

Statistical bulletin

Public sector finances, UK: September 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: September 2021](#)
- [Public sector finances borrowing by sub-sector](#)
- [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 £21.8 billion in September 2021; this was the second-highest September borrowing since monthly records began in 1993, £7.0 billion less than in September 2020.
- Central government receipts in September 2021 were estimated to have been £62.3 billion, £6.2 billion more than in September 2020; while central government bodies spent £84.1 billion in September 2021, £1.3 billion less than in September 2020.
- PSNB ex was estimated to have been £108.1 billion in the financial year-to-September 2021; this was the second highest financial year-to-September borrowing since monthly records began in 1993, £101.2 billion less than in the same period last year.
- Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks (PSND ex) was £2,218.9 billion at the end of September 2021 or around 95.5% of gross domestic product (GDP); maintaining a level not seen since the early sixties.
- Central government net cash requirement (excluding UK Asset Resolution Ltd and Network Rail) was £14.6 billion in September 2021, £10.6 billion less than in September 2020, bringing the total for the financial year-to-September 2021 to £98.6 billion.

3 . The impact of coronavirus on the public finances

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had a substantial impact on the economy and 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) 2021 were £671.4 billion, a fall of £32.0 billion (or 4.5%), compared with the same period a year earlier.

Government support for individuals and businesses during the coronavirus pandemic contributed to an increase of £204.4 billion (or 27.7%) in central government day-to-day (or current) spending, bringing the total to £942.5 billion.

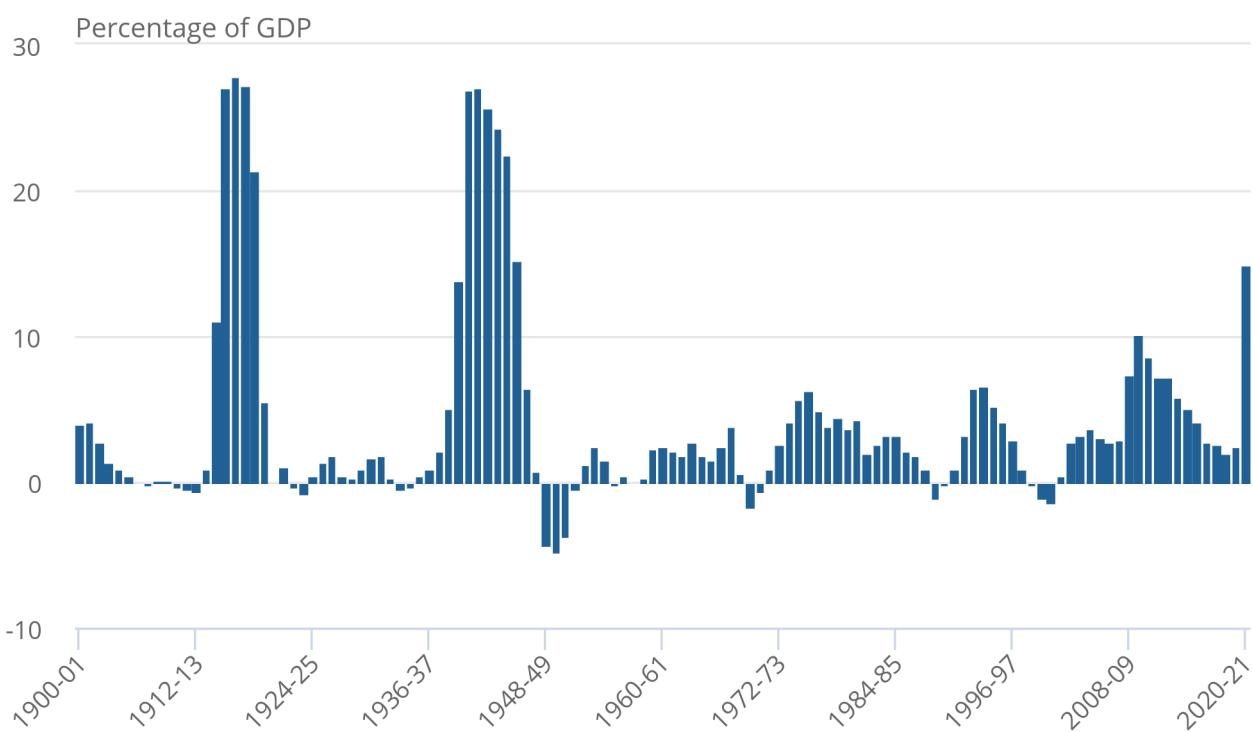
As a result of these low receipts and high expenditure, provisional estimates indicate that in FYE 2021, the public sector borrowed £319.9 billion. This is equivalent to 14.9% of the UK's gross domestic product (GDP), the highest such ratio since the end of World War Two, when it was 15.2% in FYE 1946.

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

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 coronavirus pandemic. Our article [Recent and upcoming changes to public sector finance statistics: September 2021](#) and earlier editions of this article discuss 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 to 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 September 2021 was equivalent to 95.5% of GDP.

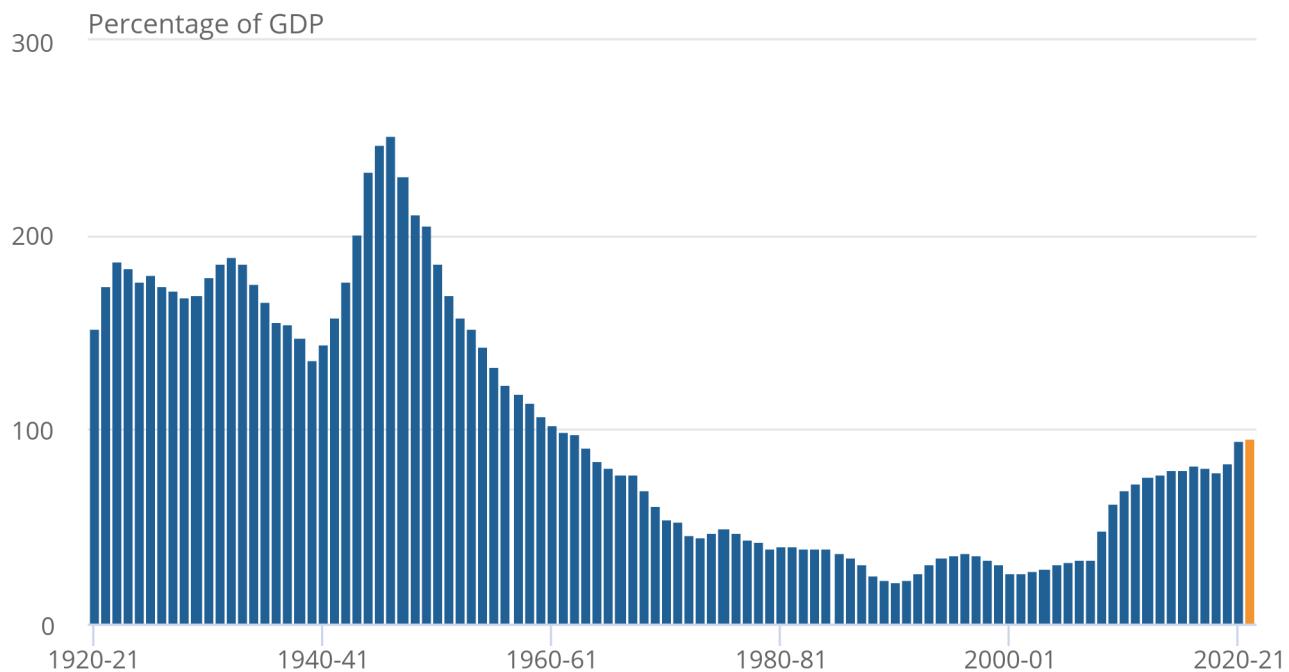
Our estimates expressed as a percentage of GDP are partially based on official projections, which means figures for recent periods are subject to revision, particularly considering the uncertain impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on the economy.

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 September 2021

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 September 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 September 2021

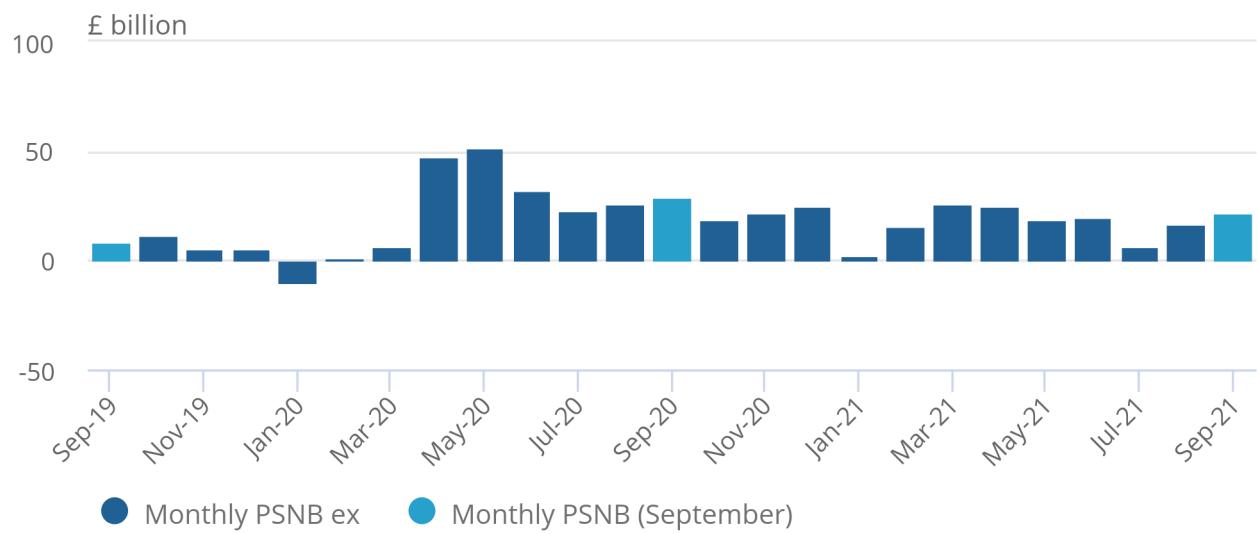
The public sector spent more than it received in taxes and other income in September 2021, requiring it to borrow £21.8 billion, the second-highest September borrowing on record.

Figure 3: September 2021 borrowing was £7.0 billion less than in September 2020 but still £13.7 billion more than in September 2019

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, UK

Figure 3: September 2021 borrowing was £7.0 billion less than in September 2020 but still £13.7 billion more than in September 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, September 2021

	September (£ billion)		Change on a year ago	
	2020	2021	£ billion	%
Central Government	29.3	21.8	-7.5	-25.6
Local Government	0.8	1.5	0.7	92.8
Public Corporations	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-
Public Sector Pensions	0.0	0.1	0.0	33.3
Sub-total: Public Sector ex BoE and Banks	30.1	23.2	-6.9	-23.0
Bank of England	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	-1.5
Sub-total: Public Sector ex¹	28.7	21.8	-7.0	-24.2
Public Sector Banks	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	1.3
Total: Public Sector	28.0	21.0	-7.0	-24.9

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 September 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.

In line with new [UK Government Accessibility Regulations](#) we have updated our Excel presentations to meet the Equality Act 2010. The presentation of [each of the six appendices](#) to this bulletin (A to F), along with the [Public sector finances borrowing by sub-sector](#), have been updated to reflect good accessibility practice. To aid the transition, this month we have presented our main dataset, [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A](#) in both the accessible and standard format, marked Appendix AA.

Central government receipts

Central government receipts in September 2021 were estimated to have been £62.3 billion, a £6.2 billion increase compared with September 2020. Of these receipts, tax revenue increased by £4.7 billion to £45.6 billion.

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

	September (£ billion)		Change on a year ago	
	2020	2021	£ billion	%
Value Added Tax	12.0	12.5	0.5	4.5
Fuel Duty	2.1	2.3	0.1	6.0
Alcohol Duty	1.1	1.0	-0.1	-12.7
Tobacco Duty	0.8	0.8	-0.1	-7.0
Business Rates	1.5	2.1	0.6	41.6
Stamp Duty (L&P)¹	0.8	1.3	0.6	78.3
Customs Duties	0.0	0.4	0.4	-
Other taxes on production	2.9	3.3	0.4	13.8
Pay As You Earn Income Tax	13.5	14.8	1.2	9.2
Self-Assessed Income Tax	0.4	0.7	0.3	82.9
Corporation Tax	4.2	4.7	0.5	11.3
Other Taxes on Income & wealth²	-0.2	0.1	0.3	-150.0
Other Taxes	1.8	1.6	-0.2	-11.5
Compulsory social contributions	11.5	13.0	1.5	12.7
Interest & Dividends receipts	0.8	0.7	0.0	-4.4
Other receipts	2.9	3.0	0.1	2.3
Total Current Receipts	56.1	62.3	6.2	11.0

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 have been subject to some uncertainty. This is because 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.

Value Added Tax

In November 2021, we intend to include a provisional estimate for the losses incurred through non-payment of VAT liabilities over the March to June 2020 coronavirus (COVID-19) payment deferral period, alongside a reprofiling of monthly accrued VAT to reflect the sharp change in economic output in March 2020.

Corporation Tax

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 companies to invest in qualifying new plant and machinery assets – our [Public sector classification guide and forward work plan](#) provides more information. The rate of uptake of this scheme is not yet clear, adding further uncertainty to the profile of Corporation Tax receipts in recent months.

Central government expenditure

Central government bodies spent £84.1 billion in September 2021, £1.3 billion less than in September 2020.

