



Office for National Statistics

Public sector finances, UK: November 2024

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

Coverage: United Kingdom

Date: 20 December 2024

Theme: Economy

Next release: 22 January 2025

Contact: Public sector finances team

Email: public.sector.inquiries@ons.gov.uk

Telephone: +441633 456402

1. Main points

- Borrowing – the difference between public sector spending and income – was £11.2 billion in November 2024, £3.4 billion less than in November 2023 and the lowest November borrowing for three years.
- Current budget deficit – borrowing to fund day-to-day public sector activities – was £6.8 billion in November 2024, £3.5 billion less than in November 2023 and the lowest November current budget deficit for three years.
- The interest payable on central government debt was £3.0 billion in November 2024, largely because of movements in the Retail Price Index; this was £4.7 billion less than in November 2023 and the lowest November figure for five years.
- Borrowing in the financial year to November 2024 was £113.2 billion, £0.4 billion less than at the same point in the last financial year but the third-highest financial year-to-November borrowing since monthly records began in January 1993.
- Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks was provisionally estimated at 98.1% of gross domestic product (GDP) at the end of November 2024; this was 1.2 percentage points more than at the end of November 2023, and remains at levels last seen in the early 1960s.
- Public sector net financial liabilities excluding public sector banks were provisionally estimated at 84.6% of GDP at the end of November 2024; this was 2.2 percentage points more than at the end of November 2023, and 13.5 percentage points lower than public sector net debt.
- Central government net cash requirement (excluding UK Asset Resolution Ltd and Network Rail) was £16.3 billion in November 2024, £1.1 billion less than in November 2023.

2. November 2024 indicators at a glance

Public sector net borrowing

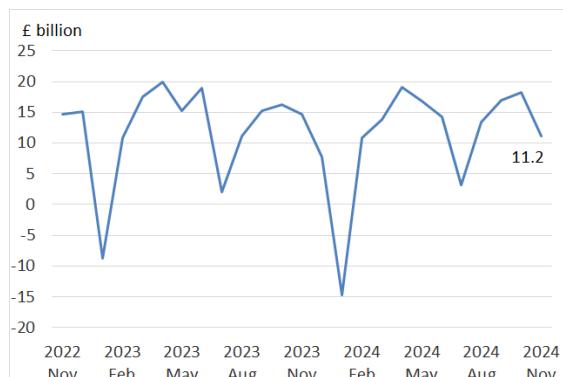
Dataset identifier code: [J5II](#)

Since November 2023: \downarrow £3.4 bn

Since November 2022: \downarrow £3.4 bn

In November 2024, the public sector spent more than it received in taxes and other income, requiring it to borrow £11.2 billion.

Source: ONS



Total public sector spending

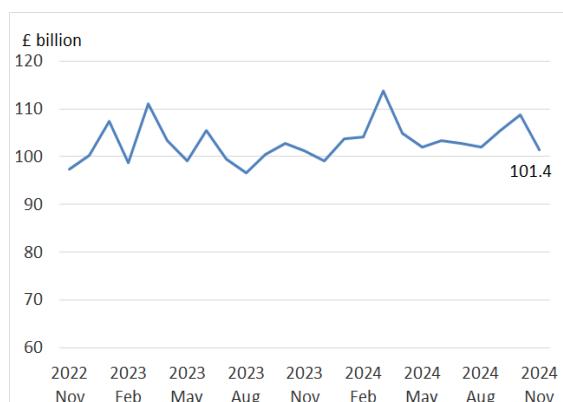
Dataset identifier code: [KX5Q](#)

Since November 2023: \uparrow £0.1 bn

Since November 2022: \uparrow £4.1 bn

Compared with November 2023, higher spending on both public services and benefits was almost entirely offset by a reduction in debt interest.

Source: ONS



Total public sector receipts

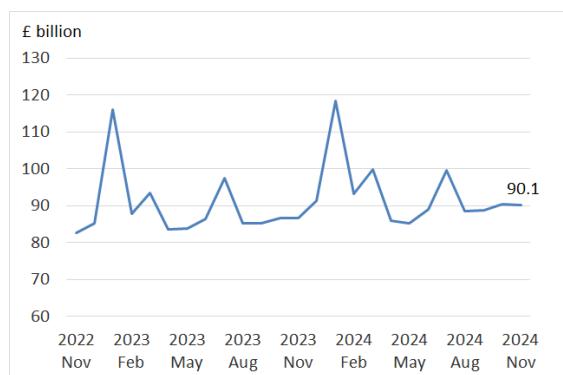
Dataset identifier code: [JW2O](#)

Since November 2023: \uparrow £3.5 bn

Since November 2022: \uparrow £7.6 bn

Growth in central government tax receipts was partially offset by a reduction in compulsory social contributions, compared with November 2023.

Source: ONS



Public sector net debt as a % of GDP

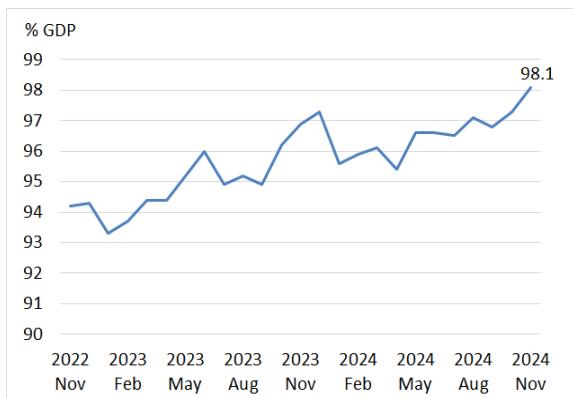
Dataset identifier code: [HF6X](#)

Since November 2023: \uparrow 1.2 ppts

Since November 2022: \uparrow 3.9 ppts

At 98.1% of gross domestic product (GDP), public sector net debt at the end of November 2024 was estimated to be close to the annual value of everything produced in the UK economy.

Source: ONS



! On 30 October 2024, the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) published its latest outlook for the economy and public sector finances. The statistics in this bulletin do not yet fully reflect these updated forecasts. However, we have updated our estimate of GDP, our latest estimates of some of the larger taxes, and where possible, our tables and charts, to reflect these latest figures.

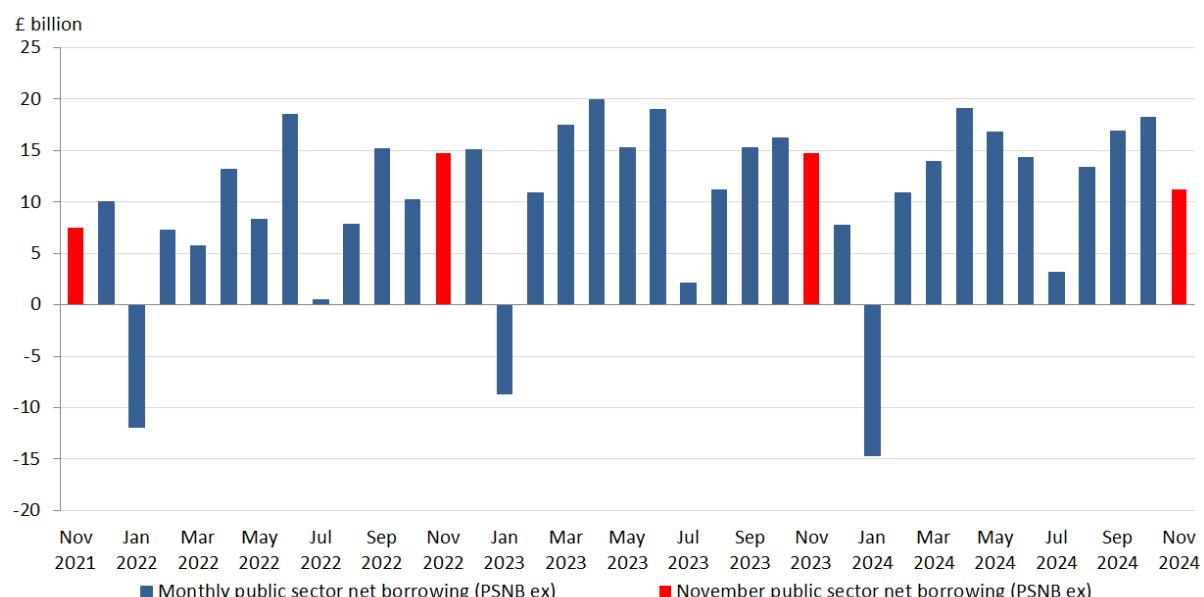
3. Borrowing in November 2024

The public sector spent more than it received in taxes and other income in November 2024.

Initial estimates suggest it was required to borrow £11.2 billion. This is the lowest November borrowing since 2021, when it was £7.5 billion, and £3.4 billion less than November last year.

Figure 1: Borrowing in November 2024 was £3.8 billion more than in November 2021

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, £ billion, UK, November 2021 to November 2024



Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- Dataset identifier code: -J5II.

Public sector borrowing consists of two broad components: the current budget deficit and net investment.

The current budget deficit can be considered as borrowing to fund day-to-day public sector activities. This makes up £6.8 billion of the £11.2 billion total borrowing in November 2024.

This means that the public sector spent £6.8 billion more on the provision of day-to-day public services than it received in taxes and other current receipts. This was the lowest November current budget deficit for three years and was £3.5 billion less than in November 2023.

The public sector's net (capital) investment was £4.5 billion in November 2024, equal to that of November 2023.

Table 1: Public sector net borrowing by subsector: November

Public sector net borrowing by subsector November 2024 compared with November 2023, £ billion, UK

Sub-sector	Dataset identifier code	November (£ billion)		Change on a year ago	
		2024	2023	£ billion	Percentage
Central Government	-NMFJ	6.7	10.1	-3.4	-33.5
Local Government	-NMOE	3.4	2.9	0.6	19.4
Sub-total: General Government	-NNBK	10.1	12.9	-2.8	-21.7
Public Corporations	-CPCM	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-136.4
Public Sector Funded Pensions	-CWNY	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	10.7
Sub-total: Public Sector ex BoE and Banks [note 1]	-CPNZ	9.7	12.7	-3.0	-23.8
Bank of England	-JW2H	1.6	2.0	-0.4	-21.1
Sub-total: Public Sector ex [note 2]	-J5II	11.2	14.7	-3.4	-23.4
Public Sector Banks [note 6]	-IL6B	0.0	-1.0	1.0	100.0
Total: Public Sector	-ANNX	11.2	13.7	-2.5	-17.9
Memo: Central government net cash requirement [note 3]	M98R	16.3	17.4	-1.1	-6.2

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Public sector excluding Bank of England and the public sector-controlled banks.
2. Public sector excluding the public sector-controlled banks.
3. Excludes Network Rail Limited and UK Asset Resolution Limited.
4. The data in this table correspond to those published in Table PSA2 of our [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A dataset](#).
5. Extremely large percentage changes are not included in this table.
6. There are no institutions classified as public sector banks as of June 2024.

