

Statistical bulletin

# Public sector finances, UK: July 2021

How the relationship between UK public sector monthly income and expenditure leads to changes in deficit and debt.



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# 1 . Other pages in this release

Other commentary from the latest public sector finances data can be found on the following pages:

- [Recent and upcoming changes to public sector finance statistics: July 2021](#)
- [UK government debt and deficit: March 2021](#)

# 2 . Main points

- Public sector net borrowing (excluding public sector banks, PSNB ex) was estimated to have been £10.4 billion in July 2021; this was the second-highest July borrowing since monthly records began in 1993, but £10.1 billion less than in July 2020.
- Central government receipts in July 2021 were estimated to have been £70.0 billion, £9.5 billion more than in July 2020, while central government bodies spent £79.8 billion in July 2021, £2.9 billion less than in July 2020.
- Self-assessed Income Tax receipts were £8.5 billion in July 2021, which is £3.7 billion more than in July 2020.
- Public sector net borrowing (PSNB ex) was estimated to have been £78.0 billion in the financial year-to-July 2021; this was the second-highest financial year-to-July borrowing since monthly records began in 1993, £61.6 billion less than in the same period last year.
- Public sector net debt (excluding public sector banks, PSND ex) was £2,216.0 billion at the end of July 2021 or around 98.8% of GDP, the highest ratio since the 99.5% recorded in March 1962.
- Central government net cash requirement (excluding UK Asset Resolution Ltd and Network Rail) was £1.8 billion in July 2021, £23.7 billion less than in July 2020, bringing the total for the financial year-to-July 2021 to £75.3 billion.

# 3 . The impact of the coronavirus on the public finances

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had a substantial impact on the economy and subsequently on public sector borrowing and debt.

Although the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on public finances is becoming clearer, its effects are not fully captured in this release, meaning that estimates of accrued tax receipts and borrowing are subject to greater uncertainty than usual.

Central government tax and National Insurance receipts combined in the financial year ending (FYE) March 2021 (April 2020 to March 2021) were £672.1 billion, a fall of £31.0 billion compared with the same period a year earlier. Government support for individuals and businesses during the coronavirus pandemic contributed to an increase of £204.3 billion in central government day-to-day (or current) spending to £942.7 billion.

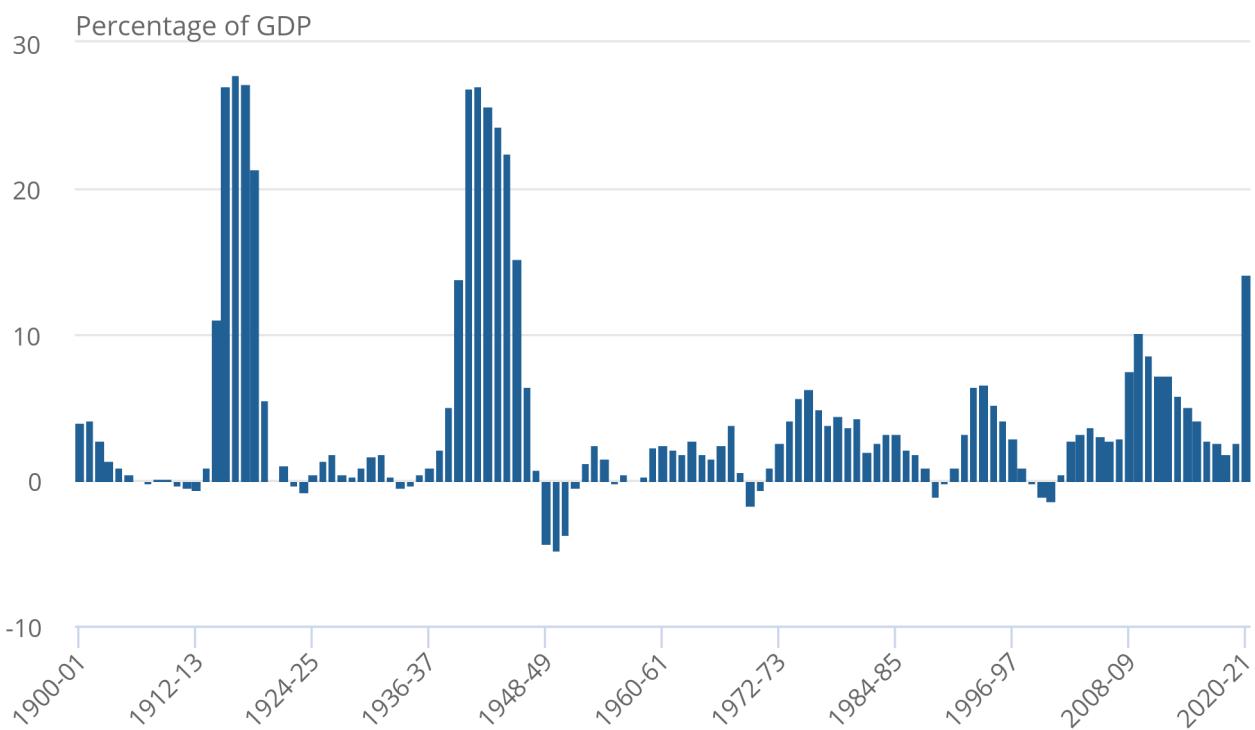
As a result of these low receipts and high expenditure, provisional estimates indicate that in FYE March 2021, the public sector borrowed £298.0 billion, equivalent to 14.2% of the UK's gross domestic product (GDP), the highest such ratio since the end of World War Two, when it was 15.2% in FYE March 1946.

**Figure 1: Borrowing in the financial year ending March 2021 expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product has reached a level last seen at the end of World War Two**

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK, financial year ending March 1901 to financial year ending March 2021

World War One      World War Two      Financial  
**Figure 1: Borrowing in the financial year ending March 2021 expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product has reached a level last seen at the end of World War Two**

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK, financial year ending March 1901 to financial year ending March 2021



**Source:** Office for Budget Responsibility and Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

**Notes:**

1. This chart uses historical data published in the [Public finances databank 2020 to 2021](#).

In total, more than 50 schemes have been announced by the UK government and the devolved administrations to support individuals and businesses during the pandemic. Our article [Recent and upcoming changes to public sector finance statistics: July 2021](#) discusses the largest of the coronavirus schemes by implementation status within the public sector finances.

The extra funding required by government coronavirus support schemes, combined with reduced cash receipts and a fall in GDP, have all helped push public sector net debt as a ratio of GDP to levels last seen in the early 1960s. Public sector net debt (excluding public sector banks, PSND ex) at the end of July 2021 was equivalent to 98.8% of GDP.

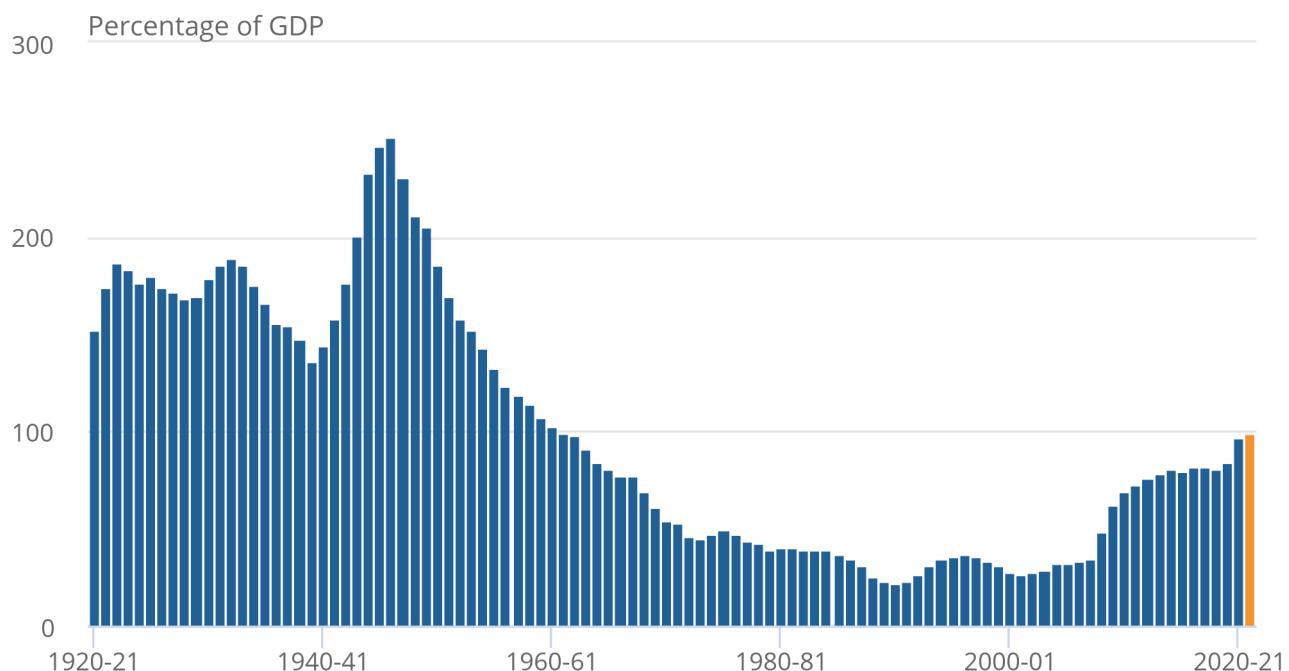
Our estimates expressed as a percentage of GDP are partially based on official projections, which means figures for recent periods are subject to revision, particularly considering the uncertain impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on the economy.

**Figure 2: Debt expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product has reached levels last seen in the early 1960s**

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks, UK, financial year ending March 1921 to July 2021

Great depression  
End of  
World War Two  
Financial  
product has reached levels last seen in the early 1960s

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks, UK, financial year ending March 1921 to July 2021



Source: Office for Budget Responsibility and Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

**Notes:**

1. This chart uses historical data published in the [Public finances databank 2020 to 2021](#).

## 4 . Borrowing in July 2021

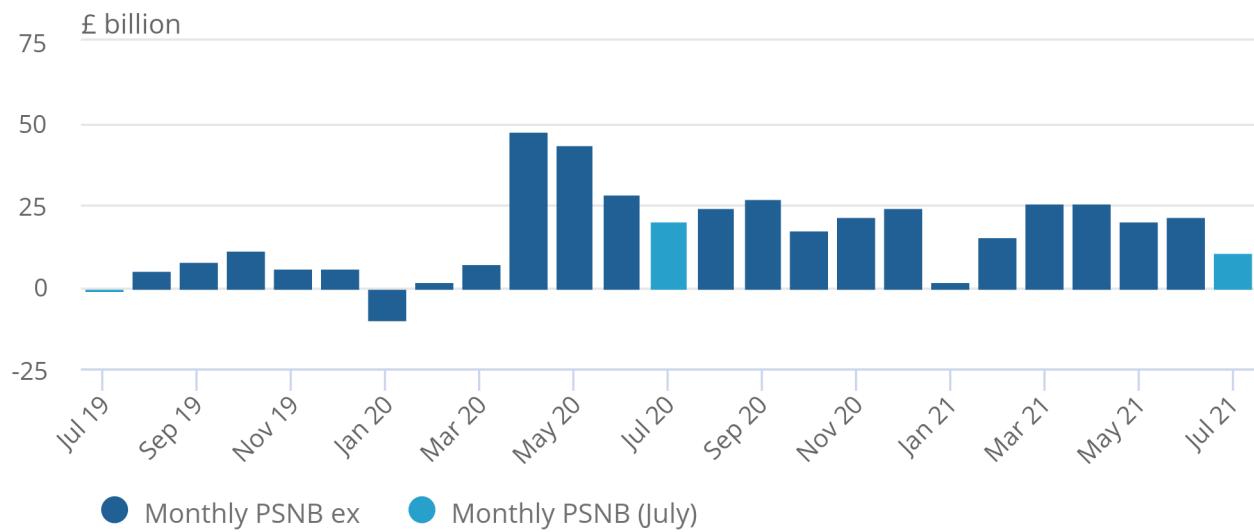
The public sector spent more than it received in taxes and other income in July 2021, requiring it to borrow £10.4 billion, the second-highest July borrowing on record.

**Figure 3: July 2021 borrowing was £10.1 billion less than in July 2020 but still £11.4 billion more than in July 2019**

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK

**Figure 3: July 2021 borrowing was £10.1 billion less than in July 2020 but still £11.4 billion more than in July 2019**

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK



Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Table 1: Public sector net borrowing  
 Public sector net borrowing by sub-sector compared with the same month a year earlier, UK, July 2021  
**£ billion**

	<b>July 2020</b>	<b>July 2021</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Central Government</b>	22.2	9.8	-12.3
<b>Local Government</b>	-2.6	0.1	2.7
<b>Public corporations</b>	0.2	0.2	0.0
<b>Public sector pensions</b>	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
<b>Sub-total: Public sector ex BoE and banks</b>	19.6	10.0	-9.7
<b>Bank of England</b>	0.8	0.4	-0.4
<b>Sub-total: Public sector ex<sup>1</sup></b>	20.4	10.4	-10.1
<b>Public sector banks</b>	-0.7	-0.7	0.0
<b>Total: Public sector</b>	19.7	9.6	-10.1

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

#### Notes

1. Public sector net borrowing ex - net borrowing excluding public sector banks.
2. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

## Analysis of the components of borrowing in July 2021

Central government is the largest sub-sector of the public sector and therefore changes in central government receipts and expenditure usually have the most influence on public sector net borrowing. [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A](#) provide further information.

### Central government receipts

Central government receipts in July 2021 were estimated to have been £70.0 billion, a £9.5 billion (or 15.6%) increase compared with July 2020. Of these receipts, tax revenue increased by £7.7 billion to £51.7 billion.

Table 2: Central government current receipts  
 Central government receipts compared with the same month a year earlier, UK, July 2021

£ billion

	<b>July 2020</b>	<b>July 2021</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>% change</b>
<b>Value Added Tax</b>	11.3	12.5	1.2	10.8
<b>Fuel duty</b>	1.8	2.3	0.4	23.2
<b>Alcohol duty</b>	1.2	1.0	-0.2	-16.9
<b>Tobacco duty</b>	0.9	0.7	-0.2	-21.2
<b>Business rates</b>	1.6	2.1	0.5	31.6
<b>Stamp duty (L&amp;P)<sup>1</sup></b>	0.7	1.4	0.7	97.6
<b>Customs duties</b>	0.0	0.4	0.4	-
<b>Other taxes on production</b>	2.9	3.0	0.1	3.4
<b>Pay As You Earn Income Tax</b>	13.8	14.6	0.8	5.5
<b>Self-Assessed Income Tax</b>	4.8	8.5	3.7	76.0
<b>Corporation Tax</b>	4.1	4.0	-0.1	-2.7
<b>Other taxes on income and wealth<sup>2</sup></b> -0.7	-0.4	0.3	-42.9	
<b>Other taxes</b>	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.3
<b>Compulsory social contributions</b>	10.7	12.6	1.9	17.8
<b>Interest and dividends receipts</b>	2.9	2.5	-0.5	-15.6
<b>Other receipts</b>	2.9	3.2	0.3	11.5
<b>Total current receipts</b>	60.6	70.0	9.5	15.6

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

#### Notes

1. L&P - Land and Property.
2. Other taxes on income and wealth include balancing residual items that are often negative.
3. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

In the most recent months, tax receipts recorded on an accrued (or national accounts) basis are always subject to some uncertainty, as many taxes such as Value Added Tax (VAT), Corporation Tax and Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Income Tax contain some forecast cash receipts data and are liable to revision when actual cash receipts data are received.

The period of uncertainty is longer for taxes with coronavirus deferral schemes, such as VAT, and data for these taxes will be provisional for longer than usual.

## **Corporation Tax**

Corporation Tax receipts in recent months have been higher than those published in the Office for Budget Responsibility's (OBR) [Economic and fiscal outlook \(EFO\) – March 2021](#).

This month we have compared the forecast and actual cash receipts for June 2021 to inform an exceptional upward adjustment to the forecast cash receipts in September 2021, which influences our July 2021 provisional estimate of corporation tax receipts on an accrued (National Accounts) basis.

We will continue to review this adjustment and apply similar adjustments if required.

From April 2021, Corporation Tax estimates have been affected to some extent by the introduction of the [super-deduction capital allowance, providing tax incentives](#) for those companies investing in qualifying new plant and machinery assets. The rate of uptake of this scheme is not yet clear, adding further uncertainty to the profile of Corporation Tax receipts in recent months.

## **Self-assessed tax receipts**

In July (and January), accrued receipts are usually high owing to receipts from self-assessed taxes. This month self-assessed Income Tax receipts were £8.5 billion, £3.7 billion more than in July 2020 but £0.9 billion less than that of July 2019. As well as primarily affecting July receipts, the revenue raised through self-assessed taxes also tends to lead to higher receipts in August, although to a lesser degree.