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

	September (£ billion)		Change on a year ago	
	2020	2021	£ billion	%
Interest payments¹	4.8	4.8	0.0	-0.5
National Insurance Fund Benefits	11.0	11.4	0.4	3.4
Social Assistance	10.0	9.8	-0.2	-2.1
Other Net social Benefits	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Procurement²	15.6	17.1	1.6	10.2
Pay	12.6	13.1	0.5	4.4
Transfers to Local Government	9.3	10.1	0.9	9.4
Contributions to EU³	0.9	0.0	-0.9	-100.0
Current transfers paid abroad - UK payments to EU	0.0	0.8	0.8	-
Current transfers paid abroad - Other	0.5	0.3	-0.1	-40.0
Subsidies - CJRS	2.0	0.7	-1.3	-63.1
Subsidies - SEISS	1.0	0.6	-0.4	-43.5
Subsidies - Other	3.3	2.8	-0.5	-15.2
Other Expenditure	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Total Current Expenditure	73.6	74.1	0.4	0.6
Depreciation	2.6	2.6	0.1	2.9
Net Investment	9.2	7.4	-1.8	-19.9
Total Expenditure	85.4	84.1	-1.3	-1.6

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. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

Interest payments on debt by central government

Interest payments on central government debt were £4.8 billion in September 2021 and equal to those in September 2020.

The recent high levels in debt interest payments are largely a result of movements in the Retail Prices Index (RPI) to which index-linked gilts are pegged. To estimate the RPI uplift for 3-month lagged index linked gilts in October 2021, we reference the RPI movement between July and August 2021.

While any RPI uplift will impact on accrued expenditure (as used in the calculation of borrowing) it will not be wholly and immediately reflected in the central government net cash requirement. 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 £30.4 billion on goods and services in September 2021, an increase of £1.7 billion from September 2020.

Spending in this area includes £17.1 billion on procurement and £13.1 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 £10.1 billion in September 2021, an increase of £0.9 billion compared with September 2020.

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.

Job support schemes

The Coronavirus support schemes, the [Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\)](#) and [Self Employment Income Support Scheme \(SEISS\)](#), closed in September 2021. Our estimates of the cost of these schemes are not yet final. We expect to update our estimates over the coming months as further audited data becomes available.

5 . Borrowing in the financial year-to-September 2021

The public sector borrowed £108.1 billion in the financial year-to-September 2021, £101.2 billion less than in the same period a year earlier.

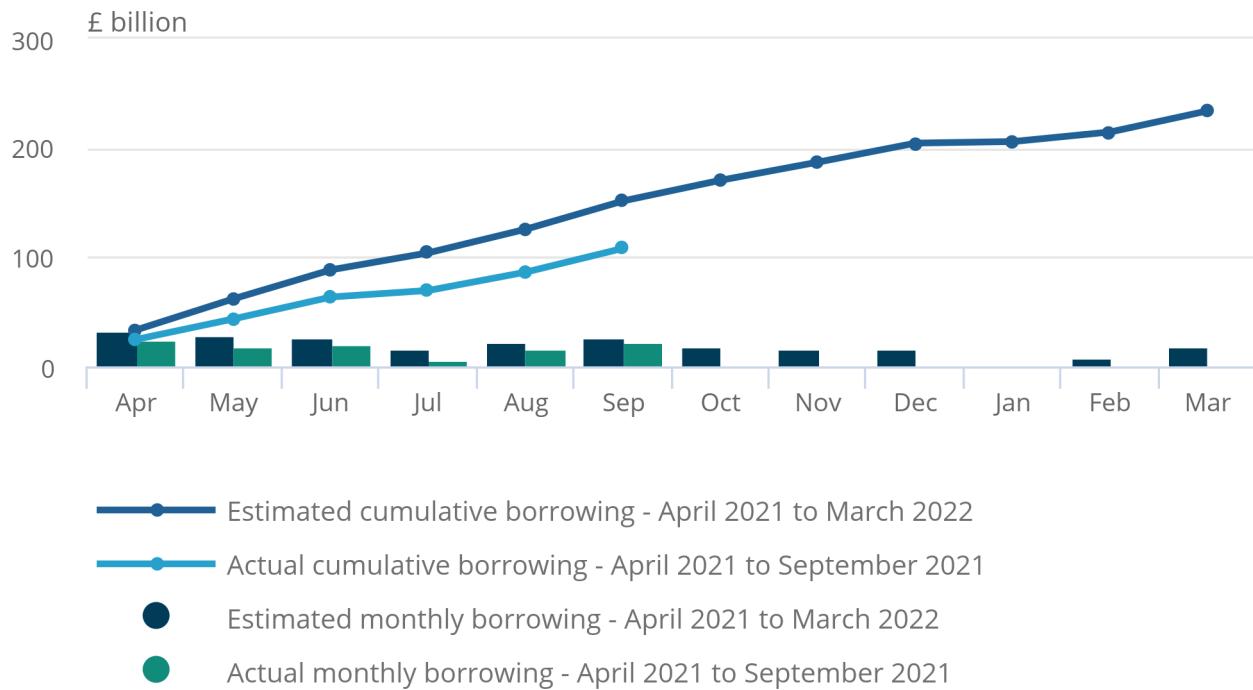
Official forecasts suggest that borrowing may reach £233.9 billion by the end of the financial year ending (FYE) 2022, £86.0 billion less than the £319.9 billion borrowed in the FYE 2021.

Figure 4: Official forecasts published by the Office for Budget Responsibility¹ 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 Responsibility¹ 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-September 2021

	Financial year-to-date (£ billion)²		Change on a year ago	
	2020/21	2021/22	£ billion	%
Central Government	218.0	119.0	-98.9	-45.4
Local Government	-8.1	-5.2	2.9	36.3
Public Corporations	0.9	0.7	-0.2	-23.0
Public Sector Pensions	0.3	0.4	0.1	33.8
Sub-total: Public Sector ex BoE and Banks	211.0	114.9	-96.1	-45.5
Bank of England	-1.7	-6.8	-5.1	-297.4
Sub-total: Public Sector ex¹	209.3	108.1	-101.2	-48.3
Public Sector Banks	-4.8	-4.6	0.3	5.3
Total: Public Sector	204.5	103.5	-100.9	-49.4

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 September.
3. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

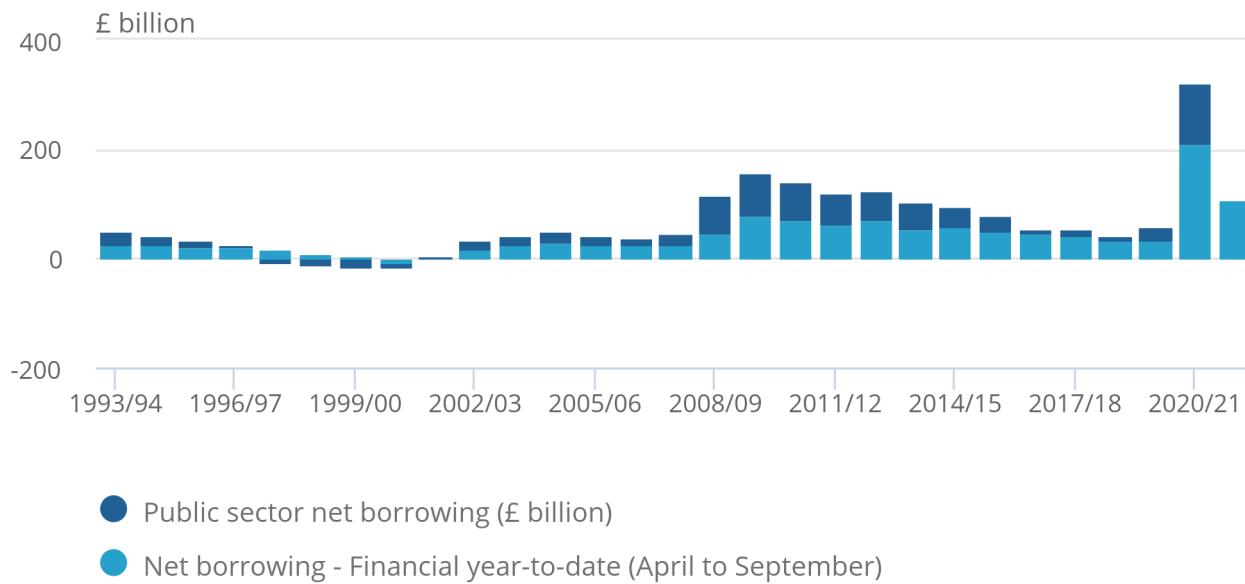
Borrowing had generally been falling since its peak of £157.8 billion during the economic downturn in FYE March 2010. However, largely as a result of the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the £319.9 billion borrowed in FYE March 2021 was double this previous record.

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-September 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-September 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-September 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

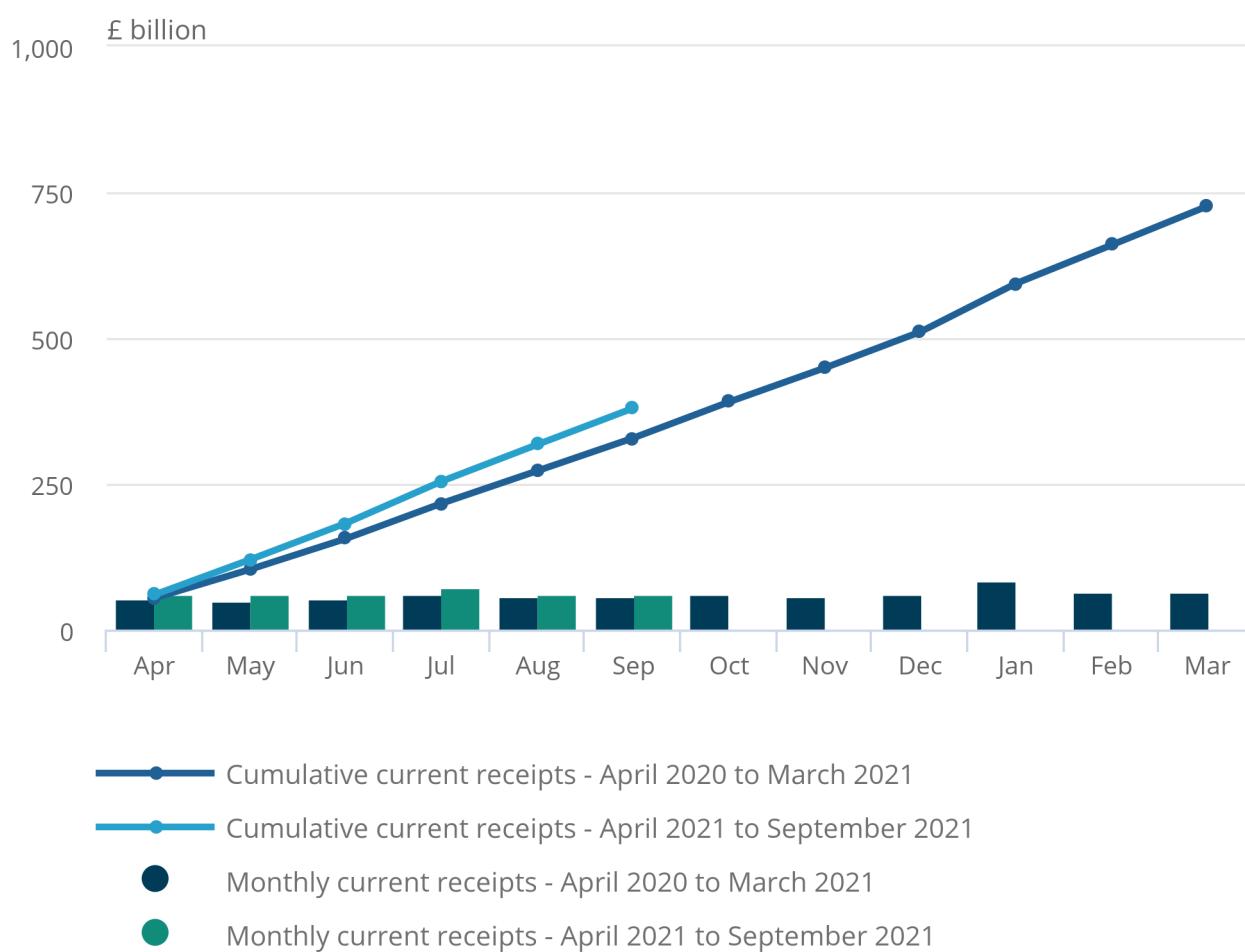
Central government receipts in the financial year-to-September 2021 were estimated to have been £379.8 billion, a £51.2 billion increase compared with the same period in 2020. Of these receipts, tax revenue increased by £46.6 billion to £280.7 billion.

