements. These mostly concern foreign, trade and security policy and are administered either from the Cabinet Office or through cross-departmental operations.

7 National Audit Office, [The Equipment Plan 2023–2033](#), Session 2023–24, HC 315, 4 December 2023, paragraph 1.8

8 [The United Kingdom’s future nuclear deterrent: the 2022 update to Parliament - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

9 The National Audit Office, [The Equipment Plan 2021 to 2031](#), Session 2021–22, HC 1105, 21 February 2022, Figure 1.

10 United States Special Operations Command (USSOCOM), [Pages - Newcomers \(socom.mil\)](#), accessed 21 March 2024

### **The way forward**

13. Examples from history and elsewhere show that highly classified projects and programmes often suffer the same kinds of delivery difficulties as projects which have regular public reporting. There is, accordingly, a compelling case for addressing deficiencies in the current arrangements between Parliament and Government for financial scrutiny of matters involving sensitive information. A mechanism is required which will provide appropriate assurance of Government accountability to the House and to the public. It must also operate with the flexibility, expertise and resilience to support consideration of the types of sensitive material referred to in this report, whenever and wherever in government these may arise.

14. The legislatures of other countries reveal different models for this kind of scrutiny. For example, the Norwegian parliament has a committee which can receive reports on classified defence expenditure. Committees of both Houses of Congress in the USA hold open and closed sessions on defence, intelligence and other sensitive expenditure. The Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance has undertaken extensive research into different experiences of oversight and accountability which may be of use in considering future models for the UK.<sup>11</sup>

15. While our responsibility is to examine financial practice across the whole of government, we do not consider our own committee to be the best vehicle for this specific requirement, for practical reasons. However, we believe that the select committee framework offers a familiar and trusted mechanism for such scrutiny. ***We recommend that a select committee is established with a specific remit to consider sound financial practice and value for money in sensitive areas which are outside the remit of the statutory Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament.***<sup>12</sup>

16. The new committee may wish to apply different approaches to this scrutiny, including taking evidence and corresponding in private, while ensuring there is accountability to the House. This committee must be provided with the appropriate powers and safeguards to enable careful, consistent and timely scrutiny. Its membership should be appointed by the House with regard to the particular skills and expertise required to address a broad and sensitive remit. It will also need specialist assistance in its examination of government financial practice. ***We recommend that this new committee, like the Public Accounts Committee, should be provided with the assistance of the National Audit Office.***

17. ***The committee should be established as soon as possible, and before the dissolution of the current Parliament.*** This would enable it to develop ways of working in preparation for challenges which may arise in the next Parliament.

18. ***We would be pleased to work with the Government to develop this proposal further.***

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11 Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance (DCAF), [Home | DCAF – Geneva Centre for Security Sector Governance](#), accessed 21 March 2024

12 Remit of the [Intelligence and Security Committee](#), accessed 21 March 2024



## Conclusions and recommendations

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1. The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) has accrued a number of poorly codified procedures to address cases where the sensitivity of information related to Government expenditure is neither within the remit of the statutory Intelligence and Security Committee nor suited to conventional committee practice. (Paragraph 1)
2. We are concerned that the ad hoc approach taken towards these matters provides varying degrees of accountability to Parliament in different cases, while the processes themselves lack transparency. In some important but sensitive areas of policy, where areas of expenditure do not fall within the mandates or practical working arrangements of other committees such as the Defence Select Committee, the Joint Committee on the National Security Strategy, or the statutory Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament, this leads to worrying 'scrutiny gaps'. That approach fails to provide appropriate assurance to the public, to Parliament or indeed to Government on matters which could be of vital national interest. We have concluded that this approach presents certain risks. (Paragraphs 5–6)
3. *We recommend that a select committee is established with a specific remit to consider sound financial practice and value for money in sensitive areas which are outside the remit of the statutory Intelligence and Security Committee of Parliament.* (Paragraph 15)
4. *We recommend that this new committee, like the Public Accounts Committee, should be provided with the assistance of the National Audit Office.* (Paragraph 16)
5. *The committee should be established as soon as possible, and before the dissolution of the current Parliament.* (Paragraph 17)
6. *We would be pleased to work with the Government to develop this proposal further.* (Paragraph 18)

# Formal minutes

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**Monday 25 March 2024**

## **Members present**

Dame Meg Hillier, in the Chair

Olivia Blake

Mr Mark Francois

Peter Grant

Anne Marie Morris

Sarah Olney

Sarah Owen

Matt Warman

## **Scrutiny of sound financial practice across Government**

Draft Report (*Scrutiny of sound financial practice across Government*), proposed by the Chair, brought up and read.

