House of Commons

Treasury Committee

Artificial intelligence in financial services

Fifteenth Report of Session 2024–26

HC 684

Treasury Committee

The Treasury Committee is appointed by the House of Commons to examine the expenditure, administration, and policy of the Treasury, HM Revenue & Customs and its associated public bodies.

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The Committee is one of the departmental select committees, the powers of which are set out in House of Commons Standing Orders, principally in SO No. 152. These are available on the internet via www.parliament.uk.

Publication

Committee Reports are published on the Committee's website at www.parliament.uk/treascom and in print by Order of the House.

Contacts

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Contents

Report

Context

1. Artificial intelligence (AI) is now well-known but still poorly understood. Encompassing a range of technologies solving complex tasks that previously required human intelligence, AI is a breakthrough which presents both plausible opportunities and risks for the UK economy.[1] The balance between the two remains highly uncertain. Yet, as the Government looks to boost the economy, it is backing AI innovation across sectors to "turbocharge growth".[2] In January 2025, the Government's AI Opportunities Action Plan declared that "[i]t is hard to imagine how we will meet the ambition for highest sustained growth in the G7—and the countless quality-of-life benefits that flow from that—without embracing the opportunities of AI."[3]

Our inquiry

2. We launched this inquiry on 3 February 2025 to examine the opportunities and risks posed by AI for the UK financial services sector, one of the country's largest and most strategically important sectors.[4] We heard that the financial services sector "substantially outpaces" other sectors in AI adoption."[5] Some 75% of UK financial services firms are now using AI, with the largest take-up among insurers and international banks operating in the UK.[6]

1   Information Commissioner's Office, Explaining decisions made with AI, 27 January 2025; Department for Science, Innovation and Technology, Artificial Intelligence sector study 2023, 23 October 2024

2   House of Commons Library, Low growth: The economy's biggest challenge, 16 July 2024; Speech by Prime Minister Keir Starmer, The defining opportunity of our generation, 13 January 2025

3   Department for Science, Innovation and Technology, AI Opportunities Action Plan, 13 January 2025

4   Treasury Committee, Use of AI in banking, pensions and other financial services to be subject of new inquiry by MPs, 3 February 2025; City of London Corporation, State of the sector: annual review of UK financial services 2024, 22 January 2024

5   Hymans Robertson LLP (AIFS0032); UK Finance (AIFS0074)

6   Bank of England and FCA, Artificial intelligence in UK financial services – 2024, 21 November 2024

3. In response to our call for evidence, we received 84 written submissions. We also received correspondence from six major AI and cloud providers. We held four oral evidence sessions, hearing from financial services representatives, academics, regulators and HM Treasury. We are grateful to everyone who contributed to this inquiry.

4. Our inquiry focused on AI's impact on financial services consumers and financial stability. Although we heard that AI offers important benefits, including faster services for consumers and new cyber defences for financial stability, our inquiry revealed significant risks to consumers and financial stability, which could reverse any potential gains.[7] With this balance between risk and reward, our core question was whether the regulators are doing enough to manage the risks presented by AI in financial services.

Regulatory framework

5. The UK does not currently have AI-specific legislation or AI-specific financial regulation.[8] The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the Bank of England (including the Prudential Regulation Authority), the UK's two financial services regulators, rely on the existing regulatory framework to supervise financial services firms' use of AI.[9] The FCA is responsible for upholding consumer protection, market integrity and competition.[10] The Bank of England is responsible for maintaining monetary and financial stability.[11] The Bank of England carries out its financial stability function primarily through its Financial Policy Committee (FPC). The FPC identifies and monitors systemic risks. It has powers (i) to direct the FCA and the Bank of England's Prudential Regulation Authority to address specific risks to financial stability and (ii) to make formal recommendations to both bodies and HM Treasury.[12]

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7 KPMG (AIFS0065); QA (AIFS0069); Lloyd's of London (AIFS0036); Association of British Insurers (AIFS0088); NatWest Group (AIFS0049); Innovate Finance (AIFS0057); techUK (AIFS0059); Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (AIFS0087); Moneybox (AIFS0085); Phoenix Group (AIFS0023)