When making year-on-year comparisons it is important to consider the impact of the [government's deferral schemes](#) in place last year which have impacted on the usual monthly payment profile. It is advisable to look at the combined self-assessed Income Tax receipts across the whole financial year when drawing conclusions from year-on-year comparisons.

## **Central government expenditure**

Central government bodies spent £79.8 billion in July 2021, £2.9 billion less than in July 2020. This reduction in expenditure is largely because of the falling cost of the job furlough schemes, [Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\)](#) and [Self Employment Income Support Scheme \(SEISS\)](#), which are due to close in September 2021.

Table 3: Central Government expenditure  
 Central government expenditure compared with the same month a year earlier, UK, July 2021

£ billion

	July 2020	July 2021	Change	% change
<b>Interest payments<sup>1</sup></b>	2.3	3.4	1.1	46.1
<b>National Insurance Fund Benefits</b>	9.4	9.8	0.4	3.9
<b>Social Assistance</b>	10.5	10.1	-0.4	-4.2
<b>Other net social benefits</b>	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-66.7
<b>Procurement<sup>2</sup></b>	16.4	16.9	0.5	3.2
<b>Pay</b>	12.8	13.3	0.5	3.8
<b>Transfers to local government</b>	12.8	11.9	-0.9	-7.3
<b>Contributions to EU<sup>3</sup></b>	0.7	0.0	-0.7	-100.0
<b>Current transfers paid abroad - UK payments to EU</b>	0.0	0.8	0.8	-
<b>Current transfers paid abroad - Other</b>	0.7	0.4	-0.2	-42.9
<b>Subsidies - CJRS</b>	5.6	1.4	-4.2	-75.6
<b>Subsidies - SEISS</b>	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-100.0
<b>Subsidies - Other</b>	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
<b>Other Expenditure</b>	2.3	2.0	-0.3	-13.0
<b>Total current expenditure</b>	76.9	73.1	-3.9	-5.0
<b>Depreciation</b>	2.6	2.8	0.2	9.6
<b>Net investment</b>	3.3	4.0	0.7	22.3
<b>Total expenditure</b>	82.7	79.8	-2.9	-3.5

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

#### Notes

1. Includes investment income attributable to insurance policy holders.
2. Procurement - Purchase of Goods and Services.,VAT and gross national income-based contributions to the EU budget.
3. Payments under the Withdrawal Agreement.
4. CJRS - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.
5. SEISS - Self-Employment Income Support Scheme.
6. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

## **Interest payments on debt by central government**

Interest payments on central government debt were £3.4 billion in July 2021, £1.1 billion more than in July 2020 but £5.4 billion less than the monthly record of £8.7 billion in June 2021. Fluctuations in debt interest are largely a result of movements in the Retail Prices Index (RPI) to which index-linked gilts are pegged. While any RPI uplift will impact on accrued expenditure (as used in the calculation of borrowing) it will not be wholly reflected in the central government net cash requirement in the near term. These movements are reflected in the government's liabilities, which will be realised as the existing stock of index-linked gilts is redeemed.

## **Central government expenditure on procurement and pay**

Central government departments spent £30.7 billion on goods and services in July 2021, an increase of £0.5 billion from July 2020. Spending in this area includes £16.9 billion on procurement and £13.3 billion in pay. This cost includes the expenditure by the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC), devolved administrations and other departments in response to the coronavirus pandemic including the NHS Test and Trace programme and the cost of vaccines.

## **Transfers to local government**

Central government current transfers to local government were £11.9 billion in July 2021, a fall of £0.9 billion compared with July 2020. In part, these payments enable local authorities to fund coronavirus policies. Current and capital transfers between central government and local government are based on administrative data supplied by HM Treasury and have no impact at the public sector level.

## **5 . Borrowing in the financial year-to-July 2021**

The public sector borrowed £78.0 billion in the financial year-to-July 2021, £61.6 billion less than in the same period a year earlier.

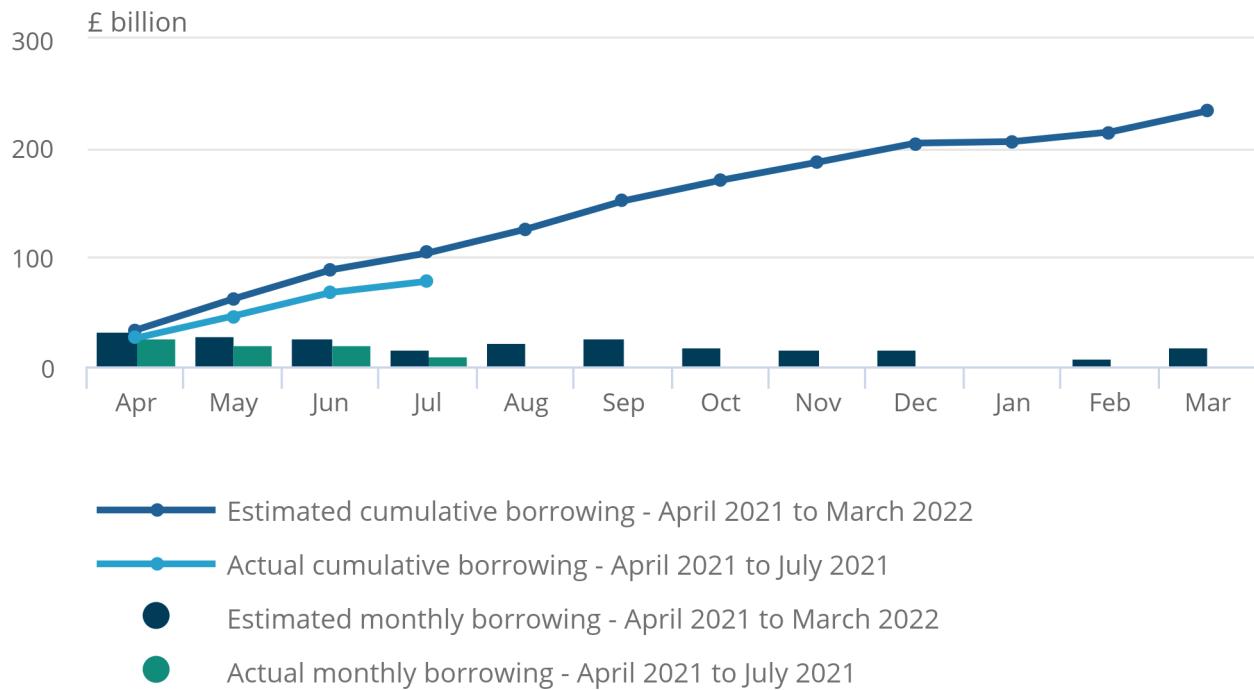
Official forecasts suggest that borrowing may reach £233.9 billion by the end of the financial year ending (FYE) March 2022, £64.1 billion less than that borrowed in the FYE March 2021.

**Figure 4: Official forecasts published by the Office for Budget Responsibility<sup>1</sup> suggest borrowing could reach £233.9 billion in the financial year ending March 2022**

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK, compared with official estimates

## Figure 4: Official forecasts published by the Office for Budget Responsibility<sup>1</sup> suggest borrowing could reach £233.9 billion in the financial year ending March 2022

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK, compared with official estimates



Source: Office for Budget Responsibility and Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Notes:

1. This chart uses the revised OBR Economic and Fiscal Outlook (March 2021) monthly borrowing profile – July 2021

Table 4: Public sector net borrowing  
 Public sector net borrowing by sub-sector compared with the same period a year earlier, UK, financial year-to-July 2021

**£ billion**

	<b>Financial year-to-date<sup>2</sup></b>		
	<b>2020 to 2021</b>	<b>2021 to 2022</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Central Government</b>	148.9	86.0	-62.9
<b>Local Government</b>	-10.5	-4.2	6.3
<b>Public corporations</b>	0.6	0.6	0.0
<b>Public sector pensions</b>	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
<b>Sub-total: Public sector ex BoE and banks</b>	138.6	82.0	-56.6
<b>Bank of England</b>	1.0	-4.0	-5.0
<b>Sub-total: Public sector ex<sup>1</sup></b>	139.7	78.0	-61.6
<b>Public sector banks</b>	-2.9	-2.9	0.0
<b>Total: Public sector</b>	136.7	75.1	-61.6

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

#### Notes

1. Public Sector Net Borrowing ex - net borrowing excluding public sector banks.
2. Financial year-to-date refers to the months April to July.
3. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

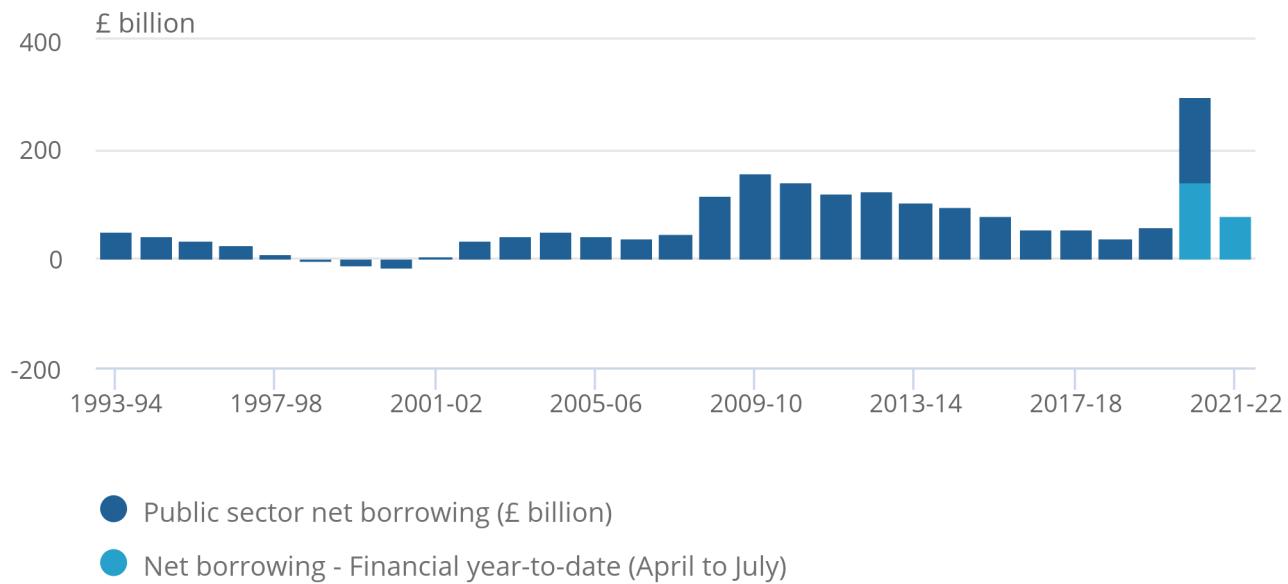
Borrowing had generally been falling since its peak of £157.7 billion during the economic downturn in FYE March 2010. However, largely as a result of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the £298.0 billion borrowed in FYE March 2021 was broadly double this previous record.

## Figure 5: The coronavirus pandemic impact on public sector borrowing appears to be easing

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK, financial year ending (FYE) March 1994 to the financial year-to-July 2021

### Figure 5: The coronavirus pandemic impact on public sector borrowing appears to be easing

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK, financial year ending (FYE) March 1994 to the financial year-to-July 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Notes:

1. Financial year 2020 to 2021 represents FYE 2021 (April 2020 to March 2021).

## Analysis of the components of borrowing in financial year-to-July 2021

Central government is the largest sub-sector of the public sector and therefore changes in central government receipts and expenditure usually have the most influence on public sector net borrowing. [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A](#) provide further information.

### Central government receipts

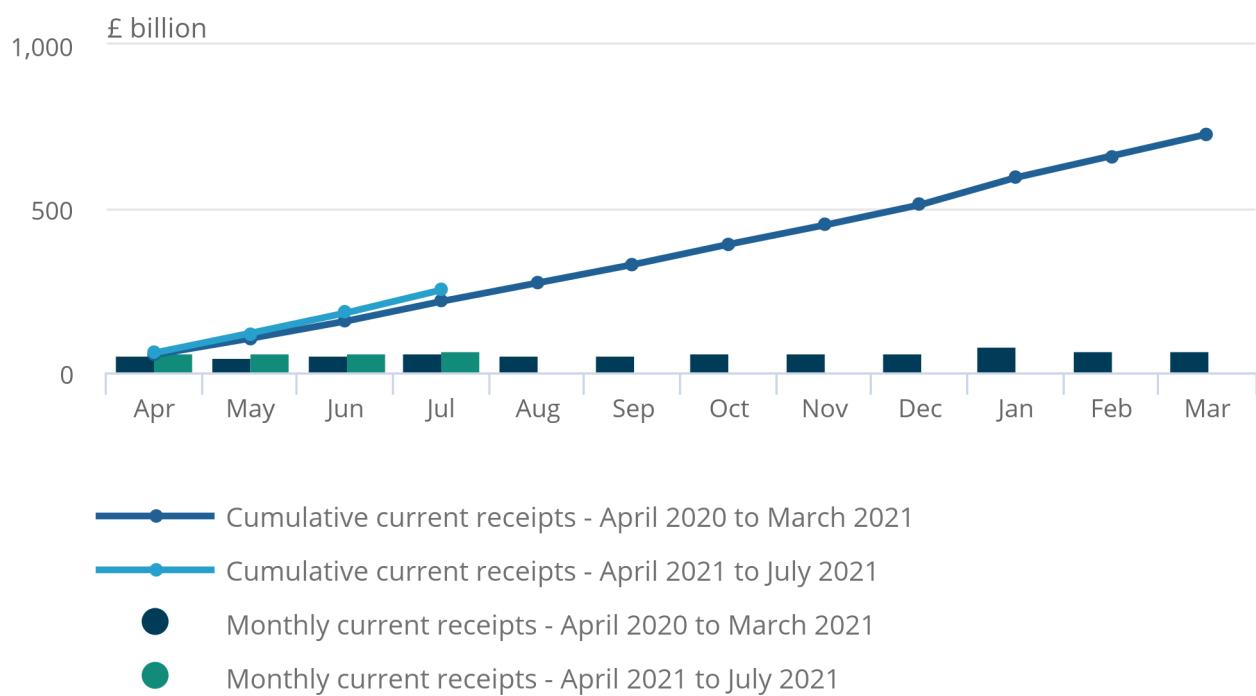
Central government receipts in the financial year-to-July 2021 were estimated to have been £251.8 billion, a £34.8 billion increase compared with the same period in 2020. Of these receipts, tax revenue increased by £32.6 billion to £185.1 billion.

**Figure 6: Central government receipts in the financial year-to-July 2021 were £34.8 billion higher than in the same period last year**

Central government current receipts, UK, the financial year-to-July 2021 compared with the financial year ending March 2021

Figure 6: Central government receipts in the financial year-to-July 2021 were £34.8 billion higher than in the same period last year

Central government current receipts, UK, the financial year-to-July 2021 compared with the financial year ending March 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Table 5: Central government current receipts  
 Central government receipts, UK, the financial year-to-July 2021, compared with the same period a year earlier  
 £ billion

	Financial year-to-date <sup>2</sup>			
	2020 to 2021	2021 to 2022	Change	% change
<b>Value Added Tax</b>	42.5	50.2	7.7	18.2
<b>Fuel duty</b>	5.8	8.7	2.9	49.6
<b>Alcohol duty</b>	4.4	4.4	0.0	-0.5
<b>Tobacco duty</b>	2.5	3.0	0.4	17.6
<b>Business rates</b>	6.3	6.9	0.7	10.9
<b>Stamp duty (L&amp;P)<sup>1</sup></b>	2.4	4.6	2.2	91.0
<b>Customs duties</b>	0.0	1.4	1.4	-
<b>Other taxes on production</b>	11.8	12.5	0.7	5.9
<b>Pay As You Earn Income Tax</b>	53.5	59.8	6.3	11.8
<b>Self-Assessed Income Tax</b>	3.9	9.8	5.8	148.4
<b>Corporation Tax</b>	15.3	17.7	2.4	15.9
<b>Other taxes on income and wealth<sup>3</sup></b>	-1.8	-0.2	1.6	-
<b>Other taxes</b>	5.9	6.3	0.4	5.9
<b>Compulsory social contributions</b>	44.0	49.7	5.7	13.0
<b>Interest and dividends receipts</b>	8.8	4.4	-4.4	-50.1
<b>Other receipts</b>	11.7	12.6	1.0	8.3
<b>Total current receipts</b>	216.9	251.8	34.8	16.1

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

#### Notes

1. L&P - Land and Property.
2. Financial year-to-date refers to the months April to July.
3. Other taxes on income and wealth include balancing residual items that are often negative.
4. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

## Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund

In the financial year-to-July 2021, there were £1.9 billion in dividends transferred from the Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund (BEAPFF) to HM Treasury, £4.3 billion less than in the same period in 2020.