A breakdown of net borrowing by subsector and a summary of central government receipts and expenditure data are presented in Tables 1 to 3 in our [Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M dataset](#).

Central government borrowing

Central government forms the largest part of the public sector and includes government departments such as HM Revenue and Customs, the Department of Health and Social Care, the Department for Education, and the Ministry of Defence.

The relationship between central government's receipts and expenditure is an important determinant of public sector net borrowing. Central government borrowed £6.7 billion in November 2024, just over half of the £11.2 borrowed by the whole public sector in that month.

Central government current receipts

Central government's receipts were £81.5 billion in November 2024, £3.2 billion more than in November 2023. Of this £3.2 billion increase in revenue:

- central government tax receipts increased by £3.8 billion to £61.8 billion; this included increases of £1.6 billion in Income Tax, £1.0 billion in Corporation Tax and £0.3 billion in Value Added Tax (VAT) receipts
- compulsory social contributions decreased by £1.0 billion to £13.8 billion, largely because of the reductions in the main rates of National Insurance in early 2024

A detailed breakdown of central government income is presented in our [Public sector current receipts: Appendix D dataset](#).

Central government current expenditure

Central government spending data for November 2024 are provisional. There is uncertainty around these estimates until more detailed departmental information becomes available later in the financial year.

Central government's total expenditure was £88.2 billion in November 2024, £0.2 billion less than in November 2023. Of this overall £0.2 billion decrease in spending:

- interest payable on central government debt decreased by £4.7 billion to £3.0 billion, largely because the interest payable on index-linked gilts rises and falls with the Retail Prices Index (RPI)
- central government departmental spending on goods and services increased by £2.6 billion to £36.6 billion, as pay rises and inflation increased running costs
- net social benefits paid by central government increased by £1.2 billion to £25.4 billion, largely caused by inflation-linked increases in many benefits
- payments to support the day-to-day running of local government increased by £0.6 billion to £10.2 billion; these intra-government transfers are both central government spending and a local government receipt, so they have no effect on overall public sector borrowing

Central government net investment

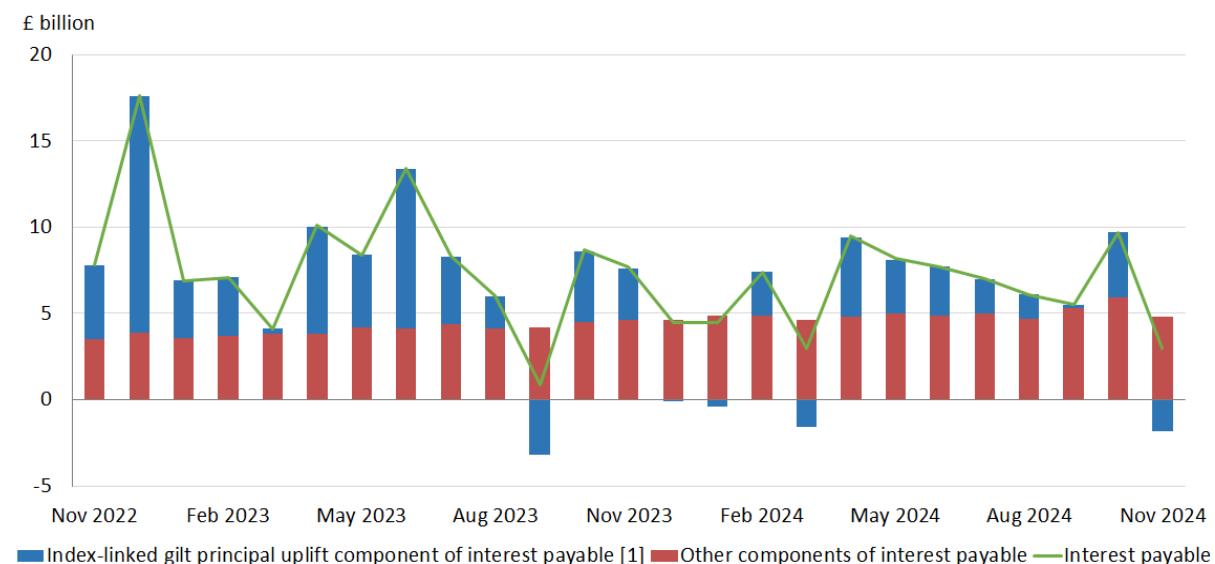
Central government net investment was £4.2 billion in November 2024, £0.5 billion less than in the November 2023. This increase was largely because of a reduction in capital grants paid to both the private sector and local government.

Interest payable on central government debt

In November 2024, the interest payable on central government debt was £3.0 billion. This is a decrease of £4.7 billion, compared with November 2023, and the lowest November figure since November 2019, when it was £2.3 billion.

Figure 2: The interest payable on index-linked gilts rises and falls with the Retail Prices Index, adding volatility to central government debt interest costs

Central government debt interest payable, £ billion, UK, November 2022 to November 2024



Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Net of redemption proceeds.
2. Dataset identifier codes: NMFX, JNYY and JNYX.

The large monthly changes in the Retail Price Index (RPI) since early 2021 have led to considerable volatility in debt interest payable, with the largest three months on record occurring in 2022 and 2023. The additional interest caused by RPI inflation is described as “capital uplift” and affects the value of the gilt principal.

Capital uplift was negative £1.8 billion in November 2024, largely reflecting the 0.3% decrease in the RPI between August and September 2024. This decreased the capital uplift on the three-month lagged [index-linked gilts \(as shown on the UK Debt Management Office website\)](#), which make up around 95% of the index-linked gilt stock.

A monthly time series of capital uplift on the index-linked gilts in issue is available as [series identifier code JNYY](#). Figure 2 illustrates this series as the blue portion of each bar and excludes the uplift payable at the time of an index-linked gilt redemption. These redemption payments are already recorded as accrued interest payable across the life of each index gilt.

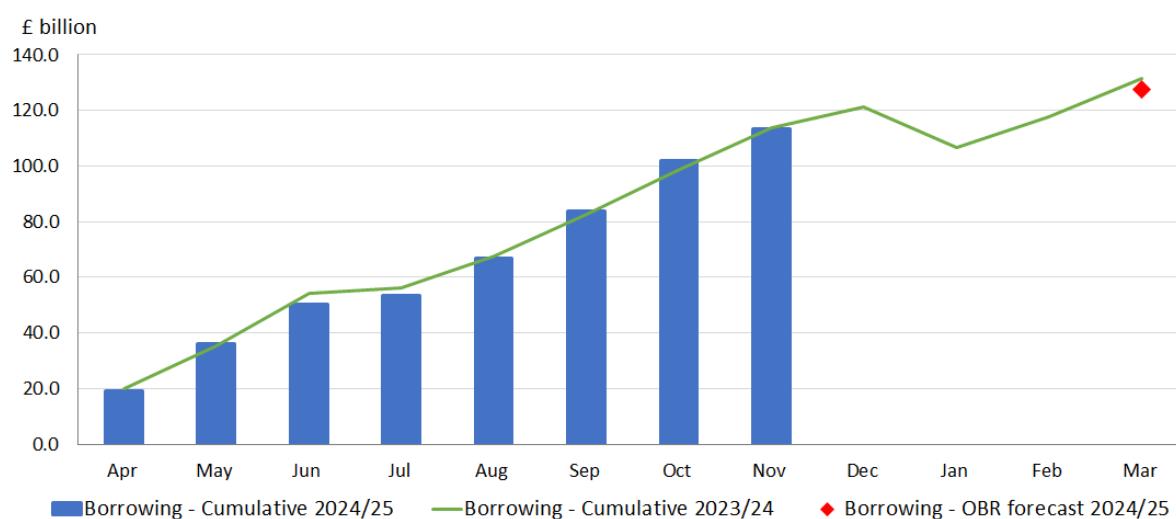
For further details of our approach, see our [Calculation of interest payable on government gilts methodology](#).

4. Borrowing in the financial year to November 2024

Our provisional estimate for the total borrowed in the financial year to November 2024 is £113.2 billion, £0.4 billion less than was borrowed in the same eight months last year. This is the third-highest financial year-to-November borrowing since monthly records began in January 1993, behind those of the equivalent period in 2020 and 2023.

Figure 3: Borrowing in the financial year-to-November 2024 remains broadly in line with the same eight months last year

Cumulative public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, £ billion, UK, financial year-to-November 2024



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

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier code: -J5II.
2. This table uses the [Economic and fiscal outlook – October 2024](#).

Within public sector borrowing in the financial year to November 2024, the current budget deficit was £76.8 billion, £5.3 billion less than in the same period a year ago.

Public sector net investment increased by £4.9 billion to £36.4 billion for the same eight-month period.

Table 2: Public sector net borrowing by subsector: financial year to November

Public sector net borrowing by subsector, financial year to November 2024 compared with the financial year to November 2023, UK

Sub-sector	Dataset identifier code	Financial year to date (£ billion)		Change on a year ago	
		2024/25	2023/24	£ billion	percentage
Central Government	-NMFJ	128.4	130.6	-2.1	-1.6
Local Government	-NMOE	2.2	3.1	-0.9	-30.0
Sub-total: General Government	-NNBK	130.6	133.7	-3.1	-2.3
Public Corporations	-CPCM	-1.0	-1.7	0.7	39.9
Public Sector Funded Pensions	-CWNY	-0.9	-1.0	0.1	8.8
Sub-total: Public Sector ex BoE and Banks [note 1]	-CPNZ	128.7	131.0	-2.3	-1.7
Bank of England	-JW2H	-15.5	-17.4	1.9	10.8
Sub-total: Public Sector ex [note 2]	-J5II	113.2	113.6	-0.4	-0.4
Public Sector Banks [note 6]	-IL6B	-1.5	-7.1	5.6	78.8
Total: Public Sector	-ANNX	111.7	106.5	5.2	4.9
Memo: Central government net cash requirement [note 3]	M98R	147.4	122.7	24.7	20.1

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Public sector excluding Bank of England and the public sector-controlled banks.
2. Public sector excluding the public sector-controlled banks.
3. Excludes Network Rail Limited and UK Asset Resolution Limited.
4. The data in this table correspond to those published in Table PSA2 of our [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A dataset](#).
5. Extremely large percentage changes are not included in this table.
6. There are no institutions classified as public sector banks as of June 2024.

A breakdown of net borrowing by subsector and a summary of central government receipts and expenditure data are presented in Tables 1 to 3 in our [Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M dataset](#).

Central government borrowed £128.4 billion of the £113.2 billion borrowed by the public sector (excluding public sector banks) in the financial year to November 2024. This larger central government borrowing was partially offset by a £15.5 billion Bank of England (BoE) surplus and balanced by remaining subsectors.

