



HM Revenue
& Customs

A disaggregation of HMRC tax receipts between England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland

Methodology Note

December 2019

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Disclaimer

This publication apportions total UK tax receipts collected by HMRC to England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It attempts to measure the true economic incidence of taxation, based on the underlying activity, which can often differ from how or where the tax receipts are collected. Actual administrative data is available for Capital Gains Tax, Inheritance Tax, Stamp Duty Land Tax, Child and Working Tax Credits and Child Benefit; for the others, the estimates are arrived at using best available data and statistical techniques, including assumptions and adjustments where necessary. The numbers in this publication do not represent an estimate of the tax revenue that would be raised if each tax was set at the devolved level. All statistical methodologies have an inherent degree of uncertainty and, for this publication, a variety of alternate methodologies could justifiably be applied, each leading to a different estimate.

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Methodology Overview

1. For each tax, the general approach has been to first estimate the proportion of total UK tax receipts that should be apportioned to England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and then allocate UK total receipts in line with those proportions. The UK totals are those published in HMRC's National Statistics¹ series and summarised in Tables 2 and 3.
2. As a conceptual framework, we have attempted to allocate receipts as closely as possible to the underlying activity that generates them. For some taxes that is relatively straightforward but for others it is quite complex and there may be different interpretations on what the underlying activity might be or how to capture it. These figures do not represent the distribution of revenue by the location of the tax collecting office. We have also sought, wherever possible, to use HMRC's administrative data but this is not always available at the required level of geographical disaggregation; in those cases, estimates have been made on the basis of a proxy activity, for which the data is available.² For example, Petrol and diesel fuel receipts have been apportioned using statistics on road consumption published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS).
3. A number of necessary simplifying assumptions have been made:
 - Survey data has been used to estimate the underlying activity for many of the taxes, and there are often multiple sources of error, such as sampling, non-response and measurement error, which we assume are consistent across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. For example, these estimates assume that the measurement errors stemming from the (under)reporting of alcohol consumption are the same in each of the sub-national areas.
 - Many of the consumption based estimates have used information derived from the ONS Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey. The LCF is a large, nationally representative survey, though when broken down into small sub-national areas the small cell sizes mean that the estimates increase in uncertainty.
 - Rather than use LCF data directly, we have used expenditure shares provided in the ONS' *Family Spending* publication³ (or *Family Food* for Alcohol⁴), which is based on the LCF. The approach we have adopted has been to use the Family Spending publication most closely aligned with our estimation year. Each edition of Family Spending aggregates expenditure uses a number of years' of LCF data. We have chosen to use the results in Family Spending rather than the underlying LCF data since it has the advantage that the relevant grossing and data adjustments have already been made by the ONS. However, there is also a drawback due to imperfect alignment between some estimation dates and survey dates, though the effect of this is typically quite small.

¹ HMRC UK tax receipts are here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hm-revenue-customs-receipts>

² Similar apportioning exercises have been undertaken by the Scottish Government and the Northern Ireland Assembly. For more information, go to: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS> and <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-net-fiscal-balance-report-2012-13-and-2013-14>

³ For more information see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

⁴ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>.

- The tax gap has been assumed to be the same in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- The geographic identifier most commonly used is postcodes and address lines, which are matched against sub-national areas using the National Statistics Postcode/Address Look-up tables. Some receipts cannot be matched due to missing or invalid postcode entries.
- Several taxes are normally reported on the basis of the accrual of tax liability. Where possible the estimates here have been adjusted to fit to the receipts profile.
- There are other forms of taxation such as Vehicle Excise Duty and Council Tax which are not estimated as they are not collected by HMRC.
- In April 2015 Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) and Landfill Tax were fully devolved to Scotland. These taxes no longer apply in Scotland, and Revenue Scotland administer and collect replacement taxes such as Scotland's Land and Building Transactions Tax (LBTT) and the Scottish Landfill Tax. Revenue Scotland publish statistics on the taxes that they administer and collect.⁵ Estimates for the Scottish share of SDLT and Landfill tax are included in the figures in this publication up to 2014/15. From 2015/16 these taxes no longer apply and the replacement Scottish taxes are not included in this publication. These devolved taxes are not estimated in this publication as they are not collected by HMRC.
- In April 2018, Landfill tax was also fully devolved to Wales. This means the tax no longer applies in Wales and the Welsh Revenue Authority now administer and collect the Welsh Landfill Disposals tax instead.
- Data is not available for each year. Where unavailable, we have used the nearest available years for which information is available. This is described in Annex A.
- There are some instances – e.g. non-identification, incomplete data or non-UK activity – that may mean that the sum of the four areas is less than the UK total. In those cases, the allocation of the unidentified is based on the ratios of the identified. Similarly, rounding may mean the sub-totals do not exactly match the UK totals.

4. Annex B discusses the methodology HMRC uses to get to its total UK tax and NIC receipts.

5. Table 1 provides summary information on data sources and methodologies, including changes since last year's publication.

6. This note accompanies two other publications:

- The full set of statistics
- A full commentary note

All related documentation can be found on the Gov.uk website⁶

⁵ For more information see <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/disaggregation-of-hmrc-tax-receipts>

Table 1 Data and methodology summary

	Data	Methodology	Revised
Income Tax	HMRC: Survey of Personal Incomes	Compute income tax liabilities using HMRC's Personal Tax Model, a micro-simulation model of the UK income tax system.	Yes - data
Capital Gains Tax	HMRC: Administrative data	Apportioned from information collected in HMRC tax returns.	Yes - data
National Insurance Contributions	HMRC: National Insurance & PAYE Service (RTI data from 2014-15 onwards)	A sample of administrative data matched to postcode location.	Yes - data
Apprenticeship Levy	ONS: Workforce jobs by region and industry, Gross weekly earnings of full-time employees by region	Multiply total number of jobs per country by mean wages per country to obtain proxy total labour costs	Yes - data & methodology
VAT	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey; Gross Value Added HM Treasury: Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis Population estimates: ONS, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency	Separate estimates made for each of the four main VAT sectors. The largest sector - household - an estimate is made of the total standard rated and reduced rate VAT expenditure.	Yes - data
Corporation Tax (Onshore)	HMRC: Administrative data ONS: Inter-Departmental Business Register	Company tax records are matched with geographical location and employment numbers to establish location of taxable profits; some profit types are apportioned to the location of the registered office. CT receipts are now reported gross of tax credits in line with national accounts changes.	Yes - data
Corporation Tax (Offshore)	HMRC: Administrative data	There are two approaches: geographic and by population share. The geographic approach allocates on a field by field basis using the boundary set out in the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. Taxable profits from each field are then estimated using HMRC's established North Sea Oil and Gas forecasting model. The population share uses National Statistics.	Yes - data
Bank Levy	ONS: Bank and building societies' income from fees, commission and FISIM	Disclosure rules prevent HMRC from using administrative data to apportion Bank Levy receipts. Instead, they are apportioned based on the sum of bank and building societies' income from fees, commission and FISIM.	Yes - data
Bank Payroll Tax	ONS: Regional Accounts, Compensation of Employees (CoE)	Disclosure rules prevent use of administrative data; instead, receipts apportioned by sub-national CoE within the 'Financial and Insurance Activities' sector.	
Bank Surcharge	ONS: Financial and insurance activities GVA	Disclosure rules prevent use of administrative data; instead, receipts apportioned by sub-national GVA of financial and insurance industries.	Yes - data
Petroleum Revenue Tax	HMRC: Administrative data	There are two approaches: geographic and by population share. The geographic approach allocates on a field by field basis using the boundary set out in the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. Estimates use assessment data supplied by operators to HMRC. The population share uses National Statistics.	Yes - data
Fuel Duties	Department of Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS): Road consumption statistics	Receipts apportioned in line with fuel consumption.	Yes - data
Inheritance Tax	HMRC: Administrative data	Receipts apportioned in line with information collected from HMRC returns. The latest full year of receipts data is disaggregated using tax liability data two years prior.	Yes - data & methodology

Table 1 (cont.) Data and methodology summary

	Data	Methodology	Revised
Shares	London Stock Exchange: Geographical information, value of share turnover Companies House: Geographical information	Listed companies were matched geographically using the address of their registered office; receipts were then apportioned by considering the value of each companies share turnover.	Yes - data
Stamp Duty Land Tax	HMRC: Administrative data	Apportioned from information collected in HMRC tax returns. In April 2015 SDLT was fully devolved to Scotland and so we no longer have this data. 8. In April 2018 SDLT was fully devolved to Wales. This means the tax no longer applies in Wales and the Welsh Revenue Authority now administer and collect the Wales Land Transaction Tax (LTT).	Yes - data & methodology
Annual Tax On Enveloped Dwellings	HMRC: Administrative data	Apportioned from information collected in HMRC tax returns on SDLT, on high value property transactions.	Yes - data
Tobacco Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey	Receipts apportioned in line with tobacco expenditure.	Yes - data
Spirits Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey DEFRA: Family Food	Receipts apportioned in line with spirits consumption.	Yes - data
Beer Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey DEFRA: Family Food	Receipts apportioned in line with beer consumption.	Yes - data
Wines Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey DEFRA: Family Food	Receipts apportioned in line with wine consumption.	Yes - data
Cider Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey DEFRA: Family Food	Receipts apportioned in line with cider consumption.	Yes - data
Betting & Gaming	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey	Receipts apportioned in line with betting and gaming expenditure.	Yes - data
Soft Drinks Industry Levy	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey	Multiply average weekly household expenditure on soft drinks by average number of households in each country	Yes - data & methodology
Air Passenger Duty	Civil Aviation Authority: total number of passengers flying from UK ONS: International Passenger Survey	Receipts apportioned in line with information on passenger destinations; adjustments are made to deal with transfers, as only the final destination is relevant. Passengers exempt under the 2013 policy change have been removed, where direct Band B (long-haul) flights departing Northern Ireland were made exempt from APD. We previously assumed that the Northern Irish Band A / Band B share was equal to that of Scotland. We will now change this to reflect Wales instead.	Yes - data & methodology
Insurance Premium Tax	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey	Receipts apportioned in line with insurance expenditure.	Yes - data
Landfill Tax	Northern Ireland Municipal Waste Management Statistics, Revenue Scotland's Scottish Landfill Tax publication, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, the Environment Agency for England, National Resources Wales and the Welsh Landfill Disposals Tax	Receipts apportioned by the tonnages sent to landfill. At April 2015 Landfill Tax was fully devolved to Scotland and so we no longer have this data. Landfill Tax was also fully devolved to Wales in April 2018.	Yes - data
Climate Change Levy	Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS): Gas and electricity consumption statistics	Receipts from main rates apportioned in line with gas, electricity and coal consumption. Receipts from Carbon Price Support (CPS) apportioned in line with coal and gas consumption.	Yes - data
Aggregates Levy	UK Geographical Survey: UK Minerals Yearbook Northern Ireland Department for the Economy (DfE): Annual Minerals Statements	Receipts apportioned in line with mining activity.	Yes - data

	Data	Methodology	Revised
Swiss Capital Tax	Population estimates: ONS, National Records of Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency	Disclosure rules prevent use of administrative data; instead, receipts apportioned by population share.	Yes - data
Customs Duties	ONS: Gross Value Added	Receipts apportioned in line with GVA.	Yes - data
Tax Credits	HMRC: Administrative data	Available from HMRC administrative data. Now reported gross of negative tax.	Yes - data
Child Benefit	HMRC: Administrative data	Available from HMRC administrative data.	Yes - data

Total HMRC Receipts

7. Tables 2 and 3 present the sum of all HMRC taxes across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The first uses the geographical split for North Sea oil and gas revenues while the second uses the population split. Please note that customs duties are collected by HMRC on behalf of the EU and do not form part of the UK public finances. However, they are reported for HMRC collection purposes.
8. As of January 2015, total HMRC receipts are now reported gross of all Child & Working Tax Credits following changes generated by revisions to the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) and the Public Sector Finances Review.

Table 2 Total HMRC Receipts (Geographical Split of North Sea Revenues), £m

	United Kingdom			England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
			%		%		%		%		%
1999-00	294,177	253,037	86.0%	10,527	3.6%	24,465	8.3%	6,148	2.1%		
2000-01	315,638	271,021	85.9%	10,950	3.5%	27,162	8.6%	6,505	2.1%		
2001-02	321,741	275,471	85.6%	11,410	3.5%	28,305	8.8%	6,564	2.0%		
2002-03	324,725	277,550	85.5%	11,746	3.6%	28,644	8.8%	6,783	2.1%		
2003-04	347,946	297,061	85.4%	12,747	3.7%	30,447	8.8%	7,690	2.2%		
2004-05	375,801	321,066	85.4%	13,661	3.6%	32,814	8.7%	8,247	2.2%		
2005-06	402,874	341,809	84.8%	14,255	3.5%	38,068	9.4%	8,742	2.2%		
2006-07	428,629	364,035	84.9%	15,080	3.5%	40,012	9.3%	9,503	2.2%		
2007-08	456,121	388,125	85.1%	16,001	3.5%	41,822	9.2%	10,173	2.2%		
2008-09	445,531	375,033	84.2%	15,323	3.4%	45,342	10.2%	9,817	2.2%		
2009-10	414,920	353,695	85.2%	14,366	3.5%	37,892	9.1%	8,969	2.2%		
2010-11	453,615	385,935	85.1%	15,557	3.4%	42,279	9.3%	9,843	2.2%		
2011-12	471,659	400,327	84.9%	16,004	3.4%	45,185	9.6%	10,162	2.2%		
2012-13	473,135	405,303	85.7%	16,041	3.4%	41,712	8.8%	10,080	2.1%		
2013-14	492,249	423,545	86.0%	16,460	3.3%	41,992	8.5%	10,269	2.1%		
2014-15	513,432	444,122	86.5%	17,214	3.4%	41,706	8.1%	10,390	2.0%		
2015-16	532,238	464,129	87.2%	17,784	3.3%	39,624	7.4%	10,701	2.0%		
2016-17	567,077	495,056	87.3%	19,076	3.4%	41,554	7.3%	11,391	2.0%		
2017-18	588,886	513,361	87.2%	19,832	3.4%	44,006	7.5%	11,688	2.0%		
2018-19	616,650	537,742	87.2%	20,351	3.3%	46,283	7.5%	12,274	2.0%		

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding, and figures from 2015-16 have been affected by the devolution of Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill Tax to Scotland. Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill tax were also devolved to Wales from April 2018.

Table 3 Total HMRC Receipts (Population Split of North Sea Revenues), £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	294,177	254,440	86.5%	10,632	3.6%	22,897	7.8%	6,208	2.1%
2000-01	315,638	273,528	86.7%	11,140	3.5%	24,355	7.7%	6,615	2.1%
2001-02	321,741	278,223	86.5%	11,648	3.6%	25,178	7.8%	6,702	2.1%
2002-03	324,725	280,361	86.3%	11,974	3.7%	25,474	7.8%	6,915	2.1%
2003-04	347,946	299,686	86.1%	12,955	3.7%	27,492	7.9%	7,811	2.2%
2004-05	375,801	324,061	86.2%	13,913	3.7%	29,421	7.8%	8,393	2.2%
2005-06	402,874	347,481	86.3%	14,714	3.7%	31,670	7.9%	9,008	2.2%
2006-07	428,629	369,524	86.2%	15,515	3.6%	33,833	7.9%	9,757	2.3%
2007-08	456,121	393,042	86.2%	16,364	3.6%	36,329	8.0%	10,386	2.3%
2008-09	445,531	383,459	86.1%	15,929	3.6%	35,954	8.1%	10,174	2.3%
2009-10	414,920	357,928	86.3%	14,655	3.5%	33,199	8.0%	9,140	2.2%
2010-11	453,615	391,721	86.4%	15,962	3.5%	35,849	7.9%	10,082	2.2%
2011-12	471,659	407,521	86.4%	16,530	3.5%	37,152	7.9%	10,473	2.2%
2012-13	473,135	409,064	86.5%	16,337	3.5%	37,478	7.9%	10,256	2.2%
2013-14	492,249	426,388	86.6%	16,685	3.4%	38,790	7.9%	10,402	2.1%
2014-15	513,432	445,342	86.7%	17,315	3.4%	40,325	7.9%	10,449	2.0%
2015-16	532,238	463,966	87.2%	17,784	3.3%	39,788	7.5%	10,701	2.0%
2016-17	567,077	494,848	87.3%	19,059	3.4%	41,789	7.4%	11,380	2.0%
2017-18	588,886	514,217	87.3%	19,888	3.4%	43,060	7.3%	11,721	2.0%
2018-19	616,650	538,874	87.4%	20,406	3.3%	45,063	7.3%	12,307	2.0%

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding, and figures from 2015-16 have been affected by the devolution of Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill Tax to Scotland. Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill tax were also devolved to Wales from April 20188.

9. Table 4 excludes Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill Tax. This table aims to provide a more consistent back series, unaffected by the devolution of taxes.