As with other such transfers, central government net borrowing is reduced by an amount equivalent to the transfer, while the net borrowing of the Bank of England is increased by an equal and offsetting amount. Hence, there is no impact at the public sector level.

## Central government expenditure

Central government day-to-day (or current) spending was estimated to have fallen by £28.6 billion to £310.0 billion, in financial year-to-July 2021 compared with the same period a year earlier. This reduction in expenditure is largely because of the falling cost of the job furlough schemes, [Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\)](#) and [Self Employment Income Support Scheme \(SEISS\)](#) which are due to close in September 2021.

**Figure 7: Central government day-to-day spending in the financial year-to-July 2021 was £28.6 billion (or 8.4%) lower than in the same period last year**

Central government current expenditure, UK, in the financial year-to-July 2021 compared with the financial year ending March 2021

Figure 7: Central government day-to-day spending in the financial year-to-July 2021 was £28.6 billion (or 8.4%) lower than in the same period last year

Central government current expenditure, UK, in the financial year-to-July 2021 compared with the financial year ending March 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Table 6: Central government expenditure  
Central government expenditure, UK, the financial year-to-July 2021, compared with the same period a year earlier

**£ billion**

	<b>Financial year-to-date</b>			
	<b>2020 to 2021</b>	<b>2021 to 2022</b>	<b>Change % change</b>	
<b>Interest payments<sup>1</sup></b>	13.6	21.3	7.7	56.6
<b>National insurance fund benefits</b>	36.8	38.8	2.0	5.4
<b>Social Assistance</b>	39.9	39.4	-0.6	-1.5
<b>Other net social benefits</b>	1.4	1.0	-0.4	-28.6
<b>Procurement<sup>2</sup></b>	63.9	66.8	2.9	4.6
<b>Pay</b>	49.9	52.5	2.6	5.1
<b>Transfers to local government</b>	61.6	52.8	-8.8	-14.3
<b>Contributions to EU<sup>3</sup></b>	5.4	0.0	-5.4	-
<b>Current transfers paid abroad - UK payments to EU</b>	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Current transfers paid abroad - Other</b>	2.7	1.6	-1.1	-40.7
<b>Subsidies - CJRS</b>	33.9	7.3	-26.6	-78.5
<b>Subsidies - SEISS</b>	7.6	5.5	-2.1	-27.3
<b>Subsidies - Other</b>	12.2	12.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Other expenditure</b>	9.6	9.3	-0.3	-3.1
<b>Total current expenditure</b>	338.6	310.0	-28.6	-8.4
<b>Depreciation</b>	10.1	11.2	1.0	10.0
<b>Net investment</b>	17.1	16.6	-0.5	-3.1
<b>Total expenditure</b>	365.8	337.7	-28.1	-7.7

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

#### Notes

1. Includes investment income attributable to insurance policy holders.
2. Procurement - Purchase of Goods and Services.
3. VAT and gross national income-based contributions to the EU budget.
4. Payments under the Withdrawal Agreement.
5. CJRS - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.
6. SEISS - Self-Employment Income Support Scheme.
7. Financial year-to-date refers to the months April to July.
8. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

## **Transfers to local government**

Central government current transfers to local government were £52.8 billion in the financial year-to-July 2021, £8.8 billion less than in the same period a year earlier.

Some coronavirus-related current grants that have been paid by central to local government have either not been spent or have not yet been fully reflected in our estimates of local government spending.

## **6 . Central government net cash requirement**

The central government net cash requirement (CGNCR), excluding UK Asset Resolution Ltd and Network Rail, is the amount of cash needed immediately for the UK government to meet its obligations. To obtain cash, the UK government sells financial instruments, gilts or Treasury Bills.

The amount of cash required will be affected by changes in the timing of tax payments by individuals and businesses but does not depend on forecast tax receipts in the same way as our accrued (or national accounts)-based measures.

The CGNCR consequently contains the timeliest information and is less susceptible to revision than other statistics in this release. However, as for any cash measure, the CGNCR does not reflect the overall amount for which the government is liable or the point at which any liability is incurred – it only reflects when cash is received and spent.

Table 7: Central government net cash requirement on own account  
Latest monthly cash receipts and outlays compared with the same month a year earlier, UK

£ billion

	July 2020	July 2021	Change	% change
<b>Cash Receipts</b>				
HMRC Receipts: Total paid over <sup>1</sup>	50.8	65.1	14.3	28.1
HMRC Receipts: Income tax <sup>2</sup>	18.5	23.1	4.6	24.7
HMRC Receipts: NICs <sup>3</sup>	13.5	14.3	0.8	6.1
HMRC Receipts: VAT	10.6	17.1	6.5	61.8
HMRC Receipts: Corporation tax	3.0	3.7	0.6	20.2
Interest & Dividends Receipts	2.7	2.2	-0.5	-16.8
Other Receipts	4.2	2.8	-1.4	-33.2
Total Cash Receipts	57.7	70.1	12.5	21.6
<b>Cash Outlays</b>				
Interest Payments	4.2	3.1	-1.1	-26.0
Net Acquisition of Company Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Net Department Outlays: Total	79.0	67.9	-11.2	-14.1
Net Department Outlays: CJRS	7.5	1.2	-6.3	-84.1
Net Department Outlays: SEISS <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-100.0
Total Cash Outlays	83.3	71.0	-12.3	-14.7
<b>Cash Balance</b>				
Own account Net Cash Requirement ex <sup>11</sup>	25.6	0.9	-24.7	-96.4
NRAM and B&B	-0.3	0.0	0.3	-
Network Rail	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Own account Net Cash Requirement <sup>12</sup>	25.4	0.9	-24.5	-96.3

Source: Office for National Statistics - Public sector finances

Notes

1. Comprises payments into the Consolidated Fund and all pay overs of NICS excluding those for Northern Ireland.
2. Income Tax includes Capital Gains Tax and is gross of any tax credits treated by HM Revenue and Customs as tax deductions.
3. UK receipts net of personal pension rebates; gross of Statutory Maternity Pay and Statutory Sick Pay.
4. Payments into Consolidated Fund.
5. Gross of tax credits and Includes diverted profit tax.
6. Including some elements of expenditure not separately identified.
7. Mainly comprises privatisation proceeds.
8. Net of certain receipts and excluding on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.
9. Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.
10. Coronavirus Self Employment Income Support Scheme.
11. Excludes Northern Rock Asset Management, Bradford & Bingley and Network Rail.
12. Includes Northern Rock Asset Management, Bradford & Bingley and Network Rail.
13. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

Table 8: Central government net cash requirement on own account  
Latest financial year-to-July 2021 cash receipts and outlays compared with the same period a year earlier, UK  
£ billion

	Financial year-to-date <sup>13</sup>			
	2020 to 2021	2021 to 2022	Change % change	
<b>Cash Receipts</b>				
HMRC Receipts: Total paid over <sup>1</sup>	141.2	214.5	73.2	51.9
HMRC Receipts: Income tax <sup>2</sup>	57.3	72.9	15.6	27.3
HMRC Receipts: NICs <sup>3</sup>	44.8	51.7	6.9	15.4
HMRC Receipts: VAT	10.2	52.2	42.1	414.2
HMRC Receipts: Corporation tax	12.7	17.0	4.3	33.8
Interest & Dividends Receipts	8.1	3.8	-4.4	-53.6
Other Receipts	5.7	11.6	5.9	102.5
Total Cash Receipts	155.1	229.9	74.8	48.2
<b>Cash Outlays</b>				
Interest Payments	21.0	10.9	-10.1	-48.2
Net Acquisition of Company Securities	0.0	-1.1	-1.1	-
Net Department Outlays: Total	333.6	294.5	-39.1	-11.7
Net Department Outlays: CJRS	31.5	8.6	-22.9	-72.7
Net Department Outlays: SEISS <sup>1</sup>	7.6	5.5	-2.1	-27.3
Total Cash Outlays	354.6	304.3	-50.3	-14.2
<b>Cash Balance</b>				
Own account Net Cash Requirement ex <sup>11</sup>	199.5	74.4	-125.1	-62.7
NRAM and B&B	-0.2	0.0	0.2	-
Network Rail	0.1	0.1	0.0	-
Own account Net Cash Requirement <sup>12</sup>	199.4	74.5	-124.9	-62.6

Notes

1. Comprises payments into the Consolidated Fund and all pay overs of NICS excluding those for Northern Ireland.
2. Income Tax includes Capital Gains Tax and is gross of any tax credits treated by HM Revenue and Customs as tax deductions.
3. UK receipts net of personal pension rebates; gross of Statutory Maternity Pay and Statutory Sick Pay.
4. Payments into Consolidated Fund.
5. Gross of tax credits and Includes diverted profit tax.
6. Including some elements of expenditure not separately identified.
7. Mainly comprises privatisation proceeds.
8. Net of certain receipts and excluding on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.
9. Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.
10. Coronavirus Self Employment Income Support Scheme.
11. Excludes Northern Rock Asset Management, Bradford & Bingley and Network Rail.
12. Includes Northern Rock Asset Management, Bradford & Bingley and Network Rail.
13. Financial year-to-date refers to the months April to July.
14. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

## 7 . Debt

Public sector net debt represents the amount of money the public sector owes to private sector organisations (including overseas institutions). When the government borrows, this normally adds to the debt total, but it is important to remember that reducing borrowing (the deficit) is not the same as reducing the debt.

Public sector net debt (excluding public sector banks, PSND ex) stood at £2,216.0 billion at the end of July 2021, an increase of £222.3 billion compared with the same point last year.

While gross debt has continued to rise, this month's lower cash spending and higher cash receipts in the central government sector have led to a short-term build-up in liquid assets which has, in turn, reduced public sector net debt compared with last month.

Over the course of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the increase in debt and a fall in gross domestic product (GDP) have helped push public sector net debt as a ratio of GDP to levels last seen in the early 1960s, with debt as a ratio of GDP currently standing at 98.8% at the end of July 2021.

[Estimates of GDP used to present debt and other headline measures](#) in the most recent months are partly based on provisional and official forecast data and are so prone to revision.

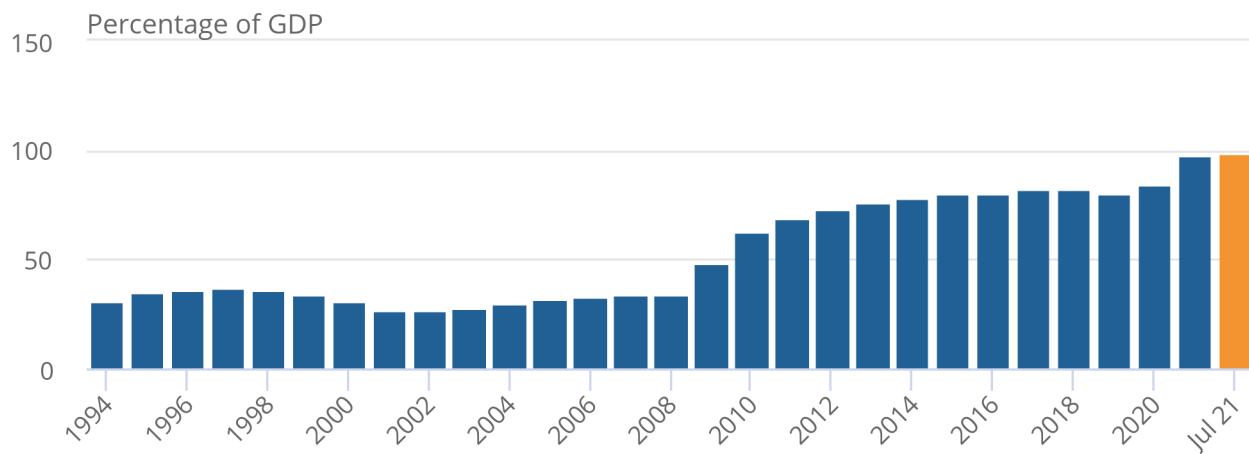
This month we've included [GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2021](#) (12 August 2021) in our estimate which was higher than forecast. This increase in the denominator has contributed to a reduction in the debt ratio in the most recent months.

**Figure 8: Net debt as a ratio of gross domestic product has increased considerably during the coronavirus pandemic**

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks as a percentage of GDP, UK, April 1994 to the end of July 2021

## Figure 8: Net debt as a ratio of gross domestic product has increased considerably during the coronavirus pandemic

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks as a percentage of GDP, UK, April 1994 to the end of July 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

## Central government gilts

Debt represents the amount of money owed by the public sector to the private sector and is largely made up of gilts (or bonds) issued to investors by central government.

There were £1,946.6 billion of central government gilts in circulation at the end of July 2021 (including those held by the Bank of England (BoE) Asset Purchase Facility Fund), comprising of £1,474.1 billion in conventional gilts and £472.5 billion in index-linked gilts (at redemption value).

These gilts are auctioned by the Debt Management Office (DMO), on behalf of central government in accordance with its [financing remit](#).

## The Bank of England's contribution to debt

The Bank of England's (BoE) contribution to debt is largely a result of its quantitative easing activities through the BoE Asset Purchase Facility (APF) Fund and Term Funding Schemes (TFS).

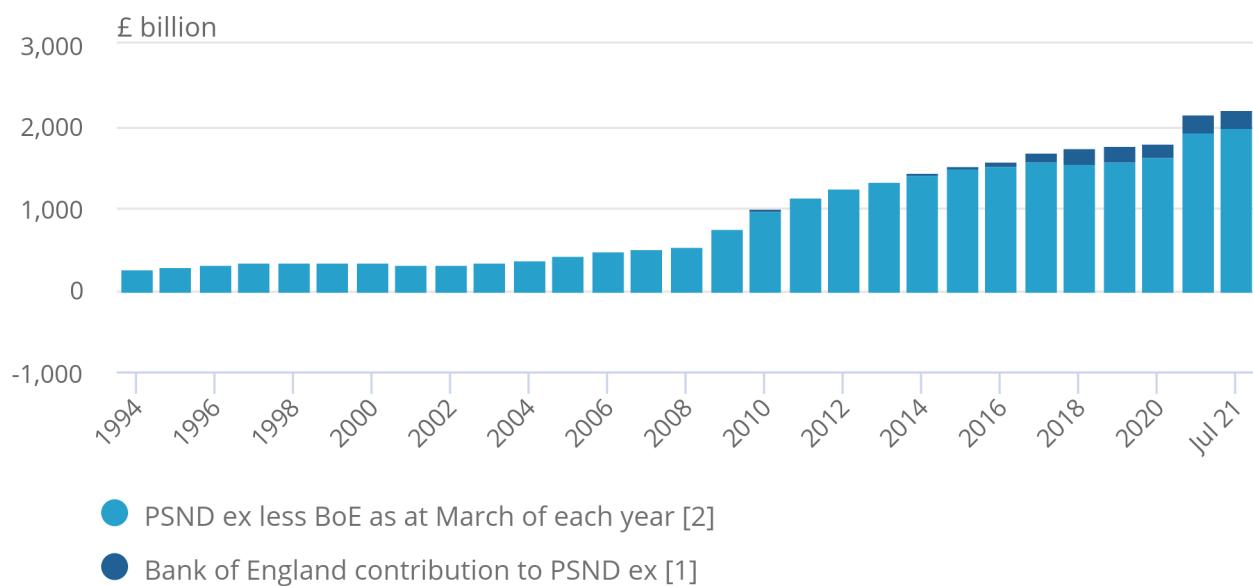
If we were to remove the temporary debt impact of these schemes along with the other transactions relating to the normal operations of the BoE, public sector net debt excluding public sector banks (PSND ex) at the end of July 2021 would reduce by £225.3 billion (or 10.1 percentage points of GDP) to £1,990.7 billion (or 88.7% of GDP).

**Figure 9: At the end of July 2021, the Bank of England contributed £225.3 billion to public sector net debt**

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks, UK, April 1994 to the end of July 2021

**Figure 9: At the end of July 2021, the Bank of England contributed £225.3 billion to public sector net debt**

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks, UK, April 1994 to the end of July 2021



**Source:** Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

**Notes:**

1. Includes Asset Purchase Facility (APF) which includes the Term Funding Scheme (TFS) and TFS incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises (TFSME).
2. Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks (PSND ex) is the combination of PSND ex Bank of England (BoE) plus the BoE's contribution to PSND ex.
3. Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks (PSND ex) shown at the end of each financial year (March), unless otherwise stated.

The estimated impact of the APF's gilt holdings on debt currently stands at £101.7 billion, representing the difference between the value of the reserves created to purchase gilts (or market value of the gilts) and the £709.6 billion face (or redemption) value of the gilts purchased.

The total corporate bond holdings of the APF at the end of July 2021 stood at £19.7 billion, adding an equivalent amount to the level of debt.

The TFS loan liability stood at £22.7 billion and the Term Funding Scheme for small and medium-sized enterprises (TFSME) loan liability stood at £88.4 billion at the end of July 2021, making a combined liability of £111.1 billion, adding an equivalent amount to the level of debt.

