
Central Government Supply Estimates 2022-23

Statement of Excesses

March 2024



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for the year ending 31 March 2023

*Presented to the House of Commons
by Command of His Majesty
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Introduction

- Excesses**
1. This Statement of Excesses sets out the amounts that the Government requests Parliament to grant in Excess Votes for central government departments.
 2. Excess Votes are presented if expenditure exceeds the amounts, or falls outside the categories of expenditure (the 'ambit') approved by Parliament in the Main, Revised and Supplementary Estimates and authorised in Supply and Appropriation Acts.
 3. Before any Excess Votes are sought, the Annual Report and Accounts are prepared by the relevant department or body. The accounts are examined and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor General and laid before the House of Commons. A report by the Comptroller and Auditor General is made on any such accounts where expenditure exceeds the amounts, or falls outside the categories of expenditure, authorised by Parliament. Where sufficient savings or surplus income are available to be used to offset the excess expenditure, the Excess Votes is for only a token sum of £1,000.
 4. A Statement of Excesses is usually presented to Parliament towards the end of the financial year following the one to which it relates.
 5. Under House of Commons Standing Orders, if the Committee of Public Accounts (PAC) has reported that it sees no objection to the sums necessary being provided by Excess Vote, the question on the motion to approve them is put to the House without debate. Authorisation of additional resources and issues from the Consolidated Fund in respect of Excess Votes for 2022-23 in this booklet will be given legislative authority in the upcoming Supply and Appropriation (Anticipation and Adjustments) Act.
- Excesses 2022-23**
6. Following the Clear Line of Sight reforms introduced in 2011-12, Parliament votes, as necessary, amounts for the relevant budget boundaries (e.g. Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit, Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit, Resource Annually Managed Expenditure, Capital Annually Managed Expenditure, Non-budget Expenditure) and the net cash requirement.
 7. An 'ambit' sets out the full list of activities upon which income will be generated, or expenditure incurred, within the relevant budgetary control in each Estimate. From 2011-12 (under the CLoS reforms), once an ambit has been approved by Parliament and included in the Supply and Appropriation Act it can only have descriptions of functional activities added at the end of the existing ambit detail. Additions to the ambit made in the Supplementary Estimate are identified by an asterisk (*). Additions to the ambit made in this Excesses publication are identified by a double asterisk (**).

8. The Part I sections shows the net total amount of Excess Votes for 2022-23. Part II provides an explanation of the reasons for each of the excesses. Part III provides the detail for each of the Estimates concerned.

Excesses, 2022-23

Part I: Summary of the amount to be voted, 2022-23

	£
	Amount to be voted
Total Departmental Expenditure Limit	
Resource	946,445,000
Capital	0
Total Annually Managed Expenditure	
Resource	0
Capital	0
Total Net Budget	
Resource	0
Capital	0
Total Non-budget Expenditure	0
Total Net Cash Requirement	0

STATEMENT of the amounts required to be voted in order to make good excesses for the year ended 31 March 2023

TREASURY CHAMBERS

NIGEL HUDDLESTON

February 2024

Part II: Explanations, 2022-23

**Department of Health
and Social Care**

1. The Department of Health and Social Care breached its Voted Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit by £946.4 million. This was due to the accruing of £2.48 billion for the Agenda for Change pay award offered by the Government in March 2023 and subsequently accepted by the NHS Staff Council. The timing of this award was after the Department's Supplementary Supply Estimate had been prepared. As such, additional voted provision could not be obtained.

2. Parliamentary authority is sought to provide for the excess expenditure by an Excess Vote.

Part III: Excesses by Department, 2022-23

Department of Health and Social Care

	Excess	Amount to be Voted
£		
Departmental Expenditure Limit		
Resources		
Excess expenditure	946,445,000	946,445,000
Capital	0	0
Annually Managed Expenditure		
Resources	0	0
Capital	0	0
Total Net Budget		
Resources	0	0
Capital	0	0
Non-budget Expenditure	0	0
Net Cash Requirement	0	0

Excess amounts required in the year ended 31 March 2023 for expenditure by the Department of Health and Social Care on:

Departmental Expenditure Limit:

Expenditure arising from:

Revenue (administration and programme) and capital expenditure of the Department of Health and Social Care and other designated bodies, including the NHS Commissioning Board, known as NHS England, (including Clinical Commissioning Groups), NHS Providers, Special Health Authorities, Executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies, the UK Health Security Agency and the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency.