Table 4 Total HMRC tax receipts (geographic) excluding Stamp Duty Land Tax and Landfill Tax for comparison purposes, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	290,563	249,790	86.0%	10,433	3.6%	24,277	8.4%	6,063	2.1%
2000-01	311,493	267,297	85.8%	10,842	3.5%	26,946	8.7%	6,408	2.1%
2001-02	317,107	271,308	85.6%	11,291	3.6%	28,063	8.8%	6,456	2.0%
2002-03	319,173	272,559	85.4%	11,604	3.6%	28,355	8.9%	6,653	2.1%
2003-04	342,353	292,040	85.3%	12,602	3.7%	30,151	8.8%	7,559	2.2%
2004-05	368,878	314,846	85.4%	13,484	3.7%	32,450	8.8%	8,084	2.2%
2005-06	394,687	334,338	84.7%	14,044	3.6%	37,701	9.6%	8,603	2.2%
2006-07	418,190	354,660	84.8%	14,805	3.5%	39,489	9.4%	9,237	2.2%
2007-08	445,286	378,526	85.0%	15,746	3.5%	41,148	9.2%	9,866	2.2%
2008-09	439,781	369,973	84.1%	15,159	3.4%	44,906	10.2%	9,727	2.2%
2009-10	409,192	348,521	85.2%	14,223	3.5%	37,539	9.2%	8,911	2.2%
2010-11	446,588	379,608	85.0%	15,386	3.4%	41,813	9.4%	9,781	2.2%
2011-12	464,444	393,756	84.8%	15,822	3.4%	44,772	9.6%	10,112	2.2%
2012-13	465,136	397,942	85.6%	15,880	3.4%	41,286	8.9%	10,028	2.2%
2013-14	481,787	413,889	85.9%	16,251	3.4%	41,449	8.6%	10,213	2.1%
2014-15	501,549	433,179	86.4%	16,983	3.4%	41,067	8.2%	10,320	2.1%
2015-16	520,638	452,813	87.0%	17,573	3.4%	39,624	7.6%	10,628	2.0%
2016-17	554,437	482,769	87.1%	18,813	3.4%	41,554	7.5%	11,302	2.0%
2017-18	575,223	500,101	86.9%	19,526	3.4%	44,006	7.7%	11,590	2.0%
2018-19	604,026	525,222	87.0%	20,337	3.4%	46,283	7.7%	12,184	2.0%

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding

Comparison with Scotland and Northern Ireland estimates

10. Tax receipt estimates accredited to National Statistics standards are produced by the Scottish Government in its *Government Expenditure and Revenue Scotland* report (GERS).⁷ There have also previously been statistical estimates produced for Northern Ireland in the *Northern Ireland Net Fiscal Balance* report⁸ (NINFBR), though this has now been discontinued. Table 5 provides a summary comparison of the approaches used in this publication and GERS. The ONS have also recently released experimental statistics on public sector revenue, expenditure and net fiscal balance on a country and regional basis in their *Country and regional public sector finances* (CRPSF) publication.⁹ The Northern Ireland estimates are based on very similar methodologies as GERS so, to avoid duplication, unless there is a point of distinction, they are not discussed separately. In most cases, the methodologies and estimates are very similar.
11. One important point to make at the outset is that there are a number of reasons why HMRC's estimates cannot be directly compared to the others:
- This publication only covers taxes collected by HMRC, whereas the others cover all public sector revenues. For example, Vehicle Excise Duty and Council Tax are not estimated here, and at April 2015 SDLT and Landfill Tax were devolved to Scotland.
 - This publication is presented on a different accounting basis to the others. HMRC's estimates apportion UK totals produced on a cash receipts basis, in line with HMRC's published National Statistics tax receipts series, whereas all other publications' estimates relate to the accrual measure of tax receipts.¹⁰
12. HMRC, the Scottish Government and the Northern Ireland Executive are committed to working together to reconcile, and where possible, align methodologies for estimating regional tax receipts. A joint statement on the different statistics is available on the HMRC, GERS and Northern Ireland websites.¹¹

⁷ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS>

⁸ <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-net-fiscal-balance-report-2012-13-and-2013-14>

⁹ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/countryandregionalpublicsectorfinances>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hm-revenue-customs-receipts>

¹¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/disaggregation-of-hmrc-tax-receipts>;
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0045/00451974.pdf>; <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/publications/hmrc-scottish-government-and-dfp-joint-statement-estimating-regional-tax-receipts>

Table 5 Comparison of HMRC and GERS estimates and methodologies.

	Comparison of estimates	Comparison of methodology
Income Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Capital Gains Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
National Insurance Contributions	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
VAT	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland than GERS	Not directly comparable as they are presented on different bases: HMRC on cash receipts and GERS on accruals.
Corporation Tax (Onshore)	Similar estimates	GERS uses the share from the ONS' CRPSF publication, which itself is based upon the methodology used in this publication. However, the ONS converts cash receipts back to accruals.
Corporation Tax (Offshore)	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland than GERS, though GERS presents offshore CT and PRT combined	As with Onshore CT, GERS estimates are taken from the ONS' CRPSF publication, which itself is based on HMRC's estimates. However, the ONS converts cash receipts back to accruals.
Bank Levy	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Bank Payroll Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Petroleum Revenue Tax	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland than GERS, though GERS presents offshore CT and PRT combined	As with Onshore and Offshore CT, GERS estimates are taken from the ONS' CRPSF publication, which itself is based on HMRC's estimates. However, the ONS converts cash receipts back to accruals.
Fuel Duties	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Inheritance Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Shares	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland, typically around 2 to 4 percentage points	Not directly comparable - based on different data, methodologies and assumptions. GERS estimates the Scottish ratio of UK adults owning stocks and shares; HMRC allocates revenue on the basis of the geographic location of incorporation.
Stamp Duty Land Tax	Very similar estimates up to 2014/15. At April 2015 SDLT was fully devolved to Scotland and so not compatible with GERS.	Very similar methodology up to 2014/15 but GERS figure is the total stamp duty revenue including land property, shares and ATED. HMRC presents these separately. At April 2015 SDLT was fully devolved to Scotland and so not compatible with GERS.
Annual Tax On Enveloped Dwellings	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Tobacco Duties	Similar estimates	Similar methodology
Spirits Duties	Across all alcohols, estimates are very similar	Very similar methodology
Beer Duties	Across all alcohols, estimates are very similar	Very similar methodology
Wines Duties	Across all alcohols, estimates are very similar	Very similar methodology
Cider Duties	Across all alcohols, estimates are very similar	Very similar methodology
Betting & Gaming	Similar estimates	Similar methodology
Air Passenger Duty	HMRC apportions a higher amount to Scotland, typically around 0.5 to 2 percentage points	HMRC and GERS estimates are not directly comparable because of differences in data sources and methodologies applied to calculate APD. Methodological changes introduced in GERS 2016/17 report resulted in a significant downward revision of their estimates for Scottish share of APD.
Insurance Premium Tax	Similar estimates	Similar methodology
Landfill Tax	Very similar estimates up to 2014/15. At April 2015 Landfill Tax was fully devolved to Scotland and so not compatible with GERS.	Very similar methodology up to 2014/15. At April 2015 Landfill Tax was fully devolved to Scotland and so not compatible with GERS.
Climate Change Levy	Similar estimates	Similar methodology
Aggregates Levy	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Swiss Capital Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Customs Duties	Not covered in GERS	Not covered in GERS
Tax Credits	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Child Benefit	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology

Income Tax

13. Income Tax is a tax on earnings from employment, self-employment, income paid from a trust, pension income, interest on most savings, income from shares (dividends) and rental income. Income Tax is only due on taxable income above the Personal Allowance, which is currently £12,500 and is due to remain frozen at £12,500 for the 2020-21 tax year. From 2016-17, Income tax due on non-savings non-dividends (NSND) income is devolved to Scotland. From April 2019, people with a main residence in Wales and who pay Income Tax will pay Welsh rates of Income Tax set by the Welsh Government.

Table 6 Total Income Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	93,910	82,566	87.9%	3,071	3.3%	6,611	7.0%	1,662	1.8%
2000-01	105,177	92,819	88.3%	3,239	3.1%	7,299	6.9%	1,820	1.7%
2001-02	107,994	95,197	88.2%	3,467	3.2%	7,700	7.1%	1,642	1.5%
2002-03	109,506	96,212	87.9%	3,614	3.3%	7,873	7.2%	1,807	1.7%
2003-04	117,917	103,036	87.4%	3,997	3.4%	8,631	7.3%	2,252	1.9%
2004-05	127,294	111,382	87.5%	4,277	3.4%	9,203	7.2%	2,419	1.9%
2005-06	134,916	118,052	87.5%	4,452	3.3%	9,808	7.3%	2,604	1.9%
2006-07	147,712	129,144	87.4%	4,771	3.2%	10,931	7.4%	2,866	1.9%
2007-08	151,738	132,740	87.5%	4,871	3.2%	11,213	7.4%	2,913	1.9%
2008-09	153,442	134,338	87.6%	4,864	3.2%	11,293	7.4%	2,931	1.9%
2009-10	144,881	127,220	87.8%	4,506	3.1%	10,605	7.3%	2,550	1.8%
2010-11	153,491	134,719	87.8%	4,789	3.1%	11,266	7.3%	2,717	1.8%
2011-12	150,939	132,660	87.9%	4,604	3.1%	11,079	7.3%	2,581	1.7%
2012-13	152,030	133,786	88.0%	4,546	3.0%	11,159	7.3%	2,539	1.7%
2013-14	156,898	138,619	88.4%	4,472	2.9%	11,359	7.2%	2,463	1.6%
2014-15	163,109	144,025	88.3%	4,665	2.9%	11,858	7.3%	2,561	1.6%
2015-16	168,451	149,635	88.8%	4,599	2.7%	11,674	6.9%	2,544	1.5%
2016-17	177,065	157,533	89.0%	4,852	2.7%	12,042	6.8%	2,639	1.5%
2017-18	180,049	160,188	89.0%	4,934	2.7%	12,245	6.8%	2,683	1.5%
2018-19	191,031	169,958	89.0%	5,235	2.7%	12,991	6.8%	2,847	1.5%

Data

14. HMRC's Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI). The SPI is an annual sample survey of the tax records of persons who could be liable to income tax, drawn from HMRC's Pay-As-You-Earn, self-assessment and claims administrative systems. The survey provides a detailed record of taxable incomes and other relevant information, including postcode addresses. The SPI sample size has risen from approximately 150,000 in 1999-00 to 740,000 in 2016-17. The proportions for Income Tax in the last two years of this publication are equal to the estimates for 2016-17.

Methodology

15. The survey data has been used to compute income tax liabilities using HMRC's Personal Tax Model (PTM). This is a micro-simulation model of the UK income tax system taking account of

the main features including rates, thresholds, allowances and the major tax reliefs and tax credits.

16. The split for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is obtained on the basis of the residential postcode of individuals within the SPI.
17. While the data is representative of the UK population as a whole, as the sample is not stratified by sub-national area it may be less robust at that level. Beyond sampling variation and potential errors arising from simplifications in the PTM modelling process, historical estimates of shares may be subject to minor discontinuities reflecting changes and improvements to SPI survey methods. Cases with missing, invalid or non-UK address information are allocated proportionally to known liabilities. Income Tax receipts are apportioned by the same proportion as liabilities in each sub-national area. Data is currently unavailable for 2008-09 so the proportional shares are based on interpolation from the adjacent years.

Comparison with other sources

18. In July 2019, HMRC published experimental statistics on the Scottish Income tax outturn¹² for the first time. The key differences are:
 - a. The Scottish share in this publication is for **all** Income tax, whereas the Scottish Income tax publication only considers income tax on non-savings/non-dividend income.
 - b. In the disaggregated publication the Scottish share for tax years after the latest year for which the Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) has been published for is assumed to be the same as in the latest published SPI (eg. The 2017-18 share is assumed to be the same as the 2016-17 share of 6.8%),
 - c. Whereas, the Scottish shares in the Scottish Income Tax Outturn publication have been measured for 2016-17 and 2017-18 independently.

¹² Scottish Income Tax Outturn Statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/scottish-income-tax-outturn-statistics>

Capital Gains Tax

19. Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is a tax on the gain or profit made on the sale or disposal of assets such as shares or property. There is an annual tax-free allowance (called the Annual Exempt Amount or AEA) and some additional reliefs. From June 2010 to March 2016 the following Capital Gains Tax rates applied: 18% and 28% for individuals where the tax rate depends on the total amount of taxable income and gains, 28% for trustees or personal representatives and 10% for gains qualifying for Entrepreneurs' Relief.
20. Since April 2016, the following Capital Gain Tax rates apply for individuals: 10% and 20% for gains on assets excluding residential property and carried interest, and 18% and 28% for residential property and carried interest. Similarly, since April 2016 the tax rates for trustees and personal representatives are 20% for gains on assets excluding residential property, and 28% for residential property. The tax rate for Capital Gains Tax on property where the Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings is paid is 28% and the AEA is not applicable and the tax rate for non-resident companies on the disposal of a UK residential property is 20%.
21. Companies are not generally chargeable to CGT but pay Corporation Tax on their chargeable gains. In 2018-19 total UK CGT receipts were just over £9.2 billion.

Table 7 Capital Gains Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	2,122	1,946	91.7%	33	1.6%	117	5.5%	26	1.2%
2000-01	3,236	3,004	92.8%	43	1.3%	146	4.5%	43	1.3%
2001-02	3,034	2,809	92.6%	42	1.4%	146	4.8%	37	1.2%
2002-03	1,596	1,454	91.1%	29	1.8%	83	5.2%	30	1.9%
2003-04	2,225	1,981	89.1%	51	2.3%	144	6.5%	49	2.2%
2004-05	2,282	2,068	90.6%	58	2.5%	113	5.0%	43	1.9%
2005-06	3,042	2,682	88.2%	82	2.7%	167	5.5%	111	3.6%
2006-07	3,830	3,399	88.8%	89	2.3%	219	5.7%	122	3.2%
2007-08	5,268	4,668	88.6%	103	2.0%	287	5.5%	209	4.0%
2008-09	7,852	6,897	87.8%	141	1.8%	548	7.0%	267	3.4%
2009-10	2,491	2,238	89.8%	47	1.9%	154	6.2%	53	2.1%
2010-11	3,601	3,287	91.3%	59	1.7%	203	5.6%	51	1.4%
2011-12	4,337	3,948	91.0%	74	1.7%	269	6.2%	45	1.0%
2012-13	3,927	3,490	88.9%	69	1.8%	320	8.2%	47	1.2%
2013-14	3,908	3,555	91.0%	75	1.9%	245	6.3%	34	0.9%
2014-15	5,559	5,117	92.1%	96	1.7%	294	5.3%	51	0.9%
2015-16	7,060	6,558	92.9%	128	1.8%	306	4.3%	68	1.0%
2016-17	8,561	8,009	93.6%	144	1.7%	343	4.0%	65	0.8%
2017-18	7,793	7,185	92.2%	138	1.8%	379	4.9%	91	1.2%
2018-19	9,197	8,545	92.9%	141	1.5%	414	4.5%	98	1.1%

Data

22. These statistics are compiled using HMRC administrative data on a liabilities basis from Self Assessment (SA) returns available up to the tax year 2017-18 and published data on Capital Gains Tax (CGT) receipts for 2018-19.
23. CGT receipts are generally paid in the year following the tax year in which the liability was accrued.

Methodology

24. Data from SA returns includes taxpayer postcodes and these are used to attribute capital gains liabilities to a geographic area.
25. The number of cases with a non-valid postcode is relatively small; adjustments for missing postcodes are made by assuming that the CGT liability for these cases can be allocated by UK country in the same proportions as CGT liability for cases with known postcodes.
26. Estimates of total UK receipts and receipts broken down by UK country are first derived from liabilities using estimated lags in payments, which are computed using SA data. The estimated UK receipts are then compared with published UK receipts and the proportional difference is applied to estimated receipts for each UK country.

Difference with NINFBR

27. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies to calculate CGT.
28. NINFBR estimate CGT for Northern Ireland using Data from the ONS' Regional Accounts apportioned to Northern Ireland according to its share of GVA.

National Insurance Contributions

29. For tax year 2019-20, National Insurance Contributions (NICs) are payable by employees (primary Class 1 contributions) earning more than £166 a week and under State Pension age; their employers (secondary Class 1 contributions) and self-employed people earning more than £6,365 a year for Class 2 contributions and more than £8,632 for Class 4 contributions. The current rate of Class 1 NICs is 12% for income £166 to £962 a week and 2% for income over £962 a week. Class 3 contributions are voluntary contributions.

Table 8 National Insurance Contributions, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
			%		%		%		%	
1999-00	56,354	48,322	85.7%	2,203	3.9%	4,639	8.2%	1,190	2.1%	
2000-01	60,614	52,127	86.0%	2,289	3.8%	4,933	8.1%	1,265	2.1%	
2001-02	63,168	54,250	85.9%	2,408	3.8%	5,169	8.2%	1,341	2.1%	
2002-03	64,553	55,423	85.9%	2,471	3.8%	5,278	8.2%	1,380	2.1%	
2003-04	72,457	62,270	85.9%	2,744	3.8%	5,892	8.1%	1,552	2.1%	
2004-05	78,098	67,133	86.0%	2,963	3.8%	6,328	8.1%	1,674	2.1%	
2005-06	85,522	73,563	86.0%	3,194	3.7%	6,943	8.1%	1,822	2.1%	
2006-07	87,274	75,198	86.2%	3,185	3.6%	7,024	8.0%	1,866	2.1%	
2007-08	100,410	86,316	86.0%	3,692	3.7%	8,285	8.3%	2,117	2.1%	
2008-09	96,882	83,217	85.9%	3,532	3.6%	8,058	8.3%	2,074	2.1%	
2009-10	95,517	82,213	86.1%	3,415	3.6%	7,863	8.2%	2,027	2.1%	
2010-11	96,548	83,095	86.1%	3,485	3.6%	7,908	8.2%	2,059	2.1%	
2011-12	101,617	87,510	86.1%	3,635	3.6%	8,309	8.2%	2,162	2.1%	
2012-13	102,037	87,834	86.1%	3,618	3.5%	8,427	8.3%	2,157	2.1%	
2013-14	107,690	92,818	86.2%	3,769	3.5%	8,869	8.2%	2,235	2.1%	
2014-15	110,406	95,381	86.4%	3,867	3.5%	9,059	8.2%	2,099	1.9%	
2015-16	113,701	98,442	86.6%	3,964	3.5%	9,108	8.0%	2,187	1.9%	
2016-17	124,469	107,691	86.5%	4,443	3.6%	9,878	7.9%	2,457	2.0%	
2017-18	130,931	113,432	86.6%	4,660	3.6%	10,243	7.8%	2,596	2.0%	
2018-19	136,646	118,591	86.8%	4,787	3.5%	10,532	7.7%	2,736	2.0%	

Data

30. The figures for tax year 2018-19, have been sourced from data held on HMRC's Real Time Information for Pay As You Earn (PAYE RTI) system. Tax years from 2014-15 to 2017-18 have been revised and are now also sourced from RTI. The RTI administrative system covers all employed individuals paid under PAYE. This is the system that employers and occupational pension providers use to withhold Income Tax and National Insurance contributions when they pay an employee's wages or pension. The geographical split is based on each individual's residential address.
31. The earlier figures from 1999-00 to 2013-14 are derived from a 1 percent sample of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) data taken from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS2), which is now part of the National Insurance & PAYE Service (NPS). These are accruals data, taken from PAYE end of year summary information. The sample is selected according to the last two digits of the National Insurance Number. Therefore, while the data is representative of the UK population as a whole, since the sample is not stratified by sub-national area it may be

less robust at a disaggregated level.¹³ There was a lag in the availability of this data which meant the latest year was estimated based on the 1 per cent sample for the preceding tax year. For example the 2013-14 sub-UK figures are based on data for 2012-13. This methodology assumed that the latest year's figures would be unchanged from the data for the previous year.