Figure 6: Central government receipts in the financial year-to-September 2021 were £51.2 billion higher than in the same period last year

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

Figure 6: Central government receipts in the financial year-to-September 2021 were £51.2 billion higher than in the same period last year

Central government current receipts, UK, the financial year-to-September 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 compared with the same period a year earlier, UK, financial year-to-September 2021

	Financial year-to-date (£ billion) ²		Change on a year ago	
	2020/21	2021/22	£ billion	%
Value Added Tax	66.1	76.9	10.8	16.4
Fuel Duty	10.1	13.2	3.2	31.5
Alcohol Duty	6.6	6.6	0.0	-0.1
Tobacco Duty	4.4	4.9	0.5	11.6
Business Rates	8.7	10.7	2.0	22.7
Stamp Duty (L&P)¹	3.7	6.9	3.2	85.9
Customs Duties	0.0	2.2	2.2	-
Other taxes on production	17.5	19.0	1.5	8.6
Pay As You Earn Income Tax	79.7	89.3	9.6	12.0
Self-Assessed Income Tax	6.2	12.6	6.4	104.2
Corporation Tax	23.9	28.8	4.9	20.5
Other Taxes on Income & wealth³	-2.2	-0.3	1.9	-86.4
Other Taxes	9.4	9.9	0.5	5.4
Compulsory social contributions	66.8	75.4	8.6	12.9
Interest & Dividends receipts	10.2	5.8	-4.4	-42.8
Other receipts	17.5	17.9	0.4	2.2
Total Current Receipts	328.6	379.8	51.2	15.6

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 September.
3. Other taxes on income and wealth include balancing residual items that are often negative.
4. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

Central government expenditure

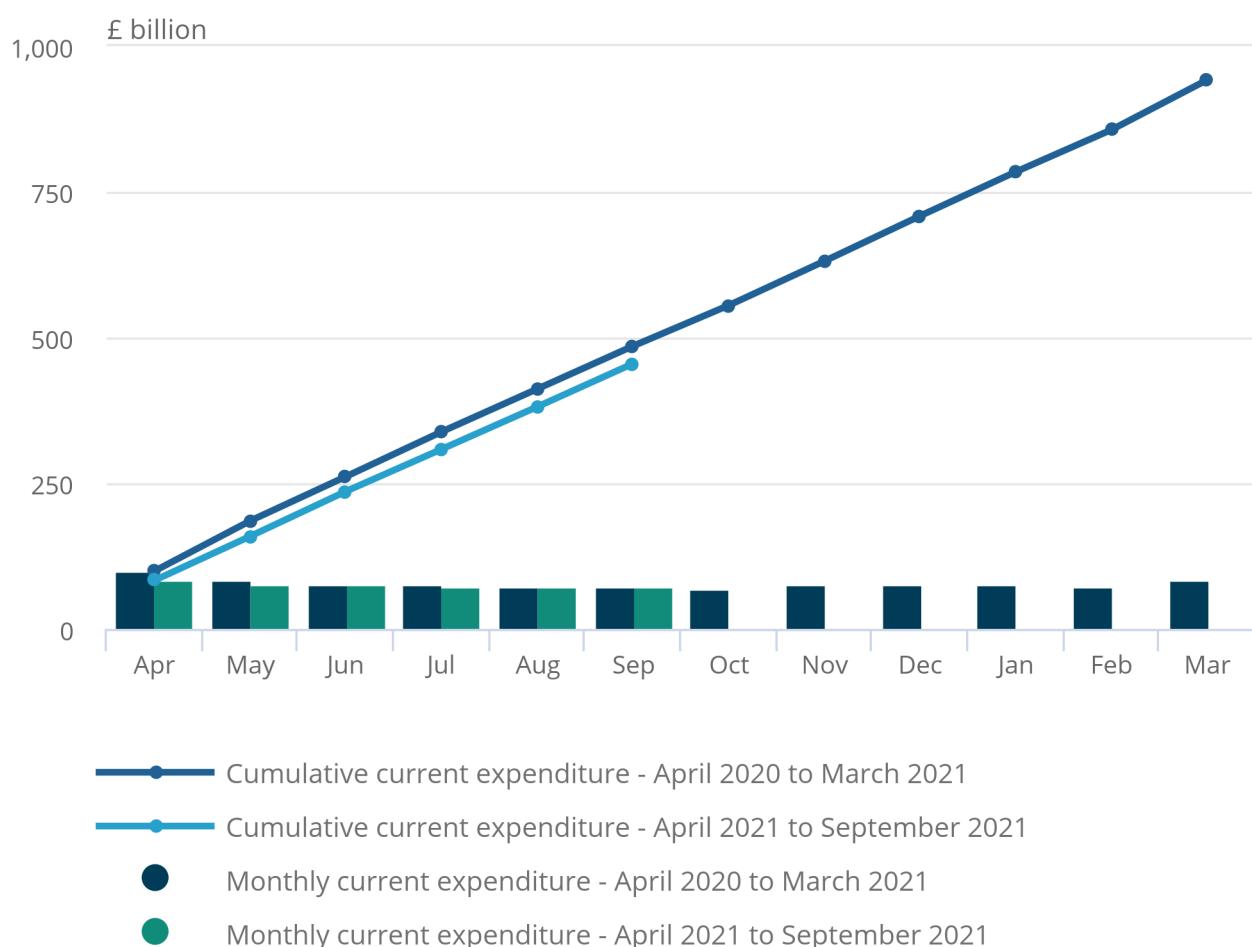
Central government day-to-day (or current) spending was estimated to have fallen by £30.1 billion to £455.5 billion, in financial year-to-September 2021 compared with the same period a year earlier.

Figure 7: Central government day-to-day spending in the financial year-to-September 2021 was £30.1 billion lower than in the same period last year

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

Figure 7: Central government day-to-day spending in the financial year-to-September 2021 was £30.1 billion lower than in the same period last year

Central government current expenditure, UK, in the financial year-to-September 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 compared with the same period a year earlier, UK, financial year-to-September
2021

	Financial year-to-date (£ billion)		Change on a year ago	
	2020/21	2021/22	£ billion	%
Interest payments¹	21.7	32.7	11.0	50.5
National Insurance Fund Benefits	57.2	60.1	2.9	5.1
Social Assistance	59.9	59.1	-0.8	-1.3
Other Net social Benefits	1.8	1.4	-0.4	-22.2
Procurement²	94.3	98.8	4.6	4.8
Pay	74.9	78.5	3.6	4.8
Transfers to Local Government	79.1	72.6	-6.5	-8.3
Contributions to EU³	6.7	0.0	-6.7	-100.0
Current transfers paid abroad - UK payments to EU	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Current transfers paid abroad - Other	3.6	2.5	-1.2	-30.6
Subsidies - CJRS	39.2	8.6	-30.6	-78.0
Subsidies - SEISS	13.2	8.2	-5.0	-38.1
Subsidies - Other	19.3	17.3	-2.0	-10.4
Other Expenditure	14.7	12.5	-2.2	-15.0
Total Current Expenditure	485.6	455.5	-30.1	-6.2
Depreciation	15.3	15.7	0.4	2.6
Net Investment	45.7	27.7	-18.0	-39.4
Total Expenditure	546.5	498.8	-47.7	-8.7

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 September.
8. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

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

Central government cash receipts and outlays compared with the same month a year earlier, UK, September 2021

	September (billion)	Change on a year ago		
	2020	2021	£ billion	%
Cash Receipts				
HMRC Receipts: Total paid over¹	44.7	52.1	7.4	16.6
HMRC Receipts: Income tax²	13.3	15.4	2.1	15.4
HMRC Receipts: NICs³	11.8	12.5	0.7	5.8
HMRC Receipts: VAT	7.8	8.3	0.5	6.9
HMRC Receipts: Corporation tax	7.6	10.2	2.6	34.1
Interest & Dividends Receipts	0.5	0.5	0.0	-5.2
Other Receipts	2.8	2.5	-0.3	-10.5
Total Cash Receipts	48.0	55.1	7.1	14.8
Cash Outlays				
Interest Payments	6.0	4.0	-2.0	-33.1
Net Acquisition of Company Securities	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Net Department Outlays: Total	67.4	65.9	-1.5	-2.3
Net Department Outlays: CJRS	3.3	0.8	-2.5	-75.6
Net Department Outlays: SEISS¹	1.0	0.6	-0.4	-43.5
Total Cash Outlays	73.4	69.9	-3.5	-4.8
Cash Balance				
Own account Net Cash Requirement ex¹¹	25.4	14.8	-10.6	-41.8
NRAM and B&B	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-
Network Rail	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-
Own account Net Cash Requirement¹²	25.3	14.7	-10.7	-42.0

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
 Central government cash receipts and outlays compared with the same period a year earlier, UK, financial year-to-September 2021

	Financial year-to-date ¹³		Change on a year ago	
	2020/21	2021/22	£ billion	%
Cash Receipts				
HMRC Receipts: Total paid over¹	227.9	317.7	89.8	39.4
HMRC Receipts: Income tax²	85.5	104.9	19.4	22.6
HMRC Receipts: NICs³	68.0	76.5	8.5	12.5
HMRC Receipts: VAT	28.0	75.3	47.3	168.8
HMRC Receipts: Corporation tax	22.0	29.4	7.4	33.6
Interest & Dividends Receipts	9.1	4.8	-4.3	-47.3
Other Receipts	11.1	17.0	5.9	53.4
Total Cash Receipts	248.1	339.5	91.4	36.9
Cash Outlays				
Interest Payments	27.1	16.2	-10.9	-40.3
Net Acquisition of Company Securities	0.0	-1.1	-1.1	-
Net Department Outlays: Total	467.5	421.9	-45.7	-9.8
Net Department Outlays: CJRS	39.5	10.4	-29.0	-73.6
Net Department Outlays: SEISS¹	13.2	8.2	-5.0	-38.1
Total Cash Outlays	494.7	437.0	-57.7	-11.7
Cash Balance				
Own account Net Cash Requirement ex¹¹	246.6	97.4	-149.1	-60.5
NRAM and B&B	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-
Network Rail	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-
Own account Net Cash Requirement¹²	245.9	96.9	-149.0	-60.6

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. Financial year-to-date refers to the months April to September.
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 £2,218.9 billion at the end of September 2021, an increase of £174.3 billion compared with the same point last year.

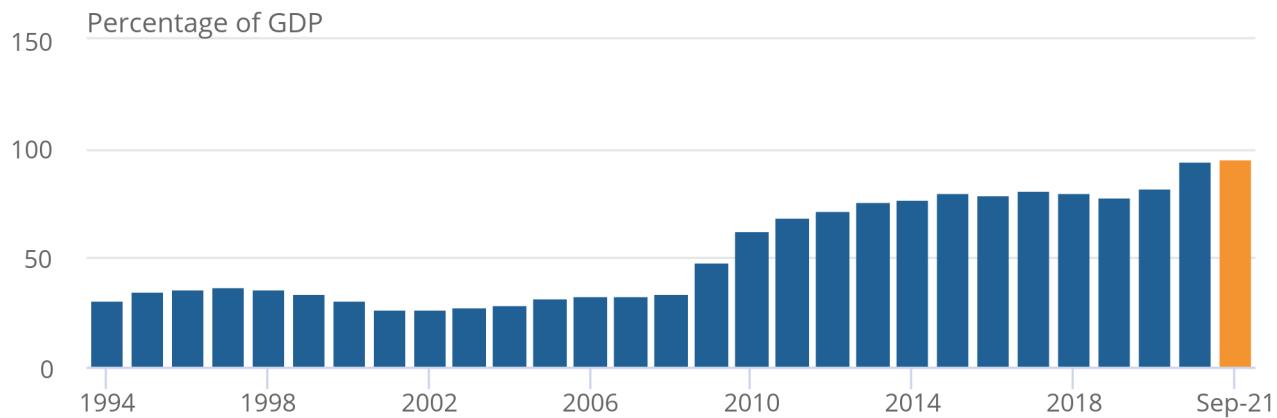
Over the course of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the increase in debt and a fall in gross domestic product (GDP) have helped push public sector net debt as a ratio of GDP to levels last seen in the early 1960s. Debt as a ratio of GDP stands at 95.5% at the end of September 2021.

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 September 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 September 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 £1,963.3 billion of central government gilts in circulation at the end of September 2021 (including those held by the Bank of England (BoE) Asset Purchase Facility Fund). This comprised of £1,483.4 billion in conventional gilts and £479.9 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 BoE's contribution to debt is largely a result of its quantitative easing activities through the Asset Purchase Facility (APF) and Term Funding Schemes (TFS).

Our presentation of the BoE's contribution to net debt can be found in Table PSA9A in our [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A](#).

The estimated impact of the APF's gilt holdings on debt currently stands at £111.3 billion, representing the difference between the value of the reserves created to purchase gilts (or market value of the gilts) and the £724.6 billion face (or redemption) value of the gilts purchased.

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

The loan liability under the TFS umbrella at the end of September 2021 stood at £114.2 billion, adding an equivalent amount to the level of debt.

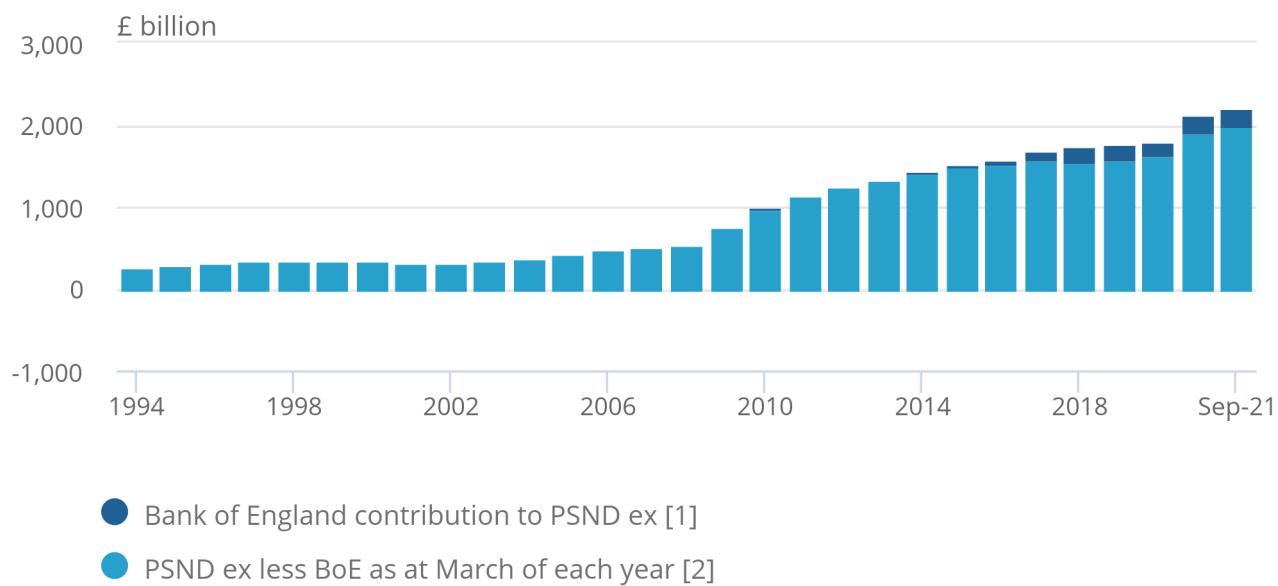
If we were to remove the temporary debt impact of these schemes along with the other transactions relating to the normal operations of the BoE, PSND ex at the end of September 2021 would reduce by £239.3 billion (or 13.3 percentage points of GDP) to £1,979.6 billion (or 85.2% of GDP).

Figure 9: At the end of September 2021, the Bank of England contributed £239.3 billion to public sector net debt

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

Figure 9: At the end of September 2021, the Bank of England contributed £239.3 billion to public sector net debt

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks, UK, April 1994 to the end of September 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.