The borrowing of both subsectors is affected by payments totalling £30.8 billion made by central government to the BoE in this period, under its Asset Purchase Facility (APF) Fund indemnity agreement.

As with similar intra-public sector transactions, these payments are public sector borrowing neutral. They increased central government's borrowing by £30.8 billion in the financial year to November 2024, but reduced the borrowing impact of the BoE by an equal and offsetting amount.

Central government current receipts

Central government's current receipts were £651.2 billion in the financial year to November 2024, £21.9 billion (3.5%) more than in the same period last year. Of this £21.9 billion increase in revenue:

- central government tax receipts increased by £26.2 billion to £494.0 billion, with increases in Income Tax, Corporation Tax and Value Added Tax (VAT) receipts of £13.3 billion, £5.6 billion, and £3.4 billion, respectively
- compulsory social contributions decreased by £7.0 billion to £109.8 billion, largely because of the reductions in the main rates of National Insurance in early 2024

A detailed breakdown of central government income is presented in our [Public sector current receipts: Appendix D dataset](#).

Central government current expenditure

Central government's total expenditure was provisionally estimated as £779.7 billion in the financial year to November 2024, £19.7 billion (2.6%) more than in the same eight-month period in 2023. Of this overall £19.7 billion increase in spending:

- central government departmental spending on goods and services increased by £15.3 billion to £283.1 billion, as pay rises and inflation increased running costs
- net social benefits paid by central government increased by £8.5 billion to £204.0 billion, largely caused by inflation-linked increases in many benefits
- payments to support the day-to-day running of local government increased by £7.4 billion to £97.9 billion; these intra-government transfers have no impact on overall public sector borrowing (PSNB ex)
- interest payable on central government debt decreased by £6.8 billion to £56.7 billion, largely because the interest payable on index-linked gilts rises and falls with the Retail Prices Index (RPI)
- current grants abroad decreased £4.0 billion to £4.4 billion, largely because of lower payments made to the EU
- subsidies paid by central government decreased by £3.4 billion to £18.7 billion, largely because of the closure of the energy support schemes that were active until June 2023

Central government net investment

Central government net investment in the financial year to November 2024 was £72.6 billion, £0.2 billion more than at the same point in the last financial year. This includes the regular payments from HM Treasury to the BoE APF Fund, which decreased by £2.4 billion, compared with a year earlier. These intra-public sector transfers have no impact on overall public sector borrowing (PSNB ex).

Local government

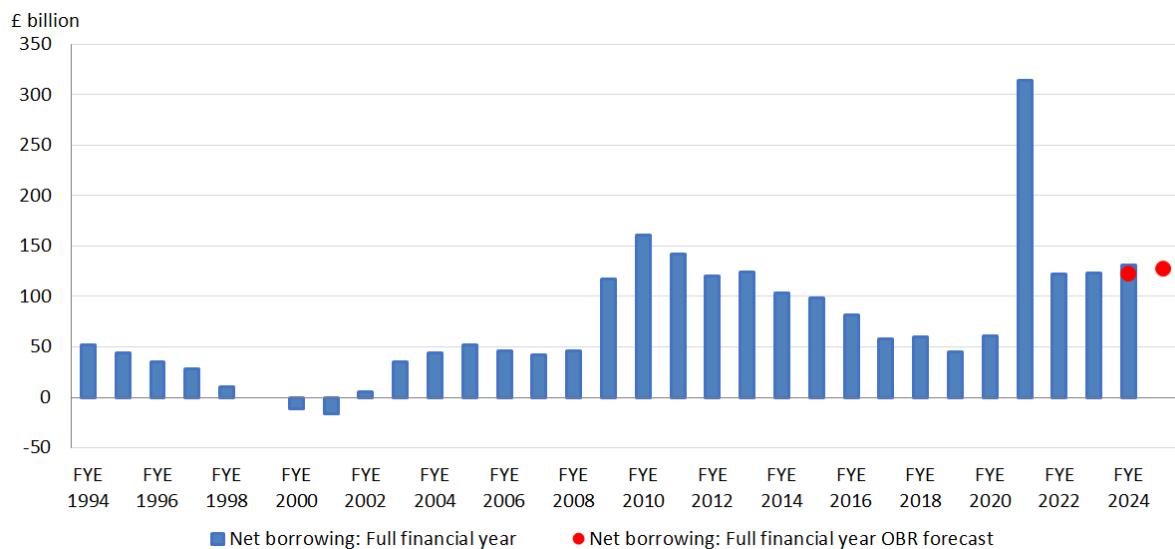
Initial estimates suggest that local government borrowing was £2.2 billion in the eight months to November 2024. This is £0.9 billion lower than in the same period a year earlier. Our provisional monthly estimates for the UK are currently based on published budget data for England, Scotland, and Wales, with estimates included for Northern Ireland.

5. Borrowing in the financial year ending March 2024

The public sector borrowed £131.3 billion in the financial year ending (FYE) March 2024. This was £8.0 billion more than the £123.3 billion borrowed in FYE March 2023, and £9.4 billion more than the £121.9 billion forecast by the Office for Budget Responsibility.

Figure 4: Borrowing in the financial year ending (FYE) March 2024 was more than in the FYE March 2023 and more than was forecast by the Office for Budget Responsibility

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, £ billion, UK



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

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier code: -J5II.
2. This chart uses forecast data published in the [Economic and fiscal outlook – October 2024](#).

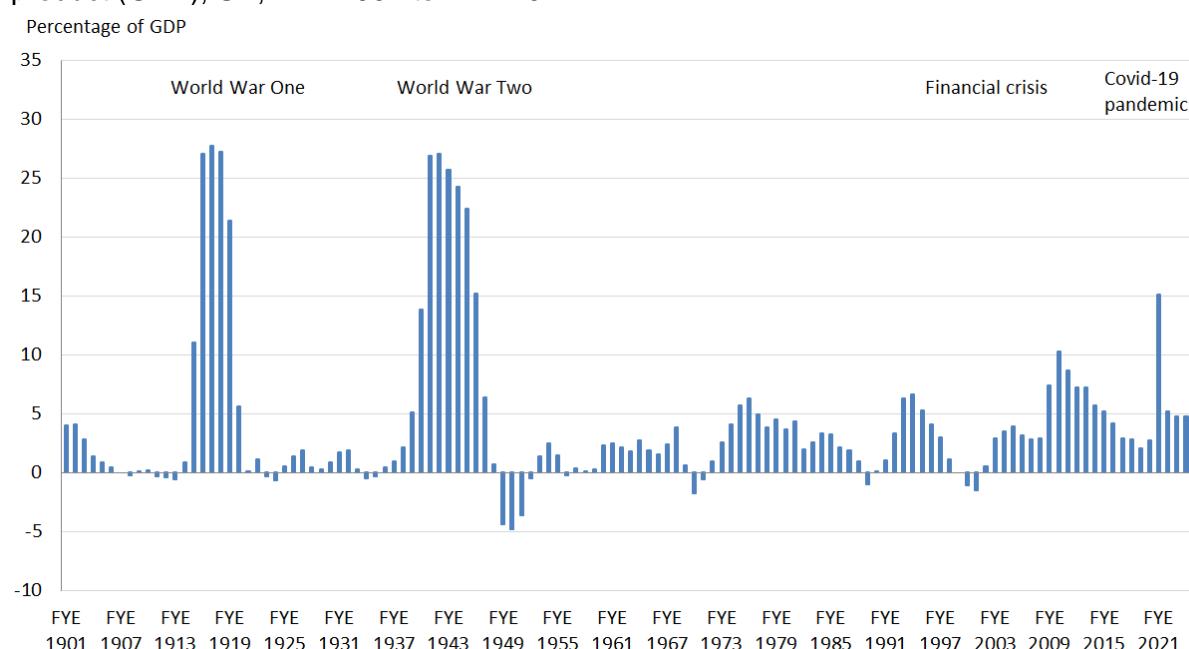
6. Borrowing in earlier financial years

Expressing borrowing as a ratio of gross domestic product (GDP) – the value of everything produced in the UK economy in a 12-month period – gives an estimate of its affordability and provides a more thorough and reliable measure for comparison of the UK's fiscal position over time.

Our current estimate for the total borrowed in the financial year ending (FYE) March 2024 as a ratio of GDP is 4.8%. This is 0.4 percentage points higher than our initial estimate of 4.4% published in our March 2024 release.

Figure 5: Borrowing expressed as a ratio of GDP has reduced substantially, following its large increase during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic period

Public sector net borrowing excluding public sector banks, percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), UK, FYE 1901 to FYE 2024



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

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier code: -J5IJ.
2. This chart uses historical data published in the [Public finances databank 2024 to 2025](#).

Our article, [The use of GDP in public sector fiscal ratio statistics](#), describes the methodology used for the presentation of our GDP ratios.

7. The public sector balance sheet

The public sector balance sheet describes its financial position at a point in time. It shows its liabilities (amounts owed) and its assets (amounts owned).

There are several measures of the public sector balance sheet that we discuss in our [What the UK government owns and what it owes blog](#).

Table 3 presents the narrowest balance sheet measure, which is the redemption value of central government gilts. It then builds on this measure, widening coverage by both the subsector and the range of asset and liability types included, to reach the far wider measure of public sector net worth. We explain this measure in our [Wider measures of the public sector balance sheet: public sector net worth methodology](#).

Table 3: The public sector balance sheet

Balance sheet measures as at the end of November 2024, £ billion, UK

Classification of assets and liabilities [note 1] [note 2] [note 10]	Central government gilts	General government gross debt	PSND excluding both BoE and public sector banks (PSND ex BoE)	PSND excluding public sector banks	PSNFL excluding public sector banks	Public sector net worth excluding public sector banks
Total [note 3]	2,432.6	2,882.6	2,598.0	2,817.8	2,430.3	-847.4
Assets: Non-financial [note 4]						1,583.0
Assets: Illiquid financial [note 5]					1,084.6	1,084.6
Assets: Liquid financial [note 5]			252.5	333.4	333.4	333.4
Liabilities: Currency and deposits		264.3	269.0	1,131.9	1,131.9	1,131.9
Liabilities: Gilts [note 6]	2,432.6	2,432.0	2,391.6	1,814.7	1,814.7	1,814.7
Liabilities: Other debt securities and loans		186.4	189.9	204.6	204.6	204.6
Liabilities: Other financial liabilities [note 7]					697.1	697.1

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics and Debt Management Office

Notes:

1. All aggregates are presented on a [2010 European system of national and regional accounts \(ESA 2010\) \(PDF, 6.4MB\)](#) basis unless indicated.
2. Consolidation between subsectors mean that the size of assets and liabilities (such as gilts) impacting on the measure can change as the coverage increases.
3. Total equals liabilities less assets except public sector net worth, where total equals assets less liabilities.
4. Non-financial account data based on the [UK national balance sheet](#).
5. "Liquid financial assets" mainly consists of foreign exchange reserves and cash deposits. "Illiquid financial assets" includes assets such as loans, financial derivatives, and other accounts receivable.
6. Gilt liabilities have been adjusted to remove those held by Pool Re which is classified as a central government body.
7. "Other financial liabilities" includes monetary gold and special drawing rights, standardised guarantees, financial derivatives, funded pension liabilities and other accounts payable.
8. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
9. We publish an additional presentation of the UK public sector balance sheet following [International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics framework in the public sector finances: Appendix E](#).
10. PSND - Public sector net debt and PSNFL - public sector net financial liabilities

Our [Public sector balance sheet tables: Appendix N dataset](#) presents a detailed reconciliation between the balance sheet measures summarised in Table 3.