8 International Association of Privacy Professionals, Global AI Law and Policy Tracker, 25 June 2025 (last updated)

9 Bank of England (AIFS0035); FCA (AIFS0031); We use 'Bank of England' in this report to mean all the functions of the Bank of England, including the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA). The PRA has a separate legal identity but is part of the Bank of England: see PRA, Prudential Regulation Authority Annual Report 2024/25, 26 June 2025

10 Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, section 1B

11 Bank of England Act 1998, sections 2A and 11

12 Bank of England, The Bank of England's Financial Stability Strategy, 17 November 2023 (last updated)

6. Both regulators told us that the existing regulatory framework offered sufficient protection for consumers and financial stability against the risks posed by AI.[13] Jessica Rusu, the FCA's Chief Data, Information and Intelligence Officer, said that the Senior Managers and Certification Regime and the Consumer Duty together gave the FCA "enough regulatory bite that we don't need to write new rules for AI."[14] Tom Mutton, the Bank of England's Director for Central Bank Digital Currency, told us that the regulators' supervision of AI usage instead had "to be about dealing with the impact of situations when they occur."[15]

Consumers

7. We received a significant volume of evidence about AI's risks to financial services consumers. We heard:

- AI-driven decision-making in credit and insurance lacks transparency;[16]

- AI financial decision-making and AI-enabled product tailoring threaten financial exclusion for the most disadvantaged consumers;[17]

- unregulated financial advice from AI search engines such as ChatGPT risks misleading or misinforming consumers;[18] and

- AI usage may result in an increase in fraud.[19]

Monitoring

8. In response to these risks, much of the work of the FCA has been to monitor developments in the use of AI in financial services. In May 2025, the FCA and the Bank of England set up the AI Consortium to gather views from the financial services and technology sectors on current and potential AI use cases, including their benefits and risks for consumers.[20] The FCA's and

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13   FCA (AIFS0031); Bank of England (AIFS0035)

14   Speech by Jessica Rusu, AI for growth – how the FCA can help, 29 April 2025

15   Oral evidence taken on 15 October 2025, Q144

16   Oral evidence taken on 24 June 2025, Q111 [Professor Sandra Wachter]; UK Finance (AIFS0074); Dr Alison Lui, Dr George Lamb and Dr Lola Durodola (AIFS0011)

17   Professor Galina Andreeva and Dr Joseph Breeden (AIFS0073); Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (AIFS0087); Finexos (AIFS0005) Speech by Nikhil Rathi, Leaning in on making consumer tech a force for good, 24 January 2024 (delivered), 23 January 2024 (published)

18   The Investing and Saving Alliance (AIFS0070); Finance Innovation Lab, and Financial Inclusion and Markets Centre (AIFS0043)

19   City of London Corporation (AIFS0044); We Fight Fraud (AIFS0051); Centre for the Public Understanding of Finance, The Open University (AIFS0063); Tunic Pay (AIFS0075)

20   Bank of England, Artificial Intelligence Consortium minutes – May 2025, 10 July 2025

Bank of England's periodic AI survey is another monitoring tool, alongside business-as-usual supervisory engagement and market intelligence.[21] Jessica Rusu told us:

> We monitor complaints. We monitor social media. We monitor the sup hub [Supervision Hub]. We have multiple sources of intelligence that let us know if something that is not okay is happening in a particular firm.[22]

Trials

9. The FCA has also started to implement preventive measures on AI financial product safety. In April 2025, the FCA launched its AI Live Testing service.[23] This is a voluntary scheme, which allows firms to trial their AI solutions in "a live and safe environment" before real-world deployment.[24] The FCA's AI Live Testing comes alongside its new Supercharged Sandbox, which enables firms without their own AI infrastructure to experiment with AI solutions.[25] Although in practice limited to a small group of firms, the FCA hopes that both initiatives will help to encourage AI innovation "in a way that drives growth and delivers positive outcomes for consumers and markets."[26]