Public sector net financial liabilities excluding public sector banks

Public sector net financial liabilities excluding public sector banks (PSNFL ex) is a [supplementary fiscal aggregate announced by government in the Autumn Statement 2016](#) and is a more comprehensive measure of the public sector balance sheet, capturing a wider range of financial assets and liabilities than recorded in PSND ex.

For example, the assets held under the Term Funding Schemes fall outside the boundary of PSND ex.

PSNFL ex were £1,978.0 billion at the end of September 2021, £197.1 billion more than in September 2020.

[Table PSNFL 1](#) summarises the components used to estimate PSNFL ex, while Table PSNFL 3 provides a reconciliation between the latest measure of PSND ex and PSNFL ex.

PSNFL ex is very similar to the national accounts concept of public sector net financial worth (PSNFW). The only difference between the two aggregates is that in PSNFL ex, the deposit, loan and debt security liabilities are recorded at face value, whereas in PSNFW these assets and liabilities are recorded at market value.

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.

On the 5 October 2021, we published a correction to our [Public Sector Finances: August 2021](#) release, affecting our public sector funded pension borrowing data for the period April 2020 to August 2021 inclusive.

As a result, we reduced our estimate of public sector net borrowing by £4.6 billion to £320.5 billion in the financial year ending March 2021 and by £2.5 billion to £91.3 billion in the financial year-to-August 2021.

The revisions presented in this section are presented against the 5 October 2021 publication.

Table 9: Revisions to public sector net borrowing
Revisions to borrowing since the previous public sector finances bulletin (published on 5 October 2021), UK

	£ billion					
	Year-to-August ²			Full financial year ³		
	Previous	Latest	Change	Previous	Latest	Change
Central Government	101.9	97.2	-4.7	329.8	329.3	-0.5
Local Government	-6.4	-6.7	-0.3	-5.9	-5.9	0.0
Public Corporations	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0
Public Sector Pensions	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0
Sub-total: Public Sector ex BoE and Banks	96.7	91.7	-4.9	325.6	325.1	-0.5
Bank of England	-5.4	-5.4	0.0	-5.1	-5.1	0.0
Sub-total: Public Sector ex¹	91.3	86.3	-4.9	320.5	319.9	-0.5
Public Sector Banks	-3.7	-3.8	-0.2	-8.8	-9.5	-0.6
Total: Public Sector	87.6	82.5	-5.1	311.7	310.5	-1.2

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 August 2021.
3. Full financial year refers to the months April 2020 to March 2021.
4. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

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 net borrowing in the financial year-to-August 2021

Since our last publication (5 October 2021), we have reduced our estimate of borrowing in the financial year-to-August 2021 by £4.9 billion.

September is a large corporation tax cash receipt month because of larger companies paying their quarterly liabilities. These cash receipts were stronger than the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) based cash forecasts they replaced. As a result, we have increased our accrued corporation tax estimates for July and August 2021 by a combined £1.5 billion and by an additional £0.6 billion between April and June 2021 due to further updated corporation tax cash receipts.

Higher than forecast September cash VAT receipts have resulted in a £0.5 billion increase in our previous estimate of accrued VAT receipts between June and August 2021.

Table 10: Revisions to central government current receipts
 Revisions to central government receipts since the previous public sector finances bulletin (published on 5 October 2021), UK

	£ billion					
	Year-to-August ³			Full financial year		
	Previous	Latest	Change	Previous	Latest	Change
Value Added Tax	63.9	64.4	0.5	138.8	138.8	0.0
Fuel Duty	11.0	11.0	0.0	20.9	20.9	0.0
Alcohol Duty	5.6	5.6	0.1	12.4	12.4	0.0
Tobacco Duty	4.0	4.2	0.1	9.8	9.8	0.0
Business Rates	8.6	8.6	0.0	17.1	17.1	0.0
Stamp Duty (L&P)¹	5.6	5.6	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0
Customs Duties	1.8	1.8	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Other Taxes on Production	15.6	15.5	-0.1	35.8	35.8	0.0
Pay As You Earn Income Tax	74.4	74.5	0.1	169.3	169.3	0.0
Self-Assessed Income Tax	11.9	11.9	0.0	31.9	31.9	0.0
Corporation Tax	22.1	24.2	2.0	52.6	53.1	0.5
Other Taxes on Income & wealth²	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
Other Taxes	8.2	8.2	0.0	19.3	19.3	0.0
Compulsory social contributions	62.4	62.4	0.1	144.4	144.4	0.0
Interest & Dividends receipts	5.1	5.1	0.0	19.5	19.5	0.0
Other receipts	14.9	14.9	0.0	35.3	35.3	0.0
Total Current Receipts	314.7	317.5	2.8	725.6	726.2	0.5

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 August 2021.
4. Full financial year refers to the months April 2020 to March 2021.
5. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

We have reduced our previous estimate of central government expenditure on goods and services over the latest five months by £1.5 billion, reflecting the provisional nature of departmental expenditure over the COVID-19 period.

As performed last month, we have replaced our OBR based estimate of accrued expenditure under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme for August 2021 with a HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) estimate. This has resulted in a downward revision of £0.2 billion to our previous estimate.

Table 11: Revisions to central government expenditure
 Revisions to central government expenditure since the previous public sector finances bulletin (published on 5 October 2021), UK

	£ billion					
	Year-to-August			Full financial year		
	Previous	Latest	Change	Previous	Latest	Change
Interest payments¹	27.6	27.9	0.3	38.9	38.9	0.0
National Insurance Fund Benefits	48.7	48.7	0.0	112.2	112.2	0.0
Social Assistance	49.3	49.3	0.0	121.4	121.4	0.0
Other Net social Benefits	0.9	1.0	0.1	2.2	2.2	0.0
Procurement²	83.3	81.7	-1.6	199.8	199.8	0.0
Pay	65.3	65.4	0.1	154.3	154.3	0.0
Transfers to Local Government	62.2	62.4	0.3	149.9	149.9	0.0
Contributions to EU³	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	10.9	0.0
Current transfers paid abroad - UK payments to EU	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current transfers paid abroad - Other	2.2	2.2	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.0
Subsidies - CJRS	8.1	7.9	-0.2	58.1	58.1	0.0
Subsidies - SEISS	7.6	7.6	0.0	19.7	19.7	0.0
Subsidies - Other	14.7	14.5	-0.2	39.4	39.4	0.0
Other Expenditure	10.4	10.5	0.1	27.6	27.6	0.0
Total Current Expenditure	382.7	381.4	-1.3	942.5	942.5	0.0
Depreciation	13.0	13.0	0.0	30.8	30.8	0.0
Net Investment	20.8	20.3	-0.6	82.2	82.2	0.0
Total Expenditure	416.6	414.7	-1.8	1,055.5	1,055.5	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 August 2021.
8. Full financial year refers to the months April 2020 to March 2021.
9. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

Revisions to the public sector bank's contribution to net borrowing

Estimates of the public sector bank's contribution to net borrowing are derived from the profit and loss account of these organisations, supplied to us by the Bank of England twice annually.

This month we have received data covering the period January to June 2021 for the first time, enabling us to update our previous borrowing estimates.

As a consequence, our estimate of public sector net borrowing including public sector banks has reduced by £0.3 billion for the financial year ending March 2020 and by £0.6 billion for the financial year ending March 2021.

Revisions to public sector net debt

This month we have increased our previous estimate of the level of debt at the end of August 2021 by £2.5 billion from that published on 5 October 2021, as a result of the reduction in of our estimate of the cash held within the Asset Purchase Facility Fund.

Revisions to gross domestic product (GDP)

This month we updated our estimates of GDP used in our public sector net debt ratio to reflect the [quarterly national accounts](#) published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 30 September 2021.

Largely as a result of these new data we have reduced our estimate of the level of public sector net debt excluding public sector banks (PSNB ex) at the end of March 2021 expressed as a ratio of GDP by 2.1 percentage points. Similarly, we have reduced our estimate of public sector net borrowing (excluding public sector banks) in the financial year ending March 2021 by 0.4 percentage points.

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

Changes to public sector finance statistics introduced in 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 introduced several methodology improvements and substantial data updates, our article [Recent and upcoming changes to public sector finance statistics: August 2021](#) explains many of these in detail.

This month we have updated our estimates of public sector net financial liabilities (PSNFL ex) to reflect the September updates for the first time and in doing so have increased our estimate of PSNFL ex at the end of March 2021 by £80.6 billion, from £1,821.7 billion to £1,902.3 billion.

The most notable affects are the result of updated estimates of public sector funded pension data along with the inclusion of the Bank of England Banking and Issue Department balance sheet data in the PSNFL ex estimate for the first time. [Appendix K: Changes to public sector finance statistics implemented in September 2021](#) provides a breakdown of each of the more significant revisions to PSNFL ex.

9 . Public sector finances data

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

Dataset | Released 21 October 2021

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

[Large impacts on public sector fiscal measures excluding banking groups: Appendix B](#)

Dataset | Released 21 October 2021

A summary of the large events which impact on the current PSNB ex and PSND ex from the period May 2000 onwards.

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

Dataset | Released 21 October 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 21 October 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 21 October 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.

[Revisions to the first reported estimate of public sector net borrowing: Appendix F](#)

Dataset | Released 21 October 2021

Summarises revisions to the first estimate of UK public sector borrowing (excluding public sector banks) by sub-sector. Revisions are shown at 6 and 12 months after year end.

10 . 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 net financial liabilities

Public sector net financial liabilities excluding public sector banks (PSNFL ex) is a comprehensive measure of the public sector balance sheet, capturing a wider range of financial assets and liabilities than recorded in PSND ex.

PSNFL ex is very similar to the national accounts concept of public sector net financial worth (PSNFW). The only difference between the 2 aggregates is that in PSNFL ex, the deposit, loan and debt security liabilities are recorded at face value, whereas in PSNFW these assets and liabilities are recorded at market value.

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.

Gross domestic product

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the value of goods and services produced in the UK. It estimates the size of and growth in the economy.

[GDP used to present debt and other headline measures](#) are partly based on provisional and official forecast data. Our September 2021 estimate of monthly GDP requires data across four quarters of GDP. Of these, one is based on the [quarterly national accounts](#) published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 30 September 2021 and three are based on the [latest official forecasts published by the Office for Budget Responsibility \(OBR\)](#) on 3 March 2021.

11 . Measuring the data

Comparisons with official forecasts

The independent Office for Budget Responsibility (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 financial year ending (FYE) 2021 was £34.7 billion less than the £354.6 billion expected by the OBR in their [Economic and Fiscal outlook – March 2021](#).

Table 12: 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 September Implied October to March Full financial year outturn 2021-22	expectation 2021-22	forecast ¹ 2021-22
Net Borrowing	108.1	125.8		233.9
Net Debt	2,218.9	284.0		2,502.9
Net Debt % of GDP²	95.5	11.9		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.

[The Autumn Budget 2021](#) (and publication of the next OBR forecast) has been announced as 27 October 2021. We will reflect these data in our estimates at the earliest opportunity.

Exceptional adjustments applied to tax data

The data used to inform receipts on a national accounts basis are largely consistent with the OBR [Economic and fiscal outlook \(EFO\) – March 2021](#) and the latest set of supporting [monthly data profiles published 21 July 2021 \(XLS, 107KB\)](#). 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 coronavirus on receipts were provided in Section 12 of [Public sector finances, UK: March 2021](#).

Central government resource accounts

Most central government departments usually publish their audited resource accounts by August of each year enabling us to reflect them in the September publication. Due to the exceptional demands of the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of central government departments are yet to publish their audited accounts for the financial year ending March 2021. We will reflect updates from audited outturn in our dataset at the earliest opportunity.

Local government and public corporations

In recent years, planned local government 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 2021 we include:

- a £0.4 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 £1.5 billion downward adjustment to budget forecast current expenditure on benefits in FYE 2021, to reflect the most recently available data for housing benefits.

For FYE 2022 we include:

- a £0.5 billion downward adjustment to Scotland's capital expenditure
- a £0.4 billion downward adjustment to Wales' capital expenditure
- a £6.0 billion upward adjustment to England's current expenditure on goods and services

We apply a further £0.6 billion downward adjustment to budget forecast current expenditure on benefits in FYE 2022, to reflect the most recently available data for housing benefits.

Public corporations' data in the most recent periods are initial estimates, largely based on the OBR [Economic and fiscal outlook \(EFO\) – March 2021](#), with adjustments being applied as needed. Data supplied by the Department for Transport have been used in implementing the reclassification of train operating companies under emergency measures for the FYE 2021.

12 . Related links

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

Dataset | Updated 21 October 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.

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

Article | Released 22 June 2021

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.

[Public sector finances Quality and Methodology Information](#)

Methodology | Released 23 April 2021

Details the strengths and limitations of the data and methods used in compiling the UK public sector finances.

[Monthly statistics on the public sector finances: a methodological guide](#)

Article | Released 22 January 2020

A comprehensive contextual and methodological guide to the monthly Public sector finances statistical bulletin.