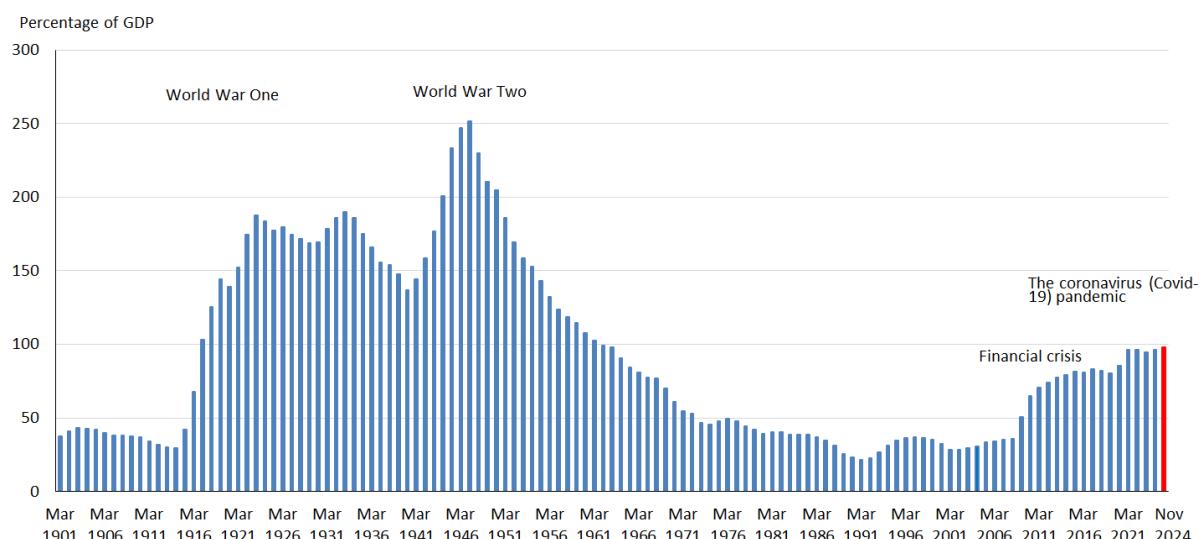
Public sector net debt

The most widely used balance sheet measure used to describe the UK public sector's financial position at a point in time is public sector net debt excluding public sector banks (PSND ex). Expressing net debt as a ratio of gross domestic product (GDP) gives an estimate of its affordability and provides a more thorough and reliable measure for comparison of the UK's fiscal position over time.

The net debt-to-GDP ratio at the end of November 2024 was provisionally estimated at 98.1%, 1.2 percentage points higher than a year ago. However, this is a highly provisional estimate and is likely to be revised in future publications because it partly relies on GDP estimates based on the October 2024 Office for Budget Responsibility forecast. Our blog explains [why our estimates of the debt to GDP ratio are susceptible to revision](#).

Figure 6: Net debt as a percentage of GDP remains at levels last seen in the early 1960s

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks, percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), UK, financial year end (FYE) 1901 to November 2024



Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics and Office for Budget Responsibility
Notes:

1. Dataset identifier code: HF6X.
2. This chart uses historical data published in the [Public finances databank 2024 to 2025](#).

Public sector net debt excluding the Bank of England (BoE) was £2,598.0 billion at the end of November 2024, or around 90.4% of GDP. This is £219.8 billion (or 7.7 percentage points of GDP) less than the wider measure of net debt (including the BoE). This difference is largely a result of the BoE's quantitative easing activities, including the gilt-purchasing activities of the Asset Purchase Facility (APF) Fund.

The APF Fund's gilt holding is not recorded directly as a component of public sector net debt. Instead, in November 2024, we recorded the £95.1 billion difference between the £654.5 billion of reserves created to purchase its gilts (at market value at the time of purchase) and their £559.4 billion redemption value.

For details of the BoE's contribution to public sector net debt, see Table PSA9A of our [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A dataset](#).

Public sector net financial liabilities

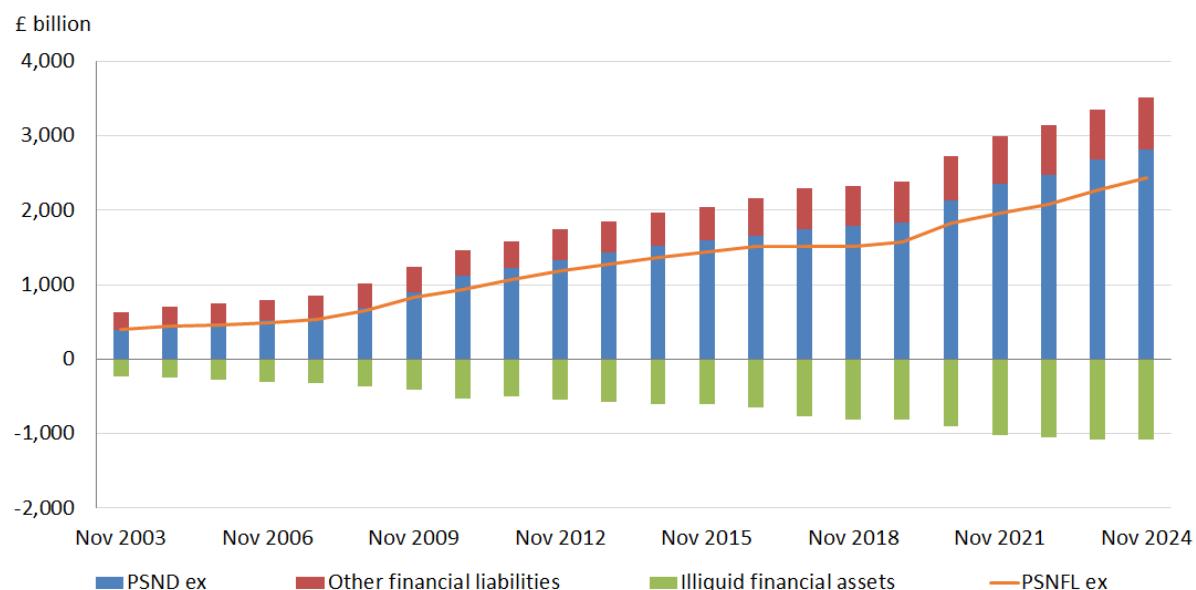
Public sector net financial liabilities excluding public sector banks (PSNFL ex) were £2,430.3 billion at the end of November 2024, which is equivalent to 84.6% of GDP. This was £153.3 billion (2.2 percentage points) more than at the end of November 2023.

PSNFL ex adds further assets and liabilities to debt (PSND ex). These extra assets are currently valued at more than the extra liabilities. This means that PSNFL ex is currently 13.5 percentage points of GDP less than PSND ex, which stood at 98.1% of GDP at the end of November 2024.

On 30 October 2024, we published an explanation of the financial assets and liabilities captured in PSNFL ex in our [PSNFL methodology](#). Additionally, we published [a blog explaining the PSNFL measure](#), because it has been selected by the UK government as the reference for a balance sheet fiscal rule.

Figure 7: The upward trend in public sector net financial liabilities is largely because of increases in net debt

Public sector net financial liabilities, £ billion, UK, month end November 2003 to November 2024



Source: Public sector finances from Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier codes: KSE6, JM6T, JMEU and CPNF.
2. PSND ex abbreviates public sector net debt excluding public sector banks.
3. PSNFL ex abbreviates public sector net financial liabilities excluding public sector banks.

Our [Public sector balance sheet tables: Appendix N](#) presents a reconciliation between PSND ex and PSNFL ex, in the context of the balance sheet measures summarised in Table 3.

The additional assets and liabilities that fall outside of the PSND ex boundary, but are included in these wider balance sheet measures, are not updated monthly. Instead, they are updated quarterly, or when data becomes available. These data were last updated on 20 December 2024.

A more detailed presentation of the public sector balance sheet is available in our [Public sector net worth: Appendix O](#) dataset, released on 20 December 2024.

8. Revisions

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

- !** Our initial estimates of borrowing for the most recent months are prone to revisions in later months. This is because some tax receipts contain a degree of Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR)-based forecast data. Both departmental and local government spending profiles are provisional.

Table 4: Revisions to public sector net borrowing by subsector

Public sector net borrowing by subsector compared with the previous publication, UK, £ billion

Sub-Sector	Dataset identifier code	October 2024	Change since last publication	Financial year-to-Oct 2024	Change since last publication
Central Government	-NMFJ	23.8	0.2	121.7	0.3
Local Government	-NMOE	0.3	0.6	-1.3	2.6
Sub-total: General Government	-NNBK	24.1	0.8	120.5	2.9
Public Corporations	-CPCM	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.4
Public Sector Funded Pensions	-CWNY	-0.1	0.3	-0.8	2.0
Sub-total: Public Sector ex BoE and Banks [note 1]	-CPNZ	23.7	0.5	119.0	4.5
Bank of England	-JW2H	-5.4	0.4	-17.1	0.8
Sub-total: Public Sector ex [note 2]	-J5II	18.2	0.9	102.0	5.3
Public Sector Banks [note 4]	-IL6B	0.0	0.0	-1.5	0.3
Total: Public Sector	-ANNX	18.2	0.9	100.5	5.6

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Public Sector excluding Bank of England and the public sector-controlled banks.
2. Public Sector excluding the public sector-controlled banks.
3. The data in this table correspond to that published in Table PSA2 of [Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A dataset](#).
4. There are no institutions classified as public sector banks as of June 2024.

Tables 4 to 6 of our [Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M dataset](#) compare our latest public sector finances data with those in our [Public sector finances, UK: October 2024 bulletin](#), published on 21 November 2024. They highlight the revisions to borrowing by subsector, with additional detail for central government receipts and expenditure.

Our [Public sector finance revisions analysis: Appendix P dataset](#) records monthly borrowing data as at first and at subsequent publications, graphically illustrating any potential bias to our early estimates.