32. There are a number of differences between RTI data and NIRS2 data and as a result there will be some differences in the revised figures we have provided. This is due to the change in methodology rather than any significant change in the data.
33. The sub-national proportions are for Class 1 only.

Methodology

34. Data for the last 5 tax years comes from RTI and undergoes intensive validation and processing, including: removing occupational pensions from the data; attaching NUTS¹⁴ codes and identifying and removing outlying values.
35. The sub-national split is obtained on the basis of the residential postcode of individuals for both the NIRS2 and RTI-based figures. When postcodes are not available or if the address is unknown, then the allocation is on a proportional basis to known contributions.¹⁵

¹³ These data are used by ONS in the production of their National Accounts (Blue Book), Regional Gross Value Added (GVA) and Regional Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) publications.

¹⁴ The NUTS classification (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) is a hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

¹⁵ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Value Added Tax

36. Value Added Tax (VAT) is charged on most goods and services supplied by VAT-registered businesses in the UK. It is also charged on goods and some services that are brought into the UK from other European Union (EU) countries or those imported from countries outside the EU. The standard rate of VAT is currently 20 per cent (from 4th January 2011). The previous standard rate was 17.5 per cent, with a temporary reduction to 15 per cent between 1 December 2008 and 31 December 2009. There is also a five per cent reduced rate and a zero rate, which are applied to selected goods and services. In 2018-19 total VAT receipts were £132.2bn.

Table 10 Value Added Tax, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
			%		%		%		%	
1999-00	56,779	48,344	85.1%	2,407	4.2%	4,666	8.2%	1,362	2.4%	
2000-01	58,622	49,911	85.1%	2,479	4.2%	4,819	8.2%	1,413	2.4%	
2001-02	61,026	51,780	84.8%	2,617	4.3%	5,062	8.3%	1,567	2.6%	
2002-03	63,451	53,875	84.9%	2,742	4.3%	5,225	8.2%	1,610	2.5%	
2003-04	69,075	58,597	84.8%	3,000	4.3%	5,681	8.2%	1,797	2.6%	
2004-05	73,026	62,010	84.9%	3,160	4.3%	5,968	8.2%	1,889	2.6%	
2005-06	72,856	61,688	84.7%	3,196	4.4%	6,064	8.3%	1,908	2.6%	
2006-07	77,360	64,920	83.9%	3,455	4.5%	6,861	8.9%	2,123	2.7%	
2007-08	80,599	67,663	83.9%	3,574	4.4%	7,132	8.8%	2,231	2.8%	
2008-09	78,439	65,845	83.9%	3,383	4.3%	6,958	8.9%	2,253	2.9%	
2009-10	70,160	58,975	84.1%	2,952	4.2%	6,216	8.9%	2,017	2.9%	
2010-11	83,502	70,440	84.4%	3,465	4.1%	7,115	8.5%	2,482	3.0%	
2011-12	98,292	83,159	84.6%	4,060	4.1%	8,207	8.3%	2,865	2.9%	
2012-13	100,572	85,263	84.8%	4,111	4.1%	8,336	8.3%	2,862	2.8%	
2013-14	104,718	88,660	84.7%	4,316	4.1%	8,826	8.4%	2,916	2.8%	
2014-15	111,363	94,461	84.8%	4,629	4.2%	9,223	8.3%	3,050	2.7%	
2015-16	115,415	97,823	84.8%	4,828	4.2%	9,630	8.3%	3,134	2.7%	
2016-17	119,799	101,726	84.9%	5,030	4.2%	9,839	8.2%	3,204	2.7%	
2017-18	125,363	106,647	85.1%	5,275	4.2%	10,230	8.2%	3,211	2.6%	
2018-19	132,177	112,444	85.1%	5,562	4.2%	10,786	8.2%	3,386	2.6%	

Data

37. ONS expenditure analysis of the 'Living Costs and Food' (LCF) survey¹⁶, which has average weekly family spend on a range of items for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. 'Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis' (PESA) which covers the majority of government

¹⁶ For more information go to: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

expenditure activity¹⁷. ONS data on Gross Value Added (GVA).¹⁸ Population estimates from: ONS, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency¹⁹. LCF and PESA are certified National Statistics. The last year for which all sectors have data is 2016-17. For later years, data from the latest year available is used.

Methodology

38. Separate estimates have been made for the four main sectors that make up VAT receipts: the household sector, the government sector, housing and the VAT exempt sector. The household sector accounts for over 70 per cent of receipts so is the key component. Total VAT receipts for each sub-national area are calculated by adding up disaggregated VAT receipts from each sector.
39. For the household sector the average annual spend on goods and services is multiplied by the number of households in each sub-national area to obtain disaggregated totals. Assumptions for the standard-rated and reduced-rated shares are then applied for each category, enabling VAT receipts to be apportioned by the estimated level of expenditure in each area. It is assumed that the standard-rated share and the reduced-rated share are the same across the four sub-national areas. It is also assumed that the tax gap is the same for each area and that historic litigation repayments are shared equally between areas. The split between import VAT, payments and repayments as well as input and output tax is the same across all areas. VAT refunds to local and central government departments are not included in receipts and are assumed to make up the same proportion in all areas.
40. Government sector spending between the sub-national areas is in line with PESA estimates. For non-identifiable spending, such as UK-wide defence spending, population splits are used – this implicitly assumes that each person in the UK benefits equally from these types of spending. The proportions are then applied to UK VAT receipts from government current and capital expenditure.
41. Some goods and services – generally supplies that are in the public interest or are too complex to tax – are exempt from VAT. These include education, health and welfare, finance, insurance and land. Sub-national GVA data is used to apportion VAT receipts that are paid by these exempt industries on their inputs.
42. The housing sector represents housing related investment spending by public and private sectors. Due to the small size of this sector and lack of information on its composition, VAT receipts are split by population.²⁰

¹⁷ PESA data can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-treasury/series/public-expenditure-statistical-analyses-pesa>

¹⁸ For more information, go to:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/bulletins/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach/december2015/relateddata>

¹⁹ For more information see ONS: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates>; Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp42.htm>; National Records Office for Scotland: <http://nationalrecordsofscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates>

²⁰ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

43. Since the last Disaggregated Statistics publication there have been data updates and a methodological update to how the VAT Theoretical Tax Liability (VTTL) is calculated; this affects every year back to 2005-06.

Difference with other sources

44. GERS and HMRC VAT statistics are not directly comparable as they are presented on different bases. GERS estimates are presented on an accruals basis whereas HMRC estimates are presented in cash terms. Once these definitional differences are adjusted for, then the HMRC estimates are broadly similar to GERS. The small remaining discrepancy reflects the difference in the estimates for the Scottish proportion of receipts due to different methodologies used by GERS and HMRC. The GERS estimate is based on 5 different sectors of expenditure while the HMRC estimate is composed of estimates from four different sectors, though both use weights taken from HMRC's VAT Total Theoretical Liability (VTTL) model.
45. The first Experimental Statistics publication on Scottish VAT Assignment (VA) was published on 30th May 2019. Please note that the Scottish VA share presented in the Scottish VA publication will not directly align with the Scottish VAT percentage share presented in the Disaggregation of HMRC tax receipts publication.
46. The Scottish VA model used to calculate the statistics in the Scottish VA publication differs to the model used to calculate disaggregated receipts, HM Treasury in collaboration with HMRC and Scottish Government published a methodology note in November 2018 (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/758498/VAT_assignment_model_publication_final_1.pdf). The statistics in the Scottish VA publication are also presented in calendar years, whereas the statistics in the Disaggregation of HMRC tax receipts publication are presented in financial years.

Corporation Tax (Onshore)

47. Corporation Tax (CT) is a tax on the profits of limited companies and some organisations including clubs, societies, associations, co-operatives, charities and other unincorporated bodies. Taxable profits include trading profits, investment profits (except dividend income which is taxed differently) and capital gains (known as 'chargeable gains' for CT purposes). Since 1 April 2015, there has been a single CT rate (previously there was a 'main rate' and a lower rate for 'smaller profits'). This single rate reduced from 20% to 19% in 2017-18. In 2018-19, total UK onshore CT receipts were £52.1bn.

Table 11 Corporation Tax, £m

	United Kingdom			Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	England	%							%
1999-00	33,054	88.2%	29,170	753	2.3%	2,564	7.8%	567	1.7%
2000-01	30,092	88.2%	26,556	686	2.3%	2,334	7.8%	516	1.7%
2001-02	28,526	88.2%	25,174	650	2.3%	2,213	7.8%	489	1.7%
2002-03	25,826	88.3%	22,808	566	2.2%	2,035	7.9%	417	1.6%
2003-04	25,402	88.3%	22,431	588	2.3%	1,954	7.7%	428	1.7%
2004-05	30,200	88.1%	26,614	703	2.3%	2,325	7.7%	557	1.8%
2005-06	35,048	88.1%	30,893	775	2.2%	2,712	7.7%	669	1.9%
2006-07	38,166	88.8%	33,906	840	2.2%	2,691	7.1%	730	1.9%
2007-08	41,308	88.8%	36,699	907	2.2%	2,947	7.1%	755	1.8%
2008-09	34,101	88.8%	30,271	745	2.2%	2,579	7.6%	505	1.5%
2009-10	31,630	89.0%	28,135	754	2.4%	2,331	7.4%	411	1.3%
2010-11	36,176	89.2%	32,251	913	2.5%	2,539	7.0%	473	1.3%
2011-12	33,634	89.4%	30,069	841	2.5%	2,321	6.9%	437	1.3%
2012-13	35,428	89.2%	31,619	879	2.5%	2,496	7.0%	434	1.2%
2013-14	35,375	89.4%	31,640	823	2.3%	2,426	6.9%	486	1.4%
2014-15	39,062	89.2%	34,827	885	2.3%	2,842	7.3%	509	1.3%
2015-16	42,402	89.9%	38,118	1,012	2.4%	2,656	6.3%	616	1.5%
2016-17	47,714	89.5%	42,684	1,148	2.4%	3,160	6.6%	722	1.5%
2017-18	50,764	89.8%	45,570	1,249	2.5%	3,165	6.2%	780	1.5%
2018-19	52,125	89.7%	46,760	1,260	2.4%	3,322	6.4%	782	1.5%

Data

48. HMRC administrative data on CT and data from the ONS Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). Liability data up to 2016-17 is used to calculate the percentage shares for each region. A three year average of 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is used to estimate 2018-19 proportions.

Methodology

49. Taxable profits are split into two categories, which are aligned with the different income streams for CT. Category (i) includes overseas income, interest income, income from land and property, chargeable gains and gains on intangible assets. Category (ii) principally contains trading profit which makes up the vast majority of taxable profits.

50. All category (i) profits are allocated to the location of the registered office. Category (ii) profits are allocated to countries according to the sub-national split of enterprises' employment

totals, or to the registered office if no employment data is available. Data from the IDBR on local employment for enterprises is extracted and aggregated for each IDBR 'enterprise'. The proportion of each enterprise's employment that is in each of the four countries is calculated. This enterprise-level data is then joined to the company-level data from HMRC's CT administrative system (COTAX) using the company registration number. Each IDBR enterprise may match to one or more companies, while each company matches to only one enterprise. The CT data is taken from data on CT assessments, returns and designatory data from COTAX, the commercial accounts database Financial Analysis Made Easy ('FAME') and postcode geographies.

51. If all employment is based in a single sub-national area, then all category (ii) profits are allocated to the location of the registered office. Similarly, if no information is available from the IDBR on the location of a company's employment, then the profits are allocated to the registered office location.
52. Where employment data is available at the group level but not the enterprise level, then companies' category (ii) profits are allocated between the sub-national areas in line with the rest of the group.
53. Company level CT liabilities are taken to be in line with the distribution of company level taxable profits. It is then assumed that the distribution of these liabilities (based on returns received) are the same as receipts (payments to HMRC). The final step is to calibrate to the actual figures for total UK onshore CT receipts.
54. CT receipts are reported gross of tax credits following changes generated by revisions to the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) and the Public Sector Finances Review.

Comparison with Government Expenditure and Revenue Scotland (GERS)

55. GERS use the share from the ONS' CRPSF publication, which itself is based upon the methodology used this publication. However, the ONS converts cash receipts back to accruals.

Corporation Tax (Offshore)

56. Oil and gas production companies operating in the UK and on the UK's Continental Shelf (UKCS) are subject to normal Corporation Tax (CT) rules but with some modifications. Ring Fence Corporation Tax (RFCT) is calculated in a similar way to normal CT, but with the addition of a 'ring fence' which prevents taxable profits from oil and gas extraction in the UK and UKCS being reduced by losses from other activities or by excessive interest payments. Oil and gas extraction activities are ring fenced as a separate trade, distinct from other activities carried out by the company. Any Petroleum Revenue Tax paid by a company is an allowable deduction against RFCT; similarly, any repayments of PRT arising from the carry back of losses are subject to RFCT. RFCT has two components: a main rate, currently at 30 per cent, and a Supplementary Charge (SC). The SC was introduced with effect from April 2002 at 10% and increased over the years peaking at 32% in 2011. The rate of SC was reduced to 20% as of 1 January 2015 and was further reduced to 10% from 1 January 2016. In 2018-19 net UK receipts from offshore CT was £1.9 billion²¹.

Table 12 Corporation Tax (Offshore, Geographical), £m

	United Kingdom			Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	England	%		%		%		%	
1999-00	1,268	251	19.8%	0	0.0%	1,017	80.2%	0	0.0%
2000-01	2,329	451	19.4%	0	0.0%	1,878	80.6%	0	0.0%
2001-02	3,515	838	23.8%	0	0.0%	2,677	76.2%	0	0.0%
2002-03	3,662	744	20.3%	0	0.0%	2,918	79.7%	0	0.0%
2003-04	3,057	582	19.0%	0	0.0%	2,475	81.0%	0	0.0%
2004-05	3,831	834	21.8%	0	0.0%	2,997	78.2%	0	0.0%
2005-06	7,307	1,479	20.2%	0	0.0%	5,828	79.8%	0	0.0%
2006-07	6,709	1,405	20.9%	0	0.0%	5,304	79.1%	0	0.0%
2007-08	5,728	878	15.3%	0	0.0%	4,850	84.7%	0	0.0%
2008-09	9,826	1,210	12.3%	0	0.0%	8,616	87.7%	0	0.0%
2009-10	4,998	470	9.4%	0	0.0%	4,528	90.6%	0	0.0%
2010-11	6,864	774	11.3%	0	0.0%	6,090	88.7%	0	0.0%
2011-12	8,840	1,447	16.4%	0	0.0%	7,393	83.6%	0	0.0%
2012-13	4,412	762	17.3%	0	0.0%	3,650	82.7%	0	0.0%
2013-14	3,556	638	17.9%	0	0.0%	2,918	82.1%	0	0.0%
2014-15	2,026	361	17.8%	0	0.0%	1,664	82.2%	0	0.0%
2015-16	560	101	18.1%	0	0.0%	459	81.9%	0	0.0%
2016-17	295	15	5.2%	0	0.0%	280	94.8%	0	0.0%
2017-18	1,757	204	11.6%	0	0.0%	1,553	88.4%	0	0.0%
2018-19	1,912	231	12.1%	0	0.0%	1,681	87.9%	0	0.0%

²¹ For more information about statistics disclosure rules: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf>; <https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Confidentiality-of-Official-Statistics-National-Statisticians-Guidance.pdf>

Table 13 Corporation Tax (Offshore, Population), £m

	United Kingdom			Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	England	%		%		%		%	
1999-00	1,268	83.6%	63	4.9%	110	8.6%	36	2.9%	
2000-01	2,329	83.6%	115	4.9%	200	8.6%	67	2.9%	
2001-02	3,515	83.7%	173	4.9%	301	8.6%	100	2.9%	
2002-03	3,662	83.7%	180	4.9%	312	8.5%	105	2.9%	
2003-04	3,057	83.7%	151	4.9%	260	8.5%	87	2.9%	
2004-05	3,831	83.7%	189	4.9%	325	8.5%	110	2.9%	
2005-06	7,307	83.8%	359	4.9%	618	8.5%	209	2.9%	
2006-07	6,709	83.8%	329	4.9%	566	8.4%	192	2.9%	
2007-08	5,728	83.8%	281	4.9%	483	8.4%	165	2.9%	
2008-09	9,826	83.8%	481	4.9%	827	8.4%	283	2.9%	
2009-10	4,998	83.8%	244	4.9%	420	8.4%	144	2.9%	
2010-11	6,864	83.9%	334	4.9%	576	8.4%	197	2.9%	
2011-12	8,840	83.9%	428	4.8%	740	8.4%	253	2.9%	
2012-13	4,412	84.0%	213	4.8%	368	8.3%	126	2.9%	
2013-14	3,556	84.0%	171	4.8%	296	8.3%	101	2.9%	
2014-15	2,026	84.1%	97	4.8%	168	8.3%	58	2.8%	
2015-16	560	84.1%	27	4.8%	46	8.3%	16	2.8%	
2016-17	295	84.2%	14	4.7%	24	8.2%	8	2.8%	
2017-18	1,757	84.3%	83	4.7%	144	8.2%	50	2.8%	
2018-19	1,912	84.3%	90	4.7%	157	8.2%	54	2.8%	

Data

57. HMRC administrative data and Office of National Statistics, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency population estimates.²²

Methodology

58. There are two approaches for attributing receipts: geographic and by population share. The geographic approach allocates on a field by field basis to either England or Scotland using the boundary set out in the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. No fields are allocated to Wales or Northern Ireland.