Regulatory clarity

10. Many industry and academic stakeholders told us that the FCA's current approach to supervising AI implementation was reactive, leaving firms with little practical clarity on how to apply existing rules to their AI usage.[27] Omar Salem, a partner at commercial law firm Fox Williams LLP, said that "[t]he effect of the FCA's approach has been to push the burden on to firms to go through the FCA handbook and rules and try to work out how they apply to AI."[28]

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21 Bank of England and FCA, Artificial intelligence in UK financial services – 2024, 21 November 2024; Bank of England, Financial Stability in Focus: Artificial intelligence in the financial system, 9 April 2025; FCA, AI Update, 22 April 2024

22 Oral evidence taken on 15 October 2025, Q163

23 FCA, FS25/5 - Summary of Feedback Received on the Engagement Paper proposing AI Live Testing, 9 September 2025

24 Speech by Jessica Rusu, Supercharging the digital sandbox: how we're collaborating with Nvidia to accelerate AI innovation, 9 June 2025 (delivered), 10 June 2025 (published)

25 Speech by Jessica Rusu, Supercharging the digital sandbox: how we're collaborating with Nvidia to accelerate AI innovation, 9 June 2025, (delivered), 10 June 2025 (published); FCA, FCA allows firms to experiment with AI alongside NVIDIA, 9 June 2025

26 Fox Williams LLP, What to expect as FCA preps AI live testing service, 23 July 2025; Speech by Jessica Rusu, AI for growth – how the FCA can help, 29 April 2025

27 techUK (AIFS0059); Innovate Finance (AIFS0057); Association of British Insurers (AIFS0088); Burges Salmon LLP (AIFS0037); Techno-Regulatory AI Sandbox (AIFS0030); Dr Clara Martins Pereira (AIFS0079)

28 City AM, The FCA's refusal to regulate AI is pushing the problem onto City firms, 9 October 2025

11. In response to such challenges, the FCA and the Information Commissioner's Office announced in June 2025 that they would create a joint statutory code of practice for firms developing or deploying AI for automated decision-making.[29] This is one aspect of financial services firms' use of AI, yet we heard concerns about a lack of clarity across the current regulatory framework.[30] In particular, industry stakeholders advised us that there was significant uncertainty about expectations under the Senior Managers and Certification Regime in the context of AI.[31]

12. David Geale, the FCA's Executive Director for Payments and Digital Finance, told us that the regime ensured that individuals within financial services firms were "on the hook" for harm caused to consumers through AI.[32] But Innovate Finance, a trade association, argued that senior managers in reality struggled to assess this risk, arguing that the "lack of explainability" of AI models directly conflicted with the regime's requirement for senior managers to demonstrate they understood and controlled risks within their areas of responsibility.[33] Mr Geale rebutted such criticisms, telling us,

> First, 'I did not understand it' is not a defence, because you should understand what you are deploying, or you should understand what you are seeking to achieve. […] I am not sure that needs a new senior manager function—I think it would be captured under the framework that is already there.[34]

13. The FCA itself acknowledged that firms have concerns about accountability for harm caused to consumers through the use of AI.[35] Several stakeholders told us that this confusion had a chilling effect on high-end AI adoption in the sector.[36] The FCA made similar comments, concluding that it could "lead to reluctance, especially under the Senior Managers and Certification Regime."[37] The Centre for Protecting Women Online, a research institute, encapsulated the challenge facing firms:

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29 FCA, Tech, trust and teamwork: how the FCA and ICO are helping innovation take off, 2 June 2025

30 techUK (AIFS0059); Dr Clara Martins Pereira (AIFS0079)