Notable updates December 2024

We update our dataset each quarter with information compiled within the national accounts and also, to make some regular annual data updates to incorporate the latest available data.

This month, we have published updates relating to:

- improvements to our recording of Bank of England (BoE) data
- the reclassification of Bulb Energy Limited in Special Administration Regime (Bulb SAR)
- the classification of the BoE Levy, Octopus Energy Operations Limited (HiveCo) and Octopus Energy Retail Limited (BidCo) into the public sector finances

We have also included regular annual updates for elements of public sector-funded pensions.

We discuss the updates to the BoE, Bulb SAR, HiveCo, BidCo, and pensions in more detail in our [Economic statistics classifications and developments in PSF statistics: November 2024 article](#).

A summary of the revisions resulting from these changes are presented in our [Changes to public sector finance statistics: Appendix L dataset](#).

Regular updates to local government data

We have updated our previous local government estimates with recently published data this month. These updates include:

- England capital final outturn for the financial year ending (FY) March 2024
- England capital payments and receipts for July to September 2024
- England revenue first release outturn for FYE March 2024
- updated England revenue budget data for FYE March 2025, because the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) republished data to account for previously missing local authorities
- Wales capital outturn for FYE March 2024
- Wales revenue outturn for FYE March 2024
- Northern Ireland capital and revenue estimates for FYE March 2024

Regular updates to public corporations

We have updated our previous non-financial public corporations estimates with recently published data this month:

- whole of government accounts data for FYE March 2022
- Housing Revenue Account data for FYE March 2024

We have also updated our forecasts for FYE 2025 to include estimates based on OBR's [Economic and fiscal outlook – October 2024 report](#).

Revisions to public sector net borrowing in the financial year to October 2024

Since publishing our October 2024 release, we have increased our estimate of public sector net borrowing (PSNB ex) in the first seven months of the financial year by £5.3 billion to £102.0 billion.

Of this £5.3 billion upward revision to borrowing:

- £2.6 billion was the result of regular quarterly updates to our local government data
- £2.0 billion was because of regular annual updates to our public sector-funded pensions data

Revisions to public sector net borrowing in the financial year ending March 2024

Since publishing our October 2024 release, we have increased our estimate of PSNB ex in the financial year ending (FYD) March 2024 by £6.3 billion to £131.3 billion.

Of this £6.3 billion upward revision to borrowing:

- £4.3 billion was the result of regular quarterly updates to our local government data
- £1.9 billion was because of regular annual updates to our public sector-funded pensions data

Revisions to public sector net borrowing in earlier financial years

We have updated our estimate of PSNB ex in each of the financial years back to FYE March 2021 to include the data updates, and the implementation of classification decisions described above.

A summary of the larger changes are presented in our [Changes to public sector finance statistics: Appendix L dataset.](#)

Revisions to public sector net cash requirement in the financial year to October 2024

Since publishing our October 2024 release, we have increased our estimate of public sector net cash requirement (PSNCR ex) in the first seven months of the financial year by £26.7 billion to £53.0 billion.

This change was largely because of a reduction of £26.5 billion in BoE cash surplus from £99.5 billion to £73.1 billion, which resulted from the double counting of Term Funding Scheme repayments to BoE from private sector institutions that we identified in our quality assurance work. These changes affect each financial year back to FYE March 2019.

Revisions to public sector net debt (PSND ex) at the end of October 2024

Since publishing our October 2024 release, we have reduced our estimate of debt at the end of October 2024 by £7.5 billion to £2,784.0 billion.

This change was because of a combination of several regular data updates and implementing improvements to our dataset. The most notable factors affecting debt at the end of October were:

- improvements to our BoE estimates, reducing its contribution to debt by £6.1 billion
- an annual update to our pensions data, reducing public sector-funded pensions' contribution to debt by £4.4 billion
- an annual update to our finance leasing data, increasing central government debt by £0.7 billion
- a quarterly update to our local government loans data, increasing local government loan liabilities by £1.5 billion
- a quarterly update to our public non-financial corporations data, increasing their contribution to debt by £0.7 billion

These changes are summarised in Table 7 of our [Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M dataset](#), which also presents revisions to public sector net financial liabilities (PSNFL ex), our other headline balance sheet measure.

In addition to our regular monthly updates, we also present a summary of the revisions to our balance sheet measures caused by our annual updates to BoE and pensions data, and our updates to our recording of Bulb SAR and its associated components, in our [Changes to public sector finance statistics: Appendix L dataset](#).

9. Data on public sector finances

Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A

Dataset | Released 20 December 2024

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

Public sector current receipts: Appendix D

Dataset | Released 20 December 2024

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

Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M

Dataset | Released 20 December 2024

The latest public sector net borrowing by subsector and a summary of central government receipts and expenditure data.

Public sector balances sheet tables: Appendix N

Dataset | Released 20 December 2024

A reconciliation of the latest public sector balance sheet measures.

Public sector finances borrowing by subsector: Appendix R

Dataset | Released 20 December 2024

Public sector finances analytical tables (PSAT) showing transactions related to borrowing by subsector. Total Managed Expenditure (TME) is also provided.

International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics framework in the public sector finances: Appendix E

Dataset | Released 20 December 2024

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

Public sector net worth: Appendix O

Dataset | Released 20 December 2024

Presents the balance sheet for the public sector, consistent with the 2010 European system of national accounts (ESA 2010) (PDF, 6.4MB) and Eurostat's Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (MGDD). Updated quarterly, depending on the availability of data.

10. Glossary

Public sector

In the UK, the public sector consists of six subsectors: central government, local government, public non-financial corporations, public sector funded pensions, the Bank of England (BoE), and public financial corporations (including public sector banks). The figures presented in this release exclude public sector banks unless otherwise noted.

The NatWest Group, the only remaining public sector bank, was reclassified to the private sector as of June 2024.

Public sector current budget deficit

Public sector current budget deficit (PSCBD) is the gap between current expenditure and current receipts on an accruals basis, having taken account of depreciation. PSCBD is effectively an estimate of borrowing to fund day-to-day public sector activities and is the reference statistic used for a UK government fiscal rule.

The current budget is in surplus when receipts are greater than expenditure and is indicated with a negative sign.

Public sector net borrowing

Public sector net borrowing (PSNB) is the gap between total expenditure and current receipts on an accruals basis. If receipts exceed expenditure, this is referred to as a surplus and is indicated with a negative sign. Borrowing is often referred to by commentators as “the deficit”.

Public sector current budget deficit and net borrowing are measured on an accruals basis, where transactions for revenue are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred, rather than when the bills are paid (on a cash basis).

Central government net cash requirement

The central government net cash requirement (CGNCR) represents the cash needed to be raised from the financial markets over a period to finance its activities. The amount of cash required will be affected by changes in the timing of payments to and from the public sector, rather than when these liabilities were incurred.

Public sector net debt

Public sector net debt (PSND), often referred to by commentators as “the national debt”, represents the amount of money the public sector owes to the private sector and overseas (in the form of loans, debt securities, deposit holdings and currency), net of liquid financial assets held.

Public sector net financial liabilities

Public sector net financial liabilities (PSNFL) is a wider measure of the balance sheet than public sector net debt and includes all financial assets and liabilities recognised in the national accounts. PSNFL is the reference statistic used for a UK government fiscal rule and is sometimes referred to as “net financial debt”.

Broadening the PSNFL measure to include the public sector's non-financial assets provides public sector net worth (PSNW), our widest balance sheet measure.

11. Data sources and quality

Methodology guides

To supplement this release, we publish an accompanying [methodological guide and quality and methodology information report](#) outlining the strengths, limitations, and appropriate uses of government finance statistics.

We also explain the recording of interest payable to holders of UK government gilts in the UK public sector finances in our [Calculation of interest payable on government gilts methodology](#) and our [Use of gross domestic product \(GDP\) in public sector fiscal ratio statistics methodology](#).

Accredited official statistics

Public sector net borrowing, cash requirement and debt are accredited official statistics. These accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in June 2017. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in [the Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and should be labelled “accredited official statistics”.

Official statistics

Public sector net financial liabilities and public sector net financial worth are both official statistics. These measures were introduced after June 2017, and so have not yet been reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation.

Official statistics in development

Public sector net worth is labelled as “official statistics in development”. Until October 2023, these were called “experimental statistics”. Read more about the change in our [guide to official statistics in development](#).

Tax receipts and social contributions

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

The forecasts underlying our current tax estimates generally reflect the expectations published in the Office for Budget Responsibility's (OBR's) [Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2024 report](#). However, this month we referenced the updated forecasts published in OBR's [Economic and fiscal outlook – October 2024 report](#) in our latest estimates of VAT, Corporation Tax, PAYE Income Tax, and National Insurance Contributions. We will take account of the updated OBR forecasts for all taxes and other receipts collected by HM Revenue and Customs in our January publication.

Changes to National Insurance Contributions

The UK government announced [changes to the National Insurance Contributions](#) paid by employers in the Autumn Budget 2024. This change comes into effect from 6 April 2025.

Local government and public corporations

Local government data for the financial year ending (FYE) March 2025 are provisional estimates for the UK. They are largely based on published budget data for England, Scotland, and Wales, and with estimates included for Northern Ireland.

In recent years, planned local government expenditure initially reported in local authority budgets has been systematically lower than final outturn current expenditure reported in the audited accounts, and generally higher than that reported in final outturn capital expenditure. Therefore, we may include adjustments to increase or decrease the amounts reported at the budget stage.

For FYE March 2024, we include a £0.5 billion downward adjustment to Scotland's capital expenditure.

For FYE March 2025, we include a £3.0 billion upward adjustment to England's current expenditure.

To reflect the most recently available data for housing benefits, we have applied further downward adjustments to budget data for current expenditure on benefits of £0.2 billion in FYE 2024 and £1.6 billion in FYE 2025.

Data for public corporations in FYE 2024 are largely based on the OBR's [Economic and fiscal outlook – October 2024 report](#), and are supplemented by in-year estimates for train operating companies, the Housing Revenue Account, and surveyed public corporations.

Comparing our data with official forecasts

The independent OBR is responsible for the production of official forecasts for the UK government. These forecasts are usually produced twice a year, in spring and autumn. The latest forecast was published in the OBR's [Economic and fiscal outlook – October 2024 report](#). The [next OBR forecast](#) will be published on 26 March 2025.

Table 5: Latest public sector finances estimates compared with the corresponding Office for Budget Responsibility forecast, UK

£ billion unless otherwise stated

	Provisional estimate FYE March 2024	OBR forecast [FYE March 2024] [note 1]	Difference	OBR forecast FYE March 2025 [note 1]
Net Borrowing	131.3	121.9	9.4	127.5
Current budget deficit	61.1	52.3	8.8	55.5
Net Debt	2,685.6	2,699.6	-14.0	2,835.6
Net Debt % of GDP	96.1	97.8	-1.7	98.4
Net financial liabilities	2,285.2	2,452.4	-167.2	2,644.2
Net financial liabilities % of GDP	81.8	82.8	-1.0	83.5

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for Budget Responsibility and Office for National Statistics
Notes

1. This table uses the [Economic and fiscal outlook – October 2024](#).
2. All public sector measures in this table exclude public sector banks.
3. Figures may not sum because of rounding.