59. Taxable profits from each field are then estimated using HMRC's established North Sea Oil and Gas tax receipts forecasting model. The model processes production and expenditure data at an individual field level to simulate the tax regime. The underlying data comes from a detailed field-by-field survey provided by operators which covers production, capital expenditure, operating expenditure and decommissioning costs. Overall production levels are derived from projections from the Oil and Gas Authority. The model also incorporates a number of other economic variables relevant to the North Sea regime, primarily the oil price, the gas price,

²² For more information see ONS: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates>; Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp42.htm>; National Records Office for Scotland: <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates>

inflation and the exchange rate. Field level information is then aggregated at a company level in order to estimate tax liability.

60. Companies will often have interest in a number of fields, and this needs to be accounted for due to the interaction between ring fenced losses and group relief, which are allowable deductions in the CT regime. To disallow interactions between 'Scottish' and 'English' fields, data for the two sub-national areas has been separated and their estimations are run through the model separately.

Difference with GERS

61. As with Onshore CT, GERS estimates are taken from the ONS' CRPSF publication, which itself is based on HMRC's estimates.

Petroleum Revenue Tax

62. Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) is a tax on oil and gas production. PRT is charged at field level on the profits arising from individual oil fields. For all chargeable periods ending after the 31st December 2015, the rate of PRT is zero percent. Previous chargeable periods were subject to a PRT rate of 50 per cent. PRT was abolished for fields given development consent on or after 16 March 1993. Many taxable fields do not pay PRT because of the various tax reliefs that are available.
63. Due to low oil prices combined with high operating costs, significant levels of investment and increasing amounts of decommissioning expenditure, some companies have been in a loss position and therefore are carrying back these losses against their previous tax paid resulting in a repayment. This has given rise to the negative revenues observed in 2014-15 and 2015-16. As the rate of PRT is now zero percent tax revenues are no longer collected (except arguably from compliance activity) but companies can still carry back their losses against previous tax paid; the total UK receipts from PRT were -£744 million in 2018-19. Geographical percentage splits have not been calculated for years where negative revenue exists.

Table 14 Petroleum Revenue Tax (Geographical), £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	853	118	13.8%	0	0.0%	735	86.2%	0	0.0%
2000-01	1,518	258	17.0%	0	0.0%	1,260	83.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	1,310	447	34.1%	0	0.0%	863	65.9%	0	0.0%
2002-03	958	312	32.6%	0	0.0%	646	67.4%	0	0.0%
2003-04	1,179	340	28.8%	0	0.0%	839	71.2%	0	0.0%
2004-05	1,284	454	35.4%	0	0.0%	830	64.6%	0	0.0%
2005-06	2,016	658	32.6%	0	0.0%	1,358	67.4%	0	0.0%
2006-07	2,155	533	24.7%	0	0.0%	1,622	75.3%	0	0.0%
2007-08	1,680	412	24.5%	0	0.0%	1,268	75.5%	0	0.0%
2008-09	2,567	751	29.3%	0	0.0%	1,816	70.7%	0	0.0%
2009-10	923	261	28.3%	0	0.0%	662	71.7%	0	0.0%
2010-11	1,458	421	28.9%	0	0.0%	1,037	71.1%	0	0.0%
2011-12	2,032	481	23.7%	0	0.0%	1,551	76.3%	0	0.0%
2012-13	1,737	640	36.8%	0	0.0%	1,097	63.2%	0	0.0%
2013-14	1,118	446	39.9%	0	0.0%	672	60.1%	0	0.0%
2014-15	77	186	*	0	0.0%	-109	*	0	0.0%
2015-16	-562	60	*	0	0.0%	-622	*	0	0.0%
2016-17	-654	-110	*	0	0.0%	-544	*	0	0.0%
2017-18	-569	-60	*	0	0.0%	-509	*	0	0.0%
2018-19	-744	-379	*	0	0.0%	-365	*	0	0.0%

Table 15 Petroleum Revenue Tax (Population), £m

	United Kingdom			England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
			%		%		%		%		%
1999-00	853	713	83.6%	42	4.9%	74	8.6%	24	2.9%		
2000-01	1,518	1,269	83.6%	75	4.9%	131	8.6%	43	2.9%		
2001-02	1,310	1,096	83.7%	64	4.9%	112	8.6%	37	2.9%		
2002-03	958	802	83.7%	47	4.9%	82	8.5%	27	2.9%		
2003-04	1,179	987	83.7%	58	4.9%	100	8.5%	34	2.9%		
2004-05	1,284	1,075	83.7%	63	4.9%	109	8.5%	37	2.9%		
2005-06	2,016	1,689	83.8%	99	4.9%	171	8.5%	58	2.9%		
2006-07	2,155	1,806	83.8%	106	4.9%	182	8.4%	62	2.9%		
2007-08	1,680	1,408	83.8%	82	4.9%	142	8.4%	48	2.9%		
2008-09	2,567	2,151	83.8%	126	4.9%	216	8.4%	74	2.9%		
2009-10	923	774	83.8%	45	4.9%	78	8.4%	27	2.9%		
2010-11	1,458	1,223	83.9%	71	4.9%	122	8.4%	42	2.9%		
2011-12	2,032	1,705	83.9%	98	4.8%	170	8.4%	58	2.9%		
2012-13	1,737	1,459	84.0%	84	4.8%	145	8.3%	50	2.9%		
2013-14	1,118	939	84.0%	54	4.8%	93	8.3%	32	2.9%		
2014-15	77	64	84.1%	4	4.8%	6	8.3%	2	2.8%		
2015-16	-562	-473	84.1%	-27	4.8%	-46	8.3%	-16	2.8%		
2016-17	-654	-551	84.2%	-31	4.8%	-54	8.2%	-19	2.8%		
2017-18	-569	-480	84.3%	-27	4.7%	-47	8.2%	-16	2.8%		
2018-19	-744	-627	84.3%	-35	4.7%	-61	8.2%	-21	2.8%		

Data

64. HMRC administrative data and Office of National Statistics, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency population estimates.²³

Methodology

65. There are two approaches for attributing receipts: geographic and by population share. The geographic approach allocates on a field by field basis to either England or Scotland using the boundary set out in the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. No fields are allocated to Wales or Northern Ireland.

66. Estimates of PRT are based on assessment data supplied by operators to HMRC's Large Business Directorate twice a year. As this is field level data HMRC is able to identify and split the liability between fields in England and Scotland. Although the relationship between receipts and accruals will not correspond exactly, we believe that using this data will give us the best possible estimate of the split between the two areas.

²³ For more information see ONS: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates>; Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp42.htm>; National Records Office for Scotland: <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates>

Difference with GERS

67. As with Onshore and Offshore CT, GERS estimates are taken from the ONS' CRPSF publication, which itself is based on HMRC's estimates.

Bank Levy

68. The Bank Levy is a tax based on chargeable equity and liabilities arising from banks' balance sheets, with effect from 1 January 2011. The Bank Levy applies to: UK banks, banking groups and building societies; foreign banking groups operating in the UK through permanent establishments or subsidiaries; and UK banks and banking sub-groups in non-banking groups. There is no charge on the first £20 billion of chargeable equity and liabilities and at Summer Budget 2015 the Chancellor announced that the Bank Levy rate and half rate will decrease each year until 2021²⁴. In 2018-19 total UK receipts from Bank Levy were £2.6 billion.

Table 16 Bank Levy, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
2011-12	1,612	1,453	90.1%	43	2.7%	106	6.6%	10	0.6%
2012-13	1,595	1,426	89.4%	46	2.9%	108	6.8%	15	0.9%
2013-14	2,200	1,925	87.5%	63	2.9%	172	7.8%	40	1.8%
2014-15	2,748	2,417	87.9%	78	2.9%	216	7.8%	38	1.4%
2015-16	3,392	2,995	88.3%	100	3.0%	266	7.8%	31	0.9%
2016-17	2,975	2,586	86.9%	87	2.9%	256	8.6%	46	1.5%
2017-18	2,764	2,403	86.9%	81	2.9%	238	8.6%	42	1.5%
2018-19	2,565	2,229	86.9%	75	2.9%	221	8.6%	39	1.5%

Data

69. ONS data on bank and building societies' income from fees, commission and financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).

Methodology

70. Disclosure rules prevent HMRC from using administrative data to apportion Bank Levy receipts. Instead, they are apportioned based on the sum of bank and building societies' income from fees, commission and FISIM.

²⁴ For more information, go to: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bank-levy-rate-reduction>

Bank Payroll Tax

71. The Bank Payroll Tax was a temporary tax set at 50% on awards of discretionary bonuses over £25,000 to, or in respect of, banking employees, in the period from its announcement on 9 December 2009 until 5 April 2010. It was paid by banks, building societies and UK resident investment or financial trading companies, in banking or building society groups.

Table 17 Bank Payroll Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
2010-11	3,416	3,091	90.5%	53	1.5%	228	6.7%	43	1.3%
2011-12	-2	-2	90.8%	0	1.6%	0	6.3%	0	1.2%
2012-13	0	0	90.3%	0	1.6%	0	6.8%	0	1.2%

Data

72. ONS data on Compensation of Employees (CoE). These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

73. Disclosure rules prevent HMRC from using administrative data to apportion Bank Payroll Tax receipts. Instead, they are apportioned by sub-national CoE within the 'Financial and Insurance Activities' sector. Sub-national banking specific CoE estimates are not available.²⁵

²⁵ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Bank Corporation Tax Surcharge

74. The Bank Surcharge is a surcharge of 8% on the profits of banking companies and building societies within the charge to UK Corporation Tax (CT). The profits for the purposes of the surcharge are the 'taxable total profits' (section 4 CTA 2010) with certain reliefs added back.
75. In 2018-19 total UK receipts from the Bank Surcharge were £1.9 billion.

Table 18 Bank Surcharge, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
2016-17	1,145	1,037	90.6%	20	1.7%	74	6.5%	14	1.2%
2017-18	1,778	1,612	90.6%	31	1.7%	114	6.4%	21	1.2%
2018-19	1,904	1,726	90.6%	33	1.7%	122	6.4%	23	1.2%

Data

76. ONS data on Gross Value Added (GVA).²⁶ These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

77. Bank Surcharge receipts are apportioned by sub-national GVA within the 'Financial and Insurance Activities' sector. Sub-national banking specific GVA estimates are not available.

²⁶ For more information, go to:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach>

Fuel Duties

78. All motor and heating fuel, whether imported or home-produced, is liable to excise duty at either the full or rebated rates. Fuel Duty is payable at varying rates depending on the type of fuel and its use. These rates are normally amended each year by the Finance Act. In 2018-19 total UK fuel duty receipts were £28.0 billion.

Table 18 Fuel Duties, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
1999-00	22,515	18,897	83.9%		1,066	4.7%	1,815	8.1%	738	3.3%
2000-01	22,630	18,996	83.9%		1,070	4.7%	1,825	8.1%	738	3.3%
2001-02	21,916	18,397	83.9%		1,036	4.7%	1,768	8.1%	714	3.3%
2002-03	22,147	18,595	84.0%		1,046	4.7%	1,787	8.1%	718	3.2%
2003-04	22,786	19,093	83.8%		1,075	4.7%	1,859	8.2%	759	3.3%
2004-05	23,313	19,508	83.7%		1,117	4.8%	1,908	8.2%	779	3.3%
2005-06	23,438	19,641	83.8%		1,140	4.9%	1,917	8.2%	740	3.2%
2006-07	23,585	19,723	83.6%		1,160	4.9%	1,947	8.3%	755	3.2%
2007-08	24,905	20,787	83.5%		1,235	5.0%	2,068	8.3%	814	3.3%
2008-09	24,615	20,520	83.4%		1,229	5.0%	2,058	8.4%	807	3.3%
2009-10	26,197	21,821	83.3%		1,304	5.0%	2,200	8.4%	872	3.3%
2010-11	27,256	22,721	83.4%		1,351	5.0%	2,288	8.4%	896	3.3%
2011-12	26,800	22,355	83.4%		1,323	4.9%	2,239	8.4%	882	3.3%
2012-13	26,571	22,157	83.4%		1,310	4.9%	2,241	8.4%	862	3.2%
2013-14	26,881	22,404	83.3%		1,328	4.9%	2,274	8.5%	875	3.3%
2014-15	27,156	22,640	83.4%		1,341	4.9%	2,302	8.5%	874	3.2%
2015-16	27,623	23,055	83.5%		1,369	5.0%	2,328	8.4%	870	3.2%
2016-17	27,936	23,307	83.4%		1,393	5.0%	2,362	8.5%	874	3.1%
2017-18	27,877	23,216	83.3%		1,378	4.9%	2,417	8.7%	866	3.1%
2018-19	27,993	23,313	83.3%		1,384	4.9%	2,426	8.7%	869	3.1%

Data

79. From the Department of Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) on road consumption transport statistics 2005 to 2017.²⁷ There was a methodology change in the most recent publication of this data.²⁸ This has retrospectively changed the disaggregated receipts estimates we have produced. These are certified National Statistics. Experimental data for

²⁷ For more information see:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/812411/Road_T_ransport_fuel_consumption_tables_2005-2017.xlsx

²⁸ For more infomaton see

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/812527/Road_tr_ansport_fuel_consumption_methodology_and_changes_for_2017.pdf

2002 to 2004 has also been used.²⁹ The proportions for 2018-19 are set to equal the previous year.

Methodology

80. Petrol and diesel fuel receipts have been apportioned by the same proportion as petrol and diesel usage in each area. The receipts of other fuels - fuel oil, gas oils, gas for road fuels and other rebated oils – are apportioned on the same basis as petrol consumption. It is assumed that buses and Heavy Goods Vehicles solely use diesel while motorbikes solely use petrol.³⁰

²⁹ For more information see

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/49437/file45728.xls

³⁰ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Inheritance Tax

81. Inheritance Tax (IHT) is due on the net value of a person's estate transferred at death above a nil-rate band (currently £325,000) after deducting any exemptions and reliefs. The rate is currently 40 per cent. IHT may also be due on certain transfers and events during a person's lifetime. There is also a separate treatment when properties are settled in trusts. In 2018-19 total UK receipts from IHT were £5.4 billion.

Table 20 Inheritance Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	2,047	1,818	88.8%	59	2.9%	153	7.5%	18	0.9%
2000-01	2,221	1,972	88.8%	64	2.9%	166	7.5%	19	0.9%
2001-02	2,355	2,091	88.8%	68	2.9%	176	7.5%	20	0.9%
2002-03	2,354	2,090	88.8%	68	2.9%	176	7.5%	20	0.9%
2003-04	2,504	2,224	88.8%	72	2.9%	187	7.5%	22	0.9%
2004-05	2,922	2,595	88.8%	84	2.9%	218	7.5%	25	0.9%
2005-06	3,259	2,894	88.8%	94	2.9%	243	7.5%	28	0.9%
2006-07	3,545	3,162	89.2%	106	3.0%	253	7.1%	25	0.7%
2007-08	3,824	3,411	89.2%	112	2.9%	272	7.1%	30	0.8%
2008-09	2,839	2,492	87.8%	75	2.7%	237	8.4%	35	1.2%
2009-10	2,384	2,083	87.4%	63	2.6%	202	8.5%	36	1.5%
2010-11	2,718	2,435	89.6%	75	2.7%	175	6.4%	34	1.2%
2011-12	2,903	2,638	90.9%	68	2.3%	167	5.8%	30	1.0%
2012-13	3,105	2,832	91.2%	68	2.2%	172	5.5%	33	1.0%
2013-14	3,402	3,085	90.7%	83	2.4%	198	5.8%	36	1.0%
2014-15	3,804	3,444	90.6%	87	2.3%	235	6.2%	37	1.0%
2015-16	4,650	4,221	90.8%	108	2.3%	273	5.9%	47	1.0%
2016-17	4,824	4,380	90.8%	112	2.3%	283	5.9%	49	1.0%
2017-18	5,205	4,777	91.8%	115	2.2%	277	5.3%	35	0.7%
2018-19	5,359	4,954	92.4%	105	2.0%	247	4.6%	53	1.0%

Data

82. HMRC administrative data on the tax accrued by the postcode of the main residence of the deceased individual. This information is already published at a sub-national level as an Official Statistics series.³¹

Methodology

83. There is a long lag between when any IHT liability is generated on death and any subsequent tax payments are then received by HMRC once they have been made by the executors or administrators of estates. Normally about 90 per cent of the tax liability has been paid to HMRC within the two years following any given year of death. To proxy for this, the latest full year of receipts data is disaggregated using tax liability data two years prior. Furthermore, since

³¹ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/inheritance-tax-statistics>

validated administrative data is not available for the entire period, some assumptions have been made for the missing years.³² Where postcode data is missing or invalid, assumptions have also been made to apportion estates to geographical regions.

84. Estates may have assets in multiple areas. In the administrative data, estates can only be readily apportioned to a single location. It is therefore implicitly assumed that components of estates that are under-recorded within one area are offset by components of estates over-recorded within other areas. The estimates exclude non-cash receipts given in lieu of cash payments. Non-cash receipts form a very small proportion of total receipts.

³² See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Stamp Taxes on Shares

85. Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (collectively referred to as Stamp Taxes on Shares or STS) are payable on transfers of UK shares and securities at a rate of 0.5 per cent. A rate of 1.5 per cent is paid on transfers of shares or other securities into recognised clearance services or depository receipt exchanges. Where the transfer is affected by means of a stock transfer form, no stamp duty will be payable unless the consideration exceeds £1,000. STS are payable on the purchase of shares in a company incorporated or registered in the UK – a UK company or a foreign company with a UK share register. In 2018-19 total UK STS receipts were £3.62 billion.