Assets purchased under the TFS and TFSME fall outside the boundary of public sector net debt excluding public sector banks (PSND ex). Those users who are interested in wider measures of the public sector balance sheet may find estimates of [public sector net financial liabilities](#) (PSNFL) of interest.

## 8 . Revisions

The data for the latest months of every release contain a degree of forecasts; subsequently, these are replaced by improved forecasts as further data are made available and finally by outturn data.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had a substantial impact on both tax receipts and expenditure. These impacts are likely to be revised further as the full effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the public finances continue to become clearer.

Table 9: Revisions to public sector net borrowing  
Revisions to borrowing since the previous public sector finances bulletin (published on 21 July 2021), UK  
£ billion

	77.8	76.1	-1.6	Full financial year <sup>3</sup>		
				Previous	Latest	Change
<b>Central government</b>	77.8	76.1	-1.6	306.8	307.1	0.3
<b>Local government</b>	-4.1	-4.3	-0.2	-4.3	-4.3	0.0
<b>Public corporations</b>	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0
<b>Public sector pensions</b>	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0
<b>Sub-total: Public sector ex BoE and banks</b>	73.8	72.0	-1.8	302.8	303.1	0.3
<b>Bank of England</b>	-4.4	-4.4	0.0	-5.1	-5.1	0.0
<b>Sub-total: Public sector ex<sup>1</sup></b>	69.5	67.7	-1.8	297.7	298.0	0.3
<b>Public sector banks</b>	-2.2	-2.2	0.0	-8.8	-8.8	0.0
<b>Total: Public sector</b>	67.3	65.5	-1.8	288.9	289.2	0.3

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

### Notes

1. Public Sector Net Borrowing ex - net borrowing excluding public sector banks.
2. Year-to-date refers to the months April 2021 to June 2021.
3. Full financial year refers to the months April 2020 to March 2021.
4. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

## **Rewvisions to net borrowing in the financial year-to-June 2021**

Since our last publication (21 July 2021), we have reduced our estimate of borrowing in the financial year-to-June 2021 by £1.8 billion.

Central government borrowing reduced by £1.6 billion largely because of a £0.8 billion increase in our previous estimate of tax revenue, a £0.2 billion reduction in our estimate of National Insurance receipts, combined with reductions in our previous estimates of current and capital expenditure of £0.6 billion and £0.4 billion respectively.

Local government borrowing reduced by £0.2 billion, because of an increased estimate of grants received from central government. While these additional grants reduced local government borrowing, the additional central government expenditure increased central government borrowing by an equal and offsetting amount, having no overall impact on public sector borrowing.

The revisions to the components of central and local government borrowing are summarised in [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A](#).

## **Rewvisions to borrowing in the financial year ending (FYE) March 2021**

Since our last publication (21 July 2021), we have increased our estimate of borrowing in financial year ending (FYE) March 2021 by £0.3 billion, largely because of increased accrued Corporation Tax estimates, resulting from higher than forecast July 2021 cash receipts. Estimates of Corporation Tax on an accrued (or national accounts) basis for FYE March 2021 are still provisional.

Table 10: Revisions to central government current receipts  
 Revisions to central government receipts since the previous public sector finances bulletin (published on 21 July 2021), UK

**£ billion**

	Year-to-June <sup>3</sup>			Full financial year		
	Previous	Latest	Change	Previous	Latest	Change
<b>Value Added Tax</b>	37.0	37.7	0.8	138.8	138.8	0.0
<b>Fuel Duty</b>	6.4	6.4	0.0	20.9	20.9	0.0
<b>Alcohol Duty</b>	3.2	3.4	0.1	12.4	12.5	0.0
<b>Tobacco Duty</b>	2.3	2.3	0.0	9.8	9.8	0.0
<b>Business Rates</b>	4.9	4.9	0.0	18.5	18.5	0.0
<b>Stamp Duty (L&amp;P)<sup>1</sup></b>	3.2	3.2	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0
<b>Customs Duties</b>	1.1	1.0	-0.1	1.0	1.0	-0.1
<b>Other Taxes on Production</b>	9.5	9.4	-0.1	35.9	35.8	-0.1
<b>Pay As You Earn Income Tax</b>	45.4	45.2	-0.2	169.3	169.3	0.0
<b>Self-Assessed Income Tax</b>	1.3	1.3	0.0	31.9	31.9	0.0
<b>Corporation Tax</b>	13.5	13.7	0.3	52.6	52.3	-0.3
<b>Other Taxes on Income &amp; wealth<sup>2</sup></b>	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.1	8.1	0.0
<b>Other Taxes</b>	4.6	4.6	0.0	19.1	19.2	0.0
<b>Compulsory social contributions</b>	37.3	37.1	-0.2	144.5	144.5	0.0
<b>Interest &amp; Dividends receipts</b>	1.9	1.9	0.0	19.8	19.8	0.0
<b>Other receipts</b>	9.4	9.4	0.0	35.3	35.3	0.0
<b>Total Current Receipts</b>	181.1	181.7	0.6	727.4	727.1	-0.3

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

#### Notes

1. L&P - Land and Property.
2. Other taxes on income and wealth include balancing residual items that are often negative.
3. Year-to-date refers to the months April 2021 to June 2021.
4. Full financial year refers to the months April 2020 to March 2021.
5. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

Table 11: Revisions to central government expenditure  
 Revisions to central government expenditure since the previous public sector finances bulletin (published on 21 July 2021), UK

£ billion

	Year-to-June			Full financial year		
	Previous	Latest	Change	Previous	Latest	Change
<b>Interest payments<sup>1</sup></b>	17.9	17.9	0.0	39.3	39.3	0.0
<b>National Insurance fund benefits</b>	29.1	29.0	0.0	112.2	112.2	0.0
<b>Social Assistance</b>	29.3	29.3	0.0	121.4	121.4	0.0
<b>Other net social benefits</b>	0.8	0.9	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.0
<b>Procurement<sup>2</sup></b>	50.2	49.9	-0.3	199.9	199.9	0.0
<b>Pay</b>	38.6	39.2	0.6	154.1	154.1	0.0
<b>Transfers to local government</b>	40.7	41.0	0.3	149.9	149.9	0.0
<b>Contributions to EU<sup>3</sup></b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	10.9	0.0
<b>Current transfers paid abroad - UK payments to EU</b>	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Current transfers paid abroad - Other</b>	1.1	1.1	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.0
<b>Subsidies - CJRS</b>	6.7	5.9	-0.8	58.2	58.2	0.0
<b>Subsidies - SEISS</b>	5.5	5.5	0.0	19.7	19.7	0.0
<b>Subsidies - Other</b>	9.2	9.3	0.1	39.4	39.4	0.0
<b>Other expenditure</b>	7.6	7.2	-0.4	27.4	27.4	0.0
<b>Total current expenditure</b>	237.5	236.9	-0.6	942.7	942.7	0.0
<b>Depreciation</b>	8.4	8.4	0.0	30.8	30.8	0.0
<b>Net investment</b>	13.0	12.6	-0.4	60.7	60.7	0.0
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	258.9	257.9	-1.0	1,034.2	1,034.2	0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Notes

1. Includes investment income attributable to insurance policy holders
2. Procurement - Purchase of Goods and Services.
3. VAT and gross national income-based contributions to the EU budget.
4. Payments under the Withdrawal Agreement.
5. CJRS - Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.
6. SEISS - Self-Employment Income Support Scheme.
7. Year-to-date refers to the months April 2021 to June 2021.
8. Full financial year refers to the months April 2020 to March 2021.
9. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

## **Revisions to public sector net debt**

This month we have increased our previous estimate of the level of debt at the end of June 2021 by £0.2 billion from that published on 21 July 2021. This change is the result of several smaller changes including updated estimates for Network Rail's contribution to central government gross debt, which has increased by £0.2 billion.

The revisions to our debt aggregates are presented in [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A](#).

## **Revisions to public sector net debt as a ratio of gross domestic product**

This month we updated our estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) used as the denominator in our net debt to GDP ratio to reflect the [latest data](#) published estimates (12 August 2021). As a result, our ratio of debt to GDP has reduced by between 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points at the end of each month for the period October 2020 to June 2021.

## **9 . Changes to public sector finance statistics planned for September 2021**

In accordance with our transparency strategy and to provide increased predictability to users, we aim to package together methodological changes so that they occur, where possible, at a single point in the year. In September 2021 we plan to make several improvements to our estimates. These include, the recording of the following items for the first time:

- the train operating companies under Emergency Measures Agreements as a part of the public sector
- the Future Fund which offered convertible loans to eligible companies affected by the coronavirus pandemic
- the government loan guarantee schemes (Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme, the Coronavirus Large Business Interruption Loan Scheme and the Bounce Back Loan Scheme)
- the sale of the central government-owned railway arches

In addition, we will present the result of our review of the coverage and presentation of our Bank of England (BoE) data. A similar review is taking place considering the data sources for the Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility and Term Funding Schemes, and we aim to implement the outcome of that at the same time. Our regular annual updates to public sector pensions, student loans and capital consumption data will also take effect in September 2021.

Our article, [Recent and upcoming changes to public sector finance statistics: July 2021](#) explains many of these changes planned for September 2021 in some detail.

Any impact on cash payments or receipts will already have been reflected in the latest estimates (of public sector net debt and central government net cash requirement).

Tables 12 and 13 present the estimated impact of the key methodological improvements to be introduced in September 2021, based on the latest estimates of public sector net borrowing and debt, respectively. These estimates are provisional and subject to further assurance prior to publication in September.

Table 12: Provisional impact of the planned methodological changes to be introduced in September 2021 on the latest estimates of public sector net borrowing (excluding public sector banks)  
UK £ billion

**£ billion (not seasonally adjusted)**  
**unless otherwise stated**

	Current basis	Methodology and classification changes					New basis		
		PSNB ex <sup>2</sup>	PSNB ex as a % of GDP <sup>3</sup>	BoE APF Loans	Future funds	TOCs	Sale of railway arches	PSNB ex	PSNB ex as a % of GDP
<b>1997/98</b>	9.0	0.9	-	n/a	-	-	-	9.0	0.9
<b>1998/99</b>	-1.2	-0.1	-	n/a	-	-	-	-1.2	-0.1
<b>1999/00</b>	-11.5	-1.1	-	n/a	-	-	-	-11.5	-1.1
<b>2000/01</b>	-15.8	-1.4	-	n/a	-	-	-	-15.8	-1.4
<b>2001/02</b>	5.5	0.5	-	n/a	-	-	-	5.5	0.5
<b>2002/03</b>	34.1	2.8	-	n/a	-	-	-	34.1	2.8
<b>2003/04</b>	41.7	3.3	-	n/a	-	-	-	41.7	3.3
<b>2004/05</b>	49.1	3.7	-	n/a	-	-	-	49.1	3.7
<b>2005/06</b>	44.2	3.1	-	n/a	-	-	-	44.2	3.1
<b>2006/07</b>	39.9	2.7	-	n/a	-	-	-	39.9	2.7
<b>2007/08</b>	45.0	2.9	-	n/a	-	-	-	45.0	2.9
<b>2008/09</b>	117.3	7.5	-	n/a	-	-	-	117.3	7.5
<b>2009/10</b>	157.7	10.1	-	n/a	-	-	-	157.7	10.1
<b>2010/11</b>	139.9	8.6	-	n/a	-	-	-	139.9	8.6
<b>2011/12</b>	121.6	7.3	-	n/a	-	-	-	121.6	7.3
<b>2012/13</b>	124.9	7.2	-	n/a	-	-	-	124.9	7.2
<b>2013/14</b>	104.9	5.8	-	n/a	-	-	-	104.9	5.8
<b>2014/15</b>	96.4	5.1	0.0	n/a	-	-	-	96.4	5.1
<b>2015/16</b>	80.7	4.2	0.0	n/a	-	-	-	80.7	4.2
<b>2016/17</b>	54.0	2.7	0.0	n/a	-	-	-	54.0	2.7
<b>2017/18</b>	53.7	2.6	-0.1	n/a	-	-	-	53.6	2.6
<b>2018/19</b>	38.2	1.8	0.0	n/a	-	-	-	38.1	1.8
<b>2019/20</b>	56.9	2.6	0.1	n/a	-	-	-	56.9	2.6
<b>2020/21</b>	298.0	14.2	0.1	n/a	20.9	-0.1	-0.1	318.9	15.2

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Notes

1. Dash '-' represents no change in this period.
2. PSNB ex - public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks.
3. PSNB ex as a % of GDP - public sector net borrowing as a percentage of GDP excluding public sector banks.
4. BoE - Bank of England.
5. n/a represents figures not yet available.
6. APF - Asset purchase facility.
7. Government guarantee loan schemes includes Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLS), Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILs) and Coronavirus Large Business Loan Scheme (CLBILs).
8. TOCs - Train Operating Companies.
9. Table excludes other smaller data changes scheduled for September that could impact on public sector net borrowing.
10. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 13: Provisional impact of the planned methodological changes to be introduced in September 2021 on the latest estimates of public sector net debt (excluding public sector banks)  
UK £ billion

**£ billion (not seasonally adjusted)**  
**unless otherwise stated**

	Current basis	Methodology and classification changes				New basis		
		PSND ex <sup>2</sup>	PSND ex as a % of GDP <sup>3</sup>	BoE APF Loans	Future Funds	TOCs	Sale of railway arches	PSND ex
<b>1997/98</b>	350.1	35.7	-	n/a	-	-	-	350.1 35.7
<b>1998/99</b>	348.9	33.9	-	n/a	-	-	-	348.9 33.9
<b>1999/00</b>	338.8	31.3	-	n/a	-	-	-	338.8 31.3
<b>2000/01</b>	307.0	27.2	-	n/a	-	-	-	307.0 27.2
<b>2001/02</b>	314.0	26.8	-	n/a	-	-	-	314.0 26.8
<b>2002/03</b>	348.0	28.1	-	n/a	-	-	-	348.0 28.1
<b>2003/04</b>	381.3	29.3	-	n/a	-	-	-	381.3 29.3
<b>2004/05</b>	435.6	31.8	-	n/a	-	-	-	435.6 31.8
<b>2005/06</b>	474.4	32.6	-	n/a	-	-	-	474.4 32.6
<b>2006/07</b>	509.5	33.4	-	n/a	-	-	-	509.5 33.4
<b>2007/08</b>	543.5	34.2	-	n/a	-	-	-	543.5 34.2
<b>2008/09</b>	755.6	48.7	-	n/a	-	-	-	755.6 48.7
<b>2009/10</b>	995.3	62.6	-	n/a	-	-	-	996.3 62.7
<b>2010/11</b>	1,138.6	69.2	-	n/a	-	-	-	1,147.0 69.7
<b>2011/12</b>	1,235.0	72.8	-	n/a	-	-	-	1,271.0 74.9
<b>2012/13</b>	1,341.3	76.2	-	n/a	-	-	-	1,361.7 77.4
<b>2013/14</b>	1,441.1	78.0	-	n/a	-	-	-	1,442.9 78.1
<b>2014/15</b>	1,526.1	80.2	2.6	n/a	-	-	-	1,530.1 80.4
<b>2015/16</b>	1,574.6	79.8	3.2	n/a	-	-	-	1,578.2 80.0
<b>2016/17</b>	1,692.3	82.5	2.2	n/a	-	-	-	1,688.6 82.3
<b>2017/18</b>	1,742.0	82.1	2.7	n/a	-	-	-	1,740.9 82.0
<b>2018/19</b>	1,765.4	80.4	3.1	n/a	-	-	-	1,765.9 80.4
<b>2019/20</b>	1,797.7	84.4	4.2	n/a	-	-	-	1,788.0 83.9
<b>2020/21</b>	2,137.4	97.2	4.2	n/a	-	-	-	2,159.6 98.2

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Notes

1. Dash '-' represents no change in this period.
2. PSND ex - public sector net debt excluding public sector banks.
3. PSND ex as a % of GDP - public sector net debt as a percentage of GDP excluding public sector banks.
4. BoE - Bank of England.
5. n/a represents figures not yet available.
6. APF - Asset purchase facility.
7. Government guarantee loan schemes includes Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLS), Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILs) and Coronavirus Large Business Loan Scheme (CLBILs).
8. Cash transactions are already recorded in the public sector finances, therefore there is no effect to public sector net debt scheduled for September 2021.
9. TOCs - Train Operating Companies.
10. Table excludes other smaller data changes scheduled for September that could impact on public sector net debt.
11. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Tables 14 and 15 present the estimated impact of the planned data updates based on the latest estimate of public sector net borrowing and debt, respectively.