12. Related links

[Economic statistics classifications and developments in public sector finances: November 2024](#)

Article | Released 20 December 2024

Includes the latest economic statistics classification updates and information on future developments to the public sector finance statistics.

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

Bulletin | Updated 20 December 2024

Summary of HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) tax receipts, National Insurance contributions (NICs), and expenditure for the UK.

[Public sector net financial liabilities \(PSNFL\)](#)

Methodology | Released 30 October 2024

An explanation of the financial assets and liabilities captured in public sector net financial liabilities (PSNFL), how PSNFL compares with public sector net debt (PSND) and how it has changed over time.

[Country and regional public sector finances, UK: financial year ending March 2023](#)

Article | Updated 18 July 2024

Public sector revenue, expenditure, and net fiscal balance on a country and regional basis on a financial year basis.

[Effects of the economy on public sector net debt, UK: April 2024](#)

Article | Released 10 May 2024

Examines the economic reasons behind the large increase in UK public sector net debt as a percentage of gross domestic product over the last two decades.

[Looking ahead – developments in public sector finance statistics: 2023](#)

Article | Released 21 December 2023

What the Office for National Statistics sees as areas for future development in the public sector finance statistics.

13. Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 20 December 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Public sector finances, UK: November 2024](#)

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

% of GDP

	Excluding public sector banks							
	Public Sector Current Budget Deficit ^{1 5}	Public Sector Net Investment ¹	Public Sector Net Borrowing ^{1 5}	Public Sector Net Debt excluding BoE ^{2 3}	Public Sector Net Debt ²	Public Sector Net Financial Liabilities ^{2 4}	Public Sector Net Borrowing ^{1 5}	Public Sector Net Debt ²
JW2V	MUB2	J5IJ	CPOA	HF6X	CPOE	J4DD	RUTO	
1984/85	1.4	1.9	3.2	41.1	38.7	—	3.2	38.7
1985/86	0.6	1.5	2.1	38.6	37.1	—	2.1	37.1
1986/87	0.9	0.9	1.9	37.1	34.8	—	1.9	34.8
1987/88	0.7	0.3	1.0	33.1	31.0	—	1.0	31.0
1988/89	-1.0	0.1	-1.0	27.2	25.6	—	-1.0	25.6
1989/90	-0.8	0.8	—	24.5	23.1	—	—	23.1
1990/91	0.1	1.0	1.1	22.6	21.7	—	1.1	21.7
1991/92	2.1	1.3	3.3	23.5	22.9	—	3.3	22.9
1992/93	5.2	1.1	6.3	27.8	26.7	—	6.3	26.7
1993/94	5.8	0.8	6.6	32.5	31.2	—	6.6	31.2
1994/95	4.5	0.8	5.3	36.0	34.6	—	5.3	34.6
1995/96	3.4	0.8	4.1	37.9	36.1	—	4.1	36.1
1996/97	2.8	0.4	3.0	38.6	36.7	—	3.0	36.7
1997/98	0.6	0.5	1.1	36.7	36.6	33.2	1.1	36.6
1998/99	-0.5	0.5	—	35.2	35.1	32.0	—	35.1
1999/00	-1.5	0.5	-1.1	32.6	32.5	27.6	-1.1	32.5
2000/01	-1.9	0.4	-1.5	28.4	28.3	26.9	-1.5	28.3
2001/02	-0.6	1.1	0.5	28.2	28.1	28.4	0.5	28.1
2002/03	1.5	1.4	2.9	29.9	29.8	31.3	2.9	29.8
2003/04	1.8	1.7	3.5	31.0	30.9	31.3	3.5	30.9
2004/05	1.8	2.0	3.9	33.6	33.5	33.4	3.9	33.5
2005/06	1.4	1.9	3.2	34.5	34.3	32.4	3.2	34.3
2006/07	1.0	1.8	2.8	35.3	35.1	32.5	2.8	35.1
2007/08	1.1	1.8	2.9	35.8	35.6	34.2	2.9	41.5
2008/09	4.4	3.0	7.4	50.6	50.6	47.5	6.0	141.1
2009/10	7.3	3.0	10.3	63.9	64.7	54.6	8.9	145.9
2010/11	6.2	2.4	8.7	70.6	70.9	58.9	7.5	141.3
2011/12	5.4	1.8	7.2	74.6	74.3	65.0	6.1	132.8
2012/13	5.3	1.9	7.2	76.2	77.5	69.7	6.5	129.2
2013/14	4.3	1.5	5.7	77.0	79.2	70.7	5.2	110.3
2014/15	3.3	1.9	5.2	79.2	81.6	72.9	4.8	97.5
2015/16	2.6	1.7	4.2	78.9	81.1	73.8	3.9	96.5
2016/17	1.1	1.8	2.9	77.4	83.3	74.0	2.3	97.6
2017/18	0.6	2.2	2.8	73.7	82.3	70.1	2.3	95.2
2018/19	—	2.1	2.1	72.3	80.2	66.9	1.6	93.6
2019/20	0.8	1.9	2.7	77.3	85.4	74.8	2.4	100.2
2020/21	11.6	3.4	15.1	86.5	96.6	83.1	14.6	110.7
2021/22	2.9	2.3	5.2	83.0	96.4	80.4	4.8	109.7
2022/23	3.0	1.8	4.8	83.6	94.4	80.3	4.4	107.5
2023/24	2.2	2.6	4.8	87.5	96.1	81.5	4.4	109.2

1 GDP denominator 12 month moving total to period

2 GDP denominator 12 month centred moving total around period

3 BoE abbreviates Bank of England

4 Time series only available back to 2000 Q1 with "—" denoting no data

5 "—" denotes zero value for that period

Worksheet PS6A: Net borrowing summary, UK, not seasonally adjusted

This worksheet contains one table. Some cells refer to notes which can be found on the notes worksheet tab.

This table contains monthly and financial year to date data:

Source: Public Sector Finances

Transaction	Dataset identifier	2024	2023	Change between	Change between November 2024 and November 2023 (£ billion)	April 2024 to November 2024 (£ billion)	April 2023 to November 2023 (£ billion)	Change between the period April 2024 to November 2024 and April 2023 to November 2023 (£ billion)	Change between the period April 2024 to November 2023 (percentage points)
		November (£ billion)	November (£ billion)	November 2024 and November 2023 (£ billion)		2023 (£ billion)	2023 (£ billion)	2023 (£ billion)	
Total taxes on production	NMBY	29.6	28.6	1.0	3.5	233.4	227.1	6.3	2.8
Taxes on production of which, VAT	NZGF	17.0	16.8	0.3	1.5	135.0	131.5	3.4	2.6
Total taxes on income and wealth ¹	NMCU	30.2	27.6	2.7	9.6	243.4	224.4	19.0	8.5
Taxes on income and wealth of which, income tax and capital gains tax	LIBR	20.7	19.1	1.6	8.5	174.3	161.0	13.3	8.3
Taxes on income and wealth of which, other (mainly corporation tax)	LIBP	9.5	8.4	1.0	12.2	69.1	63.4	5.7	9.0
Other taxes	LIQR	2.0	1.9	0.2	8.3	17.2	16.3	1.0	6.0
Compulsory social contributions (mainly national insurance contributions)	AIIH	13.8	14.7	-1.0	-6.6	109.8	116.8	-7.0	-6.0
Interest & dividend receipts	LIQP	2.0	2.0	0.0	-1.5	17.0	16.1	1.0	5.9
Interest & dividend receipts, of which Asset Purchase Facility Fund	L6BD	0.0	0.0	0.0	no data	0.0	0.0	0.0	no data
Other receipts	LIQQ	3.9	3.6	0.3	9.7	30.4	28.8	1.7	5.7
Total central government current receipts	ANBV	81.5	78.4	3.2	4.0	651.2	629.4	21.9	3.5
Interest payable	NMFX	3.0	7.7	-4.7	-61.2	56.7	63.4	-6.8	-10.6
Net social benefits	GZSJ	25.4	24.2	1.2	4.8	204.0	195.5	8.5	4.4
Other current expenditure	LIQS	52.1	48.6	3.5	7.2	418.6	402.7	15.9	4.0
Total current expenditure	ANLP	80.4	80.4	0.0	0.0	679.3	661.6	17.7	2.7
Savings, gross plus capital taxes	ANPM	1.1	-2.1	3.2	no data	-28.0	-32.2	4.2	12.9
Central government depreciation	NSRN	3.6	3.3	0.3	8.2	27.8	26.0	1.8	6.9
Central government current budget deficit	-ANLV	2.5	5.3	-2.9	-54.1	55.8	58.2	-2.4	-4.1
Central Government Net Investment	-ANNS	4.2	4.7	-0.5	-10.2	72.6	72.4	0.2	0.3
Central Government Net Investment, of which Asset Purchase Facility Fund	MF7A	0.0	0.0	0.0	no data	30.8	33.2	-2.4	-7.2
Central Government Net Borrowing	-NMFJ	6.7	10.1	-3.4	-33.5	128.4	130.6	-2.1	-1.6
Local Government Net Borrowing	-NMOE	3.4	2.9	0.6	19.4	2.2	3.1	-0.9	-30.0
General Government Net Borrowing	-NNBK	10.1	12.9	-2.8	-21.7	130.6	133.7	-3.1	-2.3
Non-financial Public Corporations Net Borrowing	-CPCM	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-136.4	-1.0	-1.7	0.7	39.9
Public Sector funded Pensions Net Borrowing	-CWNY	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	10.7	-0.9	-1.0	0.1	8.8
Bank of England Net Borrowing (including APF & SLS)	-JW2H	1.6	2.0	-0.4	-21.1	-15.5	-17.4	1.9	10.8
Public Sector Net Borrowing excluding public sector banks	-J5II	11.2	14.7	-3.4	-23.4	113.2	113.6	-0.4	-0.4
Memo items: Central Government Income tax and NICs	KSS8	34.5	33.8	0.7	1.9	284.1	277.8	6.3	2.3
Memo items: Central Government Total Expenditure (current plus net investment)	DU3N	88.2	88.4	-0.2	-0.2	779.7	759.9	19.7	2.6
Memo items: Central Government Current Expenditure (excluding debt interest payments)	KSS6	77.4	72.8	4.7	6.4	622.6	598.1	24.5	4.1
Memo items: Central Government Net Cash Requirement	RUUW	16.2	17.3	-1.1	-6.2	146.5	121.8	24.7	20.3
Memo items: General Government Net Borrowing as a % GDP	no code	0.4	0.5	no data	-0.1	4.7	5.0	no data	-0.3
Memo items: General Government Gross Debt as a % GDP	no code	100.3	98.1	no data	2.2	no data	no data	no data	no data
Memo items: Public Sector Net Investment excluding public sector banks	-JW2Z	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.5	36.4	31.5	4.9	15.6
Memo items: Public Sector Current Budget Deficit excluding public sector banks	-JW2T	6.8	10.2	-3.5	-33.9	76.8	82.1	-5.3	-6.5
Memo items: Public Sector Net Borrowing as a % of GDP excluding public sector bank	no code	0.4	0.5	no data	-0.1	4.0	4.3	no data	-0.3
Memo items: Public Sector Net Debt excluding public sector banks	HF6W	2,817.8	2,678.3	139.5	5.2	no data	no data	no data	no data
Memo items: Public Sector Net Debt as a % of GDP excluding public sector bank	HF6X	98.1	96.9	no data	1.2	no data	no data	no data	no data
Memo items: Public Sector Financial Liabilities excluding public sector bank	JSK7	2,430.3	2,277.0	153.3	6.7	no data	no data	no data	no data
Memo items: Public Sector Net Financial Liabilities as a % of GDP excluding PS bank	CPOE	84.6	82.4	no data	2.2	no data	no data	no data	no data