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 ⁵	Public Sector Net Investment ⁵	Public Sector Net Borrowing	Public Sector Net Debt excluding BoE ^{1 2}	Public Sector Net Debt	Public Sector Net Financial Liabilities ^{3 4}	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	3.3	41.1	38.7	—	3.3	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	0.6	0.3	0.9	35.7	35.6	—	0.9	35.6
1998/99	-0.5	0.4	-0.1	33.9	33.8	—	-0.1	33.8
1999/00	-1.5	0.4	-1.1	31.3	31.2	26.3	-1.1	31.2
2000/01	-1.8	0.4	-1.4	27.2	27.1	25.6	-1.4	27.1
2001/02	-0.5	1.0	0.5	26.8	26.7	26.9	0.5	26.7
2002/03	1.6	1.3	2.8	28.1	28.0	29.6	2.8	28.0
2003/04	1.7	1.5	3.3	29.2	29.1	29.5	3.3	29.1
2004/05	1.8	1.9	3.7	31.7	31.6	31.2	3.7	31.6
2005/06	1.3	1.8	3.1	32.6	32.5	29.7	3.1	32.5
2006/07	0.9	1.7	2.7	33.4	33.3	30.0	2.7	33.3
2007/08	1.1	1.7	2.9	34.1	34.0	31.9	2.9	39.9
2008/09	4.5	2.9	7.4	48.4	48.4	45.4	6.0	138.5
2009/10	7.2	2.9	10.1	61.6	62.4	52.3	8.7	143.3
2010/11	6.2	2.4	8.6	68.6	68.8	56.9	7.4	139.0
2011/12	5.4	1.9	7.2	72.7	72.3	63.0	6.1	130.6
2012/13	5.2	1.9	7.2	74.4	75.7	67.9	6.5	127.2
2013/14	4.2	1.6	5.8	75.2	77.5	69.1	5.3	108.3
2014/15	3.2	1.9	5.1	77.3	79.8	71.3	4.7	95.6
2015/16	2.5	1.6	4.1	76.8	79.1	71.5	3.8	94.3
2016/17	0.9	1.9	2.8	75.8	81.5	71.8	2.2	95.6
2017/18	0.6	2.0	2.6	72.0	80.6	67.8	2.0	93.4
2018/19	-0.1	2.1	2.0	70.4	78.4	65.4	1.6	91.7
2019/20	0.7	1.9	2.5	74.5	82.6	71.8	2.1	97.1
2020/21	11.5	3.4	14.9	84.6	94.9	84.5	14.5	108.9

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

£ billion¹

	September				Year-to-date Financial Year (Apr to September)				
			change				change		
	2021	2020	£ billion	%	2021/22	2020/21	£ billion	%	
Central Government Current Receipts									
Taxes on production	NMBY	23.7	21.2	2.5	11.8	140.4	117.1	23.3	19.9
of which VAT	NZGF	12.5	12.0	0.5	4.5	76.9	66.1	10.8	16.4
Taxes on income and wealth	NMCU	20.3	17.9	2.4	13.2	130.4	107.6	22.8	21.2
of which income tax and capital gains tax	LIBR	15.5	13.7	1.8	13.5	101.5	83.5	17.9	21.5
of which other (mainly corporation tax)	LIBP	4.8	4.2	0.5	12.4	29.0	24.1	4.9	20.2
Other taxes	LIQR	1.6	1.8	-0.2	-11.5	9.9	9.4	0.5	5.4
Compulsory social contributions ¹¹	AIIH	13.0	11.5	1.5	12.7	75.4	66.8	8.6	12.9
Interest & dividends	LIQP	0.7	0.8	0.0	-4.4	5.8	10.2	-4.4	-42.8
of which APF ⁵	L6BD	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	1.9	6.1	-4.3	-69.9
Other receipts	LIQQ	3.0	2.9	0.1	2.3	17.9	17.5	0.4	2.2
Total current receipts	ANBV	62.3	56.1	6.2	11.0	379.8	328.6	51.2	15.6
Central Government Current Expenditure									
Interest	NMFX	4.8	4.8	0.0	-0.5	32.7	21.7	11.0	50.5
Net social benefits	GZSJ	21.7	21.5	0.2	0.9	120.6	118.9	1.7	1.4
Other	LIQS	47.6	47.3	0.3	0.5	302.2	345.0	-42.7	-12.4
Total current expenditure	ANLP	74.1	73.6	0.4	0.6	455.5	485.6	-30.1	-6.2
Savings, gross plus capital taxes	ANPM	-11.8	-17.5	5.7	32.8	-75.7	-157.0	81.4	51.8
Depreciation	NSRN	2.6	2.6	0.1	2.9	15.7	15.3	0.4	2.6
Current Budget Deficit ²	-ANLV	14.4	20.0	-5.7	-28.2	91.3	172.3	-81.0	-47.0
Central Government Net Investment ³	-ANNS	7.4	9.2	-1.8	-19.9	27.7	45.7	-18.0	-39.4
Central Government Net Borrowing ⁴	-NMFJ	21.8	29.3	-7.5	-25.6	119.0	218.0	-98.9	-45.4
Local Government Net Borrowing	-NMOE	1.5	0.8	0.7	92.8	-5.2	-8.1	2.9	36.3
General Government Net Borrowing	-NNBK	23.3	30.1	-6.8	-22.5	113.9	209.9	-96.0	-45.7
Non-financial Public Corporations Net Borrowing	-CPCM	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-1,050.0	0.7	0.9	-0.2	-23.0
Public Sector Pensions Net Borrowing ¹⁰	-CWNY	0.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	33.8
Bank of England Net Borrowing (including APF ⁵ & SLS ⁶)	-JW2H	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	-1.5	-6.8	-1.7	-5.1	-297.4
Public Sector Net Borrowing excluding public sector banks	-J5II	21.8	28.7	-7.0	-24.2	108.1	209.3	-101.2	-48.3
Memo items									
Central Government Income tax and NICs	KSS8	28.5	25.2	3.3	13.1	176.9	150.3	26.6	17.7
Central Government Total Expenditure (current plus net investment) ¹²	DU3N	84.1	85.4	-1.3	-1.6	498.8	546.5	-47.7	-8.7
Central Government Current Expenditure (excluding debt interest payments)	KSS6	69.3	68.8	0.5	0.7	422.8	463.9	-41.1	-8.9
Central Government Net Cash Requirement	RUUW	14.5	25.1	-10.7	-42.4	98.0	245.7	-147.7	-60.1
General Government Net Borrowing as a % GDP	-	1.0	1.4	-	-0.4	5.1	9.5	-	-4.4
General Government Gross Debt as a % GDP	-	100.4	99.7	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Net Investment excluding public sector banks	-JW2Z	7.1	8.2	-1.0	-12.7	24.8	37.8	-12.9	-34.2
Public Sector Current Budget Deficit excluding public sector banks	-JW2T	14.6	20.6	-5.9	-28.8	83.3	171.6	-88.3	-51.4
Public Sector Net Borrowing as a % of GDP excluding public sector banks ^{7,9}	-	1.0	1.3	-	-0.3	5.0	9.4	-	-4.4
Public Sector Net Debt excluding public sector banks	HF6W	2,218.9	2,044.6	174.3	8.5	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Net Debt as a % of GDP excluding public sector banks ^{8,9}	HF6X	95.5	95.3	-	0.2	-	-	-	-

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

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	740 699	787 356	718 697	68 659	46 657
2018/19	776 888	809 854	733 636	76 218	32 966
2019/20	789 935	845 341	768 574	76 767	55 406
2020/21	762 154	1 091 437	975 522	115 915	329 283
2019 Sep	63 450	71 404	62 547	8 857	7 954
Oct	63 420	72 090	67 392	4 698	8 670
Nov	60 252	64 246	59 453	4 793	3 994
Dec	63 884	68 887	62 657	6 230	5 003
2020 Jan	84 171	73 157	65 011	8 146	-11 014
Feb	67 300	66 378	61 288	5 090	-922
Mar	68 557	80 476	70 063	10 413	11 919
Apr	56 383	111 607	101 574	10 033	55 224
May	51 802	103 294	88 597	14 697	51 492
Jun	55 035	87 934	78 210	9 724	32 899
Jul	62 844	87 208	79 114	8 094	24 364
Aug	58 430	83 112	75 902	7 210	24 682
Sep	58 959	88 254	76 333	11 921	29 295
Oct	65 008	79 682	72 723	6 959	14 674
Nov	61 679	85 665	79 083	6 582	23 986
Dec	65 394	89 132	80 875	8 257	23 738
2021 Jan	86 574	88 944	78 913	10 031	2 370
Feb	69 817	82 354	75 247	7 107	12 537
Mar	70 229	104 251	88 951	15 300	34 022
Apr	61 868	94 787	85 548	9 239	32 919
May	63 333	84 975	78 766	6 209	21 642
Jun	65 607	86 030	80 096	5 934	20 423
Jul	75 043	81 831	75 422	6 409	6 788
Aug	66 231	81 679	76 030	5 649	15 448
Sep	65 721	87 519	77 320	10 199	21 798

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 ¹	Total	Asset Purchase Facility ²	Other	Total	Gross operating surplus (imputed) ³	Rent		
MF73	AIIH	LIQP	L6BD	MF74	LIQQ	NRLN	NMCK	MF75	ANBV	
2017/18	532 835	131 781	18 213	10 028	8 185	33 762	28 636	1 426	3 700	
2018/19	559 187	137 680	18 644	9 686	8 958	34 159	29 098	1 459	3 602	
2019/20	558 360	144 982	18 112	7 137	10 975	35 843	29 998	1 462	4 383	
2020/21	526 924	144 444	19 546	11 322	8 224	35 262	30 765	1 431	3 066	
2019 Sep	43 662	11 765	2 182	—	2 182	2 888	2 483	122	283	
Oct	42 496	11 308	3 977	3 417	560	2 900	2 518	123	259	
Nov	42 278	11 496	630	—	630	3 103	2 518	123	462	
Dec	45 177	12 399	689	—	689	2 866	2 515	120	231	
2020 Jan	64 195	12 336	940	255	685	3 752	2 530	125	1 097	
Feb	47 890	12 765	678	—	678	2 918	2 530	125	263	
Mar	46 051	15 047	1 365	—	1 365	2 890	2 529	116	245	
Apr	35 539	11 169	4 586	4 010	576	2 875	2 533	118	224	
May	35 329	10 470	577	—	577	2 869	2 533	118	218	
Jun	37 352	11 656	642	—	642	3 016	2 532	121	363	
Jul	44 007	10 656	2 929	2 138	791	2 908	2 551	120	237	
Aug	40 922	11 309	732	—	732	2 903	2 551	120	232	
Sep	40 920	11 542	753	—	753	2 910	2 550	118	242	
Oct	41 588	12 021	5 227	4 485	742	2 980	2 564	120	296	
Nov	42 361	12 486	579	—	579	2 931	2 564	120	247	
Dec	45 858	12 551	612	—	612	2 955	2 565	118	272	
2021 Jan	65 842	12 574	1 571	689	882	2 966	2 608	121	237	
Feb	49 281	13 041	681	—	681	2 982	2 608	121	253	
Mar	47 925	14 969	657	—	657	2 967	2 606	116	245	
Apr	44 205	12 019	676	33	643	2 966	2 593	118	255	
May	44 372	12 453	537	—	537	2 924	2 593	118	213	
Jun	46 146	12 763	607	—	607	2 940	2 593	121	226	
Jul	53 869	12 427	2 567	1 817	750	3 069	2 625	120	324	
Aug	46 478	12 757	736	—	736	2 992	2 625	120	247	
Sep	45 589	13 008	720	—	720	2 978	2 625	119	234	

1 Mainly national insurance contributions (NICs)

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

3 Equates to depreciation in government accounts.

4 Includes standardised guarantees

PSA6F Central Government Account : Net Investment

£ million

	Net investment										
				of which						of which	
	Gross capital formation ¹	Less depreciation	Capital transfers to central government	Capital transfers from local government ²	Capital transfers from public corporations ³	Capital transfers from private sector ⁴	Capital transfers from central government	Capital transfers to local government ²	Capital transfers to public corporations ⁵	Capital transfers to private sector ³	Capital transfers to APF ⁶
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MS5Z	-NSRN	-MFO7	-NMGL	-MM9G	-ANNN	MS6X	MF78	MF79	ANNI	MF7A	-ANNS
2017/18	34 167	-28 636	-1 230	-197	-	-1 033	34 492	10 642	979	22 871	- 38 793
2018/19	37 616	-29 098	-3 028	-256	-	-2 772	38 602	11 889	752	25 961	- 44 092
2019/20	38 957	-29 998	-2 158	-424	-	-1 734	37 810	12 574	492	24 744	- 44 611
2020/21	49 721	-30 765	-2 981	-186	-	-2 795	66 194	15 179	455	50 560	- 82 169
2019 Sep	3 285	-2 483	-313	-43	-	-270	5 572	1 468	33	4 071	- 6 061
Oct	3 038	-2 518	-238	-25	-	-213	1 660	802	29	829	- 1 942
Nov	3 021	-2 518	-372	-66	-	-306	1 772	646	58	1 068	- 1 903
Dec	3 009	-2 515	-158	-1	-	-157	3 221	597	37	2 587	- 3 557
2020 Jan	3 309	-2 530	-172	-26	-	-146	4 837	929	50	3 858	- 5 444
Feb	3 516	-2 530	-144	-71	-	-73	1 574	520	61	993	- 2 416
Mar	5 703	-2 529	-42	-15	-	-27	4 710	2 342	132	2 236	- 7 842
Apr	3 416	-2 533	-49	46	-	-95	6 617	633	10	5 974	- 7 451
May	3 523	-2 533	-175	-73	-	-102	11 174	2 189	13	8 972	- 11 989
Jun	3 418	-2 532	-127	-2	-	-125	6 306	889	39	5 378	- 7 065
Jul	3 402	-2 551	-117	-3	-	-114	4 692	1 435	29	3 228	- 5 426
Aug	3 630	-2 551	-156	-44	-	-112	3 580	1 256	27	2 297	- 4 503
Sep	4 033	-2 550	-124	-2	-	-122	7 888	1 293	38	6 557	- 9 247
Oct	3 711	-2 564	-289	-9	-	-280	3 248	1 085	27	2 136	- 4 106
Nov	3 866	-2 564	-197	-42	-	-155	2 716	558	26	2 132	- 3 821
Dec	3 527	-2 565	-150	-1	-	-149	4 730	1 136	57	3 537	- 5 542
2021 Jan	3 977	-2 608	-460	-1	-	-459	6 054	1 006	57	4 991	- 6 963
Feb	4 636	-2 608	-735	-37	-	-698	2 471	822	11	1 638	- 3 764
Mar	8 582	-2 606	-402	-18	-	-384	6 718	2 877	121	3 720	- 12 292
Apr	2 674	-2 593	113	-19	-	-132	6 565	1 163	9	5 393	- 6 759
May	3 578	-2 593	5	-31	-	-36	2 631	1 829	24	778	- 3 621
Jun	3 633	-2 593	-95	-5	-	-90	2 301	713	28	1 560	- 3 246
Jul	3 551	-2 625	-59	-5	-	-54	2 858	1 706	24	1 128	- 3 725
Aug	3 807	-2 625	-92	-3	-	-89	1 842	755	22	1 065	- 2 932
Sep	3 910	-2 625	-163	-1	-	-162	6 289	1 092	120	5 077	- 7 411