31 Innovate Finance (AIFS0057); Burges Salmon LLP (AIFS0037); Techno-Regulatory AI Sandbox (AIFS0030)

32 Oral evidence taken on 15 October 2025, Q140

33 Innovate Finance (AIFS0057)

34 Oral evidence taken on 15 October 2025, Q160

35 FCA, Tech, trust and teamwork: how the FCA and ICO are helping innovation take off, 2 June 2025

36 Innovate Finance (AIFS0057); Burges Salmon LLP (AIFS0037); Techno-Regulatory AI Sandbox (AIFS0030)

37 FCA, Tech, trust and teamwork: how the FCA and ICO are helping innovation take off, 2 June 2025

Clear lines of accountability must be established for when AI systems produce harmful or unfair outcomes. For instance, if an AI system unfairly denies credit to a customer in urgent need—such as for medical treatment—there must be clarity on who is responsible: the developers, the institution deploying the model, or the data providers.[38]

Financial stability

14. As with consumers, we heard that AI poses significant risks to financial stability. Industry and academic stakeholders told us:

   - AI heightens cyber security vulnerabilities, increasing the volume and scale of cyber-attacks against the financial services sector;[39]

   - UK financial services firms are overly reliant on a small number of US technology firms for AI and cloud services, threatening the sector's operational resilience;[40] and

   - AI-driven market trading could amplify herding behaviour, risking a financial crisis in the worst-case scenario.[41]

Stress testing

15. Cyber security is already a priority for the regulators.[42] The Bank of England and the FCA carry out cyber stress testing, which indirectly covers AI-related cyber security risks.[43] Both regulators conduct firm-specific cyber resilience assessments, imitating a cyber-attack that disrupts the firm's core services.[44] The Bank of England also runs a periodic, cross-firm Cyber and Operational Resilience Stress Test.[45] The latest such stress test, which took place in 2024, assessed firms' resilience against three cyber-

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38   The Centre for Protecting Women Online (AIFS0050)
39   UK Finance (AIFS0074); Association of British Insurers (AIFS0088); Dr Nader Virk (AIFS0033); Dr Clara Martins Pereira (AIFS0079); Oral evidence taken on 15 October 2025, Q193 [Jessica Rusu]
40   Innovate Finance (AIFS0057); Electronic Money Association (AIFS0062); KPMG (AIFS0065); Dr Clara Martins Pereira (AIFS0079); Bank of England and FCA, Artificial intelligence in UK financial services – 2024, 21 November 2024;
41   Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (AIFS0087); KPMG (AIFS0065); techUK (AIFS0059); Bank of England (AIFS0035)
42   Bank of England (AIFS0035); FCA (AIFS0031)
43   Bank of England, Operational resilience of the financial sector, 24 July 2025 (last updated)
44   Bank of England and FCA, 2024 CBEST thematic, 13 December 2024
45   Bank of England, Operational resilience of the financial sector, 24 July 2025 (last updated)

attack scenarios.[46] The Bank of England's FPC views operational resilience, including the ability to respond to cyber-attacks and market shocks, as key to financial stability.[47]

16. Crucially, however, the Bank of England and the FCA do not conduct AI-specific cyber or market stress testing.[48] Jonathan Hall, an external member of the FPC, told us that AI-specific stress testing could be "valuable".[49] Mr Hall said that the Bank of England should consider using an AI-specific scenario in one of its future system-wide market stress tests, commenting that "that kind of stress test is something that, in the future, we could definitely apply an AI-driven scenario to."[50]

Critical Third Parties Regime

17. The regulators are well aware of the financial services sector's reliance on US technology firms for AI and cloud services, two separate but interdependent technologies.[51] In part to tackle this challenge, Parliament laid the legislative groundwork for the Critical Third Parties Regime in 2023.[52] The Bank of England, the FCA and HM Treasury then published detailed rules for the regime in November 2024.[53] The Critical Third Parties Regime gives the Bank of England and the FCA new powers of investigation and enforcement over firms which provide critical services to the UK financial services sector, including AI and cloud providers.[54] HM Treasury is responsible for designating firms as critical third parties for the purposes of the regime, but must consult the Bank of England and the FCA before doing so.[55] Although HM Treasury will generally start the designation assessment process only after receiving a formal recommendation from the two regulators, it can start the process unilaterally and then later consult