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

continued

£ million

			of which		
	Total revenue	Total expenditure	Total current expenditure	Total capital expenditure	Net borrowing
	22	23	24	25	26
	MF6R	MF6U	MF6S	MF6T	-NMFJ
2020/21	759 832	1 081 575	966 562	115 013	321 743
2021/22	887 101	1 022 059	920 510	101 549	134 958
2022/23	993 557	1 116 427	1 003 935	112 492	122 870
2023/24	1 037 285	1 182 923	1 019 810	163 113	145 638
2022 Nov	77 512	90 170	83 658	6 512	12 658
Dec	90 305	104 102	95 995	8 107	13 797
2023 Jan	111 234	103 819	86 684	17 135	-7 415
Feb	82 658	89 410	81 167	8 243	6 752
Mar	89 186	109 191	88 280	20 911	20 005
Apr	77 918	109 477	90 133	19 344	31 559
May	78 681	92 498	85 699	6 799	13 817
Jun	81 543	100 312	92 371	7 941	18 769
Jul	92 179	107 119	85 103	22 016	14 940
Aug	80 284	87 479	80 489	6 990	7 195
Sep	80 266	91 364	80 266	11 098	11 098
Oct	81 540	104 649	87 651	16 998	23 109
Nov	81 661	91 727	83 602	8 125	10 066
Dec	86 687	90 832	82 112	8 720	4 145
2024 Jan	113 263	105 425	81 982	23 443	-7 838
Feb	87 781	92 911	83 751	9 160	5 130
Mar	95 482	109 130	86 651	22 479	13 648
Apr	80 305	113 035	92 120	20 915	32 730
May	80 824	95 878	88 301	7 577	15 054
Jun	84 286	97 583	88 074	9 509	13 297
Jul	95 044	110 927	90 509	20 418	15 883
Aug	83 870	92 526	84 511	8 015	8 656
Sep	84 503	96 819	86 344	10 475	12 316
Oct	85 896	109 690	93 605	16 085	23 794
Nov	85 436	92 129	84 287	7 842	6 693

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

PSA6D Central Government Account : Current Receipts

continued

Other taxes						
		of which				
	Total	Television licence	Vehicle duty paid by households	Bank levy	Other ⁸	Total taxes
2020/21	LIQR 20 016	DH7A 3 667	CDDZ 4 607	KH3 1 902	MF72 9 840	MF73 525 462
2021/22	20 882	3 832	4 452	1 290	11 308	628 856
2022/23	22 697	3 749	4 496	1 284	13 168	704 371
2023/24	23 918	3 666	4 881	1 509	13 862	749 224
2022 Nov	1 905	312	338	79	1 176	55 725
Dec	1 772	312	337	79	1 044	57 705
2023 Jan	1 856	312	355	105	1 084	87 827
Feb	1 821	312	409	105	995	59 384
Mar	1 965	317	375	105	1 168	62 128
Apr	1 913	306	394	100	1 113	56 279
May	1 975	306	430	100	1 139	56 008
Jun	2 211	306	456	100	1 349	58 054
Jul	2 033	306	379	192	1 156	68 560
Aug	2 125	306	456	192	1 171	57 025
Sep	2 132	306	442	192	1 192	56 286
Oct	1 999	306	401	91	1 201	57 486
Nov	1 867	306	367	91	1 103	58 035
Dec	1 821	306	377	91	1 047	61 406
2024 Jan	1 920	306	380	120	1 114	89 227
Feb	1 963	306	442	120	1 095	63 583
Mar	1 959	300	357	120	1 182	67 275
Apr	2 096	325	417	106	1 248	58 422
May	2 194	325	457	106	1 306	58 144
Jun	2 170	325	450	106	1 289	60 993
Jul	2 183	325	429	96	1 333	71 578
Aug	2 171	325	455	96	1 295	60 915
Sep	2 210	325	459	96	1 330	60 530
Oct	2 181	325	425	118	1 313	61 557
Nov	2 022	325	401	118	1 178	61 844
Interest and dividends						
		of which				
	Compulsory social contributions ⁹	Total	Asset Purchase Facility ¹⁰	Other	Total	Gross operating surplus (imputed) ¹¹
	AIIH	LIQP	L6BD	MF74	LIQQ	NRLN
2020/21	144 589	19 444	11 322	8 122	35 949	31 597
2021/22	162 033	15 009	7 218	7 791	37 733	32 561
2022/23	180 911	19 486	4 164	15 322	40 174	36 000
2023/24	180 760	24 393	—	24 393	43 644	39 395
2022 Nov	14 060	1 181	—	1 181	3 596	3 011
Dec	14 871	1 190	—	1 190	3 460	3 008
2023 Jan	14 953	1 389	—	1 389	3 490	3 160
Feb	15 141	1 300	—	1 300	3 503	3 160
Mar	17 775	1 764	—	1 764	3 493	3 158
Apr	13 939	1 517	—	1 517	3 547	3 215
May	14 002	2 102	—	2 102	3 517	3 215
Jun	15 083	1 624	—	1 624	3 590	3 216
Jul	14 937	2 048	—	2 048	3 677	3 251
Aug	14 510	1 999	—	1 999	3 632	3 251
Sep	14 796	2 420	—	2 420	3 581	3 251
Oct	14 817	2 355	—	2 355	3 633	3 283
Nov	14 723	2 019	—	2 019	3 583	3 283
Dec	16 246	1 947	—	1 947	3 588	3 283
2024 Jan	14 633	2 116	—	2 116	3 784	3 383
Feb	15 161	2 021	—	2 021	3 750	3 383
Mar	17 913	2 225	—	2 225	3 762	3 381
Apr	13 015	2 543	—	2 543	3 733	3 419
May	13 303	1 893	—	1 893	3 785	3 419
Jun	14 295	1 799	—	1 799	3 725	3 420
Jul	13 738	2 308	—	2 308	3 783	3 464
Aug	13 824	1 834	—	1 834	3 801	3 464
Sep	13 793	2 360	—	2 360	3 786	3 463
Oct	14 085	2 310	—	2 310	3 870	3 551
Nov	13 755	1 988	—	1 988	3 930	3 551

8 Includes business rates paid by non-market sectors and passport fees

9 Mainly national insurance contributions (NICs)

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

11 Equates to depreciation in government accounts.

12 Includes standardised guarantees

PSA6F Central Government Account : Net Investment

£ million

Net investment												
	of which											
	Gross capital formation ¹	Less depreciation	Capital transfers to central government	Capital transfers from local government ²	Capital transfers from public corporations ³		Capital transfers from private sector ⁴	Capital transfers from central government	Capital transfers to local government ²	Capital transfers to public corporations ⁵	Capital transfers to private sector ³	Capital transfers to APF ⁶
					MS5Z	-NSRN	-MFO7	-NMGL	-MM9G	-ANNI	MF7A	-ANNS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total ⁷
2020/21	49 118	-31 597	-3 151	-186	-	-2 965	65 895	15 833	504	49 558	-	80 265
2021/22	54 764	-32 561	-8 518	-183	-	-8 335	46 785	14 053	1 652	31 080	-	60 470
2022/23	59 523	-36 000	-12 800	-210	-	-12 590	52 969	15 471	1 168	31 320	5 010	63 692
2023/24	66 383	-39 395	-1 843	-3	-	-1 840	96 730	18 810	776	32 595	44 549	121 875
2022 Nov	4 459	-3 011	-105	-20	-	-85	2 053	797	55	1 201	-	3 396
Dec	4 575	-3 008	-10 173	-15	-	-10 158	3 532	880	53	2 599	-	-5 074
2023 Jan	5 320	-3 160	-311	-13	-	-298	11 815	1 676	69	5 888	4 182	13 664
Feb	6 145	-3 160	-178	-14	-	-164	2 098	930	95	1 073	-	4 905
Mar	12 287	-3 158	-338	-20	-	-318	8 624	3 457	331	4 836	-	17 415
Apr	3 152	-3 215	-263	-1	-	-262	16 192	1 161	-14	5 239	9 806	15 866
May	4 158	-3 215	-74	-3	-	-71	2 641	1 664	3	974	-	3 510
Jun	4 810	-3 216	-78	-	-	-78	3 131	1 374	95	1 662	-	4 647
Jul	4 323	-3 251	-65	1	-	-66	17 693	2 289	18	1 092	14 294	18 700
Aug	4 611	-3 251	-72	-	-	-72	2 379	1 147	45	1 187	-	3 667
Sep	5 061	-3 251	-194	-1	-	-193	6 037	1 087	22	4 928	-	7 653
Oct	4 970	-3 283	-88	3	-	-91	12 028	1 693	79	1 160	9 096	13 627
Nov	5 293	-3 283	-120	-1	-	-119	2 832	1 068	16	1 748	-	4 722
Dec	4 915	-3 283	-224	-2	-	-222	3 805	1 071	75	2 659	-	5 213
2024 Jan	5 606	-3 383	-199	2	-	-201	17 837	1 783	64	4 637	11 353	19 861
Feb	6 225	-3 383	-76	3	-	-79	2 935	1 480	79	1 376	-	5 701
Mar	13 259	-3 381	-390	-4	-	-386	9 220	2 993	294	5 933	-	18 708
Apr	3 477	-3 419	-24	1	-	-25	17 438	1 379	-16	4 703	11 372	17 472
May	4 828	-3 419	-65	-21	-	-44	2 749	1 698	33	1 018	-	4 093
Jun	5 119	-3 420	-43	-3	-	-40	4 390	1 280	36	3 074	-	6 046
Jul	4 868	-3 464	-55	-	-	-55	15 550	2 043	76	1 234	12 197	16 899
Aug	4 755	-3 464	-50	-1	-	-49	3 260	742	51	2 467	-	4 501
Sep	5 490	-3 463	-43	-	-	-43	4 985	836	-814	4 963	-	6 969
Oct	5 167	-3 551	-126	-18	-	-108	10 918	1 946	52	1 687	7 233	12 408
Nov	5 575	-3 551	-53	-1	-	-52	2 267	824	57	1 386	-	4 238