Table 21 Stamp Tax on Shares, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	3,711	3,502	94.4%	6	0.2%	203	5.5%	0	0.0%
2000-01	4,477	4,225	94.4%	7	0.2%	244	5.5%	0	0.0%
2001-02	2,852	2,692	94.4%	5	0.2%	156	5.5%	0	0.0%
2002-03	2,538	2,395	94.4%	4	0.2%	139	5.5%	0	0.0%
2003-04	2,559	2,415	94.4%	4	0.2%	140	5.5%	0	0.0%
2004-05	2,715	2,563	94.4%	4	0.2%	148	5.5%	0	0.0%
2005-06	3,465	3,270	94.4%	6	0.2%	189	5.5%	0	0.0%
2006-07	3,757	3,546	94.4%	6	0.2%	205	5.5%	0	0.0%
2007-08	4,167	3,923	94.1%	7	0.2%	236	5.7%	0	0.0%
2008-09	3,203	3,015	94.1%	5	0.2%	183	5.7%	0	0.0%
2009-10	3,017	2,861	94.8%	5	0.2%	151	5.0%	0	0.0%
2010-11	2,971	2,790	93.9%	6	0.2%	174	5.9%	0	0.0%
2011-12	2,794	2,648	94.8%	7	0.3%	139	5.0%	0	0.0%
2012-13	2,234	2,124	95.1%	4	0.2%	106	4.7%	0	0.0%
2013-14	3,108	2,925	94.1%	6	0.2%	176	5.7%	0	0.0%
2014-15	2,926	2,765	94.5%	8	0.3%	153	5.2%	0	0.0%
2015-16	3,320	3,133	94.4%	10	0.3%	177	5.3%	0	0.0%
2016-17	3,714	3,502	94.3%	17	0.5%	195	5.3%	0	0.0%
2017-18	3,519	3,303	93.9%	18	0.5%	197	5.6%	1	0.0%
2018-19	3,620	3,386	93.5%	14	0.4%	218	6.0%	1	0.0%

Data

1. Data on the geographic identification of a UK incorporated company comes from London Stock Exchange list (LSE)³³ or Companies House.³⁴ We also use LSE data on the monthly value of share turnover for each UK incorporated company.³⁵

³³ Data available at <http://www.londonstockexchange.com/statistics/companies-and-issuers/companies-and-issuers.htm>

³⁴ For more information see <http://www.companieshouse.gov.uk/toolsToHelp/findCompanyInfo.shtml>

³⁵ Data available at <http://www.londonstockexchange.com/statistics/historic/trading-summary/trading-summary.htm>

Methodology

2. STS liability arises when shares in a UK incorporated company are purchased, regardless of whether the purchaser resides in the UK. Therefore it is more appropriate to allocate STS revenue based on the location of the companies rather than the geographic location of the share purchaser.
3. Each UK incorporated FTSE 100 company was manually matched to a geographic location based on their registered address as currently stated on the London Stock exchange or Companies House (as of constituents at the end March 2019). Around 2,000 non-FTSE 100 companies were matched to the share turnover data using the July 2013 and Jan 2011 LSE all-companies list. This allocates companies to an area based on their registered Companies House address or the address reported to LSE at the time of admission. The total value of share turnover was calculated from companies in a given country and STS receipts were then apportioned using this proportion. The estimates reported here use the all-companies proportions though the results are very similar using just the FTSE 100.³⁶
4. Not all STS-liable share transactions will be traded on LSE and not all shares traded on LSE will be STS-liable due to various reliefs and exemptions. Therefore, it is assumed that country apportionment of non-LSE share turnover is the same as LSE turnover and that proportion of non-STS liable transactions are the same across different countries.

Difference with Government Expenditure and Revenue Scotland (GERS)

5. Revenue Scotland publish separate statistics on estimated Scottish share of receipts from Stamp Taxes on Shares.³⁷ However, HMRC and GERS estimates are not directly comparable because they are based on different data, methodologies and assumptions. STS is payable on the purchase of shares in a company incorporated in the UK, independent of whether or not the purchaser resides in the UK. GERS uses data from the Family Resources Survey on the Scottish ratio of UK adults owning stocks and shares and assumes that the Scottish proportion of STS is based on the Scottish proportion of UK adults owning stocks whereas HMRC does not allocate STS revenue on the basis of the geographic location of the share purchaser but on the location of incorporation.

³⁶ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

³⁷ See <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS>

Stamp Duty Land Tax

6. Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) is payable on the purchase or transfer of property or land in the UK where the amount given is above a certain threshold. SDLT is charged as a percentage of the paid for property or land - unless there is a relief or exemption. The amount payable can also vary depending whether the property is being used for residential or non-residential purposes, and whether the property is sold as a freehold or leasehold.
7. On April 2015 SDLT was fully devolved to Scotland. This means the tax no longer applies in Scotland and Revenue Scotland now administer and collect any replacement taxes such as Scotland's Land and Buildings Transaction Tax (LBTT).³⁸ Revenue Scotland publish statistics on the taxes that they administer and collect.³⁹ Therefore, total UK SDLT receipts no longer includes receipts from Scotland and the Scotland share drops to 0%.
8. In April 2018 SDLT was fully devolved to Wales. This means the tax no longer applies in Wales and the Welsh Revenue Authority now administer and collect any replacement taxes such as Wales' Land Transaction Tax (LTT). The Welsh Revenue Authority publish statistics on the taxes that they administer and collect. Therefore, total UK SDLT receipts no longer includes receipts from Wales, which explains the drop in estimated receipts, although there were some later filing transactions in 2018-19, which are recorded as receipts for Wales.
9. In November 2017 First Time Buyers' Relief was introduced, reducing receipts in 2017-18. Also the announcement of rates that would apply from April 2018 when SDLT for Wales was devolved and replaced with Land Transaction Tax, may have led to some forestalling activity by Welsh buyers, increasing the Welsh share of total SDLT receipts for 2017-18.
10. In 2016-17, the Higher Rates on Additional Properties (HRAD) were introduced, which applies an additional 3% charge to all additional property purchases over £40,000. This has brought lower value properties into liability for SDLT (usually properties valued less than £125,000 are charged at a 0% SDLT rate), which has meant that countries with lower average property values have seen a proportionally bigger increase in SDLT receipts. However, HRAD has a refund mechanism for some circumstances that can span a period of 36 months. Since 2016-17 there has been a year on year increase in refunds which lowered net receipts in subsequent years.
11. In 2018-19 total HMRC receipts from SDLT were £11.94 billion.

³⁸ For more information see <https://www.revenue.scot/land-buildings-transaction-tax>

³⁹ For more information see <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS>

Table 22 Stamp Duty Land Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	3,184	2,886	90.7%	73	2.3%	148	4.7%	76	2.4%
2000-01	3,684	3,339	90.7%	85	2.3%	171	4.7%	88	2.4%
2001-02	4,132	3,745	90.7%	95	2.3%	192	4.7%	99	2.4%
2002-03	5,011	4,543	90.7%	115	2.3%	233	4.7%	120	2.4%
2003-04	4,986	4,520	90.7%	115	2.3%	232	4.7%	119	2.4%
2004-05	6,251	5,667	90.7%	144	2.3%	291	4.7%	150	2.4%
2005-06	7,454	6,869	92.2%	175	2.4%	285	3.8%	125	1.7%
2006-07	9,635	8,720	90.5%	235	2.4%	430	4.5%	251	2.6%
2007-08	9,958	8,893	89.3%	210	2.1%	565	5.7%	290	2.9%
2008-09	4,796	4,290	89.5%	115	2.4%	320	6.7%	70	1.5%
2009-10	4,886	4,496	92.0%	100	2.0%	250	5.1%	40	0.8%
2010-11	5,961	5,470	91.8%	116	2.0%	334	5.6%	40	0.7%
2011-12	6,125	5,696	93.0%	125	2.0%	275	4.5%	30	0.5%
2012-13	6,907	6,488	93.9%	104	1.5%	283	4.1%	33	0.5%
2013-14	9,273	8,701	93.8%	147	1.6%	389	4.2%	37	0.4%
2014-15	10,738	10,028	93.4%	171	1.6%	488	4.5%	51	0.5%
2015-16	10,682	10,472	98.0%	153	1.4%	0	0.0%	57	0.5%
2016-17	11,766	11,485	97.6%	208	1.8%	0	0.0%	73	0.6%
2017-18	12,906	12,564	97.4%	258	2.0%	0	0.0%	84	0.7%
2018-19	11,942	11,850	99.2%	14	0.1%	0	0.0%	78	0.7%

Data

12. Disaggregated receipts are published as part of a certified National Statistics series that uses HMRC administrative data based on information from the Land Transaction Return.⁴⁰

Methodology

13. The split of revenue and transactions between the sub-national areas is based on the location of the property being transacted. There are a small minority of cases where this data is not recorded on the stamp duty land tax database and these transactions are allocated to a sub-national area on a pro-rata basis to maintain the recorded proportions. Validated administrative data is not available for the entire period. The sub-national proportion of receipts prior to 2005-06 has been estimated by taking the average across 2005-06 to 2007-08.⁴¹

⁴⁰ For more information on this data see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/stamp-duties-statistics>

⁴¹ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings

14. Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings (ATED) is a tax payable by companies on high value residential property. It started on 1 April 2013 and will be payable each year. A property is said to be 'enveloped' if it is a residential dwelling that is owned, completely or partly by a company (or a partnership where one of the partners is a company or a 'collective investment vehicle') because the ownership sits within a corporate 'wrapper' or 'envelope'. An ATED return, either for a liability or a relief claim, for such a dwelling is required where the dwelling was valued at more than:

- £2 million on 1 April 2012, or at acquisition if later, for returns made on or after 2013/14;
- £1 million on 1 April 2012, or at acquisition if later, for returns made on or after 2015/16;
- £500,000 on 1 April 2012, or at acquisition if later, for returns made on or after 2016/17.

15. The amount of ATED due depends on a banding system based on the value of the residential property and whether it is held for the full year or only a part of it. In 2018-19 total ATED receipts were £139 million.

Table 23 Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
1999-00	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2004-05	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2005-06	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2006-07	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2007-08	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2008-09	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2009-10	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2010-11	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2011-12	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2012-13	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013-14	100	94	94	94.0%	2	1.5%	4	4.1%	0	0.4%
2014-15	116	109	109	93.8%	2	1.3%	5	4.3%	1	0.6%
2015-16	178	168	168	94.2%	2	1.2%	7	4.0%	1	0.6%
2016-17	175	165	165	94.1%	3	1.9%	6	3.5%	1	0.5%
2017-18	143	134	134	93.8%	3	1.8%	6	4.0%	1	0.5%
2018-19	139	131	131	94.1%	2	1.4%	6	4.1%	1	0.5%

Data

16. HMRC administrative data from Stamp Duty Land Tax returns, and data from Scotland's LBTT and Wales LTT transactions are used, as well as HMRC finance data for ATED payments.

Methodology

17. Disclosure rules prevent HMRC from using administrative data to apportion ATED receipts. Instead, ATED receipts are allocated by the proportion of total value of properties over £500,000 transacted in 2018-19 in each country, based on Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) data. This approach approximately represents the stock of residential property within each country that could be theoretically liable to ATED.
18. SDLT ceased to apply to Scotland after March 2015. HMRC uses provisional LBTT data provided by Revenue Scotland to derive the proportion of Scottish property values above £500,000.
19. SDLT ceased to apply to Wales after March 2018. HMRC uses data from the Welsh Revenue Authority on LTT transactions to derive the proportion of Welsh property values above £500,000.

Tobacco Duties

20. Tobacco excise duty is due on cigarettes, cigars, hand-rolling tobacco, other smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco. Duty on cigarettes has two elements: the first is a fixed amount per pack (known as the 'specific' duty) and the second is a percentage of the final price (known as the 'ad valorem' duty). Other tobacco products only have the specific element. In 2018-19 total UK receipts from Tobacco Duties were £9.3bn.

Table 24 Tobacco Duties, £m

	United Kingdom			Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	England	%		%		%		%	
1999-00	5,683	78.8%	4,481	5.3%	300	11.9%	224	3.9%	
2000-01	7,648	78.8%	6,030	5.3%	403	11.9%	302	3.9%	
2001-02	7,754	78.6%	6,097	4.9%	376	12.4%	322	4.2%	
2002-03	8,054	79.6%	6,407	5.1%	409	11.4%	319	4.0%	
2003-04	8,091	78.9%	6,385	4.7%	381	12.3%	329	4.1%	
2004-05	8,100	78.8%	6,385	5.0%	403	12.2%	327	4.0%	
2005-06	7,959	77.5%	6,168	5.0%	394	13.2%	344	4.3%	
2006-07	8,149	77.8%	6,341	5.7%	466	12.1%	359	4.4%	
2007-08	8,094	78.3%	6,341	5.8%	467	11.5%	352	4.3%	
2008-09	8,219	78.6%	6,460	5.4%	441	11.2%	401	4.9%	
2009-10	8,813	78.9%	6,957	4.9%	431	10.9%	464	5.3%	
2010-11	9,144	78.6%	7,183	4.5%	415	11.4%	502	5.5%	
2011-12	9,551	79.4%	7,580	3.9%	368	11.7%	484	5.1%	
2012-13	9,681	78.0%	7,556	4.4%	427	13.0%	441	4.6%	
2013-14	9,531	78.0%	7,437	4.4%	424	12.9%	441	4.6%	
2014-15	9,548	77.8%	7,425	4.6%	444	12.9%	449	4.7%	
2015-16	9,485	77.3%	7,336	5.0%	474	12.6%	483	5.1%	
2016-17	8,909	77.5%	6,905	5.4%	484	11.4%	504	5.7%	
2017-18	8,827	76.6%	6,761	5.8%	509	11.8%	519	5.9%	
2018-19	9,290	76.6%	7,116	5.8%	535	11.8%	546	5.9%	

Data

21. ONS' expenditure analysis of the Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴², which includes average weekly household expenditure on tobacco for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

22. The average weekly household spend on cigarettes, tobacco and other tobacco products is multiplied by the average weighted number of households in each area to obtain total weekly expenditure per area; this is converted into total annual figures. Tobacco receipts are

⁴² For more information see:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/expenditure/bulletins/familyspendingintheuk/financialyearending2018>

apportioned using total annual expenditure proportions per area. As duty makes up around 80 per cent of the price of cigarettes, there is unlikely to be much price variation across areas, so it is assumed that prices are the same across each area. It is also assumed that the tax gap and the split between cigarette categories is the same across each area.⁴³

⁴³ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Spirits Duty

1. Spirits Duty is payable on any spirits, or any mixture or combination of spirits with anything else, at a strength of more than 1.2% ABV. It is levied at a fixed rate per litre of pure alcohol content. In 2018-19 total UK tax receipts from Spirits Duties were £3.8bn.

Table 25 Spirits Duty, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
1999-00	1,804	1,397	77.4%		87	4.8%	267	14.8%	53	2.9%
2000-01	1,842	1,427	77.4%		89	4.8%	272	14.8%	54	2.9%
2001-02	1,919	1,486	77.4%		93	4.8%	284	14.8%	56	2.9%
2002-03	2,273	1,773	78.0%		106	4.7%	324	14.3%	70	3.1%
2003-04	2,362	1,837	77.8%		112	4.7%	342	14.5%	71	3.0%
2004-05	2,385	1,856	77.8%		110	4.6%	348	14.6%	70	3.0%
2005-06	2,309	1,811	78.4%		106	4.6%	324	14.0%	68	3.0%
2006-07	2,256	1,764	78.2%		105	4.7%	317	14.0%	71	3.1%
2007-08	2,374	1,831	77.1%		121	5.1%	345	14.5%	77	3.2%
2008-09	2,358	1,829	77.6%		113	4.8%	335	14.2%	80	3.4%
2009-10	2,570	2,003	78.0%		119	4.6%	349	13.6%	98	3.8%
2010-11	2,675	2,087	78.0%		116	4.3%	364	13.6%	108	4.0%
2011-12	2,889	2,278	78.9%		113	3.9%	383	13.3%	114	3.9%
2012-13	2,931	2,329	79.5%		97	3.3%	390	13.3%	115	3.9%
2013-14	3,056	2,406	78.7%		108	3.5%	410	13.4%	132	4.3%
2014-15	3,023	2,423	80.2%		91	3.0%	390	12.9%	119	3.9%
2015-16	3,147	2,532	80.5%		108	3.4%	392	12.4%	115	3.7%
2016-17	3,378	2,702	80.0%		125	3.7%	422	12.5%	129	3.8%
2017-18	3,430	2,774	80.9%		130	3.8%	396	11.5%	130	3.8%
2018-19	3,779	3,056	80.9%		143	3.8%	436	11.5%	143	3.8%

Data

2. From the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) '*Family Food*' publication which analyses consumption from the Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴⁴ carried out by the ONS. This publication contains information on the average weekly purchased volumes (consumption) and expenditure on alcohol type per family across each sub-national area. These are certified National Statistics. The proportions for 2018-19 are set to equal the previous year.

Methodology

3. The average weekly consumption volume per person per week on spirits is multiplied by the population estimate for each sub-national area to obtain total consumption. Spirits receipts are then apportioned in the same proportion as spirits consumption.

⁴⁴ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>. Wine and spirits consumption estimates include 'Ready to Drink' (RTD) alcoholic products that fall under the appropriate duty.

4. DEFRA's Family Food survey switched from reporting on a financial year basis to calendar year in 2006 and then reverted to financial year in 2015. For the purposes of calculation, we use assign calendar years to financial years with the largest (9 months) overlap in order to calculate relevant estimates. These changes may impact year-on-year comparisons of change. It is assumed that the tax gap and the strength of spirits consumed is the same across each area.
5. Ready-to-drink drinks including spirits with mixer, liqueurs and cocktails and alcopops have been converted into taxable spirits using the HMRC Alcohol Model.
6. The sub-national proportions applied to receipts from all alcohol duties are fairly uncertain. This is because they are based on a survey (the LCF Survey) which uses only a sample of the population and, as with all samples, is not a perfectly accurate representation of consumption. This methodology is the same as in previous years.
7. In 2016-17, the Family food survey moved to a sample of 50% of households to collect weights and measures data and 100% of expenditure, with new weighting factors from the ONS to compensate for the reduction in that sample size. It is not expected that this methodological change affects the tax splits when compared over time.

Difference with NINFBR (Northern Ireland Net Fiscal Balance Report)

8. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies and produce aggregate estimates for Alcohol Duty.
9. NINFBR estimate Alcohol Duty for Northern Ireland using regional household expenditure data from the ONS' Family Spending Survey multiplied by the numbers of households to estimate total expenditure on alcohol.

Beer Duties

1. Beer Duty is chargeable if the alcohol content is more than 1.2% alcohol by volume (ABV) and the rate is levied on the percentage of alcohol in the beer. General Beer Duty applies to beers with an ABV between 2.8% and 7.5%. There are higher and lower rates for high strength (above 7.5%) and low strength (between 1.2% and 2.8%) beers. In 2018-19 total UK tax receipts from Beer Duty were £3.7bn.