Table 14: Provisional impact of the planned data updates to be introduced in September 2021 on the latest estimates of public sector net borrowing (excluding public sector banks)  
UK £ billion

**£ billion (not seasonally adjusted)  
unless otherwise stated**

	Current basis	Planned data updates			New basis			
		PSNB ex <sup>2</sup>	PSNB ex as a % of GDP <sup>3</sup>	Capital consumption	Pensions	Student loans	PSNB ex	
<b>1997/98</b>	9.0	0.9	-		-0.1	-	9.1	0.9
<b>1998/99</b>	-1.2	-0.1	-		-0.1	-	-1.1	-0.1
<b>1999/00</b>	-11.5	-1.1	-		0.0	-	-11.4	-1.1
<b>2000/01</b>	-15.8	-1.4	-		-0.1	-	-15.7	-1.4
<b>2001/02</b>	5.5	0.5	-		0.0	-	5.5	0.5
<b>2002/03</b>	34.1	2.8	-		0.0	-	34.1	2.8
<b>2003/04</b>	41.7	3.3	-		0.0	-	41.7	3.3
<b>2004/05</b>	49.1	3.7	-		0.0	-	49.1	3.7
<b>2005/06</b>	44.2	3.1	-		0.0	-	44.2	3.1
<b>2006/07</b>	39.9	2.7	-		-0.1	-	39.9	2.7
<b>2007/08</b>	45.0	2.9	-		-0.1	-	45.1	2.9
<b>2008/09</b>	117.3	7.5	-		0.0	-	117.3	7.5
<b>2009/10</b>	157.7	10.1	-		0.0	-	157.7	10.1
<b>2010/11</b>	139.9	8.6	-		-0.1	-	140.0	8.6
<b>2011/12</b>	121.6	7.3	-		0.0	-	121.6	7.3
<b>2012/13</b>	124.9	7.2	-		0.0	-	124.9	7.2
<b>2013/14</b>	104.9	5.8	-		0.0	-	105.0	5.8
<b>2014/15</b>	96.4	5.1	-		0.0	-	96.4	5.1
<b>2015/16</b>	80.7	4.2	-		-0.3	-	80.3	4.1
<b>2016/17</b>	54.0	2.7	-		2.4	-	55.7	2.8
<b>2017/18</b>	53.7	2.6	-		1.6	-	56.1	2.7
<b>2018/19</b>	38.2	1.8	-		5.0	-	35.4	1.6
<b>2019/20</b>	56.9	2.6	-		1.0	-	58.3	2.6
<b>2020/21</b>	298.0	14.2	-		6.5	0.4	297.0	14.2

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Notes

1. Dash '-' represents no change in this period.
2. PSNB ex - public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks.
3. PSNB ex as a % of GDP - public sector net borrowing as a percentage of GDP excluding public sector banks.
4. Any updates to capital consumption are PSNB neutral, that is, any movement in capital consumption leads to an equivalent movement in current budget deficit and an equal and offsetting movement in net investment.
5. Public sector pension schemes
6. Planned data updates affecting a number of years.
7. Table excludes other smaller data changes scheduled for September that could impact on public sector net borrowing.
8. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 15: Provisional impact of the planned data updates to be introduced in September 2021 on the latest estimates of public sector net debt (excluding public sector banks)  
UK £ billion

£ billion (not seasonally adjusted) unless otherwise stated

	Current basis	Planned data updates			New basis		
	PSND ex <sup>2</sup>	PSND ex as a % of GDP <sup>3</sup>	Capital consumption	Pensions	Student loans	PSND ex	PSND ex as a % of GDP
<b>1997/98</b>	350.1	35.7	-	-0.2	-	349.9	35.7
<b>1998/99</b>	348.9	33.9	-	-0.1	-	348.9	33.9
<b>1999/00</b>	338.8	31.3	-	-0.1	-	338.7	31.2
<b>2000/01</b>	307.0	27.2	-	0.0	-	307.0	27.2
<b>2001/02</b>	314.0	26.8	-	0.0	-	313.9	26.8
<b>2002/03</b>	348.0	28.1	-	0.0	-	348.0	28.1
<b>2003/04</b>	381.3	29.3	-	0.0	-	381.3	29.3
<b>2004/05</b>	435.6	31.8	-	0.0	-	435.6	31.8
<b>2005/06</b>	474.4	32.6	-	0.0	-	474.4	32.6
<b>2006/07</b>	509.5	33.4	-	0.0	-	509.4	33.4
<b>2007/08</b>	543.5	34.2	-	0.0	-	543.5	34.2
<b>2008/09</b>	755.6	48.7	-	0.0	-	755.6	48.7
<b>2009/10</b>	995.3	62.6	-	0.0	-	995.3	62.6
<b>2010/11</b>	1,138.6	69.2	-	0.0	-	1,138.6	69.2
<b>2011/12</b>	1,235.0	72.8	-	0.0	-	1,235.0	72.8
<b>2012/13</b>	1,341.3	76.2	-	0.0	-	1,341.3	76.2
<b>2013/14</b>	1,441.1	78.0	-	0.0	-	1,441.1	78.0
<b>2014/15</b>	1,526.1	80.2	-	0.0	-	1,526.1	80.2
<b>2015/16</b>	1,574.6	79.8	-	-2.7	-	1,571.9	79.7
<b>2016/17</b>	1,692.3	82.5	-	-0.5	-	1,691.8	82.5
<b>2017/18</b>	1,742.0	82.1	-	-0.8	-	1,741.2	82.0
<b>2018/19</b>	1,765.4	80.4	-	-4.2	-	1,762.3	80.2
<b>2019/20</b>	1,797.7	84.4	-	-3.5	-	1,795.1	84.2
<b>2020/21</b>	2,137.4	97.2	-	-11.8	-	2,124.5	96.6

Source: Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

Notes

1. Dash '-' represents no change in this period.
2. PSND ex - public sector net debt excluding public sector banks.
3. PSND ex as a % of GDP - public sector net debt as a percentage of GDP excluding public sector banks.
4. Public sector pension schemes.
5. Planned data updates affecting a number of years.
6. Table excludes other smaller data changes scheduled for September that could impact on public sector net debt.
7. Figures may not sum due to rounding.

A further, more extensive presentation of the Provisional impacts of our planned September 2021 methodological and data changes is available in [Changes to public sector finance statistics: Appendix K](#)

## 10 . Public sector finances data

### [Public sector finances borrowing by sub-sector](#)

Dataset | Released 20 August 2021

An extended breakdown of public sector borrowing in a matrix format and estimates of total managed expenditure (TME).

### [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A](#)

Dataset | Released 20 August 2021

The data underlying the public sector finances statistical bulletin are presented in the tables PSA 1 to 10.

### [Public sector finances revisions analysis on main fiscal aggregates: Appendix C](#)

Dataset | Released 20 August 2021

Revisions analysis for central government receipts, expenditure, net borrowing and net cash requirement statistics for the UK over the last five years.

### [Public sector current receipts: Appendix D](#)

Dataset | Released 20 August 2021

A breakdown of UK public sector income by latest month, financial year-to-date and full financial year, with comparisons with the same period in the previous financial year.

### [International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics framework in the public sector finances: Appendix E](#)

Dataset | Released 20 August 2021

Presents the balance sheet, statement of operations and statement of other economic flows for public sector compliant with the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014: GFSM 2014 presentation.

### [HMRC tax receipts and National Insurance contributions for the UK](#)

Dataset | Released 20 August 2021

Summary of HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) tax receipts, National Insurance contributions (NICs), tax credit expenditure and Child Benefit for the UK on a cash basis.

[View all datasets related to this publication.](#)

## 11 . Glossary

## **Public sector**

In the UK, the public sector consists of six sub-sectors: central government, local government, public non-financial corporations, public sector pensions, the Bank of England (BoE) and public financial corporations (or public sector banks).

## **Public sector current expenditure**

Current expenditure measures reflect the cost of the public sector's day-to-day activities. For example, in the case of central government these include:

- providing services and grants (for example, related to education, defence, and health and social care) – including the current job furlough schemes
- payment of social benefits (such as pensions, unemployment payments, Child Benefit and Statutory Maternity Pay)
- payment of the interest on the government's outstanding debt

## **Public sector debt interest to revenue ratio**

The debt interest to revenue ratio (DIR) represents the proportion of net interest paid (gross interest paid less interest received) by the public sector (excluding public sector banks), compared with the non-interest receipts it receives in a given period.

## **Public sector current budget deficit**

Public sector current budget is the difference between revenue (mainly from taxes) and current expenditure, on an accrued (or national accounts) basis; it is the gap between current expenditure and current receipts (having taken account of depreciation). The current budget is in surplus when receipts are greater than expenditure. Public sector net investment

Public sector net investment is the sum of all capital spending, mainly net acquisitions of capital assets and capital grants, less the depreciation of the stock of capital assets.

## **Public sector net borrowing**

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks (PSNB ex) measures the gap between revenue raised (current receipts) and total spending (current expenditure plus net investment (capital spending less capital receipts)). PSNB is often referred to by commentators as “the deficit”.

## **Public sector net cash requirement**

The public sector net cash requirement (PSNCR) represents the cash needed to be raised from the financial markets over a period of time to finance the government's activities. This can be close to borrowing (the deficit) for the same period; however, there are some transactions, for example, loans to the private sector, that need to be financed but do not contribute to the deficit. It is also close but not identical to the changes in the level of net debt between two points in time.

## **Public sector net debt**

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks (PSND ex) represents the amount of money the public sector owes to private sector organisations including overseas institutions, largely as a result of issuing gilts and Treasury Bills, minus the amount of cash and other short-term assets it holds. PSND is often referred to by commentators as “the national debt”.

## **Public sector banks**

Unless otherwise stated, the figures quoted in this bulletin exclude public sector banks, currently only the NatWest Group (formerly the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) Group).

The reported position of debt, and to a lesser extent borrowing, would be distorted by the inclusion of NatWest Group’s balance sheet (and transactions). This is because the government does not need to borrow to fund the debt of NatWest Group, nor would surpluses achieved by NatWest Group be passed on to the government, other than through any dividends paid as a result of the government equity holdings.

Other important terms commonly used to describe public sector finances are listed in the [Public sector finances glossary](#).

## **12 . Measuring the data**

### **Methodological guidance**

The [Monthly statistics on the public sector finances: a methodological guide](#) provides comprehensive contextual and methodological information concerning the monthly public sector finances statistical bulletin. The guide sets out the conceptual and fiscal policy context for the bulletin, identifies the main fiscal measures, and explains how these are derived and interrelated.

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Public sector finances QMI](#).

### **Provisional borrowing estimates**

The figures for the latest month of every release contain some forecast data. The initial outturn estimates for the early months of the financial year, particularly April and May, contain more forecast data than other months, as profiles of tax receipts, along with departmental and local government spending are still provisional. Therefore, the data for these months are typically more prone to revision than other months and can be subject to sizeable revisions in later months.

This situation may be more pronounced in the financial year ending (FYE) March 2022 than previous years for central government spending. A new HM Treasury (HMT) administration system, used to collect the data, was introduced from June 2021 and used for the first time in the July release. As with all system changes there is a possibility that the outputs will be less stable in the initial stages. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is working with HMT to minimise the impact of the system change on these statistics.

## Exceptional adjustments applied to tax data

The data used to inform receipts on a national accounts basis are largely consistent with the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) [Economic and fiscal outlook \(EFO\) – March 2021](#) and the latest set of supporting [monthly data profiles published on 21 July 2021](#). Where necessary, and if there is sufficient information, further adjustments are made to estimate the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Further details of the methods used to estimate the effect of the coronavirus on receipts were provided in Section 12 of [Public sector finances, UK: March 2021](#).

In July 2021, we applied an exceptional adjustment to our corporation tax data to partially account for its recent performance above that expected in the OBR's [Economic and fiscal outlook \(EFO\) – March 2021](#).

We will continue to review this adjustment and apply similar adjustments if required.

## Comparisons with official forecasts

The independent OBR is responsible for the production of official forecasts for the government. These forecasts are usually produced twice a year, in spring and autumn.

Borrowing in the FYE March 2021 was £29.4 billion less than the £327.4 billion expected by the OBR in their Economic and Fiscal outlook – March 2021 on a like-for-like basis.

Table 16: Latest public sector finances outturn figures compared with official Office for Budget Responsibility forecasts for the financial year ending March 2022, UK

£ billion unless otherwise stated (not seasonally adjusted)

	April to July outturn 2021 to 2022	Implied August to March expectation 2021 to 2022	Full financial year forecast <sup>1</sup> 2021 to 2022
<b>Net Borrowing</b>	78.0	155.9	233.9
<b>Net Debt</b>	2,216.0	286.9	2,502.9
<b>Net Debt % of GDP<sup>2</sup></b>	98.8	8.6	107.4

Source: Office for Budget Responsibility and Office for National Statistics – Public sector finances

### Notes

1. This table uses the revised OBR Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2021 monthly borrowing profile – June 2021.
2. Difference from outturn to forecast expressed in percentage points.
3. All public sector measures in this table exclude public sector banks.
4. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

## **Subsidies paid by central government**

In order to support individuals and the economy during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic the government introduced two job furlough schemes, the [Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\)](#) and the [Self Employment Income Support Scheme \(SEISS\)](#).

While CJRS payments on an accrued basis for the period March 2020 to June 2021 are based on HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) estimates, the July 2021 payment is based on the [OBR's latest estimates](#).

SEISS payments are currently recorded on a cash basis, consistent with [HMRC coronavirus statistics](#).

## **Estimating monthly gross domestic product**

[Estimates of gross domestic product \(GDP\) used to present debt and other headline measures](#) are partly based on provisional and official forecast data. Our July 2021 estimate of monthly GDP requires data across five quarters of GDP. Of these, two are based on the [latest data](#) published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 12 August 2021 and three are based on the [latest official forecasts published by OBR](#) on 3 March 2021.

## **Payments to the EU**

Though the UK's regular monthly VAT and gross national income-based contributions to the EU's budget stopped with effect from January 2021, we are still obliged to make further payments to the EU such as those outlined in the [European Union \(Withdrawal Agreement\) Act 2020](#).

The [Financial settlement under the Withdrawal Agreement](#) represents a negotiated settlement of the UK's financial commitments to the EU and the EU's financial commitments to the UK, which result from the UK's participation in the EU budget, and other commitments relating to our EU membership.

These payments, along with any similar future payments such as those outlined in the Withdrawal Agreement are recorded as central government expenditure, more specifically as a current transfer paid abroad.

As the time of payments is stipulated within the call for payment, this and future payments will be recorded as a component of borrowing when cash payments are made rather than at the point the call for payment is received from the EU.

## **Local government and public corporations**

Both local government and public corporations' data in the most recent periods are initial estimates, largely based on the Budget Responsibility (OBR) [Economic and fiscal outlook \(EFO\) – March 2021](#), with adjustments being applied as needed.

In recent years, planned expenditure initially reported in local authority budgets has been systematically higher than the final outturn expenditure reported in the audited accounts. We therefore include adjustments, usually to reduce the amounts reported at the budget stage.

For FYE 2020, we include a £0.2 billion downward adjustment to Wales' capital expenditure.

For FYE 2021 we include:

- a £0.7 billion downward adjustment to Scotland's capital expenditure
- a £0.2 billion downward adjustment to Wales' capital expenditure
- an £8.5 billion upward adjustment to England's current expenditure on goods and services, as the budget forecasts on which these are based were prepared before the coronavirus pandemic

We apply a further £1.0 billion downward adjustment to budget forecast current expenditure on benefits in FYE 2021, to reflect the most recently available data for housing benefits.

## 13 . Related links

### [OBR Fiscal Risks Report](#)

Article | Released 6 July 2021

Identifies and analyses risks to the medium-term outlook for the public finances and to long-term fiscal sustainability.

### [Wider measures of the public sector balance sheet: public sector net worth](#)

Article | Released 22 June 2021

This article outlines plans to introduce an additional statistical aggregate to the public sector finance statistics and explains how it will differ from existing measures.

### [Country and regional public sector finances: financial year ending 2020](#)

Article | Released 21 May 2021

Summary of net fiscal balance, revenue, and expenditure by country and region of the UK.

### [Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2021](#)

Article | Released 3 March 2021

Presents projections for spending, revenue and financial transactions.

### [Fiscal sustainability report – July 2020](#)

Article | Released 14 July 2020

Sets out long-term projections for spending, revenue and financial transactions, and assesses whether they imply a sustainable path for public sector debt.

### [Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 \(PDF, 4.54MB\)](#)

Statistics manual | Last updated 2014

Describes a specialised macroeconomic statistical framework that is designed to support fiscal analysis.