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46 Bank of England, Thematic findings from the 2024 Cyber Stress Test, 9 July 2025

47 Bank of England, Financial Stability in Focus: The FPC's macroprudential approach to operational resilience, 27 March 2024

48 Bank of England, Financial Stability in Focus: Artificial intelligence in the financial system, 9 April 2025

49 Oral evidence taken on 15 October 2025, Q178

50 Oral evidence taken on 15 October 2025, Q178

51 Innovate Finance (AIFS0057)

52 Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, sections 312L – 312W (inserted by the Financial Services and Markets Act 2023)

53 Bank of England and FCA, Joint foreword: Critical third parties to the UK financial sector, 12 November 2024

54 Bank of England and FCA, The Regulators' approach to the oversight of critical third parties (The Bank of England, the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority), 12 November 2024

55 Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, section 312L

the regulators.[56] Lucy Rigby KC MP, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury (EST), told us almost a year later in October 2025 that no firm had yet been brought into the regime.[57]

18. During our inquiry, on 20 October 2025, Amazon Web Services was hit by a major outage across its cloud infrastructure.[58] This affected many firms, including Lloyds Banking Group, highlighting the risk of third-party dependencies in the UK financial services sector.[59] We wrote to the EST on the same day to ask why Amazon Web Services and other major cloud and AI providers had not yet been brought into the Critical Third Parties Regime.[60] In reply, the EST told us that "HM Treasury does not disclose the names of third-party suppliers being considered for designation due to market sensitivities, but following any designation, regulations will be made to designate CTPs and the names of those designated will be published on the Government's website."[61]

19. When the EST and HM Treasury officials appeared in Committee on 4 November 2025, we asked whether any firms were being assessed for designation.[62] James Fairburn, HM Treasury's Deputy Director for Financial Stability Strategy and Analysis, told us, "I don't think we are going to comment on the process until we have made our first designation."[63] After the session, we wrote to the EST to seek clarity on this point.[64] The EST replied:

> My officials are in the process of gathering the necessary evidence to support decision making in relation to a number of potential designations, and I expect to be in a position to make initial designations within the next 12 months.

56 Treasury Committee, Correspondence from the Economic Secretary to the Treasury to the Chair, in response to follow up, 13 November 2025; HM Treasury, Critical Third Parties: Approach to Designation, 21 March 2024; Bank of England and FCA, The Regulators' approach to the oversight of critical third parties (The Bank of England, the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority), 12 November 2024

57 Treasury Committee, Correspondence from the Economic Secretary to the Treasury to the Chair, 29 October 2025

58 Financial Times, Amazon says cloud services recovering from widespread outage, 21 October 2025

59 Financial Times, Amazon says cloud services recovering from widespread outage, 21 October 2025

60 Treasury Committee, Correspondence from the Chair to the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, 20 October 2025

61 Treasury Committee, Correspondence from the Economic Secretary to the Treasury to the Chai of the Treasury Committee, 29 October 2025

62 Oral evidence taken on 4 November 2025, Q231 [Dame Harriett Baldwin MP]

63 Oral evidence taken on 4 November 2025, Q231

64 Treasury Committee, Correspondence from the Chair to the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, 6 November 2025

> Due to the iterative nature of the designation process and the need to maintain its integrity, we do not intend to release further information until designations have been made.[65]

20. Amazon Web Services and Google Cloud both told us that they expect to be brought into the Critical Third Parties Regime.[66] Google Cloud even said that it is actively preparing for this.[67] Despite these encouraging signals from the major AI and cloud providers, we have no further information from HM Treasury.

Conclusion and recommendations

21. **CONCLUSION**

AI and wider technological developments could bring considerable benefits to consumers. We encourage firms and the Financial Conduct Authority to work together to ensure that the opportunities for consumers from AI are taken. However, the Financial Conduct Authority, the Bank of England and HM Treasury are not doing enough to manage the risks presented by AI. By taking a wait-and-see approach to AI in financial services, the three authorities are exposing consumers and the financial system to potentially serious harm.