Table 26 Beer Duty, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
1999-00	2,813	2,398	85.2%	154	5.5%	203	7.2%	58	2.1%	
2000-01	2,850	2,429	85.2%	156	5.5%	206	7.2%	59	2.1%	
2001-02	2,899	2,471	85.2%	158	5.5%	210	7.2%	60	2.1%	
2002-03	2,935	2,512	85.6%	152	5.2%	210	7.2%	61	2.1%	
2003-04	3,044	2,593	85.2%	163	5.3%	225	7.4%	63	2.1%	
2004-05	3,101	2,646	85.3%	162	5.2%	229	7.4%	64	2.1%	
2005-06	3,076	2,622	85.2%	158	5.1%	230	7.5%	66	2.2%	
2006-07	3,072	2,616	85.2%	160	5.2%	229	7.4%	67	2.2%	
2007-08	3,067	2,594	84.6%	165	5.4%	236	7.7%	72	2.3%	
2008-09	3,127	2,656	84.9%	161	5.1%	232	7.4%	78	2.5%	
2009-10	3,182	2,700	84.9%	163	5.1%	235	7.4%	83	2.6%	
2010-11	3,296	2,799	84.9%	166	5.0%	238	7.2%	93	2.8%	
2011-12	3,463	2,946	85.1%	167	4.8%	248	7.2%	103	3.0%	
2012-13	3,426	2,922	85.3%	158	4.6%	238	7.0%	108	3.2%	
2013-14	3,346	2,849	85.1%	153	4.6%	235	7.0%	110	3.3%	
2014-15	3,310	2,842	85.9%	136	4.1%	227	6.8%	105	3.2%	
2015-16	3,271	2,828	86.5%	133	4.1%	217	6.6%	93	2.8%	
2016-17	3,320	2,871	86.5%	134	4.0%	220	6.6%	95	2.9%	
2017-18	3,460	3,010	87.0%	143	4.1%	221	6.4%	87	2.5%	
2018-19	3,661	3,184	87.0%	151	4.1%	234	6.4%	92	2.5%	

Data

2. From the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) 'Family Food' publication, which analyses consumption in its Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴⁵. This publication contains information on the average weekly family purchased volumes (consumption) and expenditure on alcohol type across each sub-national area. These are certified National Statistics. The proportions for 2018-19 are set to equal the previous year.

Methodology

3. The average weekly consumption volume per person per week on beer, lagers and continental beers is multiplied by the population estimate for each sub-national area to obtain total

⁴⁵ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>. Wine and spirits consumption estimates include 'Ready to Drink' (RTD) alcoholic products that fall under the appropriate duty.

consumption. Beer receipts are then apportioned in the same proportion as beer consumption.

4. DEFRA's Family Food survey switched from reporting on a financial year basis to calendar year in 2006 and then reverted to financial year in 2015. For the purposes of calculation, calendar years are assigned to financial years with the largest (9 months) overlap in order to calculate relevant estimates. These changes may impact year-on-year comparisons of change. It is assumed that the tax gap and the strength of beer consumed is the same across each area.⁴⁶
5. The sub-national proportions applied to receipts from all alcohol duties are fairly uncertain. This is because they are based on a survey (the LCF Survey) which uses only a sample of the population and, as with all samples, is not a perfectly accurate representation of consumption. This methodology is the same as in previous years.
6. For this publication there is a minor methodological change to align to the ONS' methodology. This version has 5 year moving averages either side of the year in question. This affects all years of the publication for the Alcohol Taxes.
7. In 2016-17, DEFRA's Family Food Survey moved to a sample of 50% of households to collect weights and measures data and 100% of expenditure, with new weighting factors from the ONS to compensate for the reduction in that sample size. It is not expected that this methodological change affects the tax splits when compared over time.

Difference with NINFBR (Northern Ireland Net Fiscal Balance Report)

8. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies and produce aggregate estimates for Alcohol Duty.
9. NINFBR estimate Alcohol Duty for Northern Ireland using regional household expenditure data from the ONS' Family Spending Survey multiplied by the numbers of households to estimate total expenditure on alcohol.

⁴⁶ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Wine Duties

1. Wine Duty is payable on the production of wine of more than 1.2% ABV. There are currently four bands for still wine and two for sparkling, with higher rates for wines with higher ABV. In 2018-19 total UK tax receipts from Wine Duty were £4.4bn.

Table 27 Wine Duties, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	1,657	1,440	86.9%	72	4.4%	114	6.9%	31	1.8%
2000-01	1,814	1,576	86.9%	79	4.4%	125	6.9%	34	1.8%
2001-02	1,982	1,722	86.9%	87	4.4%	137	6.9%	37	1.8%
2002-03	1,936	1,678	86.7%	86	4.5%	137	7.1%	34	1.8%
2003-04	2,006	1,735	86.5%	93	4.6%	141	7.1%	37	1.9%
2004-05	2,233	1,931	86.5%	100	4.5%	157	7.0%	44	2.0%
2005-06	2,308	1,995	86.5%	104	4.5%	163	7.1%	45	2.0%
2006-07	2,385	2,045	85.7%	115	4.8%	177	7.4%	48	2.0%
2007-08	2,641	2,261	85.6%	126	4.8%	199	7.5%	55	2.1%
2008-09	2,741	2,353	85.8%	117	4.3%	216	7.9%	55	2.0%
2009-10	2,949	2,519	85.4%	128	4.3%	237	8.0%	65	2.2%
2010-11	3,101	2,631	84.8%	134	4.3%	265	8.5%	72	2.3%
2011-12	3,356	2,864	85.3%	127	3.8%	290	8.6%	75	2.2%
2012-13	3,537	3,009	85.1%	133	3.8%	314	8.9%	80	2.3%
2013-14	3,713	3,137	84.5%	153	4.1%	331	8.9%	92	2.5%
2014-15	3,837	3,256	84.9%	149	3.9%	342	8.9%	90	2.3%
2015-16	3,973	3,394	85.4%	159	4.0%	329	8.3%	90	2.3%
2016-17	4,169	3,552	85.2%	175	4.2%	343	8.2%	99	2.4%
2017-18	4,256	3,637	85.5%	178	4.2%	337	7.9%	104	2.4%
2018-19	4,392	3,753	85.5%	184	4.2%	348	7.9%	107	2.4%

Data

2. From the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) '*Family Food*' publication, which analyses consumption in its Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴⁷. This publication contains information on the average weekly family purchased volumes (consumption) and expenditure on alcohol type across each sub-national area. These are certified National Statistics. The proportion for the last year is equal to the estimate for 2017-18.

Methodology

3. The average weekly consumption volume per person per week on wine, champagne and fortified wines is multiplied by the population estimate for each sub-national area to obtain

⁴⁷ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>. Wine and spirits consumption estimates include 'Ready to Drink' (RTD) alcoholic products that fall under the appropriate duty.

total consumption. Wine receipts are then apportioned in the same proportion as wine consumption.

4. DEFRA's Family Food survey switched from reporting on a financial year basis to calendar year in 2006 and then reverted to financial year in 2015. For the purposes of calculation, we use assign calendar years to financial years with the largest (9 months) overlap in order to calculate relevant estimates. These changes may impact year-on-year comparisons of change. It is assumed that the tax gap and the strength of wine consumed is the same across each area.⁴⁸
5. Ready-to-drink drinks including spirits with mixer, liqueurs and cocktails and alcopops are have been converted into taxable wine using the HMRC Alcohol Model.
6. The sub-national proportions applied to receipts from all alcohol duties are fairly uncertain. This is because they are based on a survey (the LCF Survey) which uses only a sample of the population and, as with all samples, is not a perfectly accurate representation of consumption. This methodology is the same as in previous years.
7. For this publication there is a minor methodological change to align to the ONS' methodology. This version has 5 year moving averages either side of the year in question. This affects all years of the publication for the Alcohol Taxes.
8. In 2016-17, DEFRA's Family Food Survey moved to a sample of 50% of households to collect weights and measures data and 100% of expenditure, with new weighting factors from the ONS to compensate for the reduction in that sample size. It is not expected that this methodological change affects the tax splits when compared over time.

Difference with NINFBR

9. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies and produce aggregate estimates for Alcohol Duty.
10. NINFBR estimate Alcohol Duty for Northern Ireland using regional household expenditure data from the ONS' Family Spending Survey multiplied by the numbers of households to estimate total expenditure on alcohol.

⁴⁸ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Cider Duties

1. Cider duty is payable on cider and perry - defined as drinks created from fermented apple or pear juice - with a strength of more than 1.2% ABV but less than 8.5% ABV. There are currently two bands for still cider and perry and two for sparkling, with rates higher from drinks with higher ABV. In 2018-19 total UK tax receipts from Cider Duty were £279m.

Table 28 Cider Duties, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	155	128	82.4%	16	10.1%	9	5.9%	3	1.6%
2000-01	158	130	82.4%	16	10.1%	9	5.9%	3	1.6%
2001-02	155	128	82.4%	16	10.1%	9	5.9%	3	1.6%
2002-03	153	128	83.7%	14	8.9%	9	5.8%	2	1.5%
2003-04	153	126	82.1%	15	9.7%	10	6.5%	3	1.7%
2004-05	157	127	80.9%	14	9.2%	13	8.3%	2	1.5%
2005-06	168	138	81.9%	14	8.6%	13	8.0%	3	1.5%
2006-07	200	165	82.6%	16	8.0%	16	7.8%	3	1.6%
2007-08	220	180	82.0%	18	8.3%	18	8.0%	4	1.7%
2008-09	244	203	83.2%	19	7.7%	19	7.6%	4	1.5%
2009-10	311	262	84.2%	23	7.4%	20	6.6%	6	1.8%
2010-11	324	272	84.0%	21	6.6%	25	7.6%	6	1.9%
2011-12	329	275	83.6%	22	6.8%	25	7.7%	6	1.9%
2012-13	326	273	83.6%	22	6.8%	24	7.4%	7	2.2%
2013-14	340	288	84.7%	20	5.8%	24	7.2%	8	2.3%
2014-15	320	271	84.8%	18	5.6%	24	7.4%	7	2.2%
2015-16	296	250	84.5%	19	6.4%	20	6.9%	6	2.1%
2016-17	288	243	84.2%	19	6.4%	20	7.1%	6	2.2%
2017-18	294	249	84.5%	18	6.1%	23	7.7%	5	1.7%
2018-19	279	236	84.5%	17	6.1%	21	7.7%	5	1.7%

Data

2. From the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) '*Family Food*' publication, which analyses consumption in its Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴⁹. This publication contains information on the average weekly family purchased volumes (consumption) and expenditure on alcohol type across each sub-national area. These are certified National Statistics. The proportion for the last year is equal to the estimate for 2017-18.

⁴⁹ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>. Wine and spirits consumption estimates include 'Ready to Drink' (RTD) alcoholic products that fall under the appropriate duty.

Methodology

3. The average weekly consumption volume per person per week on cider and perry is multiplied by the population estimate for each sub-national area to obtain total consumption. Cider receipts are then apportioned in the same proportion as cider consumption.
4. DEFRA's Family Food survey switched from reporting on a financial year basis to calendar year in 2006 and then reverted to financial year in 2015. For the purposes of calculation, we use assign calendar years to financial years with the largest (9 months) overlap in order to calculate relevant estimates. These changes may impact year-on-year comparisons of change. It is assumed that the tax gap and the strength of cider consumed is the same across each area.
5. The sub-national proportions applied to receipts from all alcohol duties are fairly uncertain. This is because they are based on a survey (the LCF Survey) which uses only a sample of the population and, as with all samples, is not a perfectly accurate representation of consumption. This methodology is the same as in previous years.
6. For this publication there is a minor methodological change to align to the ONS' methodology. This version has 5 year moving averages either side of the year in question. This affects all years of the publication for the Alcohol Taxes.
7. In 2016-17, DEFRA's Family Food Survey moved to a sample of 50% of households to collect weights and measures data and 100% of expenditure, with new weighting factors from the ONS to compensate for the reduction in that sample size. It is not expected that this methodological change affects the tax splits when compared over time.

Difference with NINFBR

8. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies and produce aggregate estimates for Alcohol Duty.
9. NINFBR estimate Alcohol Duty for Northern Ireland using regional household expenditure data from the ONS' Family Spending Survey multiplied by the numbers of households to estimate total expenditure on alcohol.

Soft Drinks Industry Levy

1. Soft Drinks Industry Levy (SDIL) was announced at the 2016 Budget and introduced from April 2018. The levy applies to the packaging and importation of soft drinks containing added sugar.

Table 29 Soft Drinks Industry Levy, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2004-05	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2005-06	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2006-07	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2007-08	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2008-09	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2009-10	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2010-11	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2011-12	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2012-13	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013-14	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2014-15	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2015-16	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2016-17	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2017-18	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2018-19	240	192	79.8%	11	4.6%	28	11.8%	9	3.8%

Data

2. From table A35 (Detailed household expenditure by countries and regions) of the ONS 'Family Spending in the UK' publication, which is based on the Living Costs and Food Survey. The latest data is from financial year ending 2016 to financial year ending 2018.

Methodology

3. The proportions are calculated by multiplying the average weekly household expenditure on soft drinks by the average number of households for each country.

Betting and Gaming Duties

1. There are seven Gambling excise duties: Bingo Duty (paid by those who hold a bingo premises licence); Gaming Duty (paid by the casino gaming operator); General Betting Duty (paid by bookmakers who operate betting shops, online betting or telephone betting); Lottery Duty (charged on the purchase price of a UK lottery ticket); Machine Games Duty (charged on playing dutiable machine games in the UK); Pool Betting Duty (paid by those who hold a pool betting permit); Remote Gaming Duty (charged on online gaming providers). In 2018-19 total UK receipts from Betting and Gaming duties were £3.0bn.

Table 30 Betting and Gaming, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	1,514	1,256	83.0%	74	4.9%	152	10.0%	32	2.1%
2000-01	1,510	1,253	83.0%	74	4.9%	151	10.0%	32	2.1%
2001-02	1,439	1,187	82.5%	82	5.7%	134	9.3%	37	2.5%
2002-03	1,292	1,072	83.0%	67	5.2%	122	9.4%	32	2.4%
2003-04	1,347	1,125	83.5%	62	4.6%	130	9.6%	30	2.3%
2004-05	1,421	1,178	82.9%	70	4.9%	143	10.0%	30	2.1%
2005-06	1,421	1,178	82.9%	70	4.9%	143	10.0%	30	2.1%
2006-07	1,391	1,146	82.4%	62	4.5%	147	10.6%	36	2.6%
2007-08	1,481	1,197	80.8%	69	4.7%	173	11.7%	41	2.8%
2008-09	1,474	1,216	82.5%	58	3.9%	159	10.8%	42	2.8%
2009-10	1,439	1,188	82.6%	57	4.0%	154	10.7%	39	2.7%
2010-11	1,533	1,290	84.1%	63	4.1%	139	9.1%	41	2.7%
2011-12	1,633	1,328	81.3%	76	4.7%	163	10.0%	67	4.1%
2012-13	1,680	1,368	81.5%	80	4.8%	159	9.5%	72	4.3%
2013-14	2,098	1,693	80.7%	96	4.6%	213	10.2%	96	4.6%
2014-15	2,116	1,712	80.9%	97	4.6%	209	9.9%	97	4.6%
2015-16	2,666	2,158	80.9%	136	5.1%	271	10.2%	101	3.8%
2016-17	2,742	2,260	82.4%	132	4.8%	247	9.0%	104	3.8%
2017-18	2,860	2,375	83.0%	132	4.6%	253	8.8%	100	3.5%
2018-19	2,985	2,478	83.0%	138	4.6%	264	8.8%	105	3.5%

Data

2. ONS expenditure analysis of the Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁵⁰, which has the average weekly family spend on gambling payments for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. These are certified National Statistics. The proportion for the last year is equal to the estimate for 2017-18.

Methodology

3. The average weekly household gambling payment is multiplied by the average grossed number of households in each area to obtain total weekly expenditure per sub-national area; this is

⁵⁰ For more information see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

then converted into total annual figures. Gambling receipts are apportioned using total annual expenditure proportions per sub-national area. It is assumed that the expenditure distribution across each gambling activity is the same across the four sub-national areas.⁵¹

⁵¹ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Air Passenger Duty

4. Air Passenger Duty (APD) is an excise duty which is payable by aircraft operators. The amount of APD payable is based on the number of passengers on board their aircraft when they take off from UK airports. There are 6 different APD duty rates and the APD amount due per passenger depends on the final destination of the passenger and class of travel – a combination of 2 destination bands (Band A and Band B)⁵² and 3 classes of travel (reduced, standard, and higher)⁵³. The geographical distance of the capital city of the destination country from London determines into which destination band a passenger falls. Intra-UK domestic flights are always Band A. Since APD applies to the journey as a whole, connected flights are considered as one journey. Hence, passengers that are departing and arriving inter-UK and solely taking international connections from a UK airport as well as passengers departing inter-UK and arriving intra-UK taking domestic connections from a UK airport are excluded from APD liabilities. The APD rates on direct long haul flights from Northern Ireland were set to £0 in January 2013. In 2018-19, total UK receipts from APD were £3.6 billion.

Table 28 Air Passenger Duty, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	882	774	87.8%	6	0.6%	81	9.2%	21	2.3%
2000-01	951	835	87.8%	6	0.6%	88	9.2%	22	2.3%
2001-02	806	708	87.8%	5	0.6%	74	9.2%	19	2.3%
2002-03	816	716	87.8%	5	0.6%	75	9.2%	19	2.3%
2003-04	791	694	87.8%	5	0.6%	73	9.2%	19	2.3%
2004-05	864	759	87.8%	6	0.6%	80	9.2%	20	2.3%
2005-06	905	795	87.8%	6	0.6%	83	9.2%	21	2.3%
2006-07	971	853	87.8%	6	0.6%	90	9.2%	23	2.3%
2007-08	1,994	1,747	87.6%	13	0.6%	186	9.3%	48	2.4%
2008-09	1,862	1,631	87.6%	12	0.6%	171	9.2%	48	2.6%
2009-10	1,856	1,629	87.8%	10	0.6%	170	9.1%	47	2.5%
2010-11	2,155	1,909	88.6%	10	0.5%	186	8.6%	51	2.4%
2011-12	2,607	2,323	89.1%	10	0.4%	221	8.5%	54	2.1%
2012-13	2,791	2,488	89.2%	9	0.3%	237	8.5%	57	2.1%
2013-14	3,013	2,685	89.1%	10	0.3%	259	8.6%	60	2.0%
2014-15	3,175	2,819	88.8%	9	0.3%	288	9.1%	59	1.8%
2015-16	3,077	2,733	88.8%	7	0.2%	278	9.0%	58	1.9%
2016-17	3,157	2,783	88.1%	5	0.2%	308	9.8%	61	1.9%
2017-18	3,352	2,949	88.0%	5	0.1%	341	10.2%	58	1.7%
2018-19	3,636	3,172	87.3%	7	0.2%	385	10.6%	72	2.0%

Data

5. Data is sourced from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) which details the total number of passengers flying from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland from 2006 to 2018 and

⁵² From November 2009 to April 2015, there was a four-band structure.