Health and social service expenditure to and on behalf of the NHS including the settlement of claims for personal injury and clinical negligence, local authorities and other national bodies.

Local government services, prison health services, medical, scientific and technical services, services for disabled persons, education and training, grants to voluntary organisations and other bodies, information services, breast implant registry, Healthy Start programme, health promotion activities, research and development, expenditure incurred in relation to Life sciences and EU Exit.

Governmental response to the coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic. This includes, but is not exhaustive: NHS Test and Trace, personal protective equipment, Covid-19 medicines, treatments and equipment and the supply, distribution and deployment of Covid-19 vaccines and associated activities.

Non-departmental public bodies expenditure on health and social care protection, training and regulation functions.

Expenditure to charitable trusts and companies providing financial support and other relief to persons who contracted HIV and Hepatitis C through receiving NHS treatment.

Forming, investing in or providing loans or guarantees to companies that will provide facilities or services to the NHS.

Services provided to or on behalf of devolved governments and other government departments.

Medical treatment given to people from the United Kingdom in the European Economic Area and other countries.

Subsidies and grants to public corporations and local authorities, payments to local authorities for use in local area agreements. Official Development Assistance projects and activities. Subscriptions to international organisations and international and commercial facilitation relating to healthcare.

Payments for services incurred by other government departments, including expenditure on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions.

Associated depreciation and any other non-cash costs (including provisions, impairments and impairment of receivables).

Expenditure incurred in relation to the Covid-19 Vaccine Taskforce.

Income arising from:

Charges for accommodation, sales of goods and services, income generation schemes. Local authorities under joint financing arrangements. Fines and penalty notices. Medical and dental education levy. Licensing of software, use of NHS logo, settlement of legal claims, dividends and interest from loans and investments, intellectual property, research and development, prescription fraud charges, NHS prescriptions, dental and ophthalmic fraud charges.

Recoveries from patients in respect of incorrect claims for eligibility for including NHS treatment and general ophthalmic services. Payments from manufacturers or suppliers of medicinal products to control the cost of health service medicines and purchasing and supply agency arrangements.

Sales of medicines, vaccines, antivenoms, antitoxins and equipment, premiums applied to the sale of stock.

Income from the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man for services provided for devolved or reserved work.

Provision of policy and advice to other countries and care trusts. Maintenance of the National Joint Registry, conference and meeting events, prison health services, contributions to substance misuse funding, use of radio communication bandwidth.

Income secured by counter fraud services from all sources.

Administration income from seconded officers, cost of legal proceedings, staff telephone calls, European fast stream programme. Recoveries and income from other government departments, recoveries and income from ALBs (including capital and grants), special health authorities and NHS bodies. Selling services into wider markets and open government, payment by commercial tenants in DHSC buildings and compensation income.

Licence fees and royalties, sales of publications, contributions by members of the public, insurance claims and social exclusion programmes. Other European Economic Area countries for NHS treatment of their residents. Income collected for the immigration health surcharge. Sales of subsidised dried milk. Income from the European Union.

Contributions from the mobile phone industry, charitable contributions, refunds from voluntary organisations. Contributions to local authority grant schemes. Contributions and refunds towards communication campaigns contracts. Penalty charges, interest and dividends on trading fund loans. Income collected on behalf of health innovation and education clusters.

Income received from the sale of capital assets. Income received from the disposal of financial assets. Income associated with the acquisition of assets.

Income arising from Governmental response to the coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic.

Income arising from activities in relation to the Covid-19 Vaccine Taskforce and Covid-19 Antiviral Taskforce.

Annually Managed Expenditure

Expenditure arising from:

Revenue and capital expenditure for hospital financing under Credit Guarantee Finance.

Provisions and other non-cash costs, of the Department of Health and Social Care and other designated bodies, including the NHS Commissioning Board, known as NHS England (including Clinical Commissioning Groups), NHS Providers, Special Health Authorities, Executive Non-Departmental Public Bodies, the UK Health Security Agency and the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency.

Governmental response to the coronavirus Covid-19 pandemic.

Income arising from:

Interest and dividends. Income from the disposal of financial assets.

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