22. **RECOMMENDATION**

The Financial Conduct Authority must provide the financial services sector with greater clarity on the application of existing rules to the use of AI. By the end of 2026, the Financial Conduct Authority should publish comprehensive, practical guidance for firms on (a) the application of existing consumer protection rules to their use of AI, and (b) accountability and the level of assurance expected from senior managers under the Senior Managers and Certification Regime for harm caused through the use of AI. We recognise that it is difficult to provide prescriptive regulation in the context of fast-moving technological change. However, the current approach gives firms little practical clarity as to how existing rules apply to the use of AI. This leads to uncertainty for firms and potentially increases risks to consumers and the integrity of the financial system.

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65   Treasury Committee, Correspondence from the Economic Secretary to the Treasury to the Chair, in response to follow up, 13 November 2025

66   Treasury Committee, Responses from AI providers to the Treasury Committee, 9 October 2025

67   Treasury Committee, Responses from AI providers to the Treasury Committee, 9 October 2025

23. **RECOMMENDATION**

To build firms' readiness for AI-driven market shocks, the Bank of England and the Financial Conduct Authority must conduct AI-specific stress testing.

24. **RECOMMENDATION**

By the end of 2026, HM Treasury must designate the major AI and cloud providers as critical third parties for the purposes of the Critical Third Parties Regime. Over a year since the regime was established, it is not clear to us why HM Treasury has been so slow to use the new powers at its disposal. The Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee must monitor the regime's progress and, if necessary, use its power of recommendation to HM Treasury to ensure swift implementation.

Formal minutes

Wednesday 14 January 2026

Members present

Dame Meg Hillier, in the Chair

Dame Harriett Baldwin

Chris Coghlan

Bobby Dean

Jim Dickson

John Glen

Luke Murphy

Catherine West

Yuan Yang

Artificial intelligence in financial services

Draft Report (*Artificial intelligence in financial services*), proposed by the Chair, brought up and read.

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

Paragraphs 1 to 24 read and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Report be the Fifteenth 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, in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order No. 134.

Adjournment

Adjourned till Tuesday 20 January at 9.30 am.

Witnesses

The following witnesses gave evidence. Transcripts can be viewed on the
inquiry publications page of the Committee's website.

Wednesday 7 May 2025

Jana Mackintosh, Managing Director, Payments and Innovation, UK
Finance; **David Otudeko**, Director of Regulation, Association of British
Insurers (ABI); **Amandeep Luther**, Artificial Intelligence lead, Association of
Financial Markets in Europe (AFME)   Q1–92

Tuesday 24 June 2025

Professor Sandra Wachter, Professor of Technology and Regulation,
University of Oxford; **Professor Neil Lawrence**, DeepMind Professor of
Machine Learning, University of Cambridge; **Professor Galina Andreeva**,
Personal Chair, Societal Aspects of Credit, Director, Credit Research Centre,
University of Edinburgh Business School   Q93–130

Wednesday 15 October 2025

Tom Mutton, Director of Central Bank Digital Currency, Bank of England;
Jonathan Hall, External Member, Financial Policy Committee, Bank of
England; **Jessica Rusu**, Chief Data and Information and Intelligence Officer,
Financial Conduct Authority; **David Geale**, Executive Director of Payments
and Digital Finance, Financial Conduct Authority   Q131–206

Tuesday 4 November 2025

Lucy Rigby KC MP, Economic Secretary, HM Treasury; **James Fairburn**,
Deputy Director Financial Stability Strategy and Analysis, HM Treasury;
Catherine McCloskey, Deputy Director Financial Services Strategy,
HM Treasury   Q207–280

Published written evidence

The following written evidence was received and can be viewed on the inquiry publications page of the Committee's website.

AIFS numbers are generated by the evidence processing system and so may not be complete.