*Ordered*, That the draft Report be read a second time, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 to 18 read and agreed to.

Conclusions and recommendations agreed to.

*Resolved*, That the Report be the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee to the House.

*Ordered*, That the Chair make the Report to the House.

*Ordered*, That embargoed copies of the Report be made available (Standing Order No. 134).

## **Adjournment**

Adjourned till Monday 15 April at 3.00 p.m.

# List of Reports from the Committee during the current Parliament

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All publications from the Committee are available on the [publications page](#) of the Committee's website.

## Session 2023–24

Number	Title	Reference
1st	The New Hospital Programme	HC 77
2nd	The condition of school buildings	HC 78
3rd	Revising health assessments for disability benefits	HC 79
4th	The Department for Work & Pensions Annual Report and Accounts 2022–23	HC 290
5th	Government's programme of waste reforms	HC 333
6th	Competition in public procurement	HC 385
7th	Resilience to flooding	HC 71
8th	Improving Defence Inventory Management	HC 66
9th	Whole of Government Accounts 2020–21	HC 65
10th	HS2 and Euston	HC 67
11th	Reducing the harm from illegal drugs	HC 72
12th	Cross-government working	HC 75
13th	Preparedness for online safety regulation	HC 73
14th	Homes for Ukraine	HC 69
15th	Managing government borrowing	HC 74
16th	HMRC performance in 2022–23	HC 76
17th	Cabinet Office functional savings	HC 423
18th	Excess Votes 2022–23	HC 589
19th	MoD Equipment Plan 2023–2033	HC 451
20th	Monitoring and responding to companies in distress	HC 425
21st	Levelling up funding to local government	HC 424
22nd	Reforming adult social care in England	HC 427
23rd	Civil service workforce: Recruitment, pay and performance management	HC 452
24th	NHS Supply Chain and efficiencies in procurement	HC 453
1st Special Report	Eighth Annual Report of the Chair of the Committee of Public Accounts	HC 628

**Session 2022–23**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1st	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy Annual Report and Accounts 2020–21	HC 59
2nd	Lessons from implementing IR35 reforms	HC 60
3rd	The future of the Advanced Gas-cooled Reactors	HC 118
4th	Use of evaluation and modelling in government	HC 254
5th	Local economic growth	HC 252
6th	Department of Health and Social Care 2020–21 Annual Report and Accounts	HC 253
7th	Armoured Vehicles: the Ajax programme	HC 259
8th	Financial sustainability of the higher education sector in England	HC 257
9th	Child Maintenance	HC 255
10th	Restoration and Renewal of Parliament	HC 49
11th	The rollout of the COVID-19 vaccine programme in England	HC 258
12th	Management of PPE contracts	HC 260
13th	Secure training centres and secure schools	HC 30
14th	Investigation into the British Steel Pension Scheme	HC 251
15th	The Police Uplift Programme	HC 261
16th	Managing cross-border travel during the COVID-19 pandemic	HC 29
17th	Government's contracts with Randox Laboratories Ltd	HC 28
18th	Government actions to combat waste crime	HC 33
19th	Regulating after EU Exit	HC 32
20th	Whole of Government Accounts 2019–20	HC 31
21st	Transforming electronic monitoring services	HC 34
22nd	Tackling local air quality breaches	HC 37
23rd	Measuring and reporting public sector greenhouse gas emissions	HC 39
24th	Redevelopment of Defra's animal health infrastructure	HC 42
25th	Regulation of energy suppliers	HC 41
26th	The Department for Work and Pensions' Accounts 2021–22 – Fraud and error in the benefits system	HC 44
27th	Evaluating innovation projects in children's social care	HC 38
28th	Improving the Accounting Officer Assessment process	HC 43
29th	The Affordable Homes Programme since 2015	HC 684
30th	Developing workforce skills for a strong economy	HC 685
31st	Managing central government property	HC 48
32nd	Grassroots participation in sport and physical activity	HC 46