⁵³ The 'Higher' rate was introduced in April 2013.

the aircraft destination. This data is not publically available. ONS' International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2012-2018 data including percentage split of a sample of passengers per destination band for England, Scotland and Wales is used. IPS data for Northern Ireland is not published due to lack of survey response.

Methodology

6. There have been two changes made to the methodology since the last publication. Firstly, those passengers who fly on direct long-haul flights from Northern Ireland, who were made exempt from APD in January 2013, are now removed from the estimated APD-liable passengers departing Northern Ireland. Secondly, it is now assumed that the Northern Irish share of long-haul travel matches that of Wales, rather than Scotland. These changes have reduced the proportion of APD we estimate to be generated from passengers departing Northern Ireland.
7. Since the CAA data lists the destination of the aircraft instead of the final destination of the passenger, it does not perfectly reflect APD payable. APD is overestimated for passengers who are arriving in the UK and then transferring to another destination as they are classified as flying from the UK despite APD only being charged on passengers originating in the UK. APD is underestimated for passengers departing a UK airport and then transferring from the first destination as only the initial flight will be picked up despite APD being charged on the band of the final destination. These opposing effects may not offset each other and two adjustments are made to the CAA data to minimise the effects.
8. Firstly, the overestimation caused by including APD exempt passengers in the CAA data is corrected for by removing the number of APD exempt passengers from the number of CAA passengers. The majority of connecting passengers connect in England, and therefore a downward adjustment is only made to the England total by subtracting the estimated number of connecting passengers from the number of passengers flying from England. Exempt child passengers are then removed from the number of passengers flying from each country.
9. Secondly, the underestimation caused by placing passengers in lower bands than they should be allocated to is corrected for using data from the IPS on the percentage of passengers in each band for England, Scotland and Wales and assuming that the proportions for Northern Ireland are the same as Wales. Since IPS data is only available from 2012 onwards, it is assumed the 2012 split applies to previous years and the 2018 split is used for the latest estimate.
10. An annual weighted APD duty rate is multiplied by the adjusted number of passengers flying from each area. This gives the estimated APD revenue for each sub-national area.⁵⁴

Difference with GERS and the ONS

11. HMRC estimates are not directly comparable with the GERS and ONS estimates because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies to calculate APD.

⁵⁴ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

12. GERS estimate APD for Scotland using airport data from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to find the total number of passengers departing Scottish airports, and using the CAA's Departing Passenger Survey to address exempt passengers. The ONS also use these data sources to estimate the share of APD revenue from each region of the UK.

Difference with NINFBR

13. HMRC and NINFBR APD estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies to calculate APD.
14. NINFBR estimate APD for Northern Ireland using Data from the ONS' UK APD revenue apportioned to Northern Ireland according to its share of the UK population.

Insurance Premium Tax

15. Insurance Premium Tax (IPT) is a tax on general insurance premiums received by insurers under insurance contracts covering taxable UK risks. Some insurance is exempt from IPT, including reinsurance and long term insurance (for example, pensions, life and permanent health insurance). There are currently two rates of IPT: a standard rate of 12% (increased from 10% in May 2017) and a higher rate of 20 per cent. The higher rate applies to all travel insurance, certain insurance sold with motor vehicles and domestic electrical and mechanical appliances. In 2018-19 total UK receipts from IPT were £6.2bn.

Table 32 Insurance Premium Tax, £m

	United Kingdom			Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	England	%		%		%		%	
1999-00	1,423	87.2%	53	3.8%	94	6.6%	34	2.4%	
2000-01	1,707	87.2%	64	3.8%	113	6.6%	41	2.4%	
2001-02	1,861	86.9%	76	4.1%	117	6.3%	51	2.7%	
2002-03	2,138	86.7%	87	4.1%	142	6.6%	56	2.6%	
2003-04	2,294	86.4%	92	4.0%	157	6.8%	62	2.7%	
2004-05	2,359	86.4%	97	4.1%	161	6.8%	63	2.7%	
2005-06	2,343	86.1%	99	4.2%	163	7.0%	63	2.7%	
2006-07	2,314	85.4%	103	4.5%	172	7.4%	63	2.7%	
2007-08	2,306	85.1%	104	4.5%	177	7.7%	64	2.8%	
2008-09	2,281	85.3%	99	4.4%	175	7.7%	61	2.7%	
2009-10	2,259	85.8%	92	4.1%	171	7.6%	58	2.6%	
2010-11	2,400	86.3%	99	4.1%	168	7.0%	62	2.6%	
2011-12	2,941	86.3%	121	4.1%	202	6.9%	79	2.7%	
2012-13	3,021	86.5%	130	4.3%	198	6.6%	78	2.6%	
2013-14	3,014	86.5%	125	4.2%	207	6.9%	74	2.4%	
2014-15	2,965	86.6%	127	4.3%	201	6.8%	69	2.3%	
2015-16	3,293	86.4%	143	4.4%	226	6.9%	78	2.4%	
2016-17	4,861	86.4%	211	4.3%	333	6.8%	118	2.4%	
2017-18	5,669	86.7%	248	4.4%	364	6.4%	141	2.5%	
2018-19	6,197	86.7%	271	4.4%	398	6.4%	154	2.5%	

Data

16. The Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey, which includes the average weekly family spend on insurance payments for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales⁵⁵. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

17. Insurance payments in the LCF include insurance of contents of dwelling, motor vehicle insurance and taxation, medical insurance premiums and other insurance premiums. The average weekly household spend on insurance is multiplied by the average grossed number of households in each sub-national area to obtain total weekly expenditure per sub-national area; this is then converted into total annual figures. IPT receipts are apportioned using total annual

⁵⁵ For more information see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

expenditure proportions per sub-national area. Only household expenditure is available, so it is assumed that the share of IPT receipts arising from businesses is the same as the household split per sub-national area.⁵⁶ It is also assumed that the expenditure distribution across the insurance rates is the same across the four sub-national areas.

Difference with NINFBR (Northern Ireland Net Fiscal Balance Report)

18. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies to calculate IPT.
19. NINFBR estimate IPT for Northern Ireland using Data from the ONS' UK IPT apportioned to Northern Ireland according to its share of the UK population.

⁵⁶ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Landfill Tax

20. Landfill Tax is an environmental tax on waste disposed at authorised landfill sites. A lower rate of £2.80 per tonne applies to some less polluting waste such as rock and sub-soil, while all other taxable waste is chargeable at the standard rate of £88.95 per tonne in 2018-19.
21. In April 2015 Landfill Tax was fully devolved to Scotland, and in April 2018 Landfill Tax was fully devolved to Wales. This means the tax no longer applies in Scotland or Wales and Revenue Scotland and the Welsh Revenue Authority, respectively, now administer and collect any replacement taxes such as Scottish Landfill Tax⁵⁷ and the Welsh Landfill Disposals Tax⁵⁸. The UK figures only include the tax receipts from Landfill Tax collected by HMRC, so the Scottish and Welsh shares drop to 0% at their respective devolution dates due to the exclusion of the devolved taxes from UK total revenue, and the other regions' shares increase correspondingly in those years.
22. In 2018-19 total HMRC receipts from Landfill Tax were £0.7 billion.

Table 31 Landfill Tax, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
1999-00	430	360	83.7%		21	5.0%	40	9.3%	8	2.0%
2000-01	461	385	83.5%		23	5.0%	44	9.6%	9	2.0%
2001-02	502	417	83.2%		25	4.9%	50	9.9%	10	2.0%
2002-03	541	448	82.9%		27	4.9%	55	10.3%	11	1.9%
2003-04	607	501	82.6%		30	4.9%	64	10.6%	12	1.9%
2004-05	672	553	82.3%		33	4.9%	73	10.9%	13	1.9%
2005-06	733	601	82.0%		36	4.9%	82	11.2%	14	1.9%
2006-07	804	656	81.6%		40	5.0%	93	11.5%	15	1.9%
2007-08	877	707	80.6%		44	5.0%	109	12.5%	17	1.9%
2008-09	954	770	80.7%		48	5.1%	116	12.2%	20	2.1%
2009-10	842	678	80.5%		43	5.1%	102	12.2%	19	2.2%
2010-11	1,065	857	80.5%		55	5.1%	132	12.4%	22	2.0%
2011-12	1,090	875	80.3%		56	5.2%	138	12.7%	20	1.8%
2012-13	1,092	873	80.0%		57	5.2%	143	13.1%	19	1.7%
2013-14	1,189	954	80.2%		62	5.2%	154	13.0%	19	1.6%
2014-15	1,144	914	79.9%		60	5.3%	152	13.3%	18	1.6%
2015-16	919	844	91.9%		58	6.3%	0	0.0%	17	1.8%
2016-17	874	803	91.9%		55	6.3%	0	0.0%	16	1.8%
2017-18	757	696	91.9%		48	6.3%	0	0.0%	14	1.8%
2018-19	683	669	98.1%		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	13	1.9%

⁵⁷ For information on the Scottish Landfill Tax: <https://www.revenue.scot/scottish-landfill-tax>

⁵⁸ For information on the Welsh Landfill Disposals Tax: <https://gov.wales/landfill-disposals-tax-statistics>

Data

23. Six sources have been used: the Northern Ireland Municipal Waste Management Statistics, Revenue Scotland's Scottish Landfill Tax publication, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, the Environment Agency for England, National Resources Wales and the Welsh Landfill Disposals Tax⁵⁹.

Methodology

24. Landfill tax was devolved to Scotland in 2015-16 and Wales in 2018-19. Their receipts are now monitored by Revenue Scotland and the Welsh Revenue Authority, respectively. For the rest of the UK, receipts are apportioned by the same proportion as the tonnages sent to landfill for each sub-national area, as recorded by the relevant environmental body. It is assumed that each area has the same split of lower rate and standard rate tonnages, and the same level of litigation repayments, as the whole of the UK.
25. The estimates have been updated since previous releases. Previously, the Welsh share of HMRC Landfill tax was calculated using Natural Resources Wales data. Since the devolution of Landfill tax to Wales, outturn data for the Welsh Landfill Disposals tax is now available. Therefore for this publication, the outturn liabilities from Welsh Landfill Disposals tax have been used to update the back series of the Welsh share. As Welsh Landfill Disposals Tax is a new tax collected by the Welsh Revenue Authority, outturn data from this tax may not be directly comparable to the Welsh share of Landfill Tax previously collected by HMRC.
26. In 2018-19, the outturn liabilities from Welsh Landfill Disposals Tax made up 5.3% of total UK liabilities from landfill taxes. This is higher than the previous estimate for the Welsh share of HMRC Landfill Tax, which was calculated using Resource Wales data. To reflect this change, the Welsh share has been updated from 2006-07 onwards to assume a gradual growth to 5.3% in the year immediately preceding Scottish devolution⁶⁰. From 2015-16 until 2017-18, the Welsh share increases to 6.3% because Scotland is no longer included. Shares for Scotland and Northern Ireland have not changed since the last publication for these years, while the England shares were adjusted accordingly to account for this update. A similar approach was taken to reflect the first year of outturn Scottish receipts at the time of devolution, which were also higher than had been previously estimated. Please note that the ONS Country and regional public sector finances (CRPSF)⁶¹ publication has not revised the back series using this new outturn data, and have continued to use the Resource Wales data. HMRC and the ONS will

⁵⁹For more information see: Northern Ireland Municipal Waste Management Statistics - <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics>; Scottish Environment Protection Agency - <https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/>; Environment Agency for England - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/waste-management-for-england-2013>; National Resources Wales - <https://naturalresources.wales/evidence-and-data/research-and-reports/waste-reports/wales-waste-data-information-2013/?lang=en>; Revenue Scotland's Scottish Landfill Tax publication - <https://www.revenue.scot/scottish-landfill-tax>; Welsh Landfill Disposals Tax: <https://gov.wales/landfill-disposals-tax-statistics>

⁶⁰ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

⁶¹ Country and regional public sector finances

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/governmentpublicsectorandtaxes/publicsectorfinance/articles/countryandregionalpublicsectorfinances/previousReleases>

review the methodologies used for both publications, and work towards greater alignment between the two publications.

27. To estimate the Welsh receipts share from 2015-16 to 2017-18, outturn liabilities rather than receipts data were used from the first year of devolution, because receipts are lagged by a quarter and would give too low a figure for an average share.

Climate Change Levy

28. Climate Change Levy (CCL) is an UK-wide environmental tax. There are two rates of CCL – the main rates of CCL and, from 1 April 2013, the Carbon Price Support (CPS) rates of CCL. The main rates of CCL are a tax on the taxable supply of specified energy products (e.g. electricity, gas and coal) for use as fuels (that is for lighting, heating and power) by business consumers. They do not apply to energy products supplied for use by domestic consumers or to charities for non-business use. The CPS rates are payable by businesses using fossil fuels to generate electricity and form part of the Carbon Price Floor (CPF). The CPF was introduced in April 2013 and applies to England, Scotland and Wales. It can be considered a separate tax, though receipts are currently collected through the same returns as CCL. In 2018-19 total UK receipts from CCL and CPF were £1.9 billion.

Table 32 Climate Change Levy, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	555	460	82.8%	32	5.8%	49	8.9%	13	2.3%
2002-03	829	687	82.8%	48	5.8%	74	8.9%	19	2.3%
2003-04	832	689	82.8%	48	5.8%	74	8.9%	20	2.3%
2004-05	764	633	82.8%	44	5.8%	68	8.9%	18	2.3%
2005-06	744	617	83.0%	43	5.8%	66	8.9%	17	2.3%
2006-07	712	590	82.9%	41	5.7%	64	9.0%	17	2.4%
2007-08	688	569	82.7%	39	5.7%	64	9.3%	16	2.4%
2008-09	716	592	82.7%	40	5.6%	67	9.3%	17	2.4%
2009-10	695	577	83.0%	39	5.6%	63	9.0%	17	2.4%
2010-11	674	557	82.7%	37	5.5%	63	9.4%	16	2.4%
2011-12	676	559	82.7%	37	5.5%	64	9.5%	16	2.3%
2012-13	635	528	83.1%	34	5.4%	59	9.4%	14	2.2%
2013-14	1,068	892	83.5%	77	7.2%	90	8.4%	10	0.9%
2014-15	1,491	1,247	83.6%	115	7.7%	120	8.0%	9	0.6%
2015-16	1,763	1,476	83.8%	138	7.8%	139	7.9%	9	0.5%
2016-17	1,864	1,566	84.0%	137	7.4%	151	8.1%	9	0.5%
2017-18	1,861	1,563	84.0%	136	7.3%	153	8.2%	9	0.5%
2018-19	1,922	1,614	84.0%	141	7.3%	158	8.2%	10	0.5%

Data

29. Gas and electricity consumption statistics for England, Scotland and Wales from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).⁶² These are certified National Statistics. The former Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) had published two-

⁶² For more information see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data> and <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

year experimental statistics for electricity usage in Northern Ireland⁶³, as the electricity grid is different to the rest of the UK. Gas data for Northern Ireland is not published due to disclosure rules but HMRC previously published an estimate for Northern Ireland gas consumption at Budget 2011, based on the Northern Ireland Gas Pressure Report (2007); that estimate is used here. Regional coal consumption statistics from BEIS are also used⁶⁴. The proportions for the last year are equal to the proportions for 2017-18.

Methodology

30. Climate Change Levy (CCL) receipts from main rates are apportioned by the same proportion as the gas, electricity and coal consumption in each sub-national area. It is assumed that solid fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consumption is proportional across the sub-national areas to coal consumption. This is a minor issue as gas and electricity constitute around 98 per cent of CCL main rate revenues.⁶¹
31. CCL receipts from Carbon Price Support (CPS) rates are apportioned by the same proportion as the coal and gas consumption in each sub-national area. It is assumed that oil is proportional across the sub-national areas to coal and gas consumption. This is a minor issue as coal and gas constitute around 99 per cent of revenues from CPS rates of CCL.
32. Since the previous version of this publication, revised outturn data for electricity usage in Northern Ireland from 2009 onwards became available, which has led to some changes in the estimates since the previous release. There have also been updates to the fuel weightings between gas and electricity due to updated data from 2005 onwards.

⁶³ For more information see

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/49422/3957-subnat-dom-electricity-cons-ni-2010.xls

⁶⁴https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/358016/sep_2014_sub_national_residual_consumption_factsheet.pdf

Aggregates Levy

33. Aggregates Levy is a UK-wide environmental tax on the commercial exploitation of rock, sand and gravel and on UK marine-dredged aggregate. Taxable aggregate is chargeable at £2 per tonne. In 2018-19 total UK receipts from Aggregates Levy were £0.4 billion.