# PSA5A Long Run of Fiscal Indicators as a percentage of GDP on a financial year basis

% of GDP

Excluding public sector banks								
	Public Sector Current Budget Deficit <sup>5</sup>	Public Sector Net Investment <sup>5</sup>	Public Sector Net Borrowing	Public Sector Net Debt excluding BoE <sup>1 2</sup>	Public Sector Net Debt	Public Sector Net Financial Liabilities <sup>3 4</sup>	Public Sector Net Borrowing	Public Sector Net Debt
1981/82	0.6	1.4	2.0	42.3	40.1	—	2.0	40.1
1982/83	0.7	1.9	2.6	40.8	38.7	—	2.6	38.7
1983/84	1.2	2.1	3.3	40.5	38.9	—	3.3	38.9
1984/85	1.4	1.9	3.2	41.1	38.7	—	3.2	38.7
1985/86	0.6	1.5	2.1	38.6	37.1	—	2.1	37.1
1986/87	1.0	0.8	1.8	37.1	34.8	—	1.8	34.8
1987/88	0.9	—	0.9	33.1	31.0	—	0.9	31.0
1988/89	-0.9	-0.2	-1.1	27.2	25.6	—	-1.1	25.6
1989/90	-0.6	0.5	-0.1	24.5	23.1	—	-0.1	23.1
1990/91	0.2	0.7	0.9	22.6	21.7	—	0.9	21.7
1991/92	2.2	1.1	3.2	23.5	22.9	—	3.2	22.9
1992/93	5.3	1.1	6.4	27.8	26.7	—	6.4	26.7
1993/94	5.9	0.7	6.6	32.5	31.2	—	6.6	31.2
1994/95	4.6	0.7	5.3	36.0	34.6	—	5.3	34.6
1995/96	3.4	0.7	4.1	37.9	36.1	—	4.1	36.1
1996/97	2.8	0.2	3.0	38.6	36.7	—	3.0	36.7
1997/98	0.7	0.3	0.9	35.8	35.7	—	0.9	35.7
1998/99	-0.5	0.3	-0.1	34.0	33.9	—	-0.1	33.9
1999/00	-1.5	0.4	-1.1	31.4	31.3	26.4	-1.1	31.3
2000/01	-1.8	0.3	-1.4	27.3	27.2	25.7	-1.4	27.2
2001/02	-0.5	1.0	0.5	26.9	26.8	27.0	0.5	26.8
2002/03	1.6	1.3	2.8	28.2	28.1	29.7	2.8	28.1
2003/04	1.7	1.5	3.3	29.4	29.3	29.7	3.3	29.3
2004/05	1.8	1.9	3.7	31.9	31.8	31.4	3.7	31.8
2005/06	1.3	1.8	3.1	32.8	32.6	29.9	3.1	32.6
2006/07	0.9	1.7	2.7	33.6	33.4	30.2	2.7	33.4
2007/08	1.2	1.7	2.9	34.3	34.2	32.0	2.9	40.1
2008/09	4.5	3.0	7.5	48.7	48.7	45.7	6.0	139.5
2009/10	7.2	2.9	10.1	61.8	62.6	52.5	8.7	143.7
2010/11	6.2	2.4	8.6	68.9	69.2	57.1	7.5	139.7
2011/12	5.4	1.9	7.3	73.1	72.8	63.4	6.2	131.3
2012/13	5.3	2.0	7.2	74.9	76.2	68.4	6.5	128.0
2013/14	4.2	1.6	5.8	75.7	78.0	69.6	5.3	109.0
2014/15	3.2	1.9	5.1	78.0	80.2	71.6	4.7	96.1
2015/16	2.5	1.7	4.2	77.7	79.8	73.2	3.8	95.2
2016/17	0.7	2.0	2.7	76.7	82.5	69.6	2.2	96.8
2017/18	0.4	2.2	2.6	73.1	82.1	66.2	2.0	95.0
2018/19	-0.2	2.0	1.8	71.9	80.4	65.1	1.3	93.9
2019/20	0.6	1.9	2.6	76.1	84.4	71.4	2.2	99.1
2020/21	11.6	2.6	14.2	87.2	97.2	82.8	13.8	111.5

1 Bank of England

2 £ million values in Table PSA8B

3 Time series for PSNFL only available back to 2000 Q1

4 - denotes no data available for that period

5 - denotes value was zero for that period

## PSA6A Net borrowing summary: month and year-to-date comparisons

£ billion<sup>1</sup>

	July				Year-to-date Financial Year (Apr to Jul)			
			change				change	
	2021	2020	£ billion	%	2021/22	2020/21	£ billion	%
<b>Central Government Current Receipts</b>								
Taxes on production	NMBY	23.4	20.4	3.0	14.6	91.7	75.7	16.1
of which VAT	NZGF	12.5	11.3	1.2	10.8	50.2	42.5	7.7
Taxes on income and wealth	NMCU	26.7	22.0	4.7	21.3	87.1	70.9	16.1
of which income tax and capital gains tax	LIBR	22.6	17.9	4.7	26.5	69.3	55.4	13.8
of which other (mainly corporation tax)	LIBP	4.0	4.1	-0.1	-1.5	17.8	15.5	2.3
Other taxes	LIQR	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.3	6.3	5.9	0.4
Compulsory social contributions <sup>11</sup>	AIIH	12.6	10.7	1.9	17.8	49.7	44.0	5.7
Interest & dividends	LIQP	2.5	2.9	-0.5	-15.6	4.4	8.8	-4.4
of which APF <sup>5</sup>	L6BD	1.8	2.1	-0.3	-15.0	1.9	6.1	-4.3
Other receipts	LIQQ	3.2	2.9	0.3	11.5	12.6	11.7	1.0
Total current receipts	ANBV	70.0	60.6	9.5	15.6	251.8	216.9	34.8
<b>Central Government Current Expenditure</b>								
Interest	NMFX	3.4	2.3	1.1	46.1	21.3	13.6	7.7
Net social benefits	GZSJ	20.0	20.2	-0.2	-0.9	79.2	78.1	1.0
Other	LIQS	49.6	54.4	-4.7	-8.7	209.6	246.8	-37.3
Total current expenditure	ANLP	73.1	76.9	-3.9	-5.0	310.0	338.6	-28.6
Savings, gross plus capital taxes	ANPM	-3.0	-16.3	13.3	81.5	-58.2	-121.6	63.4
Depreciation	NSRN	2.8	2.6	0.2	9.6	11.2	10.1	1.0
Current Budget Deficit <sup>2</sup>	-ANLV	5.8	18.9	-13.1	-69.2	69.4	131.8	-62.4
Central Government Net Investment <sup>3</sup>	-ANNS	4.0	3.3	0.7	22.3	16.6	17.1	-0.5
Central Government Net Borrowing <sup>4</sup>	-NMFJ	9.8	22.2	-12.3	-55.7	86.0	148.9	-62.9
Local Government Net Borrowing	-NMOE	0.1	-2.6	2.7	102.4	-4.2	-10.5	6.3
General Government Net Borrowing	-NNBK	9.9	19.5	-9.6	-49.4	81.7	138.3	-56.6
Non-financial Public Corporations Net Borrowing	-CPCM	0.2	0.2	0.0	-14.9	0.6	0.6	0.0
Public Sector Pensions Net Borrowing <sup>10</sup>	-CWNY	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.0
Bank of England Net Borrowing (including APF <sup>5</sup> & SLS <sup>6</sup> )	-JW2H	0.4	0.8	-0.4	-50.3	-4.0	1.0	-5.0
Public Sector Net Borrowing excluding public sector banks	-J5II	10.4	20.4	-10.1	-49.3	78.0	139.7	-61.6
<b>Memo items</b>								
Central Government Income tax and NICs	KSS8	35.2	28.5	6.6	23.2	118.9	99.4	19.5
Central Government Total Expenditure (current plus net investment) <sup>12</sup>	DU3N	79.8	82.7	-2.9	-3.5	337.7	365.8	-28.1
Central Government Current Expenditure (excluding debt interest payments)	KSS6	69.7	74.6	-4.9	-6.6	288.7	325.0	-36.2
Central Government Net Cash Requirement	RUUW	1.8	25.2	-23.4	-92.8	75.4	199.3	-123.9
General Government Net Borrowing as a % GDP	-	0.5	0.9	-	-0.4	3.9	6.4	-2.5
General Government Gross Debt as a % GDP	-	103.1	99.3	-	3.8	-	-	-
Public Sector Net Investment excluding public sector banks	-JW2Z	3.1	2.4	0.7	28.8	12.3	12.3	0.1
Public Sector Current Budget Deficit excluding public sector banks	-JW2T	7.2	18.0	-10.8	-59.8	65.7	127.4	-61.7
Public Sector Net Borrowing as a % of GDP excluding public sector banks <sup>7,9</sup>	-	0.5	1.0	-	-0.5	3.6	6.5	-2.9
Public Sector Net Debt excluding public sector banks	HF6W	2,216.0	1,993.7	222.3	11.2	-	-	-
Public Sector Net Debt as a % of GDP excluding public sector banks <sup>8,9</sup>	HF6X	98.8	94.6	-	4.2	-	-	-

### Notes:

- 1 Unless otherwise stated
- 2 Current Budget Deficit is the difference between current expenditure and current receipts
- 3 Net Investment is investment less depreciation
- 4 Net Borrowing is Current Budget Deficit plus Net Investment
- 5 APF - Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility
- 6 SLS - Special Liquidity Scheme
- 7 Nominal GDP in the 12 months ending at each month
- 8 Nominal GDP in the 12 months centred on each month
- 9 Change measured in percentage points
- 10 Funded pensions only
- 11 Mainly national insurance contributions (NICs)
- 12 Includes current expenditure,net investment and depreciation

Source: Office for National Statistics: Public sector finance





# PSA6C Central Government Account : Total Revenue, Total Expenditure and Net Borrowing

continued

£ million

			of which		
	Total revenue	Total expenditure	Total current expenditure	Total capital expenditure	Net borrowing
	22	23	24	25	26
	MF6R	MF6U	MF6S	MF6T	-NMFJ
2017/18	740 499	787 320	718 661	68 659	46 821
2018/19	776 799	809 903	733 685	76 218	33 104
2019/20	789 757	845 732	768 965	76 767	55 975
2020/21	762 522	1 069 668	975 895	93 773	307 146
2019 Jul	70 830	71 900	66 761	5 139	1 070
Aug	62 121	65 886	61 088	4 798	3 765
Sep	63 466	71 450	62 593	8 857	7 984
Oct	63 416	72 121	67 423	4 698	8 705
Nov	60 238	64 278	59 485	4 793	4 040
Dec	63 822	68 918	62 688	6 230	5 096
2020 Jan	84 116	73 166	65 020	8 146	-10 950
Feb	67 246	66 389	61 299	5 090	-857
Mar	68 501	80 490	70 077	10 413	11 989
Apr	56 422	111 032	101 613	9 419	54 610
May	51 908	95 164	88 639	6 525	43 256
Jun	55 062	83 927	78 254	5 673	28 865
Jul	62 873	85 025	79 146	5 879	22 152
Aug	58 537	82 112	75 933	6 179	23 575
Sep	58 981	86 761	76 363	10 398	27 780
Oct	65 050	78 563	72 749	5 814	13 513
Nov	61 732	84 836	79 110	5 726	23 104
Dec	65 476	88 615	80 904	7 711	23 139
2021 Jan	86 655	88 175	78 943	9 232	1 520
Feb	69 788	81 956	75 274	6 682	12 168
Mar	70 038	103 502	88 967	14 535	33 464
Apr	61 732	94 980	85 837	9 143	33 248
May	62 949	84 866	78 638	6 228	21 917
Jun	65 169	86 153	80 082	6 071	20 984
Jul	72 953	82 777	75 928	6 849	9 824

Relationships between columns 17+21=24+25=23; 23-22=26



# PSA6D Central Government Account : Current Receipts

continued

£ million

	Interest and dividends			Other receipts					Total current receipts	
	of which			of which						
	Total Taxes	Compulsory social contributions <sup>1</sup>	Total	Asset Purchase Facility <sup>2</sup>	Other	Total	Gross operating surplus (imputed) <sup>3</sup>	Rent		
MF73	AIIH	LIQP	L6BD	MF74	LIQQ	NRLN	NMCK	MF75	ANBV	
2017/18	532 871	131 781	18 214	10 028	8 186	33 585	28 694	1 426	3 465	
2018/19	559 092	137 680	18 645	9 686	8 959	34 179	29 117	1 460	3 602	
2019/20	558 083	144 982	18 118	7 137	10 981	35 849	30 009	1 462	4 378	
2020/21	527 540	144 516	19 756	11 322	8 434	35 252	30 761	1 431	3 060	
2019 Jul	52 711	11 481	1 104	468	636	2 913	2 487	123	303	
Aug	44 762	11 353	577	—	577	2 877	2 488	123	266	
Sep	43 659	11 765	2 182	—	2 182	2 892	2 487	122	283	
Oct	42 493	11 308	3 977	3 417	560	2 901	2 519	123	259	
Nov	42 264	11 496	630	—	630	3 104	2 519	123	462	
Dec	45 115	12 399	689	—	689	2 867	2 516	120	231	
2020 Jan	64 135	12 336	942	255	687	3 748	2 525	125	1 098	
Feb	47 829	12 765	680	—	680	2 914	2 525	125	264	
Mar	45 992	15 047	1 367	—	1 367	2 879	2 525	116	238	
Apr	35 598	11 172	4 608	4 010	598	2 870	2 528	118	224	
May	35 423	10 502	599	—	599	2 864	2 528	118	218	
Jun	37 402	11 656	660	—	660	3 012	2 528	121	363	
Jul	44 059	10 656	2 947	2 138	809	2 908	2 551	120	237	
Aug	41 017	11 346	749	—	749	2 903	2 551	120	232	
Sep	40 968	11 542	770	—	770	2 910	2 550	118	242	
Oct	41 655	12 021	5 245	4 485	760	2 982	2 566	120	296	
Nov	42 439	12 486	596	—	596	2 933	2 566	120	247	
Dec	45 964	12 551	628	—	628	2 957	2 567	118	272	
2021 Jan	65 952	12 574	1 586	689	897	2 965	2 609	121	235	
Feb	49 284	13 041	696	—	696	2 981	2 609	121	251	
Mar	47 779	14 969	672	—	672	2 967	2 608	116	243	
Apr	43 884	11 982	708	33	675	3 150	2 784	118	248	
May	43 787	12 416	569	—	569	3 108	2 784	118	206	
Jun	45 655	12 727	637	—	637	3 125	2 785	121	219	
Jul	51 736	12 558	2 486	1 817	669	3 242	2 797	120	325	
									70 022	

1 Mainly national insurance contributions (NICs)

3 Equates to depreciation in government accounts.

2 Includes only the dividend payments to central government, changes in equity are recorded in the financial account.

4 Includes standardised guarantees



# PSA6F Central Government Account : Net Investment

£ million

Net investment												
	of which						of which					
	Gross capital formation <sup>1</sup>	Less depreciation	Capital transfers to central government	Capital transfers from local government <sup>2</sup>	Capital transfers from public corporations <sup>3</sup>	Capital transfers from private sector <sup>4</sup>	Capital transfers from central government	Capital transfers to local government <sup>2</sup>	Capital transfers to public corporations <sup>5</sup>	Capital transfers to private sector <sup>3</sup>	Capital transfers to APF <sup>6</sup>	Total <sup>7</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	MF7A	ANNS
MS5Z	-NSRN	-MFO7	-NMGL	-MM9G	-ANNN	MS6X	MF78	MF79	ANNI	MF7A	-ANNS	
2017/18	34 167	-28 694	-1 230	-197	-	-1 033	34 492	10 642	979	22 871	-	38 735
2018/19	37 616	-29 117	-3 028	-256	-	-2 772	38 602	11 889	752	25 961	-	44 073
2019/20	38 957	-30 009	-2 158	-424	-	-1 734	37 810	12 574	492	24 744	-	44 600
2020/21	49 721	-30 761	-2 281	-186	-	-2 095	44 052	15 179	455	28 418	-	60 731
2019 Jul	3 000	-2 487	-113	-21	-	-92	2 139	960	20	1 159	-	2 539
Aug	2 800	-2 488	-144	-51	-	-93	1 998	775	20	1 203	-	2 166
Sep	3 285	-2 487	-313	-43	-	-270	5 572	1 468	33	4 071	-	6 057
Oct	3 038	-2 519	-238	-25	-	-213	1 660	802	29	829	-	1 941
Nov	3 021	-2 519	-372	-66	-	-306	1 772	646	58	1 068	-	1 902
Dec	3 009	-2 516	-158	-1	-	-157	3 221	597	37	2 587	-	3 556
2020 Jan	3 309	-2 525	-172	-26	-	-146	4 837	929	50	3 858	-	5 449
Feb	3 516	-2 525	-144	-71	-	-73	1 574	520	61	993	-	2 421
Mar	5 703	-2 525	-42	-15	-	-27	4 710	2 342	132	2 236	-	7 846
Apr	3 416	-2 528	9	46	-	-37	6 003	633	10	5 360	-	6 900
May	3 523	-2 528	-117	-73	-	-44	3 002	2 189	13	800	-	3 880
Jun	3 418	-2 528	-68	-2	-	-66	2 255	889	39	1 327	-	3 077
Jul	3 402	-2 551	-59	-3	-	-56	2 477	1 435	29	1 013	-	3 269
Aug	3 630	-2 551	-98	-44	-	-54	2 549	1 256	27	1 266	-	3 530
Sep	4 033	-2 550	-65	-2	-	-63	6 365	1 293	38	5 034	-	7 783
Oct	3 711	-2 566	-231	-9	-	-222	2 103	1 085	27	991	-	3 017
Nov	3 866	-2 566	-139	-42	-	-97	1 860	558	26	1 276	-	3 021
Dec	3 527	-2 567	-91	-1	-	-90	4 184	1 136	57	2 991	-	5 053
2021 Jan	3 977	-2 609	-402	-1	-	-401	5 255	1 006	57	4 192	-	6 221
Feb	4 636	-2 609	-677	-37	-	-640	2 046	822	11	1 213	-	3 396
Mar	8 582	-2 608	-343	-18	-	-325	5 953	2 877	121	2 955	-	11 584
Apr	2 666	-2 784	-151	-19	-	-132	6 477	1 163	9	5 305	-	6 208
May	3 601	-2 784	-165	-31	-	-134	2 627	1 829	24	774	-	3 279
Jun	3 746	-2 785	-175	-6	-	-169	2 325	713	29	1 583	-	3 111
Jul	3 749	-2 797	-53	-	-	-53	3 100	1 735	26	1 339	-	3 999

Relationship between columns 3=4+5+6 ; 7=8+9+10+11 ; 12=1+2+3+7

1 Includes net increase in inventories and valuables.

2 Includes Housing Revenue Account reform in Mar 2012.

3 The large capital transfers in 2008/09 arise from movements associated with depositor compensation payments by FSCS and HMT.

