

## Annual Report And Accounts For 1999 2000 House Of Commons Papers

This report analyses MoD's annual report and accounts 2004-05 (published in October 2005 - later than planned - as HC 464, session 2005-06, ISBN 0102935424) which combines MoD's annual performance report and the consolidated departmental resource accounts. Overall MoD's performance against its seven Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets has been mixed: three were "met", two were "partly met", one was "on course" to be met, and one was "not yet assessed". On recruitment and retention (partly met) all three armed services are suffering from critical shortages in various specialist trades, including aircrew and medical personnel. Although MoD reported £400m of savings in the operating costs of the Defence Logistics Organisation, the Committee criticizes the fact that not all of them could be validated. On procurement, MoD did not meet the targets relating to project time slippage. Cost decreases of £699 million were reported on the top 20 major defence equipment projects, but much of this was a result of cuts in the numbers of equipment ordered or in the capability of equipment. Losses reported in MoD's Financial Accounts totalled some £400 million, a lower figure than the previous year but still a substantial sum. Reported losses on the Landing Ship Dock (Auxiliary) programme, which involves the procurement of four transport ships, were some £100 million and further losses might arise. Another loss totalling £147 million related to a building project at the Atomic Weapons Establishment at Aldermaston. The building was unable to meet the requirement and no other use could be found for it. It is another example of substantial waste which has to be avoided in the future.

Incorporating HCP 680, session 2005-06.

This report examines the administration, expenditure, activities and achievements of the MoD during the 2008-09 financial year, as detailed in the Ministry of Defence annual report and accounts 2008-09 (ISBN 9780102962239). It continues a series of inquiries and, indeed, the Committee sees it as cause for concern that the NAO found the need to qualify the MoD's resource accounts for the third consecutive year. Whilst it is acknowledged that capability in theatre must be the Department's first concern, failing to maintain accurate and full information on personnel and to keep track of assets has the potential to threaten the long-term capability of the Department, including operational capability.

Annual Report and Accounts for the Year Ended ... Annual Report of the Director of Accounting Services ... and the Accounts of Hong Kong for the Year Ended 31 March Annual Report and Accounts for the Year Ended 31st July Annual Report and Accounts Annual Report and Accounts of the Forestry Commission ... Together with the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report on the Accounts Annual Report and Accounts Annual Report and Accounts for ... Kenana Kenana Sugar Company Limited Annual Report and Accounts Annual Report and Accounts for the Year Ended 31st March Ministry of Defence Annual Report and Accounts 2012-13 Ninth Report of Session 2010-12, Report, Together with Formal Minutes, Oral and Written Evidence The Stationery Office

For the sixth successive year, the Ministry of Defence Accounts were qualified. The Qualifications covered non-compliance with international reporting standards on the treatment of some contracts; lack of audit evidence on the valuation of inventory (worth some £3 billion) and of capital spares (worth some £7 billion); and on the regularity of the Accounts because of the failure to obtain approval for the remuneration package of the Chief of Defence Materiel. The MoD was also five months late in submitting its audited accounts to Parliament. The National Audit Office had found errors in its sample examination of accruals and so the MoD decided to resolve these problems before submitting the accounts. The MoD said they did not have the necessary expertise to manage the financial complexity that featured in the implementation of the Strategic Defence and Security Review so sought assistance. The MoD should ensure its people have the right skills to deal with all financial problems so that they do not need to bring in expensive external accountants. There is also concern about the MoD's reluctance to estimate the full costs of its operations in Afghanistan, Iraq and Libya. The NAO did not consider that the MoD has adequate information, especially with respect to recording the cost of its activities and outputs, to run its business effectively. The MoD should set out its commitment to improving its management information. It is also vital that defence spending remains at more than 2 per cent of GDP in line with the UK's NATO commitment.

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Also Includes United Nations Children's Fund, Unicef, Financial Report And Accounts For The Year Ended December 31, 1954; United Nations Relief And Works Agency For Palestine Refugees In The Near East Financial Report And Accounts; United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency Financial Report And Accounts; United Nations Refugee Emergency Fund, Financial Reports And Accounts; First Report To The Tenth Session Of The General Assembly; Annual Report Of The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board; Report Of The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board On The Third Actuarial Valuation Of The Fund As Of September 30, 1954; Report Of The International Law Commission Covering The Work Of Its Seventh Session, May 2 To July 8, 1955; Report Of The Committee On Contributions; Report Of The United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees; Annex Report Of The UNREF Executive Committee; Report Of The Committee On South West Africa To The General Assembly; Official Records, Tenth Sessions, Supplement No. 6-12. Additional Contributors Includes Otto F. Remke, Dag Hammarskjöld, Th. Aghnides, And Others.

Construction Industry Training Board (CITB - ConstructionSkills) annual report and Accounts 2009

A Defence Agency of the Ministry of Defence

About two-thirds of DFID's expenditure in 2011-12, including nearly 40% of its bilateral spending, went through multilateral organisations even though they have higher administrative costs. This represents a major change in recent years and has been accompanied by a decline in direct aid to recipient Governments. DFID argues that the change is not a reflection of its need to spend money quickly, but a result of the reduced need for budget support in countries with rising tax bases and improved financial management, as well as its focus on fragile states. The DFID needs to ensure that it has thoroughly examined other options such as greater use of local NGOs and sector budget support. DFID has switched expenditure from low income to middle income countries, in part because several countries with a large number of poor people have recently graduated to middle-income status. Policy towards middle income countries varies and DFID needs to establish and make public the criteria it will use to inform decisions of

when and how it should cease to provide aid. DFID should also consider establishing a Development Bank - that could offer concessional loans alongside grant aid and would free from the constraint of having to ensure that cash was spent by the end of the financial year. Staffing also may still not be sufficient to oversee the huge expenditure of UK taxpayers' money undertaken by multilaterals. MPs remain concerned that DFID's has ended its bilateral programme in one of the world's poorest countries, Burundi, and is urging the new Secretary of State to re-instate it.

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