Table 33 Aggregates Levy, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	247	177	71.5%	22	8.8%	34	13.9%	15	5.9%
2003-04	339	239	70.6%	31	9.0%	47	13.9%	22	6.5%
2004-05	334	245	73.3%	30	9.0%	52	15.5%	7	2.1%
2005-06	326	235	72.2%	30	9.2%	52	16.0%	9	2.6%
2006-07	321	231	72.0%	32	9.9%	50	15.7%	8	2.4%
2007-08	339	233	68.7%	35	10.2%	62	18.2%	10	2.9%
2008-09	334	238	71.3%	31	9.4%	56	16.8%	8	2.4%
2009-10	275	194	70.4%	22	8.1%	52	18.8%	7	2.7%
2010-11	288	197	68.2%	26	9.0%	59	20.4%	7	2.3%
2011-12	290	183	63.1%	24	8.2%	48	16.6%	35	12.1%
2012-13	265	168	63.3%	21	8.1%	43	16.4%	32	12.2%
2013-14	285	190	66.7%	25	8.7%	43	14.9%	27	9.6%
2014-15	342	228	66.8%	33	9.7%	50	14.7%	30	8.8%
2015-16	356	248	69.5%	28	8.0%	55	15.5%	25	7.0%
2016-17	374	256	68.5%	28	7.4%	58	15.6%	32	8.5%
2017-18	376	259	68.9%	27	7.2%	57	15.0%	33	8.8%
2018-19	367	253	68.9%	27	7.2%	55	15.0%	32	8.8%

Data

34. The UK Minerals Yearbook⁶⁵, published by the UK Geographical Survey to calculate the tonnage of crushed rock, sand and gravel mined in each sub-national area.

Methodology

35. Aggregates Levy receipts are split in the same proportion as total mining activity in each area. However, to account for the Aggregates Levy Credit Scheme which ran between 2004 and 2010, Northern Ireland activity is weighted less over that time period in proportion to the difference in rate of Aggregates Levy per tonne between Northern Ireland than in Great Britain.
36. Published Northern Ireland data from the Minerals Yearbooks has been implemented in the model; this impacts 2002-03 to 2010-11.
37. Figures in this publication differ from the previous few years' releases due to new data becoming available from the Minerals Yearbook resuming publication.

⁶⁵ For more information see <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/browse.cfm?sec=12&cat=132>

38. Between 2011-12 and 2018-19, the share for Northern Ireland is estimated by taking the difference between UK and GB aggregate as published in the Minerals Yearbook. Because the Minerals Yearbook includes aggregate produced in Guernsey, Jersey and Isle of Man, this method may slightly overestimate the share for Northern Ireland. It is not possible to use published Northern Ireland aggregate statistics directly because these are based on a survey with fluctuating and incomplete response rates. The ONS Country and regional public sector finances (CRPSF) publication have also revised their back series of Aggregates Levy shares using the latest Minerals Yearbook data. Though the ONS arrive at slightly different estimates, all are within 5 percentage points of HMRC's estimates. HMRC and the ONS will review the methodologies used for both publications, and work towards greater alignment between the two publications.

Difference with NINFBR

39. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different methodologies. NINFBR estimate Aggregates Levy for Northern Ireland⁶⁶ according to its share of GVA.

⁶⁶ For more information see <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-net-fiscal-balance-report-2012-13-and-2013-14>

Customs Duties

40. These are collected on behalf of the EU though every member state is allowed to retain 25 per cent of the revenue collected to cover administration costs. Customs Duties are only collected when goods enter or leave the EU – goods circulate freely within the EU itself. When completing the necessary documentation, importers and exporters have to allocate their goods to one of approximately 16,000 commodity codes and this in turn dictates the rate of duty that is to be applied. In 2018-19 total UK receipts from Customs Duties were £3.4 billion.

Table 36 Customs Duties, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	2,043	1,762	86.2%	75	3.7%	160	7.8%	46	2.3%
2000-01	2,097	1,808	86.2%	77	3.7%	164	7.8%	49	2.3%
2001-02	2,042	1,760	86.2%	74	3.6%	161	7.9%	47	2.3%
2002-03	1,907	1,645	86.3%	69	3.6%	149	7.8%	43	2.3%
2003-04	1,941	1,673	86.2%	71	3.7%	152	7.8%	45	2.3%
2004-05	2,195	1,887	86.0%	81	3.7%	175	8.0%	51	2.3%
2005-06	2,258	1,942	86.0%	83	3.7%	181	8.0%	53	2.3%
2006-07	2,325	1,996	85.9%	86	3.7%	188	8.1%	55	2.4%
2007-08	2,456	2,113	86.0%	89	3.6%	197	8.0%	57	2.3%
2008-09	2,659	2,292	86.2%	93	3.5%	213	8.0%	61	2.3%
2009-10	2,646	2,277	86.1%	93	3.5%	216	8.1%	61	2.3%
2010-11	2,998	2,588	86.3%	104	3.5%	237	7.9%	68	2.3%
2011-12	2,912	2,513	86.3%	102	3.5%	230	7.9%	66	2.3%
2012-13	2,854	2,466	86.4%	100	3.5%	224	7.8%	65	2.3%
2013-14	2,901	2,505	86.4%	102	3.5%	229	7.9%	65	2.2%
2014-15	3,007	2,599	86.4%	103	3.4%	238	7.9%	66	2.2%
2015-16	3,089	2,673	86.5%	107	3.5%	240	7.8%	68	2.2%
2016-17	3,359	2,908	86.6%	116	3.4%	261	7.8%	74	2.2%
2017-18	3,412	2,955	86.6%	117	3.4%	265	7.8%	76	2.2%
2018-19	3,353	2,904	86.6%	115	3.4%	260	7.8%	74	2.2%

Data

41. ONS data on Gross Value Added (GVA).⁶⁷ These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

42. Receipts from Customs Duties are apportioned in line with sub-national GVA. Note: since Customs Duties are collected by HMRC on behalf of the EU they do not form part of the UK public finances.

⁶⁷ For more information see:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/bulletins/regionalgrossvalueaddedincomeapproach/december2015/relateddata>

Child and Working Tax Credits

43. Working Tax Credit can be claimed by people who are aged from 16 to 24 and have a child or qualifying disability or people who are 25 or over, with or without children. Claimants must be in paid work for a minimum number of hours a week and awards are gradually reduced for those on higher incomes. The basic element of Working Tax Credit is worth up to £1,960 a year for 2018-19, and additional elements are payable for those working 30 or more hours, or where one of the adults is disabled. Additional tax credits can also be claimed to pay for some part of childcare costs whilst working. The amount that can be claimed is £175 a week for one child or £300 a week for 2 or more children, depending on circumstances and income.
44. Child Tax Credit can be claimed by people who are responsible for a child under 16 or under 20 if the child stays in approved further education or training. Entitlement does not depend on being in work. The amount that can be claimed is composed of a family element which is worth up to £545 a year and extra elements relating to the number of children, any disabled children, may be paid on top of this. Awards are gradually reduced for those on higher incomes.

Table 37 Child and Working Tax Credits, £m

	United Kingdom			England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
			%		%		%		%		%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	13,361	10,916	81.7%	758	5.7%	1,177	8.8%	487	3.6%		
2004-05	15,896	13,023	81.9%	892	5.6%	1,379	8.7%	568	3.6%		
2005-06	17,332	14,270	82.3%	951	5.5%	1,447	8.4%	620	3.6%		
2006-07	18,684	15,460	82.7%	1,011	5.4%	1,532	8.2%	653	3.5%		
2007-08	20,030	16,628	83.0%	1,066	5.3%	1,625	8.1%	687	3.4%		
2008-09	24,099	20,042	83.2%	1,272	5.3%	1,906	7.9%	830	3.4%		
2009-10	27,601	23,011	83.4%	1,445	5.2%	2,141	7.8%	949	3.4%		
2010-11	28,879	24,116	83.5%	1,504	5.2%	2,203	7.6%	1,001	3.5%		
2011-12	29,830	24,947	83.6%	1,542	5.2%	2,222	7.4%	1,048	3.5%		
2012-13	29,888	25,025	83.7%	1,532	5.1%	2,195	7.3%	1,056	3.5%		
2013-14	29,710	24,936	83.9%	1,513	5.1%	2,128	7.2%	1,056	3.6%		
2014-15	29,732	25,062	84.3%	1,508	5.1%	2,099	7.1%	1,063	3.6%		
2015-16	28,539	24,065	84.3%	1,437	5.0%	1,999	7.0%	1,038	3.6%		
2016-17	27,429	23,123	84.3%	1,382	5.0%	1,906	6.9%	1,018	3.7%		
2017-18	25,940	21,839	84.2%	1,318	5.1%	1,793	6.9%	989	3.8%		
2018-19	22,877	19,260	84.2%	1,163	5.1%	1,582	6.9%	873	3.8%		

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to a small % of the total that has not been apportioned

Data

45. Disaggregated entitlements (the number of claimants and the average value of an award) are already published as part of a certified National Statistics series that uses HMRC administrative data. The proportions for the last year are equal to the proportions for 2017-18 since finalised tax credits awards data is not available for 2018-19 yet.

Methodology

46. Tax credits expenditure is apportioned by the same proportion as the total entitlement for each sub-national area. Sub-national breakdowns for tax credits are based on geographical analysis of 2017-18 finalised awards.

Child Benefit

47. Child Benefit can be claimed by people responsible for a child under 16 or under 20 if the child stays in approved education or training. There are two Child Benefit rates – for the eldest or only child the weekly rate is £20.70 and for additional children it is £13.70 per child. The Child Benefit recipient may be liable to pay a tax charge if they or their partner has an individual income of more than £50,000 per year. Claimants affected by this charge may choose to opt-out of receiving Child Benefit as an alternative to paying the charge, thereby ceasing their payments.

Table 38 Child Benefit, £m

	United Kingdom			Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	England	%		%		%		%	
1999-00	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
2000-01	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
2001-02	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
2002-03	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
2003-04	9,425	83.7%	7,886	4.9%	462	8.1%	310	3.3%	
2004-05	9,593	83.6%	8,023	4.9%	470	8.0%	315	3.3%	
2005-06	9,770	83.7%	8,182	4.9%	477	7.9%	318	3.3%	
2006-07	10,156	83.9%	8,520	4.8%	491	7.8%	332	3.3%	
2007-08	10,603	84.0%	8,907	4.8%	512	7.8%	343	3.2%	
2008-09	11,262	84.1%	9,470	4.8%	541	7.8%	363	3.2%	
2009-10	11,824	84.2%	9,951	4.8%	564	7.7%	380	3.2%	
2010-11	12,160	84.3%	10,247	4.7%	575	7.7%	391	3.2%	
2011-12	12,177	84.3%	10,271	4.7%	574	7.6%	391	3.2%	
2012-13	12,167	84.2%	10,243	4.7%	568	7.5%	389	3.2%	
2013-14	11,438	84.1%	9,614	4.8%	547	7.5%	377	3.3%	
2014-15	11,582	84.4%	9,777	4.8%	557	7.4%	386	3.3%	
2015-16	11,681	84.5%	9,868	4.8%	560	7.4%	390	3.3%	
2016-17	11,640	84.5%	9,840	4.8%	555	7.4%	388	3.3%	
2017-18	11,599	84.6%	9,810	4.7%	551	7.3%	386	3.3%	
2018-19	11,552	84.6%	9,773	4.7%	548	7.3%	385	3.3%	

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to a small % of the total that has not been apportioned

Data

48. The number of families receiving Child Benefit and the number of children in each family are already published as part of a certified National Statistics series that uses HMRC administrative data.

Methodology

49. The total amount of Child Benefit received in each sub-national area is calculated by multiplying the number of the first children and the number of subsequent children by the appropriate first child or subsequent Child Benefit rate. Actual Child Benefit expenditure is then apportioned by the same proportion as the total Child Benefit received in each sub-national area. There are a small number of recipients with an address that cannot be matched to the UK postal address; it is assumed that that these recipients are resident outside of the

UK. Due to insufficient data it is also assumed that prior to 2007 the amount paid through the higher lone parent rate is proportional to the total Child Benefit received in each sub-national area.

Other Taxes

50. The UK/Swiss Taxation Cooperation Agreement came into force on 1 January 2013 and ended on 31 December 2016. It was designed to ensure UK tax compliance for UK residents with accounts or investments in Switzerland, either through the payment of charges at source or through the provision to HMRC of detailed information about capital, income and gains, which would then be compared with existing tax records. The Swiss Capital Tax category consists of the charges paid at source under this agreement. The miscellaneous category consists of old legacy taxes and repayments.

Table 39 Swiss Capital Tax, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
2012-13	342	287	84.0%		17	4.8%	29	8.3%	10	2.9%
2013-14	466	391	84.0%		22	4.8%	39	8.3%	13	2.9%
2014-15	66	56	84.1%		3	4.8%	6	8.3%	2	2.8%
2015-16	32	27	84.1%		2	4.8%	3	8.3%	1	2.8%
2016-17	-1	-1	84.2%		0	4.7%	0	8.2%	0	2.8%
2017-18	51	43	84.2%		2	4.7%	4	8.2%	1	2.8%
2018-19	0	0	84.3%		0	4.7%	0	8.2%	0	2.8%

Table 40 Miscellaneous, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
1999-00	-24	-20	83.6%		-1	4.9%	-2	8.6%	-1	2.9%
2000-01	0	0	83.6%		0	4.9%	0	8.6%	0	2.9%
2001-02	-1	-1	83.7%		0	4.9%	0	8.6%	0	2.9%
2002-03	2	2	83.7%		0	4.9%	0	8.5%	0	2.9%
2003-04	-8	-7	83.7%		0	4.9%	-1	8.5%	0	2.9%
2004-05	0	0	83.7%		0	4.9%	0	8.5%	0	2.9%
2005-06	1	1	83.8%		0	4.9%	0	8.5%	0	2.9%
2006-07	1	1	83.8%		0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2007-08	0	0	83.8%		0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2008-09	0	0	83.8%		0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2009-10	0	0	83.8%		0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2010-11	0	0	83.9%		0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2011-12	0	0	83.9%		0	4.8%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2012-13	0	0	84.0%		0	4.8%	0	8.3%	0	2.9%
2013-14	0	0	84.0%		0	4.8%	0	8.3%	0	2.9%
2014-15	0	0	84.1%		0	4.8%	0	8.3%	0	2.8%
2015-16	0	0	84.1%		0	4.8%	0	8.3%	0	2.8%
2016-17	0	0	84.2%		0	4.7%	0	8.2%	0	2.8%
2017-18	0	0	84.2%		0	4.7%	0	8.2%	0	2.8%
2018-19	0	0	84.3%		0	4.7%	0	8.2%	0	2.8%

Annex A: Treatment of Missing Years

Data is not available for every year that is being estimated, so a number of assumptions and adjustments have been made, and are highlighted below.

Income Tax	The proportions for the last two years are equal to the estimates for 2016-17.
NICs	The figures for tax year 2018-19, have been sourced from data held on HMRC's Real Time Information for Pay As You Earn (PAYE RTI) system.
Apprenticeship Levy	The proportions for the latest year are based on total jobs in June 2019 and Jul-Sep 2019 data for average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees
Value Added Tax	The VAT proportion is made up of proportions from four sectors: household, Government, housing and exempt. The last year for which all sectors have data is 2016-17. For later years, data from the latest year available is used.
Bank Levy	The proportions for the last year is equal to the estimate for 2017-18.
Bank Payroll Tax	The proportions for the last year is equal to the estimate for 2011-12.
Inheritance Tax	The proportions for years prior to 2006-07 are equal to the three-year averages from 2006-07 to 2008-09. From 206-07 onwards, the latest full year of receipts data is disaggregated using tax liability data two years prior.
Stamp Tax on Shares	The proportions prior to 2007-08 are equal to the three year average from 2007-08 to 2009-10.
Stamp Duty Land Tax	The proportions prior to 2005-06 are equal to the three year averages from 2005-06 to 2007-08.
Tobacco duties	The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimates for 2017-18.
Spirits duties	The proportions prior to 2001-02 are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimate for 2017-18.
Beer duties	The proportions prior to 2001-02 are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimate for 2017-18.
Wines duties	The proportions prior to 2001-02 are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimate for 2017-18.
Cider duties	The proportions prior to 2001-02 are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimate for 2017-18.
Soft Drinks Industry Levy	The proportions for the latest year are based on detailed household expenditure by country for financial year ending 2016 to financial year ending 2018.
Betting & Gaming	The proportions for the first two years are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimate for 2017-18.
Air Passenger Duty	The proportions prior to 2006-07 are equal to the proportions in 2006-07. The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimates for 2017-18.
Insurance Premium Tax	The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimates for 2017-18.
Landfill Tax	The proportions for the latest three years are equal to the proportions for 2015-16, after accounting for devolution.
Climate Change Levy	The proportions prior to 2005-06 are equal to the proportions for 2005-06. The proportions for the last year are equal to the estimates for 2017-18.
Aggregates Levy	The proportions for the last year are equal to the proportions for 2017-18.
Corporation Tax (Onshore)	Liability data up to 2017-18 is used to calculate the percentage shares for each region. A three year average of 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 is used to estimate 2018-19 proportions.
Capital Gains Tax	HMRC administrative data on self-assessment available until 2017-18. The receipts data for 2018-19 at UK level is estimated from the 2017-18 data and then the difference between published receipts and estimated receipts for 2018-19 is applied to each UK country's estimate from 2017-18 data.
Tax Credits	The proportions for the last year is equal to the estimate for 2017-18.

Annex B: HMRC UK Tax Receipts Methodology

51. HMRC accounts form the basis of these statistics. For some revenue streams adjustments are made to the figures to ensure the definitions align with international accounting requirements. Adjustments are made to National Insurance Contributions for amounts paid out in pension contributions and statutory sick/maternity/paternity pay recoveries.
52. Prior to July 2015, adjustments were also made to income tax and corporation tax to include negative tax credits and company tax credits respectively. Following changes generated by revisions to the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) and the Public Sector Finances Review, all receipts are now published gross of all tax credits.
53. For all other taxes the definitions used in the accounts align with international requirements so no adjustments are necessary.

Data Quality

54. The HMRC accounts which are audited by the National Audit Office (NAO) form the basis of these statistics. The HMRC accounts are published on an accruals basis and differ from these, which are on a cash basis. At the end of each year the statistics are reviewed against the audited annual accounts and adjustments are made to bring the statistics in line with the cash based account.

Payovers to the Consolidated Fund compared with total receipts

55. The consolidated fund is essentially a general bank account for the Government. The total paid over to the consolidated fund is the value received by HMRC.
56. Total receipts are the amount recorded on HMRC accounting systems.
57. The two figures are different due to varying methods of payment and the speed at which HMRC systems are updated. Total HMRC Receipts includes all payments into the Consolidated Fund and all payovers of NICs including those of Northern Ireland.