4 Includes transfer of Royal Mail pension plan assets in April 2012 and movements associated with depositor compensation payments by FSCS and HMT in 2008/09.

5 Includes capital transfers to Lloyds Banking Group and Royal Bank of Scotland associated with equity purchases.

6 APF = Asset Purchase Facility. Currently no capital transfers to the APF have taken place, but transfers may be made in future.

7 Includes Housing Revenue Account reform in Mar 2012, transfer of Royal Mail pension plan assets in April 2012 and movements associated with depositor compensation payments by FSCS and HMT in 2008/09.

# REC1 Reconciliation of Public Sector Net Borrowing and Net Cash Requirement (excluding public sector banks)

£ million

	Net borrowing -B.9g	Net lending to private sector and rest of world F.4	Net acquisition of company securities F.5	Adjustment for interest on gilts F.3	Accounts receivable/payable	Other financial transactions	Net cash requirement <sup>1</sup>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-J5II	JW33	JW34	JW36	JW35	JW37	JW38
2012	131 647	2 567	-5 178	-5 937	-3 777	-17 660	101 662
2013	105 982	3 040	-16 196	2 286	-182	-32 265	62 665
2014	102 991	2 134	6 234	-4 477	7 890	-32 705	82 067
2015	85 349	-6 865	-393	795	4 248	-27 401	55 733
2016	64 655	5 908	12 268	5 755	12 209	-15 205	85 590
2017	50 411	-4 197	6 765	-6 803	5 351	43 184	94 711
2018	45 238	5 481	5 772	-8 414	-1 390	-12 199	34 488
2019	45 824	10 573	18 083	-2 743	-10 432	-49 092	12 214
2020	253 807	12 949	31 500	11 264	21 554	-11 207	319 867
2012/13	124 905	2 273	-6 126	-5 126	3 004	-31 926	87 004
2013/14	104 932	2 555	-19 921	1 760	-2 341	-22 317	64 668
2014/15	96 398	2 075	12 601	-1 397	10 207	-41 682	78 202
2015/16	80 709	-6 631	-1 528	-1 028	9 877	-31 234	50 165
2016/17	54 008	6 995	15 499	4 147	9 524	10 362	100 535
2017/18	53 655	-3 641	3 225	-6 895	4 825	29 213	80 382
2018/19	38 176	7 115	7 887	-6 072	-3 456	-27 277	16 373
2019/20	56 862	9 627	19 919	-5 629	-11 701	-51 846	17 233
2020/21	298 016	9 980	29 408	11 277	12 901	-22 399	339 183
2018 Q1	-5 123	3 360	804	3 095	4 412	-6 845	-297
Q2	18 809	922	-51	-6 912	-3 229	2 596	12 135
Q3	12 414	4 110	3 924	1 408	-2 473	-15 315	4 068
Q4	19 138	-2 911	1 095	-6 005	-100	7 365	18 582
2019 Q1	-12 185	4 994	2 919	5 437	2 346	-21 923	-18 412
Q2	22 969	264	4 747	-8 603	-4 373	935	15 940
Q3	12 157	3 321	5 452	2 137	-2 771	-29 142	-8 846
Q4	22 883	1 994	4 965	-1 714	-5 634	1 038	23 532
2020 Q1	-1 147	4 048	4 755	2 551	1 077	-24 677	-13 393
Q2	119 247	4 326	12 147	7 173	22 860	17 745	183 498
Q3	72 284	3 378	9 308	1 286	928	-12 890	74 294
Q4	63 423	1 197	5 290	254	-3 311	8 615	75 468
2021 Q1	43 062	1 079	2 663	2 564	-7 576	-35 869	5 923
Q2	67 672	4 588	4 941	-8 542	-8 675	9 405	69 389
2019 Jul	-1 060	160	1 483	1 917	-11 527	-6 257	-15 284
Aug	5 153	148	1 741	-2 186	1 456	-1 119	5 193
Sep	8 064	3 013	2 228	2 406	7 300	-21 766	1 245
Oct	11 576	219	1 962	-3 973	-8 535	-1 927	-678
Nov	5 482	1 204	1 625	1 549	-1 650	259	8 469
Dec	5 825	571	1 378	710	4 551	2 706	15 741
2020 Jan	-9 607	3 232	1 715	2 097	-16 130	-1 387	-20 080
Feb	1 459	400	1 769	-2 608	4 745	-5 411	354
Mar	7 001	416	1 271	3 062	12 462	-17 879	6 333
Apr	47 313	4 133	3 867	7 387	496	8 226	71 422
May	43 728	94	4 373	-1 050	13 996	7 740	68 881
Jun	28 206	99	3 907	836	8 368	1 779	43 195
Jul	20 417	264	2 960	4 093	-3 699	-6 715	17 320
Aug	24 576	246	2 638	-1 660	2 705	-2 126	26 379
Sep	27 291	2 868	3 710	-1 147	1 922	-4 049	30 595
Oct	17 743	166	2 024	1 084	-3 206	-664	17 147
Nov	21 584	1 079	1 678	-1 368	-1 329	-999	20 645
Dec	24 096	-48	1 588	538	1 224	10 278	37 676
2021 Jan	1 656	3 329	-316	4 758	-12 398	-19 232	-22 203
Feb	15 442	595	2 073	-3 328	5 120	-8 343	11 559
Mar	25 964	-2 845	906	1 134	-298	-8 294	16 567
Apr	26 014	4 276	1 839	-1 402	-8 851	12 645	34 521
May	20 190	58	897	-1 559	727	2 376	22 689
Jun	21 468	254	2 205	-5 581	-551	-5 616	12 179
Jul	10 353	-327	1 657	2 840	-11 992	-3 835	-1 304

Relationship between columns 7=1+2+3+4+5+6

1 Prior to 1997 was known as public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR)

# REC2 Reconciliation of Central Government Net Borrowing and Net Cash Requirement

£ million

	Net borrowing -B.9g	Net lending to private sector and rest of world F.4	Net acquisition of company securities F.5	Adjustment for interest on gilts F.3	Accounts receivable/payable	Other financial transactions	Net cash requirement
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-NMFJ	ANRH	ANRS	ANRU	ANRT	ANRV	RUUX
2012	131 608	292	-15 066	-5 937	-5 890	-1 421	103 586
2013	95 747	1 307	-27 152	2 286	12 932	-11 845	73 275
2014	104 954	-741	-8 067	-4 477	19 162	-21 789	89 042
2015	85 967	-9 938	-13 919	795	18 744	-12 861	68 788
2016	59 120	1 727	-3 970	5 755	28 014	-15 675	74 971
2017	41 341	-6 915	-5 725	-6 803	23 741	-12 694	32 945
2018	40 275	1 286	-6 084	-8 414	18 298	-20 513	24 848
2019	41 301	6 617	-1 695	-2 743	6 653	-5 764	44 369
2020	260 176	10 398	-332	11 264	32 509	-241	313 774
2012/13	126 477	-28	-18 727	-5 126	1 071	-9 072	94 595
2013/14	104 685	490	-29 358	1 760	12 863	-10 629	79 811
2014/15	93 709	-860	-2 990	-1 397	21 729	-26 533	83 658
2015/16	79 820	-10 171	-13 960	-1 028	25 144	-20 082	59 723
2016/17	47 944	4 111	-4 408	4 147	26 147	-12 588	65 353
2017/18	46 821	-6 428	-3 661	-6 895	22 299	-16 941	35 195
2018/19	33 104	2 488	-7 337	-6 072	15 126	-9 618	27 691
2019/20	55 975	5 854	-444	-5 629	7 043	-14 814	47 985
2020/21	307 146	6 530	-3 769	11 277	23 964	-5 779	339 369
2018 Q1	-7 321	2 311	-98	3 095	4 217	-13 538	-11 334
Q2	20 597	-102	-4 026	-6 912	4 362	-228	13 691
Q3	11 437	3 112	-17	1 408	4 863	-16 229	4 574
Q4	15 562	-4 035	-1 943	-6 005	4 856	9 482	17 917
2019 Q1	-14 492	3 513	-1 351	5 437	1 045	-2 643	-8 491
Q2	25 133	-341	-201	-8 603	2 816	2 621	21 425
Q3	12 819	2 565	-89	2 137	3 612	-14 440	6 604
Q4	17 841	880	-54	-1 714	-820	8 698	24 831
2020 Q1	182	2 750	-100	2 551	1 435	-11 693	-4 875
Q2	126 731	4 032	-174	7 173	28 875	7 342	173 979
Q3	73 507	2 893	-32	1 286	4 673	-9 760	72 567
Q4	59 756	723	-26	254	-2 474	13 870	72 103
2021 Q1	47 152	-1 118	-3 537	2 564	-7 110	-17 231	20 720
Q2	76 149	4 281	-1 274	-8 542	-703	3 651	73 562
2019 Jul	1 070	-92	-72	708	-9 445	-2 844	-10 675
Aug	3 765	-104	-61	-3 379	3 732	-198	3 755
Sep	7 984	2 761	44	4 808	9 325	-11 398	13 524
Oct	8 705	-153	-22	-5 176	-7 411	4 035	-22
Nov	4 040	832	-4	347	487	3 596	9 298
Dec	5 096	201	-28	3 115	6 104	1 067	15 555
2020 Jan	-10 950	2 799	-24	906	-13 274	258	-20 285
Feb	-857	-33	-20	-3 803	1 820	204	-2 689
Mar	11 989	-16	-56	5 448	12 889	-12 155	18 099
Apr	54 610	4 035	-42	6 172	3 684	-4 815	63 644
May	43 256	-4	-86	-2 324	17 059	5 168	63 069
Jun	28 865	1	-46	3 325	8 132	6 989	47 266
Jul	22 152	102	-62	2 702	-1 426	1 923	25 391
Aug	23 575	84	-50	-3 049	3 506	-2 339	21 727
Sep	27 780	2 707	80	1 633	2 593	-9 344	25 449
Oct	13 513	9	-14	-375	-3 408	4 763	14 488
Nov	23 104	922	4	-2 841	-1 218	4 020	23 991
Dec	23 139	-208	-16	3 470	2 152	5 087	33 624
2021 Jan	1 520	2 597	-2 354	3 294	-9 010	-7 221	-11 174
Feb	12 168	-137	-9	-4 819	946	-1 652	6 497
Mar	33 464	-3 578	-1 174	4 089	954	-8 358	25 397
Apr	33 248	4 174	-42	-2 940	-3 152	-940	30 348
May	21 917	-44	-1 186	-3 068	2 636	3 716	23 971
Jun	20 984	151	-46	-2 534	-187	875	19 243
Jul	9 824	-513	-62	1 354	-9 286	-381	936

Relationship between columns 7=1+2+3+4+5+6



# PSA7C Central Government Net Cash Requirement

£ million

Central Government without NRAM, B&B and Network Rail <sup>1</sup>			NRAM and B&B <sup>1</sup>	Network Rail	Central Government with NRAM, B&B and Network Rail <sup>1</sup>			
	NCR <sup>2,4</sup>	of which: Own account	NCR <sup>2,3</sup>	NCR <sup>2,3</sup>	NCR <sup>2</sup>	Own account	To LG	To PC
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	M98R	M98S	M98W	MUI2	RUUW	RUUX	ABEC	ABEI
2012	115 091	107 129	-5 232	1 690	111 548	103 586	8 469	-507
2013	73 782	74 114	-3 738	2 899	72 943	73 275	389	-721
2014	95 491	94 769	-4 633	-1 094	89 764	89 042	511	211
2015	88 147	87 806	-15 739	-3 279	69 129	68 788	359	-18
2016	82 284	80 070	-2 693	-2 406	77 185	74 971	2 192	22
2017	36 946	34 737	116	-1 908	35 154	32 945	2 385	-176
2018	32 879	27 350	-1 101	-1 401	30 377	24 848	5 785	-256
2019	52 768	44 608	-65	-174	52 529	44 369	8 252	-92
2020	315 825	313 491	103	180	316 108	313 774	2 764	-430
2012/13	98 582	97 315	-4 517	1 798	95 862	94 595	1 626	-359
2013/14	79 251	80 629	-4 086	3 268	78 433	79 811	-283	-1 095
2014/15	92 327	91 445	-5 240	-2 547	84 540	83 658	729	153
2015/16	78 522	77 497	-14 249	-3 525	60 748	59 723	888	137
2016/17	71 133	69 525	-2 141	-2 031	66 961	65 353	1 768	-160
2017/18	40 707	37 287	-223	-1 869	38 615	35 195	3 510	-90
2018/19	36 875	29 752	-819	-1 242	34 814	27 691	7 419	-296
2019/20	55 828	47 736	69	180	56 077	47 985	8 173	-81
2020/21	334 494	334 653	4 537	179	339 210	339 369	103	-262
2018 Q1	-9 373	-10 571	-295	-468	-10 136	-11 334	1 311	-113
Q2	14 446	14 066	-64	-311	14 071	13 691	480	-100
Q3	6 045	5 273	-388	-311	5 346	4 574	802	-30
Q4	21 761	18 582	-354	-311	21 096	17 917	3 192	-13
2019 Q1	-5 377	-8 169	-13	-309	-5 699	-8 491	2 945	-153
Q2	20 347	18 782	2 598	45	22 990	21 425	1 523	42
Q3	12 339	8 701	-2 142	45	10 242	6 604	3 557	81
Q4	25 459	25 294	-508	45	24 996	24 831	227	-62
2020 Q1	-2 317	-5 041	121	45	-2 151	-4 875	2 866	-142
Q2	174 009	173 881	53	45	174 107	173 979	30	98
Q3	72 363	72 701	-179	45	72 229	72 567	-269	-69
Q4	71 770	71 950	108	45	71 923	72 103	137	-317
2021 Q1	16 352	16 121	4 555	44	20 951	20 720	205	26
Q2	73 552	73 523	-6	45	73 591	73 562	-2	31
2019 Jul	-8 087	-8 463	-2 227	15	-10 299	-10 675	388	-12
Aug	5 653	3 691	49	15	5 717	3 755	1 894	68
Sep	14 773	13 473	36	15	14 824	13 524	1 275	25
Oct	143	-55	18	15	176	-22	348	-150
Nov	9 494	9 637	-354	15	9 155	9 298	-82	-61
Dec	15 822	15 712	-172	15	15 665	15 555	-39	149
2020 Jan	-20 467	-20 330	30	15	-20 422	-20 285	-2	-135
Feb	-2 512	-2 741	37	15	-2 460	-2 689	168	61
Mar	20 662	18 030	54	15	20 731	18 099	2 700	-68
Apr	63 830	63 617	12	15	63 857	63 644	136	77
May	63 024	63 030	24	15	63 063	63 069	-11	5
Jun	47 155	47 234	17	15	47 187	47 266	-95	16
Jul	25 471	25 633	-257	15	25 229	25 391	-65	-97
Aug	21 721	21 684	28	15	21 764	21 727	24	13
Sep	25 171	25 384	50	15	25 236	25 449	-228	15
Oct	14 414	14 417	56	15	14 485	14 488	64	-67
Nov	23 918	23 959	17	15	23 950	23 991	-73	32
Dec	33 438	33 574	35	15	33 488	33 624	146	-282
2021 Jan	-10 763	-11 231	42	15	-10 706	-11 174	299	169
Feb	6 363	6 429	53	15	6 431	6 497	-58	-8
Mar	20 752	20 923	4 460	14	25 226	25 397	-36	-135
Apr	30 535	30 331	2	15	30 552	30 348	89	115
May	23 857	23 959	-3	15	23 869	23 971	-22	-80
Jun	19 160	19 233	-5	15	19 170	19 243	-69	-4
Jul	1 794	920	1	15	1 810	936	884	-10

Relationships between columns 1+3+4=5 ; 2+3+4=6 ; 6+7+8=5

1 NRAM = Northern Rock Asset Management, B&B = Bradford and Bingley.

2 NCR = Net Cash Requirement

3 Does not include Net Cash Requirement to Central Government

4 Negative NCR reflects change in financing as from 2014/15 new financing requirements of Network Rail were met through core central government borrowing and are therefore included in main CGNCR.