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 ¹
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-J5II	JW33	JW34	JW36	JW35	JW37	JW38
2012	131 614	2 567	-5 178	-5 937	-3 777	-17 627	101 662
2013	106 035	3 040	-16 196	2 286	-182	-32 318	62 665
2014	103 061	2 134	6 234	-4 477	7 890	-32 775	82 067
2015	85 284	-6 880	-3 978	795	4 190	-23 537	55 874
2016	66 983	5 907	10 815	5 755	12 083	-15 780	85 763
2017	51 181	-4 198	6 167	-6 803	4 622	42 628	93 597
2018	49 500	5 482	679	-8 414	-1 325	-10 752	35 170
2019	47 128	10 557	13 420	-2 743	-11 632	-43 516	13 215
2020	273 803	13 038	24 920	11 264	26 692	-30 381	319 336
2012/13	124 871	2 273	-6 126	-5 126	3 004	-31 892	87 004
2013/14	105 014	2 555	-19 921	1 760	-2 341	-22 399	64 668
2014/15	96 466	2 075	12 619	-1 397	10 171	-41 749	78 185
2015/16	80 611	-6 653	-6 329	-1 028	9 846	-26 071	50 376
2016/17	56 102	7 000	14 907	4 147	8 213	8 740	99 109
2017/18	55 081	-3 640	2 881	-6 895	5 031	28 507	80 965
2018/19	43 169	7 116	1 226	-6 072	-4 652	-23 157	17 630
2019/20	56 882	9 802	15 883	-5 629	-11 101	-48 233	17 605
2020/21	319 944	9 709	21 999	11 277	19 753	-44 344	338 338
2018 Q2	20 121	922	-1 721	-6 912	-3 122	3 024	12 312
Q3	13 656	4 110	2 254	1 408	-2 365	-14 818	4 245
Q4	20 439	-2 911	-575	-6 005	9	7 802	18 759
2019 Q1	-11 047	4 995	1 268	5 437	826	-19 165	-17 686
Q2	23 037	258	3 743	-8 603	-4 293	1 889	16 032
Q3	12 246	3 316	4 448	2 137	-2 683	-28 218	-8 754
Q4	22 892	1 988	3 961	-1 714	-5 482	1 978	23 623
2020 Q1	-1 293	4 240	3 731	2 551	1 357	-23 882	-13 296
Q2	132 380	4 268	10 295	7 173	24 504	4 669	183 289
Q3	76 934	3 339	7 456	1 286	2 572	-17 502	74 085
Q4	65 782	1 191	3 438	254	-1 741	6 334	75 258
2021 Q1	44 848	911	810	2 564	-5 582	-37 845	5 706
Q2	63 456	4 688	4 163	-8 545	-4 200	9 618	69 180
Q3	44 669	2 833	5 050	-3 069	-14 178	-24 233	11 072
2019 Sep	8 090	3 012	1 894	2 406	7 330	-21 456	1 276
Oct	11 599	216	1 627	-3 973	-8 505	-1 611	-647
Nov	5 497	1 201	1 290	1 549	-1 613	575	8 499
Dec	5 796	571	1 044	710	4 636	3 014	15 771
2020 Jan	-9 654	3 295	1 380	2 097	-16 044	-1 124	-20 050
Feb	1 415	463	1 433	-2 608	4 834	-5 148	389
Mar	6 946	482	918	3 062	12 567	-17 610	6 365
Apr	48 010	4 078	3 250	7 387	1 065	7 563	71 353
May	52 050	93	3 756	-1 050	14 512	-550	68 811
Jun	32 320	97	3 289	836	8 927	-2 344	43 125
Jul	22 567	262	2 343	4 093	-3 120	-8 894	17 251
Aug	25 625	244	2 021	-1 660	3 201	-3 122	26 309
Sep	28 742	2 833	3 092	-1 147	2 491	-5 486	30 525
Oct	18 809	163	1 407	1 084	-2 665	-1 720	17 078
Nov	22 374	1 076	1 061	-1 368	-801	-1 767	20 575
Dec	24 599	-48	970	538	1 725	9 821	37 605
2021 Jan	2 510	3 250	-933	4 758	-11 726	-20 132	-22 273
Feb	15 814	551	1 453	-3 328	5 672	-8 681	11 481
Mar	26 524	-2 890	290	1 134	472	-9 032	16 498
Apr	24 664	4 031	1 580	-1 403	-7 504	13 084	34 452
May	18 870	-77	638	-1 560	2 346	2 402	22 619
Jun	19 922	734	1 945	-5 582	958	-5 868	12 109
Jul	6 067	161	1 433	2 814	-10 369	-1 505	-1 399
Aug	16 824	-135	1 863	-4 178	-2 104	-5 473	6 797
Sep	21 778	2 807	1 754	-1 705	-1 705	-17 255	5 674

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	95 834	1 307	-27 152	2 286	12 932	-11 932	73 275
2014	105 047	-741	-8 067	-4 477	19 162	-21 882	89 042
2015	85 690	-9 938	-13 919	795	18 744	-12 584	68 788
2016	59 582	1 727	-3 970	5 755	28 014	-16 137	74 971
2017	40 286	-6 915	-5 725	-6 803	23 918	-11 816	32 945
2018	40 239	1 286	-6 084	-8 414	17 885	-20 064	24 848
2019	40 847	6 617	-1 695	-2 743	5 177	-3 834	44 369
2020	280 337	10 325	-332	11 264	34 593	-23 335	312 852
2012/13	126 477	-28	-18 727	-5 126	1 071	-9 072	94 595
2013/14	104 801	490	-29 358	1 760	12 863	-10 745	79 811
2014/15	93 795	-860	-2 990	-1 397	21 729	-26 619	83 658
2015/16	79 435	-10 171	-13 960	-1 028	25 144	-19 697	59 723
2016/17	47 619	4 111	-4 408	4 147	26 345	-12 461	65 353
2017/18	46 657	-6 428	-3 661	-6 895	21 855	-16 333	35 195
2018/19	32 966	2 488	-7 337	-6 072	13 480	-7 834	27 691
2019/20	55 406	5 854	-444	-5 629	7 419	-14 622	47 984
2020/21	329 283	6 425	-3 769	11 277	26 796	-31 870	338 142
2018 Q2	20 602	-102	-4 026	-6 912	4 371	-242	13 691
Q3	11 383	3 112	-17	1 408	4 863	-16 175	4 574
Q4	15 557	-4 035	-1 943	-6 005	4 857	9 486	17 917
2019 Q1	-14 576	3 513	-1 351	5 437	-611	-903	-8 491
Q2	25 027	-341	-201	-8 603	2 849	2 694	21 425
Q3	12 729	2 565	-89	2 137	3 650	-14 388	6 604
Q4	17 667	880	-54	-1 714	-711	8 763	24 831
2020 Q1	-17	2 750	-100	2 551	1 631	-11 691	-4 876
Q2	139 615	3 984	-174	7 173	29 531	-6 457	173 672
Q3	78 341	2 864	-32	1 286	5 328	-15 527	72 260
Q4	62 398	727	-26	254	-1 897	10 340	71 796
2021 Q1	48 929	-1 150	-3 537	2 564	-6 166	-20 226	20 414
Q2	74 984	4 680	-1 264	-8 545	1 084	2 454	73 393
Q3	44 034	2 280	-32	-3 116	-6 137	-13 518	23 511
2019 Sep	7 954	2 761	44	4 808	9 337	-11 380	13 524
Oct	8 670	-153	-22	-5 176	-7 397	4 056	-22
Nov	3 994	832	-4	347	512	3 617	9 298
Dec	5 003	201	-28	3 115	6 174	1 090	15 555
2020 Jan	-11 014	2 799	-24	906	-13 211	259	-20 285
Feb	-922	-33	-20	-3 803	1 885	204	-2 689
Mar	11 919	-16	-56	5 448	12 957	-12 154	18 098
Apr	55 224	3 983	-42	6 172	3 922	-5 717	63 542
May	51 492	-2	-86	-2 324	17 232	-3 345	62 967
Jun	32 899	3	-46	3 325	8 377	2 605	47 163
Jul	24 364	104	-62	2 702	-1 177	-642	25 289
Aug	24 682	86	-50	-3 049	3 669	-3 713	21 625
Sep	29 295	2 674	80	1 633	2 836	-11 172	25 346
Oct	14 674	10	-14	-375	-3 201	3 292	14 386
Nov	23 986	923	4	-2 841	-1 020	2 837	23 889
Dec	23 738	-206	-16	3 470	2 324	4 211	33 521
2021 Jan	2 370	2 563	-2 354	3 294	-8 817	-8 332	-11 276
Feb	12 537	-136	-9	-4 819	1 245	-2 423	6 395
Mar	34 022	-3 577	-1 174	4 089	1 406	-9 471	25 295
Apr	32 919	4 029	-39	-2 941	-3 924	202	30 246
May	21 642	-79	-1 183	-3 069	3 518	3 040	23 869
Jun	20 423	730	-42	-2 535	1 490	-788	19 278
Jul	6 788	-24	-62	1 328	-7 431	248	847
Aug	15 448	-320	-50	-5 628	268	-1 745	7 973
Sep	21 798	2 624	80	1 184	1 026	-12 021	14 691

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 ¹		NRAM and B&B ¹	Network Rail	Central Government with NRAM, B&B and Network Rail ¹			
	NCR ^{2 4}	of which: Own account	NCR ^{2 3}	NCR ^{2 3}	NCR ²	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	-742	315 186	312 852	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	179	56 076	47 984	8 173	-81
2020/21	334 494	334 653	4 537	-1 048	337 983	338 142	103	-262
2018 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	44	-2 152	-4 876	2 866	-142
Q2	174 009	173 881	53	-262	173 800	173 672	30	98
Q3	72 363	72 701	-179	-262	71 922	72 260	-269	-69
Q4	71 770	71 950	108	-262	71 616	71 796	137	-317
2021 Q1	16 352	16 121	4 555	-262	20 645	20 414	205	26
Q2	73 690	73 661	-6	-262	73 422	73 393	-2	31
Q3	24 889	23 775	-2	-262	24 625	23 511	1 210	-96
2019 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	14	20 730	18 098	2 700	-68
Apr	63 830	63 617	12	-87	63 755	63 542	136	77
May	63 024	63 030	24	-87	62 961	62 967	-11	5
Jun	47 155	47 234	17	-88	47 084	47 163	-95	16
Jul	25 471	25 633	-257	-87	25 127	25 289	-65	-97
Aug	21 721	21 684	28	-87	21 662	21 625	24	13
Sep	25 171	25 384	50	-88	25 133	25 346	-228	15
Oct	14 414	14 417	56	-87	14 383	14 386	64	-67
Nov	23 918	23 959	17	-87	23 848	23 889	-73	32
Dec	33 438	33 574	35	-88	33 385	33 521	146	-282
2021 Jan	-10 763	-11 231	42	-87	-10 808	-11 276	299	169
Feb	6 363	6 429	53	-87	6 329	6 395	-58	-8
Mar	20 752	20 923	4 460	-88	25 124	25 295	-36	-135
Apr	30 535	30 331	2	-87	30 450	30 246	89	115
May	23 857	23 959	-3	-87	23 767	23 869	-22	-80
Jun	19 298	19 371	-5	-88	19 205	19 278	-69	-4
Jul	1 845	933	1	-87	1 759	847	884	28
Aug	8 475	8 059	1	-87	8 389	7 973	518	-102
Sep	14 569	14 783	-4	-88	14 477	14 691	-192	-22

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								Total central government (CG) gross debt
	British government stock (gilts)	Sterling treasury bills	National savings	Tax instruments	Other sterling debt and foreign currency debt ¹	NRAM and B&B ²	Network Rail	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BKPM	BKPJ	ACUA	ACRV	KW6Q	KW6R	MDL3	BKPV
2015/16	1 346 337	77 915	134 633	975	36 732	5 637	29 796	1 632 025
2016/17	1 404 898	67 032	146 242	1 353	51 304	220	27 974	1 699 023
2017/18	1 440 449	64 599	155 942	1 168	51 640	206	26 183	1 740 187
2018/19	1 476 999	74 959	166 968	625	54 093	218	24 696	1 798 558
2019/20	1 512 270	82 878	178 597	500	56 242	11	25 200	1 855 698
2020/21	1 861 608	51 880	201 565	444	61 489	3	24 396	2 201 385
2020 Q2	1 658 330	99 180	193 568	497	72 969	5	25 328	2 049 877
Q3	1 740 680	77 803	217 367	477	58 012	13	24 399	2 118 751
Q4	1 825 011	54 887	206 792	457	72 138	5	24 473	2 183 763
2021 Q1	1 861 608	51 880	201 565	444	61 489	3	24 396	2 201 385
Q2	1 923 974	61 768	202 152	440	63 940	5	24 687	2 276 966
Q3	1 963 340	57 846	202 805	427	64 877	2	24 843	2 314 140
2020 Sep	1 740 680	77 803	217 367	477	58 012	13	24 399	2 118 751
Oct	1 774 936	60 321	216 811	471	59 577	17	24 393	2 136 526
Nov	1 805 216	44 156	210 139	462	62 742	9	24 394	2 147 118
Dec	1 825 011	54 887	206 792	457	72 138	5	24 473	2 183 763
2021 Jan	1 815 836	49 585	203 335	455	59 566	7	24 372	2 153 156
Feb	1 839 516	50 983	201 857	447	56 911	10	24 345	2 174 069
Mar	1 861 608	51 880	201 565	444	61 489	3	24 396	2 201 385
Apr	1 888 300	58 277	202 557	442	62 499	2	24 466	2 236 543
May	1 912 968	64 273	202 407	441	65 922	3	24 474	2 270 488
Jun	1 923 974	61 768	202 152	440	63 940	5	24 687	2 276 966
Jul	1 946 577	58 377	202 732	437	59 689	2	24 755	2 292 569
Aug	1 960 350	57 025	202 959	430	60 684	2	24 895	2 306 345
Sep	1 963 340	57 846	202 805	427	64 877	2	24 843	2 314 140