1	AFME (Association of Financial Markets in Europe)	AIFS0021
2	AI & Partners	AIFS0002
3	All-Party Parliamentary Group for Insurance and Financial Services	AIFS0081
4	Amplified Global Ltd	AIFS0024
5	Andreeva, Professor Galina (Professor of Societal Aspects of Credit, Director of Credit Research Centre, Credit Research Centre, Univeristy of Edinburgh Business School); and Dr Joseph Breeden (CEO, Deep Future Analytics LLC)	AIFS0073
6	Association of British Insurers (ABI)	AIFS0088
7	Aventur	AIFS0019
8	Axyon AI	AIFS0047
9	Bangor University	AIFS0078
10	Bank of England	AIFS0035
11	Beaverstock, Professor Jonathan (Professor of International Management & PI Future Finance, University of Bristol); Professor Hazel Conley (Professor of HRM, UWE, Bristol); Professor Dominic Chalmers (Professor of Entrepreneurship and Innovation, University of Glasgow); Professor Patrick Ring (Professor in Financial Services, Glasgow Caledonian University); and Dr Felix Honecker (Lecturer in Management, University of Glasgow)	AIFS0041
12	Blazsek, Dr Virág (Lecturer in Commercial, Corporate and Banking Law, University of Leeds School of Law)	AIFS0014
13	Bonsai Smart Wealth Ltd	AIFS0004
14	British Insurance Brokers' Association	AIFS0045
15	British Private Equity and Venture Capital Association (BVCA)	AIFS0068

16	Burges Salmon LLP	AIFS0037
17	Canhoto, Ms Ana Isabel (Professor in Digital Business, University of Sussex)	AIFS0010
18	Cash, Dr Daniel (Reader in Law, Aston University)	AIFS0027
19	Centre for Protecting Women Online	AIFS0050
20	Centre for the Public Understanding of Finance, The Open University	AIFS0063
21	Chartered Insurance Institute	AIFS0080
22	City of London Corporation	AIFS0044
23	D'Alvia, Dr Daniele (Lecturer in Banking and Finance Law, Queen Mary University of London – Center for Commercial Law Studies); and Professor Rosa Lastra (Sir John Lubbock Chair in Banking Law, Queen Mary University of London – Center for Commercial Law Studies)	AIFS0003
24	Deloitte	AIFS0071
25	Electronic Money Association	AIFS0062
26	FIA – Futures Industry Association	AIFS0054
27	Finance Innovation Lab; and Financial Inclusion and Markets Centre	AIFS0043
28	Financial Conduct Authority	AIFS0031
29	Finexos	AIFS0005
30	Goehmann, Maximilian (PhD candidate, London School of Economics (LSE))	AIFS0046
31	Hoda, Anjum	AIFS0012
32	Hymans Robertson LLP	AIFS0032
33	Independent Governance Group (IGG)	AIFS0042
34	Innovate Finance	AIFS0057
35	Institute and Faculty of Actuaries	AIFS0087
36	International Longevity Centre UK	AIFS0025
37	International Underwriting Association	AIFS0086
38	KPMG LLP	AIFS0065
39	Katsoulaki, Anna (Lecturer in Law and PhD candidate, Cardiff University, School of Law and Politics)	AIFS0082
40	Kita, Dr Arben (Associate Professor in Finance, University of Liverpool)	AIFS0007