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

1 Includes net increase in inventories and valuables.

2 Includes Housing Revenue Account reform in Mar 2012.

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

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

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

6 APF = Asset Purchase Facility. The first capital transfer to the APF occurred in October 2012.

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

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

£ million

	Net borrowing -B.9g	Net lending to private sector and rest of world F.4	Net acquisition of company securities F.5	Adjustment for interest on gilts F.3	Accounts receivable/payable	Other financial transactions	Net cash requirement ¹
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-J5II	JW33	JW34	JW36	JW35	JW37	JW38
2015	86 719	-6 872	-3 331	795	4 014	-21 127	60 198
2016	68 460	5 918	8 135	5 755	12 092	-15 171	85 189
2017	54 853	-4 184	5 592	-6 803	4 634	41 451	95 543
2018	51 911	5 415	324	-8 414	-2 530	-12 523	34 179
2019	51 719	9 862	14 513	-2 743	-13 527	-37 912	21 915
2020	272 892	13 395	23 516	11 264	24 076	-46 954	298 191
2021	163 172	9 967	18 883	-18 849	-15 919	-28 347	128 908
2022	104 654	14 160	19 876	-52 569	4 615	-53 172	37 558
2023	141 060	16 636	14 715	-33 056	8 657	-100 575	47 436
2015/16	81 620	-6 646	-6 746	-1 028	9 754	-26 797	50 157
2016/17	57 661	7 012	13 098	4 147	9 465	9 906	101 289
2017/18	59 755	-3 634	2 547	-6 895	3 448	25 799	81 020
2018/19	44 888	7 019	1 037	-6 072	-5 977	-23 909	16 983
2019/20	60 776	8 863	17 116	-5 629	-11 544	-42 566	27 019
2020/21	314 369	11 413	20 030	11 277	19 714	-45 103	331 701
2021/22	122 132	11 448	23 277	-27 173	-6 131	-37 210	86 343
2022/23	123 309	15 124	16 254	-51 572	2 621	-55 642	50 089
2023/24	131 346	16 881	20 011	-19 630	12 508	-98 702	62 412
2021 Q2	59 893	4 492	4 927	-8 548	-1 925	1 035	59 875
Q3	35 546	3 109	8 216	-3 125	-6 354	-24 751	12 641
Q4	25 593	386	5 322	-9 740	-3 385	17 116	35 292
2022 Q1	1 100	3 461	4 812	-5 760	5 533	-30 610	-21 465
Q2	39 958	5 718	7 109	-24 806	-3 480	-1 048	23 450
Q3	23 539	4 050	6 560	-10 845	4 042	-20 812	6 531
Q4	40 057	931	1 395	-11 158	-1 480	-702	29 042
2023 Q1	19 755	4 425	1 190	-4 763	3 539	-33 080	-8 934
Q2	54 182	6 349	-22	-20 159	-130	-13 038	27 181
Q3	28 590	4 603	6 802	-635	3 655	-57 233	-14 218
Q4	38 533	1 259	6 745	-7 499	1 593	2 776	43 407
2024 Q1	10 041	4 670	6 486	8 663	7 390	-31 207	6 042
Q2	50 287	7 127	10 571	-10 911	-4 174	-34 701	18 199
Q3	33 457	4 868	12 154	12 854	2 106	-48 020	17 419
2022 Nov	14 697	-3 564	-1 000	5 537	-244	116	15 542
Dec	15 130	8 132	1 127	-13 940	995	-6 767	4 677
2023 Jan	-8 653	3 296	1 932	1 263	-13 536	-14 587	-30 285
Feb	10 929	1 511	-783	-4 531	8 268	-16 351	-957
Mar	17 479	-382	41	-1 495	8 807	-2 142	22 308
Apr	19 910	5 731	365	-5 736	-8 858	-273	11 139
May	15 293	305	-2 432	-4 932	4 855	-8 810	4 279
Jun	18 979	313	2 045	-9 491	3 873	-3 955	11 763
Jul	2 084	11 703	2 384	1 082	-5 235	-18 773	-6 755
Aug	11 248	-7 592	2 351	-3 472	3 004	-4 753	786
Sep	15 258	492	2 067	1 755	5 886	-33 707	-8 249
Oct	16 157	2 056	2 526	-3 320	-2 784	-802	13 833
Nov	14 687	-1 355	2 140	-4 153	1 640	-1 294	11 665
Dec	7 689	558	2 079	-26	2 737	4 872	17 909
2024 Jan	-14 707	14 586	2 386	5 544	-12 996	-17 488	-22 675
Feb	10 885	-7 769	2 218	-4 600	9 159	-7 540	2 352
Mar	13 863	-2 147	1 882	7 719	11 227	-6 179	26 365
Apr	19 113	6 497	3 926	-3 680	-11 576	-20 881	-6 601
May	16 826	315	2 694	-4 504	4 951	-3 007	17 275
Jun	14 348	315	3 951	-2 727	2 451	-10 813	7 525
Jul	3 155	265	3 939	18 296	-6 672	5 209	24 192
Aug	13 439	265	3 563	-3 582	6 707	-13 638	6 754
Sep	16 863	4 338	4 652	-1 860	2 071	-39 591	-13 527
Oct	18 217	391	3 674	-2 671	-3 720	1 505	17 396
Nov	11 249	417	4 116	441	6 247	-9 487	12 983

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

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

REC2 Reconciliation of Central Government Net Borrowing and Net Cash Requirement

£ million

	Net borrowing -B.9g	Net lending to private sector and rest of world F.4	Net acquisition of company securities F.5	Adjustment for interest on gilts F.3	Accounts receivable/payable	Other financial transactions	Net cash requirement
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-NMFJ	ANRH	ANRS	ANRU	ANRT	ANRV	RUUX
2015	85 697	-9 940	-13 919	795	3 975	2 180	68 788
2016	58 007	1 728	-3 970	5 755	12 476	975	74 971
2017	41 994	-6 911	-5 725	-6 803	5 347	5 043	32 945
2018	41 297	1 218	-6 084	-8 414	-2 614	-555	24 848
2019	43 579	5 919	-1 694	-2 743	-14 627	13 935	44 369
2020	277 845	10 051	-123	11 264	23 044	-9 229	312 852
2021	177 700	6 793	-4 799	-18 849	-14 934	2 471	148 382
2022	106 283	13 296	-1 164	-52 569	5 101	22 010	92 957
2023	154 040	15 692	-1 171	-33 056	7 327	5 583	148 415
2015/16	79 484	-10 174	-13 960	-1 028	10 202	-4 801	59 723
2016/17	45 463	4 113	-4 408	4 147	10 640	5 398	65 353
2017/18	49 942	-6 429	-3 661	-6 895	3 750	-1 512	35 195
2018/19	33 329	2 391	-7 336	-6 072	-6 564	11 943	27 691
2019/20	57 268	4 911	-436	-5 629	-12 461	4 331	47 984
2020/21	321 743	6 424	-3 500	11 277	19 549	-17 351	338 142
2021/22	134 958	10 827	-2 527	-27 173	-2 725	10 671	124 031
2022/23	122 870	14 489	49	-51 572	617	20 254	106 707
2023/24	145 638	16 176	-1 161	-19 630	10 285	-905	150 403
2021 Q2	73 188	4 622	-1 273	-8 548	-2 089	7 660	73 560
Q3	38 401	2 949	-31	-3 125	-5 248	-9 239	23 707
Q4	20 614	377	-26	-9 740	-2 008	21 484	30 701
2022 Q1	2 755	2 879	-1 197	-5 760	6 620	-9 234	-3 937
Q2	43 011	5 527	5	-24 806	-7 029	9 076	25 784
Q3	22 700	4 007	15	-10 845	5 438	-5 977	15 338
Q4	37 817	883	13	-11 158	72	28 145	55 772
2023 Q1	19 342	4 072	16	-4 763	2 136	-10 990	9 813
Q2	64 145	6 123	-1 235	-20 159	-1 019	7 803	55 658
Q3	33 233	4 439	24	-635	3 732	-9 703	31 090
Q4	37 320	1 058	24	-7 499	2 478	18 473	51 854
2024 Q1	10 940	4 556	26	8 663	5 094	-17 478	11 801
Q2	61 081	7 089	-1 216	-10 911	-4 382	6 085	57 746
Q3	36 855	4 927	665	12 854	1 528	-3 762	53 067
2022 Nov	12 658	-3 579	4	4 127	77	11 982	25 269
Dec	13 797	8 114	5	-11 143	1 953	9 645	22 371
2023 Jan	-7 415	3 178	6	-96	-12 402	-4 470	-21 199
Feb	6 752	1 393	6	-5 877	5 297	-1 076	6 495
Mar	20 005	-499	4	1 210	9 241	-5 444	24 517
Apr	31 559	5 655	8	-7 071	-9 309	-2 273	18 569
May	13 817	229	-1 251	-6 265	4 551	6 135	17 216
Jun	18 769	239	8	-6 823	3 739	3 941	19 873
Jul	14 940	11 648	8	-229	-4 842	-11 579	9 946
Aug	7 195	-7 647	8	-4 779	2 857	8 381	6 015
Sep	11 098	438	8	4 373	5 717	-6 505	15 129
Oct	23 109	1 988	8	-4 580	-2 267	-240	18 018
Nov	10 066	-1 423	8	-5 406	1 722	11 957	16 924
Dec	4 145	493	8	2 487	3 023	6 756	16 912
2024 Jan	-7 838	14 549	9	4 301	-12 657	-18 777	-20 413
Feb	5 130	-7 806	9	-5 838	6 623	8 928	7 046
Mar	13 648	-2 187	8	10 200	11 128	-7 629	25 168
Apr	32 730	6 485	8	-4 889	-12 242	-3 541	18 551
May	15 054	303	-1 233	-5 708	5 534	10 618	24 568
Jun	13 297	301	9	-314	2 326	-992	14 627
Jul	15 883	285	8	17 102	-6 566	2 831	29 543
Aug	8 656	285	8	-4 771	6 512	-289	10 401
Sep	12 316	4 357	649	523	1 582	-6 304	13 123
Oct	23 794	391	8	-3 793	-3 178	2 099	19 321
Nov	6 693	417	8	-679	6 424	2 762	15 625

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