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

Local government gross debt								General government (GG) consolidated gross debt (Maastricht)
	Money market instruments	Loans	Bonds	Total local government (LG) gross debt	LG/CG cross holdings of debt			
	9	10	11	12	13			14
	NJHZ	MUF5	NJIM	EYKP	KSC7			BKPx
2015/16	–	85 187	4 085	89 272	–70 339			1 650 958
2016/17	–	87 947	4 447	92 394	–71 568			1 719 849
2017/18	–	93 429	4 146	97 575	–74 533			1 763 229
2018/19	–	100 356	4 109	104 465	–82 453			1 820 570
2019/20	–	109 419	4 099	113 518	–93 488			1 875 728
2020/21	–	110 569	4 399	114 968	–93 316			2 223 037
2020 Q2	–	109 783	4 042	113 825	–94 426			2 069 276
Q3	–	109 553	4 287	113 840	–93 591			2 139 000
Q4	–	109 919	4 406	114 325	–93 295			2 204 793
2021 Q1	–	110 569	4 399	114 968	–93 316			2 223 037
Q2	–	110 665	4 399	115 064	–95 319			2 296 711
Q3	–	110 761	4 399	115 160	–97 380			2 331 920
2020 Sep	–	109 553	4 287	113 840	–93 591			2 139 000
Oct	–	109 675	4 327	114 002	–93 804			2 156 724
Nov	–	109 797	4 366	114 163	–94 138			2 167 143
Dec	–	109 919	4 406	114 325	–93 295			2 204 793
2021 Jan	–	110 136	4 404	114 540	–95 759			2 171 937
Feb	–	110 352	4 401	114 753	–93 946			2 194 876
Mar	–	110 569	4 399	114 968	–93 316			2 223 037
Apr	–	110 601	4 399	115 000	–94 741			2 256 802
May	–	110 633	4 399	115 032	–95 044			2 290 476
Jun	–	110 665	4 399	115 064	–95 319			2 296 711
Jul	–	110 697	4 399	115 096	–97 315			2 310 350
Aug	–	110 729	4 399	115 128	–97 939			2 323 534
Sep	–	110 761	4 399	115 160	–97 380			2 331 920

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 ¹	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 ³	NRAM and B&B liquid assets ²	Total	Bank and building society deposits	Other liquid assets	General government net debt
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BKPX	AIPD	KSD5	BKSM	BKSN	FSX6	MDL5	KSD6	BKSO	BKQG	MDK2
2015/16	1 650 958	93 277	32 060	8 023	20 840	–	3 197	29 528	22 698	6 830
2016/17	1 719 849	107 869	43 486	8 178	34 361	–	947	28 009	20 260	7 749
2017/18	1 763 229	115 545	35 815	9 625	25 364	–	826	26 167	17 771	8 396
2018/19	1 820 570	127 237	44 963	11 182	33 314	–	467	28 402	19 012	9 390
2019/20	1 875 728	136 625	48 637	11 580	36 484	–	573	31 226	20 834	10 392
2020/21	2 223 037	130 262	100 313	14 160	81 289	7 929	4 864	34 730	21 865	12 865
2020 Q2	2 069 276	138 634	93 629	11 809	81 188	17 616	632	35 622	20 807	14 815
Q3	2 139 000	131 513	102 602	17 619	84 508	15 724	475	36 677	22 316	14 361
Q4	2 204 793	135 359	94 797	13 432	80 773	12 162	592	37 339	23 066	14 273
2021 Q1	2 223 037	130 262	100 313	14 160	81 289	7 929	4 864	34 730	21 865	12 865
Q2	2 296 711	128 689	95 755	12 865	78 034	4 408	4 856	40 640	25 461	15 179
Q3	2 331 920	150 329	103 837	18 821	84 348	3 432	668	44 004	27 710	16 294
2020 Sep	2 139 000	131 513	102 602	17 619	84 508	15 724	475	36 677	22 316	14 361
Oct	2 156 724	134 719	106 737	14 813	91 396	15 291	528	36 710	22 379	14 331
Nov	2 167 143	135 332	90 503	13 987	75 964	15 131	552	37 774	23 473	14 301
Dec	2 204 793	135 359	94 797	13 432	80 773	12 162	592	37 339	23 066	14 273
2021 Jan	2 171 937	131 667	79 736	15 386	64 004	12 058	346	37 354	23 550	13 804
Feb	2 194 876	128 647	94 120	14 434	79 290	11 773	396	35 112	21 777	13 335
Mar	2 223 037	130 262	100 313	14 160	81 289	7 929	4 864	34 730	21 865	12 865
Apr	2 256 802	130 022	103 241	10 876	87 498	7 402	4 867	37 227	23 597	13 630
May	2 290 476	128 667	113 637	11 269	97 506	4 582	4 862	38 822	24 904	13 918
Jun	2 296 711	128 689	95 755	12 865	78 034	4 408	4 856	40 640	25 461	15 179
Jul	2 310 350	128 927	109 362	16 430	92 261	4 060	671	42 239	26 730	15 509
Aug	2 323 534	147 288	113 743	16 986	96 084	3 906	673	42 588	27 539	15 049
Sep	2 331 920	150 329	103 837	18 821	84 348	3 432	668	44 004	27 710	16 294

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

Liabilities: creation of central bank reserves in relation to asset purchases (quantitative easing, etc.)					Banking and Issue Department liabilities ¹		
Asset purchases							Banking & Issue Department liabilities not recognised in PSND ⁷
Total Asset purchases ²	Of which: APF purchases of gilts ³	Of which: APF purchases of corporate bonds	Term Funding Scheme loans ⁴	Term Funding Scheme (SME) loans ⁵	Banking & Issue Department liabilities ⁶		
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
FZIQ	FZIU	CWPL	CORN	FSVQ	FZIW		-FZIY
2016/17	443 777	434 961	8 816	53 493	—	529 417	-1 821
2017/18	437 541	427 658	9 883	127 016	—	605 644	-1 356
2018/19	435 351	425 817	9 534	121 250	—	601 304	-561
2019/20	458 278	448 498	9 780	107 189	—	620 458	-515
2020/21	794 083	774 144	19 939	28 947	74 129	939 194	-236
2020 Q2	632 712	616 347	16 365	93 096	17 838	707 386	-437
Q3	694 561	674 858	19 703	72 485	45 148	794 314	-359
Q4	744 922	724 938	19 984	50 110	68 243	881 242	-281
2021 Q1	794 083	774 144	19 939	28 947	74 129	939 194	-236
Q2	827 564	807 800	19 764	24 116	89 063	939 194	-236
Q3	855 631	835 951	19 680	14 172	99 989	939 194	-236
2020 Sep	694 561	674 858	19 703	72 485	45 148	794 314	-359
Oct	712 597	692 534	20 063	70 691	48 528	823 290	-333
Nov	731 741	711 682	20 059	67 312	50 812	852 266	-307
Dec	744 922	724 938	19 984	50 110	68 243	881 242	-281
2021 Jan	754 126	734 185	19 941	46 791	66 617	910 218	-255
Feb	771 885	751 944	19 941	39 558	75 367	939 194	-236
Mar	794 083	774 144	19 939	28 947	74 129	939 194	-236
Apr	811 740	791 902	19 838	28 278	80 694	939 194	-236
May	826 797	806 998	19 799	27 515	83 030	939 194	-236
Jun	827 564	807 800	19 764	24 116	89 063	939 194	-236
Jul	830 977	811 242	19 735	22 716	88 392	939 194	-236
Aug	857 300	837 620	19 680	20 531	89 326	939 194	-236
Sep	855 631	835 951	19 680	14 172	99 989	939 194	-236
Consolidation			Liquid assets				
APF Gilt holdings (at face value) ⁸		Banking & Issue Department gilt holdings (at face value) ⁹	Banking & Issue Department assets ⁶		Banking & Issue Department assets not recognised in PSND ⁷	Cash held within the APF ¹⁰	Bank of England contribution to PSND
8	9	10	11	12			13
-MEX2	-FZEU	FZJ2	FZJ3	FZJ4			A8J8
2016/17	-370 692	-7 196	533 385	-11 303	5 958		118 938
2017/18	-364 877	-7 508	609 312	-11 692	13 756		185 084
2018/19	-362 254	-9 377	604 872	-14 359	16 598		178 602
2019/20	-384 815	-10 217	625 136	-16 227	5 189		176 280
2020/21	-659 954	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	6 351		231 166
2020 Q2	-518 796	-10 538	712 061	-16 335	4 562		220 973
Q3	-569 212	-10 859	798 986	-16 443	19 176		224 359
Q4	-612 757	-11 180	885 911	-16 551	4 914		246 025
2021 Q1	-659 954	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	6 351		231 166
Q2	-696 767	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	16 024		228 264
Q3	-724 636	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	6 166		239 302
2020 Sep	-569 212	-10 859	798 986	-16 443	19 176		224 359
Oct	-584 764	-10 966	827 961	-16 479	6 356		241 205
Nov	-602 068	-11 073	856 936	-16 515	1 954		246 308
Dec	-612 757	-11 180	885 911	-16 551	4 914		246 025
2021 Jan	-622 286	-11 287	914 886	-16 587	10 187		235 438
Feb	-638 867	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	3 125		245 130
Mar	-659 954	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	6 351		231 166
Apr	-676 848	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	7 095		237 081
May	-691 349	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	7 039		239 266
Jun	-696 767	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	16 024		228 264
Jul	-709 582	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	7 850		224 965
Aug	-723 367	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	5 243		238 859
Sep	-724 636	-11 398	943 878	-16 630	6 166		239 302

Relationship between columns : 2+3=1, 2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9-10-11-12=13

1 Bank of England comprises Banking Department and Issue Department. Banking Department plus Issue Department assets and liabilities measured after consolidation of Issue Department deposit held at Banking Department.

2 Prior to September 2021, consists of total quantity of assets purchased by the APF by the creation of central bank reserves on a settled basis (YWWB9R9). From September 2021 this is calculated using APF purchase of gilts (YWWB9T9) plus APF purchase of corporate bonds (YWWZJ5J).

3 Prior to September 2021, consists of total quantity of assets purchased by APF by the creation of central bank reserves on a settled basis (YWWB9R9), less APF holdings of corporate bonds (YWWZJ5J). From September 2021 APF gilt purchases are sourced directly from Bank of England website (YWWB9T9).

4 Up to the 19th January 2019, Term Funding Scheme was within the Asset Purchase Facility. From 19th January 2019, TFS was transferred to the Bank of England balance sheet.

5 Term Funding Scheme (SME) is the TFS with additional incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises which started 15th April 2020 and appears on the Bank of England Balance sheet.

6 These series can be derived from the BoE Annual Report and Accounts covering both the Banking and Issue Department liabilities and assets.

7 Includes: insurance, pension, standardised guarantee schemes and other accounts receivable/payable.

8 Nominal and market values of APF transactions in gilts are recorded on Bank of England website. Gilts are recorded at face presentation is face (or redemption) value.

9 Consolidation of gilts issued by central government but held by Banking & Issue Department of BoE.

10 HM Treasury estimates based on management information. Estimates for February 2015 to February 2016 based on annual report data only.

PSA9B Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund (APF):

Interest and dividend transactions

£ million

	BoE Asset Purchase Facility Fund (APF)				
	Interest receivable ¹	Interest payable ²	Net interest receivable	Cash transfers to HM Treasury	
	MDD6	MDD7	MDD8	Total	of which Dividends ³
2017	15 471	1 490	13 981	MT6A	L6BD
2018	15 079	3 427	11 652	11 677	9 766
2019	14 585	3 374	11 211	7 359	7 359
2020	16 106	1 077	15 029	10 888	10 888
2016/17	14 489	1 334	13 155	10 316	10 316
2017/18	15 432	1 891	13 541	10 028	10 028
2018/19	14 955	3 605	11 350	9 686	9 686
2019/20	14 463	3 096	11 367	7 137	7 137
2020/21	17 031	673	16 358	13 663	11 322
2016 Q4	3 669	260	3 409	3 156	3 156
2017 Q1	3 851	293	3 558	2 206	2 206
Q2	3 907	315	3 592	4 401	4 401
Q3	3 833	324	3 509	824	824
Q4	3 880	558	3 322	4 246	4 246
2018 Q1	3 812	694	3 118	557	557
Q2	3 756	714	3 042	3 350	3 350
Q3	3 721	952	2 769	2 587	2 587
Q4	3 790	1 067	2 723	3 272	3 272
2019 Q1	3 688	872	2 816	477	477
Q2	3 659	834	2 825	2 997	2 997
Q3	3 619	834	2 785	468	468
Q4	3 619	834	2 785	3 417	3 417
2020 Q1	3 566	594	2 972	255	255
Q2	3 886	137	3 749	4 010	4 010
Q3	4 232	166	4 066	2 138	2 138
Q4	4 422	180	4 242	4 485	4 485
2021 Q1	4 491	190	4 301	3 030	689
Q2	4 569	203	4 366	33	33
Q3	4 444	210	4 234	1 817	1 817
2019 Aug	1 193	278	915	—	—
Sep	1 217	278	939	—	—
Oct	1 203	278	925	3 417	3 417
Nov	1 202	278	924	—	—
Dec	1 214	278	936	—	—
2020 Jan	1 191	278	913	255	255
Feb	1 195	278	917	—	—
Mar	1 180	38	1 142	—	—
Apr	1 215	41	1 174	4 010	4 010
May	1 274	46	1 228	—	—
Jun	1 397	50	1 347	—	—
Jul	1 391	53	1 338	2 138	2 138
Aug	1 389	56	1 333	—	—
Sep	1 452	57	1 395	—	—
Oct	1 459	59	1 400	4 485	4 485
Nov	1 473	60	1 413	—	—
Dec	1 490	61	1 429	—	—
2021 Jan	1 464	62	1 402	3 030	689
Feb	1 491	63	1 428	—	—
Mar	1 536	65	1 471	—	—
Apr	1 538	66	1 472	33	33
May	1 509	68	1 441	—	—
Jun	1 522	69	1 453	—	—
Jul	1 486	69	1 417	1 817	1 817
Aug	1 471	70	1 401	—	—
Sep	1 487	71	1 416	—	—

1 ONS estimates of the interest received by APF from central government, largely on its gilt holdings.

2 ONS estimates of the interest paid by APF to Bank of England on the loan. Calculated using the Bank of England base rate. From March 2020 the base rate has been set at 0.10 percent.