41	Krupiy, Dr Tetyana (Lecturer in Digital Law, Policy & Society, Newcastle University)	AIFS0013
42	Later Life Ambitions	AIFS0038
43	Lloyd's Market Association	AIFS0072
44	Lloyd's of London	AIFS0036
45	Lui, Dr Alison (Reader in Corporate and Financial Law, Liverpool John Moores University); Dr George Lamb (Sessional Lecturer, University of Salford); and Dr Lola Durodola	AIFS0011
46	Mandal, Dr Anandadeep (Associate Professor, University of Birmingham)	AIFS0009
47	Mastercard	AIFS0048
48	Moneybox	AIFS0085
49	NatWest Group	AIFS0049
50	Parisio, Ms Isabela (Research Associate, King's College London, Responsible Ai UK); Dr Krishna Pillutla (Assistant Professor, IIT Madras, CeRAI); Dr Deborah Olukan (Research Associate, King's College London, Responsible Ai UK); Dr Arjun Bhagoji (Assistant Professor, IIT Bombay, CeRAI); Dr Shouvik Kumar Guha (Associate Professor, West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, CeRAI); and Aman Gupta (Assistant Professor, West Bengal National University of Juridical Sciences, CeRAI)	AIFS0030
51	Pathlight Associates Limited	AIFS0039
52	Pensions and Lifetime Savings Association	AIFS0056
53	Pereira, Dr Clara Martins (Associate Professor of Financial Law, Durham Law School)	AIFS0079
54	Phoenix Group	AIFS0023
55	QA	AIFS0069
56	Revolut	AIFS0018
57	Sense about Science	AIFS0055
58	Senyo, Professor PK (Professor-FinTech & Information Systems, University of Southampton)	AIFS0053
59	Shrivastava, Dr Mili (Principal Academic in Strategy, Bournemouth University)	AIFS0064
60	Softcat PLC (FTSE: SCT)	AIFS0017
61	Sutton, Mr Andrew; and Miss Sophie Williams	AIFS0076

62	SynthonyAI	AIFS0077
63	TISA	AIFS0070
64	The Chartered Institute of Payroll Professionals (CIPP)	AIFS0026
65	The Edinburgh Centre for Financial Innovations, University of Edinburgh	AIFS0040
66	The Investment Association	AIFS0058
67	The Platforms Association	AIFS0066
68	The Society of Pension Professionals (SPP)	AIFS0016
69	TheCityUK	AIFS0060
70	Tunic Pay	AIFS0075
71	UK Finance	AIFS0074
72	UK Sustainable Investment and Finance Association (UKSIF)	AIFS0028
73	Unite the Union	AIFS0015
74	University of Liverpool-Management School	AIFS0061
75	Ventre, Professor Carmine (Professor of Computer Science, King's College London)	AIFS0052
76	Verint Systems Inc	AIFS0034
77	Virk, Dr Nader (Reader in Finance, Manchester Metropolitan University Business School)	AIFS0033
78	We Fight Fraud	AIFS0051
79	Weidenholzer, Professor Simon (Professor of Economics, University of Essex)	AIFS0089
80	Whittle, Dr Richard (University Fellow in AI and Human Behaviour, University of Salford); and Dr Stuart Mills (Assistant Professor in Economics, University of Leeds)	AIFS0020
81	Zurich Insurance UK	AIFS0006
82	techUK	AIFS0059

List of Reports from the Committee during the current Parliament

All publications from the Committee are available on the publications page of the Committee's website.

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Number	Title	Reference
14th	Taxation of gambling	HC 1451
13th	Appointment of Professor Stephen Blyth to the Financial Policy Committee	HC 1396
12th	National Wealth Fund	HC 806
11th	Cash Individual Savings Account	HC 1422
10th	Re-appointment of Richard Hughes as Chair of the Office for Budget Responsibility	HC 1214
9th	Financial Ombudsman Service: Accountability to the House of Commons	HC 1184
8th	Lifetime Individual Savings Account	HC 607
7th	Re-appointment of Nikhil Rathi as Chief Executive of the Financial Conduct Authority	HC 912
6th	Acceptance of cash	HC 324
5th	Appointment of Ric Lewis as Chair of the Crown Estate	HC 683
4th	Appointment of Niamh Moloney to the Prudential Regulation Committee	HC 783
3rd	Appointment of David Soanes to the Prudential Regulation Committee	HC 776
2nd	Appointment of Andrea Enria to the Prudential Regulation Committee	HC 775
1st	The Office for Value for Money	HC 521
5th Special	National Wealth Fund: Government Response	HC 1607

Number	Title	Reference
4th Special	Cash Individual Savings Account: Government Response	HC 1606
3rd Special	Lifetime Individual Savings Account: Government Response	HC 1311
2nd Special	Acceptance of Cash: Government Response	HC 1128
1st Special	SME Finance: Government Response	HC 517