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
33rd	HMRC performance in 2021–22	HC 686
34th	The Creation of the UK Infrastructure Bank	HC 45
35th	Introducing Integrated Care Systems	HC 47
36th	The Defence digital strategy	HC 727
37th	Support for vulnerable adolescents	HC 730
38th	Managing NHS backlogs and waiting times in England	HC 729
39th	Excess Votes 2021–22	HC 1132
40th	COVID employment support schemes	HC 810
41st	Driving licence backlogs at the DVLA	HC 735
42nd	The Restart Scheme for long-term unemployed people	HC 733
43rd	Progress combatting fraud	HC 40
44th	The Digital Services Tax	HC 732
45th	Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy Annual Report and Accounts 2021–22	HC 1254
46th	BBC Digital	HC 736
47th	Investigation into the UK Passport Office	HC 738
48th	MoD Equipment Plan 2022–2032	HC 731
49th	Managing tax compliance following the pandemic	HC 739
50th	Government Shared Services	HC 734
51st	Tackling Defra’s ageing digital services	HC 737
52nd	Restoration & Renewal of the Palace of Westminster – 2023 Recall	HC 1021
53rd	The performance of UK Security Vetting	HC 994
54th	Alcohol treatment services	HC 1001
55th	Education recovery in schools in England	HC 998
56th	Supporting investment into the UK	HC 996
57th	AEA Technology Pension Case	HC 1005
58th	Energy bills support	HC 1074
59th	Decarbonising the power sector	HC 1003
60th	Timeliness of local auditor reporting	HC 995
61st	Progress on the courts and tribunals reform programme	HC 1002
62nd	Department of Health and Social Care 2021–22 Annual Report and Accounts	HC 997
63rd	HS2 Euston	HC 1004
64th	The Emergency Services Network	HC 1006
65th	Progress in improving NHS mental health services	HC 1000
66th	PPE Medpro: awarding of contracts during the pandemic	HC 1590

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
67th	Child Trust Funds	HC 1231
68th	Local authority administered COVID support schemes in England	HC 1234
69th	Tackling fraud and corruption against government	HC 1230
70th	Digital transformation in government: addressing the barriers to efficiency	HC 1229
71st	Resetting government programmes	HC 1231
72nd	Update on the rollout of smart meters	HC 1332
73rd	Access to urgent and emergency care	HC 1336
74th	Bulb Energy	HC 1232
75th	Active travel in England	HC 1335
76th	The Asylum Transformation Programme	HC 1334
77th	Supported housing	HC 1330
78th	Resettlement support for prison leavers	HC 1329
79th	Support for innovation to deliver net zero	HC 1331
80th	Progress with Making Tax Digital	HC 1333
1st Special Report	Sixth Annual Report of the Chair of the Committee of Public Accounts	HC 50
2nd Special Report	Seventh Annual Report of the Chair of the Committee of Public Accounts	HC 1055

### Session 2021–22

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1st	Low emission cars	HC 186
2nd	BBC strategic financial management	HC 187
3rd	COVID-19: Support for children's education	HC 240
4th	COVID-19: Local government finance	HC 239
5th	COVID-19: Government Support for Charities	HC 250
6th	Public Sector Pensions	HC 289
7th	Adult Social Care Markets	HC 252
8th	COVID 19: Culture Recovery Fund	HC 340
9th	Fraud and Error	HC 253
10th	Overview of the English rail system	HC 170
11th	Local auditor reporting on local government in England	HC 171
12th	COVID 19: Cost Tracker Update	HC 173
13th	Initial lessons from the government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic	HC 175

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
14th	Windrush Compensation Scheme	HC 174
15th	DWP Employment support	HC 177
16th	Principles of effective regulation	HC 176
17th	High Speed 2: Progress at Summer 2021	HC 329
18th	Government's delivery through arm's-length bodies	HC 181
19th	Protecting consumers from unsafe products	HC 180
20th	Optimising the defence estate	HC 179
21st	School Funding	HC 183
22nd	Improving the performance of major defence equipment contracts	HC 185
23rd	Test and Trace update	HC 182
24th	Crossrail: A progress update	HC 184
25th	The Department for Work and Pensions' Accounts 2020–21 – Fraud and error in the benefits system	HC 633
26th	Lessons from Greensill Capital: accreditation to business support schemes	HC 169
27th	Green Homes Grant Voucher Scheme	HC 635
28th	Efficiency in government	HC 636
29th	The National Law Enforcement Data Programme	HC 638
30th	Challenges in implementing digital change	HC 637
31st	Environmental Land Management Scheme	HC 639
32nd	Delivering gigabitcapable broadband	HC 743
33rd	Underpayments of the State Pension	HC 654
34th	Local Government Finance System: Overview and Challenges	HC 646
35th	The pharmacy early payment and salary advance schemes in the NHS	HC 745
36th	EU Exit: UK Border post transition	HC 746
37th	HMRC Performance in 2020–21	HC 641
38th	COVID-19 cost tracker update	HC 640
39th	DWP Employment Support: Kickstart Scheme	HC 655
40th	Excess votes 2020–21: Serious Fraud Office	HC 1099
41st	Achieving Net Zero: Follow up	HC 642
42nd	Financial sustainability of schools in England	HC 650
43rd	Reducing the backlog in criminal courts	HC 643
44th	NHS backlogs and waiting times in England	HC 747
45th	Progress with trade negotiations	HC 993
46th	Government preparedness for the COVID-19 pandemic: lessons for government on risk	HC 952