3 Dividends paid to HM Treasury consolidate between the central government and Bank of England and so are public sector borrowing neutral.

PSA10 Public sector transactions by sub-sector and economic category

£ million

	2020/21								
	General government				PS Pensions	BoE ¹	PSEX	PSBanks ²	PS
	CG	LG	GG	PC					
Current income									
Taxes on income and wealth	262,312		262,312	-74		-15	262,223	-951	261,272
Taxes on production	245,330	651	245,981				245,981		245,981
Other current taxes	13,881	37,415	51,296				51,296		51,296
Taxes on capital	5,401		5,401				5,401		5,401
Compulsory social contributions	144,444		144,444				144,444		144,444
Gross operating surplus	30,765	15,896	46,661	10,242	600	56	57,559	16,930	74,489
Interest and dividends from private sector and RoW	4,475	539	5,014	298	17,001	995	23,308	7,564	30,872
Interest and dividends (net) from public sector	15,071	-1,760	13,311	-1,969		-11,325	17	-17	0
Rent and other current transfers	4,497		526	5,023	0		5,023	-2,520	2,503
Total current receipts	726,176	53,267	779,443	8,497	17,601	-10,289	795,252	21,006	816,258
Current expenditure									
Current expenditure on goods and services	361,099	143,369	504,468			225	504,693		504,693
Subsidies	117,175	22,498	139,673				139,673		139,673
Net social benefits	235,841	26,597	262,438		-19,778		242,660		242,660
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	20,700	110	20,810				20,810	0	20,810
VAT and GNI based EU contributions	10,944		10,944				10,944		10,944
Interest and dividends paid to private sector and RoW	38,880	717	39,597	175	17,272	-15,728	41,316	10,497	51,813
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements					20,997		20,997		20,997
Total current expenditure	942,525	43,386	985,911	175	18,491	-15,503	989,074	10,497	999,571
Saving, gross plus capital taxes	-216,349	9,881	-206,468	8,322	-890	5,214	-193,822	10,509	-183,313
Depreciation	30,765	15,896	46,661	6,738	4	56	53,459	1,196	54,655
Current budget deficit	247,114	6,015	253,129	-1,584	894	-5,158	247,281	-9,313	237,968
Net investment									
Gross fixed capital formation	49,859	18,410	68,269	10,084	-911	93	77,535	1,055	78,590
less Depreciation	-30,765	-15,896	-46,661	-6,738	-4	-56	-53,459	-1,196	-54,655
Increase in inventories and valuables	-138	0	-138	42			-96		-96
Capital grants (net) within public sector	15,448	-14,804	644	-644			0	0	
Capital grants to private sector	50,560	1,789	52,349	0	592		52,941	0	52,941
Capital grants from private sector	-2,795	-1,411	-4,206	-52		0	-4,258	0	-4,258
Total net investment	82,169	-11,912	70,257	2,692	-323	37	72,663	-141	72,522
Net borrowing	329,283	-5,897	323,386	1,108	571	-5,121	319,944	-9,454	310,490
<i>Financial transactions determining net cash requirement</i>									
Net lending to private sector and RoW	6,425	3,406	9,831	-56	-66	0	9,709	-1,204	8,505
Net acquisition of company securities	-3,769	-1,151	-4,920	1,367	15,372	10,180	21,999	-7,351	14,648
Accounts receivable/payable	26,796	-6,660	20,136	-1,078	408	287	19,753	-4,786	14,967
Adjustment for interest on gilts	11,277	0	11,277	0	0	0	11,277	0	11,277
Other financial transactions	-31,870	7,089	-24,781	-1,709	-16,285	-1,569	-44,344	22,343	-22,001
Net cash requirement	338,142	-3,213	334,929	-368	0	3,777	338,338	-452	337,886

1 NFFCs = 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) & Special Liquidity Scheme (SLS)

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

6 PSBGs = Public Sector Banking Groups

PSNFL2 Public Sector Net Financial Liabilities excluding public sector banks (PSNFL ex) - sectoral split

£ million

	CG net financial liabilities	LG net financial liabilities	GG net financial liabilities	PC net financial liabilities	BoE net financial liabilities	Public sector pensions net financial liabilities	PSNFL ex
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	CPNE	CPPI	CPPJ	CPPK	CPPL	CWVN	CPNF
2008/09	533 815	13 453	547 268	158 398	-507	3 464	708 623
2009/10	658 999	-9 573	649 426	163 277	18 085	3 568	834 356
2010/11	785 863	-31 969	753 894	165 586	17 983	3 274	940 737
2011/12	904 670	-18 957	885 713	167 732	16 639	5 994	1 076 078
2012/13	1 015 386	-34 949	980 437	171 648	45 062	6 079	1 203 226
2013/14	1 103 662	-44 340	1 059 322	174 759	45 522	5 478	1 285 081
2014/15	1 180 225	-57 668	1 122 557	184 901	52 577	8 596	1 368 631
2015/16	1 248 967	-72 228	1 176 739	185 918	52 323	8 445	1 423 425
2016/17	1 271 913	-53 219	1 218 694	191 300	68 406	12 267	1 490 667
2017/18	1 310 237	-48 262	1 261 975	123 582	62 842	11 645	1 460 044
2018/19	1 341 145	-80 640	1 260 505	120 536	63 349	18 479	1 462 869
2019/20	1 386 505	-49 884	1 336 621	122 328	78 696	21 460	1 559 105
2020/21	1 678 695	-45 903	1 632 792	120 676	129 919	18 919	1 902 306
2010 Q2	708 287	-17 488	690 799	163 025	18 578	3 492	875 894
Q3	715 059	-22 705	692 354	163 548	18 079	3 416	877 397
Q4	774 534	-25 877	748 657	163 819	18 408	3 340	934 224
2011 Q1	785 863	-31 969	753 894	165 586	17 983	3 274	940 737
Q2	832 336	-32 427	799 909	165 480	18 060	3 954	987 403
Q3	869 661	-31 225	838 436	166 356	16 798	4 634	1 026 224
Q4	911 160	-26 832	884 328	166 563	17 315	5 314	1 073 520
2012 Q1	904 670	-18 957	885 713	167 732	16 639	5 994	1 076 078
Q2	957 786	-27 117	930 669	169 219	37 050	6 015	1 142 953
Q3	967 347	-31 385	935 962	171 001	39 555	6 036	1 152 554
Q4	1 000 328	-32 034	968 294	172 228	45 247	6 057	1 191 826
2013 Q1	1 015 386	-34 949	980 437	171 648	45 062	6 079	1 203 226
Q2	1 051 748	-42 538	1 009 210	171 998	46 057	5 930	1 233 195
Q3	1 060 930	-41 961	1 018 969	172 668	43 515	5 781	1 240 933
Q4	1 090 224	-37 376	1 052 848	173 344	46 052	5 632	1 277 876
2014 Q1	1 103 662	-44 340	1 059 322	174 759	45 522	5 478	1 285 081
Q2	1 144 934	-56 016	1 088 918	179 266	46 370	6 256	1 320 810
Q3	1 152 808	-56 492	1 096 316	180 382	44 923	7 034	1 328 655
Q4	1 181 221	-53 382	1 127 839	182 547	47 455	7 812	1 365 653
2015 Q1	1 180 225	-57 668	1 122 557	184 901	52 577	8 596	1 368 631
Q2	1 207 447	-64 585	1 142 862	184 817	51 462	8 558	1 387 699
Q3	1 225 254	-70 020	1 155 234	185 160	49 728	8 520	1 398 642
Q4	1 257 812	-70 727	1 187 085	184 962	54 378	8 482	1 434 907
2016 Q1	1 248 967	-72 228	1 176 739	185 918	52 323	8 445	1 423 425
Q2	1 273 434	-71 177	1 202 257	187 431	53 156	9 398	1 452 242
Q3	1 274 260	-67 311	1 206 949	188 708	50 399	10 351	1 456 407
Q4	1 292 767	-59 334	1 233 433	189 310	65 667	11 304	1 499 714
2017 Q1	1 271 913	-53 219	1 218 694	191 300	68 406	12 267	1 490 667
Q2	1 299 201	-53 149	1 246 052	193 285	69 220	12 111	1 520 668
Q3	1 302 512	-53 500	1 249 012	193 687	65 020	11 955	1 519 674
Q4	1 319 250	-49 787	1 269 463	123 742	69 836	11 799	1 474 840
2018 Q1	1 310 237	-48 262	1 261 975	123 582	62 842	11 645	1 460 044
Q2	1 332 964	-59 306	1 273 658	122 175	72 459	13 353	1 481 645
Q3	1 333 928	-67 011	1 266 917	118 863	71 862	15 061	1 472 703
Q4	1 359 871	-70 256	1 289 615	119 837	72 406	16 769	1 498 627
2019 Q1	1 341 145	-80 640	1 260 505	120 536	63 349	18 479	1 462 869
Q2	1 368 020	-75 651	1 292 369	121 059	74 042	19 224	1 506 694
Q3	1 363 811	-67 651	1 296 160	121 791	75 631	19 969	1 513 551
Q4	1 393 230	-55 765	1 337 465	122 149	77 273	20 713	1 557 600
2020 Q1	1 386 505	-49 884	1 336 621	122 328	78 696	21 460	1 559 105
Q2	1 512 112	-49 237	1 462 875	121 497	112 716	20 821	1 717 909
Q3	1 579 735	-48 399	1 531 336	121 454	107 911	20 182	1 780 883
Q4	1 649 103	-45 940	1 603 163	121 014	128 251	19 543	1 871 971
2021 Q1	1 678 695	-45 903	1 632 792	120 676	129 919	18 919	1 902 306
Q2	1 755 671	-51 789	1 703 882	121 863	121 753	18 984	1 966 482

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

1 Data are consistent with the public sector finances release published on 21 September 2021 and government deficit and debt data due to be published on 27 October 2021.

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	BoE ⁴ (PSNB ex BoE)	Public sector excluding both public sector banks and	Bank of England (including APF ¹ & SLS ^{2,3})	Public sector excluding public sector banks (PSNB ex)	Public sector banks	Public Sector (PSNB)
							-CPNZ				
-NMFJ	-NMOE	-NNBK	-CPCM	-CWNY	-CPNZ	-JW2H	-J5II	-IL6B	-ANNX		
2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019	21	0	21	0	0	21	0	21	0	0	21
2020	-395	0	-395	0	0	-395	0	-395	-876		-1,271
2018/19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019/20	-17	0	-17	0	0	-17	0	-17	-322		-339
2020/21	-533	0	-533	0	0	-533	0	-533	-646		-1,179
2019 Q3	60	0	60	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	60
2019 Q4	-38	0	-38	0	0	-38	0	-38	0	0	-38
2020 Q1	-38	0	-38	0	0	-38	0	-38	-322		-360
2020 Q2	-136	0	-136	0	0	-136	0	-136	-322		-458
2020 Q3	-141	0	-141	0	0	-141	0	-141	-116		-257
2020 Q4	-80	0	-80	0	0	-80	0	-80	-116		-196
2021 Q1	-176	0	-176	0	0	-176	0	-176	-92		-268
2021 Q2	-1,288	-92	-1,380	-3	0	-1,383	0	-1,383	-92		-1,475
2019 Oct	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3
2019 Nov	3	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	3
2019 Dec	-44	0	-44	0	0	-44	0	-44	0	0	-44
2020 Jan	-13	0	-13	0	0	-13	0	-13	-108		-121
2020 Feb	-13	0	-13	0	0	-13	0	-13	-108		-121
2020 Mar	-12	0	-12	0	0	-12	0	-12	-106		-118
2020 Apr	-44	0	-44	0	0	-44	0	-44	-108		-152
2020 May	-45	0	-45	0	0	-45	0	-45	-108		-153
2020 Jun	-47	0	-47	0	0	-47	0	-47	-106		-153
2020 Jul	-47	0	-47	0	0	-47	0	-47	-38		-85
2020 Aug	-48	0	-48	0	0	-48	0	-48	-38		-86
2020 Sep	-46	0	-46	0	0	-46	0	-46	-40		-86
2020 Oct	-47	0	-47	0	0	-47	0	-47	-38		-85
2020 Nov	-32	0	-32	0	0	-32	0	-32	-38		-70
2020 Dec	-1	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	-1	-40		-41
2021 Jan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-31		-31
2021 Feb	-4	0	-4	0	0	-4	0	-4	-31		-35
2021 Mar	-172	0	-172	0	0	-172	0	-172	-30		-202
2021 Apr	-581	-51	-632	-1	0	-633	0	-633	-31		-664
2021 May	-443	-31	-474	-1	0	-475	0	-475	-31		-506
2021 Jun	-264	-10	-274	-1	0	-275	0	-275	-30		-305
2021 Jul	-428	52	-376	3	0	-373	0	-373	-30		-403
2021 Aug	-2,962	-222	-3,184	-6	0	-3,190	0	-3,190	-30		-3,220

Notes:

1. APF = Asset Purchase Facility

2. SLS = Special Liquidity Scheme

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