# PSA8A

## General Government Consolidated Gross Debt nominal values at end of period

£ million

	Central government gross debt							
	British government stock (gilts)	Sterling treasury bills	National savings	Tax instruments	Other sterling debt and foreign currency debt <sup>1</sup>	NRAM and B&B <sup>2</sup>	Network Rail	Total central government (CG) gross debt
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2015/16	BKPM	BKPJ	ACUA	ACRV	KW6Q	KW6R	MDL3	BKPV
	1 346 337	77 915	134 633	975	36 662	5 637	29 796	1 631 955
2016/17	1 404 898	67 032	146 242	1 353	51 234	220	27 776	1 698 755
2017/18	1 440 449	64 599	155 942	1 168	51 570	206	26 429	1 740 363
2018/19	1 476 999	74 959	166 968	625	54 023	218	25 128	1 798 920
2019/20	1 512 270	82 878	178 597	500	56 397	11	25 663	1 856 316
2020/21	1 861 608	51 880	201 565	444	62 455	3	24 896	2 202 851
2020 Q1	1 512 270	82 878	178 597	500	56 397	11	25 663	1 856 316
Q2	1 658 330	99 180	193 568	497	73 348	5	25 791	2 050 719
Q3	1 740 680	77 803	217 367	477	58 614	13	24 843	2 119 797
Q4	1 825 011	54 887	206 792	457	72 965	5	24 916	2 185 033
2021 Q1	1 861 608	51 880	201 565	444	62 455	3	24 896	2 202 851
Q2	1 923 974	61 768	202 152	440	65 043	5	25 193	2 278 575
2020 Jul	1 681 162	95 268	202 595	494	70 809	8	24 464	2 074 800
Aug	1 717 989	87 856	212 278	481	69 121	9	24 755	2 112 489
Sep	1 740 680	77 803	217 367	477	58 614	13	24 843	2 119 797
Oct	1 774 936	60 321	216 811	471	60 254	17	24 836	2 137 646
Nov	1 805 216	44 156	210 139	462	63 494	9	24 836	2 148 312
Dec	1 825 011	54 887	206 792	457	72 965	5	24 916	2 185 033
2021 Jan	1 815 836	49 585	203 335	455	60 440	7	24 812	2 154 470
Feb	1 839 516	50 983	201 857	447	57 830	10	24 784	2 175 427
Mar	1 861 608	51 880	201 565	444	62 455	3	24 896	2 202 851
Apr	1 888 300	58 277	202 557	442	63 510	2	24 968	2 238 056
May	1 912 968	64 273	202 407	441	66 978	3	24 976	2 272 046
Jun	1 923 974	61 768	202 152	440	65 043	5	25 193	2 278 575
Jul	1 946 577	58 377	202 732	437	60 849	2	25 263	2 294 237

Relationship between columns : 8=1+2+3+4+5+6+7

	Local government gross debt					
	Money market instruments	Loans	Bonds	Total local government (LG) gross debt	LG/CG cross holdings of debt	General government (GG) consolidated gross debt (Maastricht)
	9	10	11	12	13	14
2015/16	NJHZ	MUF5	NJIM	EYKP	KSC7	BKPX
	–	85 187	4 085	89 272	-70 339	1 650 888
2016/17	–	87 947	4 447	92 394	-71 568	1 719 581
2017/18	–	93 429	4 146	97 575	-74 533	1 763 405
2018/19	–	100 362	4 109	104 471	-82 453	1 820 938
2019/20	–	109 419	4 099	113 518	-93 488	1 876 346
2020/21	–	110 569	4 399	114 968	-93 316	2 224 503
2020 Q1	–	109 419	4 099	113 518	-93 488	1 876 346
Q2	–	109 783	4 042	113 825	-94 426	2 070 118
Q3	–	109 553	4 287	113 840	-93 591	2 140 046
Q4	–	109 919	4 406	114 325	-93 295	2 206 063
2021 Q1	–	110 569	4 399	114 968	-93 316	2 224 503
Q2	–	111 219	4 392	115 611	-95 493	2 298 693
2020 Jul	–	109 706	4 124	113 830	-95 015	2 093 615
Aug	–	109 630	4 205	113 835	-95 020	2 131 304
Sep	–	109 553	4 287	113 840	-93 591	2 140 046
Oct	–	109 675	4 327	114 002	-93 804	2 157 844
Nov	–	109 797	4 366	114 163	-94 138	2 168 337
Dec	–	109 919	4 406	114 325	-93 295	2 206 063
2021 Jan	–	110 136	4 404	114 540	-95 759	2 173 251
Feb	–	110 352	4 401	114 753	-93 946	2 196 234
Mar	–	110 569	4 399	114 968	-93 316	2 224 503
Apr	–	110 786	4 397	115 183	-94 799	2 258 440
May	–	111 002	4 394	115 396	-95 160	2 292 282
Jun	–	111 219	4 392	115 611	-95 493	2 298 693
Jul	–	111 436	4 390	115 826	-97 548	2 312 515

Relationship between columns : 12=9+10+11 ; 14=8+12+13

1 Including overdraft with Bank of England, Renminbi and Sukuk

2 NRAM = Northern Rock Asset Management, B&B = Bradford and Bingley.



# PSA8C General Government Net Debt

nominal values at end of period

£ million

General government (GG) liquid assets										
General government (GG) consolidated gross debt <sup>1</sup>	Official reserves	Central government (CG) deposits and other short term assets					Local government (LG) deposits and other short term assets			
		Total	Bank and building society deposits	Other liquid assets	of which CCFF <sup>3</sup>	NRAM and B&B liquid assets <sup>2</sup>	Total	Bank and building society deposits	Other liquid assets	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BKPX	AIPD	KSD5	BKSM	BKSN	FSX6	MDL5	KSD6	BKSO	BKQG	MDK2
2015/16	1 650 888	93 277	32 060	8 023	20 840	–	3 197	29 528	22 698	6 830
2016/17	1 719 581	107 869	43 486	8 178	34 361	–	947	28 009	20 260	7 749
2017/18	1 763 405	115 545	35 815	9 625	25 364	–	826	26 167	17 771	8 396
2018/19	1 820 938	127 237	44 963	11 182	33 314	–	467	28 402	19 012	9 390
2019/20	1 876 346	136 625	48 664	11 580	36 511	–	573	31 223	20 831	10 392
2020/21	2 224 503	130 262	100 426	14 160	81 402	7 929	4 864	34 718	21 861	12 857
2020 Q1	1 876 346	136 625	48 664	11 580	36 511	–	573	31 223	20 831	10 392
Q2	2 070 118	138 634	93 684	11 809	81 243	17 616	632	35 619	20 804	14 815
Q3	2 140 046	131 513	102 684	17 619	84 590	15 724	475	36 674	22 313	14 361
Q4	2 206 063	135 359	94 907	13 432	80 883	12 162	592	37 336	23 063	14 273
2021 Q1	2 224 503	130 262	100 426	14 160	81 402	7 929	4 864	34 718	21 861	12 857
Q2	2 298 693	128 689	95 870	12 865	78 149	4 408	4 856	40 951	25 454	15 497
2020 Jul	2 093 615	136 401	99 896	11 286	88 238	17 393	372	36 559	21 896	14 663
Aug	2 131 304	134 648	115 447	14 695	100 342	17 532	410	36 885	22 374	14 511
Sep	2 140 046	131 513	102 684	17 619	84 590	15 724	475	36 674	22 313	14 361
Oct	2 157 844	134 719	106 829	14 813	91 488	15 291	528	36 707	22 376	14 331
Nov	2 168 337	135 332	90 603	13 987	76 064	15 131	552	37 771	23 470	14 301
Dec	2 206 063	135 359	94 907	13 432	80 883	12 162	592	37 336	23 063	14 273
2021 Jan	2 173 251	131 667	79 847	15 386	64 115	12 058	346	37 349	23 547	13 802
Feb	2 196 234	128 647	94 232	14 434	79 402	11 773	396	35 105	21 774	13 331
Mar	2 224 503	130 262	100 426	14 160	81 402	7 929	4 864	34 718	21 861	12 857
Apr	2 258 440	130 022	103 355	10 876	87 612	7 402	4 867	37 323	23 592	13 731
May	2 292 282	128 667	113 751	11 269	97 620	4 582	4 862	39 026	24 898	14 128
Jun	2 298 693	128 689	95 870	12 865	78 149	4 408	4 856	40 951	25 454	15 497
Jul	2 312 515	128 927	109 371	16 322	92 378	4 060	671	42 636	26 708	15 928
										2 031 581

Relationship between columns : 11=1-2-3-8

1 Maastricht Debt

2 NRAM = Northern Rock Asset Management, B&B = Bradford and Bingley

3 CCFF = COVID Corporate Finance Facility Fund



**PSA10 Public sector transactions by sub-sector and economic category**

£ million

	2020/21								
	General government				PS Pensions	BoE <sup>1</sup>	PSEX	PSBanks <sup>2</sup>	PS
	CG	LG	GG	PC					
<b>Current income</b>									
Taxes on income and wealth	261,599		261,599	-42		-11	261,546	-1,326	260,220
Taxes on production	246,778	768	247,546				247,546		247,546
Other current taxes	13,762	37,331	51,093				51,093		51,093
Taxes on capital	5,401		5,401				5,401		5,401
Compulsory social contributions	144,516		144,516				144,516		144,516
Gross operating surplus	30,761	14,994	45,755	9,837	596	173	56,361	19,218	75,579
Interest and dividends from private sector and RoW	4,569	539	5,108	338	19,368	0	24,814	6,642	31,456
Interest and dividends (net) from public sector	15,187	-1,795	13,392	-1,823		-11,383	186	-186	0
Rent and other current transfers	4,491	524	5,015	0			5,015	-2,520	2,495
<b>Total current receipts</b>	<b>727,064</b>	<b>52,361</b>	<b>779,425</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>19,964</b>	<b>-11,221</b>	<b>796,478</b>	<b>21,828</b>	<b>818,306</b>
<b>Current expenditure</b>									
Current expenditure on goods and services	360,775	142,822	503,597			0	503,597		503,597
Subsidies	117,303	22,724	140,027				140,027		140,027
Net social benefits	235,838	26,910	262,748		-20,483		242,265		242,265
Net current grants abroad	7,981	0	7,981				7,981		7,981
Current grants (net) within general government	149,905	-149,905							
Other current grants	20,694	110	20,804				20,804	0	20,804
VAT and GNI based EU contributions	10,944		10,944				10,944		10,944
Interest and dividends paid to private sector and RoW	39,278	794	40,072	175	17,580	-16,358	41,469	11,946	53,415
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements					20,223		20,223		20,223
<b>Total current expenditure</b>	<b>942,718</b>	<b>43,455</b>	<b>986,173</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>17,320</b>	<b>-16,358</b>	<b>987,310</b>	<b>11,946</b>	<b>999,256</b>
Saving, gross plus capital taxes	-215,654	8,906	-206,748	8,135	2,644	5,137	-190,832	9,882	-180,950
Depreciation	30,761	14,994	45,755	6,522	4	45	52,326	1,146	53,472
<b>Current budget deficit</b>	<b>246,415</b>	<b>6,088</b>	<b>252,503</b>	<b>-1,613</b>	<b>-2,640</b>	<b>-5,092</b>	<b>243,158</b>	<b>-8,736</b>	<b>234,422</b>
<b>Net investment</b>									
Gross fixed capital formation	49,859	19,229	69,088	10,029	896	45	80,058	1,074	81,132
less Depreciation	-30,761	-14,994	-45,755	-6,522	-4	-45	-52,326	-1,146	-53,472
Increase in inventories and valuables	-138	0	-138	36			-102		-102
Capital grants (net) within public sector	15,448	-14,804	644	-644			0	0	
Capital grants to private sector	28,418	1,675	30,093	0	751		30,844	0	30,844
Capital grants from private sector	-2,095	-1,469	-3,564	-52		0	-3,616	0	-3,616
<b>Total net investment</b>	<b>60,731</b>	<b>-10,363</b>	<b>50,368</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,858</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>54,786</b>
<b>Net borrowing</b>	<b>307,146</b>	<b>-4,275</b>	<b>302,871</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>-997</b>	<b>-5,092</b>	<b>298,016</b>	<b>-8,808</b>	<b>289,208</b>
<i>Financial transactions determining net cash requirement</i>									
Net lending to private sector and RoW	6,530	3,526	10,056	-86	10	0	9,980	-1,204	8,776
Net acquisition of company securities	-3,769	-1,161	-4,930	1,377	22,802	10,159	29,408	-7,351	22,057
Accounts receivable/payable	23,964	-7,722	16,242	-3,261	-74	-6	12,901	-4,786	8,115
Adjustment for interest on gilts	11,277	0	11,277	0	0	0	11,277	0	11,277
Other financial transactions	-5,779	6,419	640	368	-21,741	-1,666	-22,399	21,697	-702
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>339,369</b>	<b>-3,213</b>	<b>336,156</b>	<b>-368</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>339,183</b>	<b>-452</b>	<b>338,731</b>

1 NFPcs = Non-Financial Public Corporations

2 BoE = Bank of England

3 Figures derived from Bank of England accounts and ONS estimates

4 Includes BoE Asset Purchase Facility (APF) &amp; Special Liquidity Scheme (SLS)

5 Pub-Sec EX = Public sector excluding the banking groups

6 PSBGs = Public Sector Banking Groups







## PSA2R: Public Sector Net Borrowing : by sector; Revisions since last publication

£ million

dataset identifier code	Net Borrowing											
	Central government	Local government	General government (Maastricht Deficit)	Non-financial PCs	Public Sector Pensions	Public sector excluding both public sector banks and BoE <sup>4</sup> (PSNB ex BoE)		Bank of England (including APF <sup>1</sup> & SLS <sup>2,3</sup> )	Public sector excluding public sector banks (PSNB ex)		Public sector banks	Public Sector (PSNB)
						-CPCM	-CWNY		-JW2H	-J5II		
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	-54	0	-54	0	0	0	-54	0	0	-54	0	-54
2020	-147	0	-147	0	0	0	-147	0	0	-147	0	-147
2018/19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019/20	-108	0	-108	0	0	0	-108	0	0	-108	0	-108
2020/21	322	0	322	0	0	322	0	322	0	322	0	322
2019 Q4	-54	0	-54	0	0	-54	0	-54	0	0	0	-54
2020 Q1	-54	0	-54	0	0	-54	0	-54	0	0	0	-54
2020 Q2	-55	0	-55	0	0	-55	0	-55	0	0	0	-55
2020 Q3	-38	0	-38	0	0	-38	0	-38	0	0	0	-38
2020 Q4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021 Q1	415	0	415	0	0	415	0	415	0	415	0	415
2021 Q2	-1,602	-249	-1,851	25	0	-1,826	1	-1,825	0	-1,825	0	-1,825
2019 Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019 Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019 Sep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019 Oct	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2019 Nov	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2019 Dec	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2020 Jan	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2020 Feb	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2020 Mar	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2020 Apr	-19	0	-19	0	0	-19	0	-19	0	-19	0	-19
2020 May	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2020 Jun	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2020 Jul	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2020 Aug	-18	0	-18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18	0	-18
2020 Sep	-2	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	-2	0	-2	0	-2
2020 Oct	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020 Nov	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020 Dec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021 Jan	142	0	142	0	0	142	0	142	0	142	0	142
2021 Feb	132	0	132	0	0	132	0	132	0	132	0	132
2021 Mar	141	0	141	0	0	141	0	141	0	141	0	141
2021 Apr	-227	96	-131	6	0	-125	0	-125	0	-125	0	-125
2021 May	-455	33	-422	8	0	-414	0	-414	0	-414	0	-414
2021 Jun	-920	-378	-1,298	11	0	-1,287	1	-1,286	0	-1,286	0	-1,286

**Notes:**

1. APF = Asset Purchase Facility

2. SLS = Special Liquidity Scheme

3. Figures derived from Bank of England accounts and ONS estimates