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
47th	Academies Sector Annual Report and Accounts 2019/20	HC 994
48th	HMRC's management of tax debt	HC 953
49th	Regulation of private renting	HC 996
50th	Bounce Back Loans Scheme: Follow-up	HC 951
51st	Improving outcomes for women in the criminal justice system	HC 997
52nd	Ministry of Defence Equipment Plan 2021–31	HC 1164
1st Special Report	Fifth Annual Report of the Chair of the Committee of Public Accounts	HC 222

### Session 2019–21

<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
1st	Support for children with special educational needs and disabilities	HC 85
2nd	Defence Nuclear Infrastructure	HC 86
3rd	High Speed 2: Spring 2020 Update	HC 84
4th	EU Exit: Get ready for Brexit Campaign	HC 131
5th	University technical colleges	HC 87
6th	Excess votes 2018–19	HC 243
7th	Gambling regulation: problem gambling and protecting vulnerable people	HC 134
8th	NHS capital expenditure and financial management	HC 344
9th	Water supply and demand management	HC 378
10th	Defence capability and the Equipment Plan	HC 247
11th	Local authority investment in commercial property	HC 312
12th	Management of tax reliefs	HC 379
13th	Whole of Government Response to COVID-19	HC 404
14th	Readying the NHS and social care for the COVID-19 peak	HC 405
15th	Improving the prison estate	HC 244
16th	Progress in remediating dangerous cladding	HC 406
17th	Immigration enforcement	HC 407
18th	NHS nursing workforce	HC 408
19th	Restoration and renewal of the Palace of Westminster	HC 549
20th	Tackling the tax gap	HC 650
21st	Government support for UK exporters	HC 679
22nd	Digital transformation in the NHS	HC 680
23rd	Delivering carrier strike	HC 684



<b>Number</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
24th	Selecting towns for the Towns Fund	HC 651
25th	Asylum accommodation and support transformation programme	HC 683
26th	Department of Work and Pensions Accounts 2019–20	HC 681
27th	Covid-19: Supply of ventilators	HC 685
28th	The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority's management of the Magnox contract	HC 653
29th	Whitehall preparations for EU Exit	HC 682
30th	The production and distribution of cash	HC 654
31st	Starter Homes	HC 88
32nd	Specialist Skills in the civil service	HC 686
33rd	Covid-19: Bounce Back Loan Scheme	HC 687
34th	Covid-19: Support for jobs	HC 920
35th	Improving Broadband	HC 688
36th	HMRC performance 2019–20	HC 690
37th	Whole of Government Accounts 2018–19	HC 655
38th	Managing colleges' financial sustainability	HC 692
39th	Lessons from major projects and programmes	HC 694
40th	Achieving government's long-term environmental goals	HC 927
41st	COVID 19: the free school meals voucher scheme	HC 689
42nd	COVID-19: Government procurement and supply of Personal Protective Equipment	HC 928
43rd	COVID-19: Planning for a vaccine Part 1	HC 930
44th	Excess Votes 2019–20	HC 1205
45th	Managing flood risk	HC 931
46th	Achieving Net Zero	HC 935
47th	COVID-19: Test, track and trace (part 1)	HC 932
48th	Digital Services at the Border	HC 936
49th	COVID-19: housing people sleeping rough	HC 934
50th	Defence Equipment Plan 2020–2030	HC 693
51st	Managing the expiry of PFI contracts	HC 1114
52nd	Key challenges facing the Ministry of Justice	HC 1190
53rd	Covid 19: supporting the vulnerable during lockdown	HC 938
54th	Improving single living accommodation for service personnel	HC 940
55th	Environmental tax measures	HC 937
56th	Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund	HC 941