HM Treasury

Public Expenditure

Statistical Analyses 2026

CP 1624

July 2026

HM Treasury

Public Expenditure

Statistical Analyses 2026

Presented to Parliament
by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury
by Command of His Majesty

July 2026

CP 1624

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at public.enquiries@hmtreasury.gov.uk

ISBN 978-1-5286-6541-4

E03616190 07/26

Printed on paper containing 40% recycled fibre content minimum

Printed in the UK by HH Global Ltd. on behalf of the Controller of His Majesty’s Stationery Office

Contents

i How to use PESA

This document is designed to help users understand the information contained within the Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses (PESA) Command Paper, which contains outturn data from the Public Spending Statistics (PSS) official statistics release.

What is PESA?

PESA provides a range of information about public spending, using two Treasury-defined frameworks. Thus, PESA contains different presentations of two data sets. The key elements of these frameworks are shown in **Table i.1**, with detailed explanations provided in **Annex C** and **Annex E** respectively.

Table i.1 Spending frameworks used in PESA

Budgeting	Expenditure on services
This framework provides information on central government departmental budgets, which are the aggregates used by the Government to plan and control expenditure. It covers departmental own spending as well as support to local government and public corporations.	This framework is used in PESA for statistical analysis. It is based on National Accounts definitions and covers spending by the whole of the public sector. It therefore has wider coverage than the budgeting framework and is also more stable over time.

Table i.2 shows which framework each chapter or table is presented under. A short summary of each section is then provided below. The chapter text contains further details.

Table i.2 Frameworks against which chapters/tables are presented

Section	Chapter	Budgeting framework	Expenditure on services framework
Budgets	1. Departmental budgets	All tables	-
	2. Economic analyses of budgets	All tables	-
	3. Changes in departmental budgets	All tables	-
Public sector spending	4. Trends in public sector expenditure	-	All tables
	5. Public sector expenditure by function, sub-function and economic category	-	All tables
Sectoral analyses	6. Central government own expenditure	Tables 6.1-6.3	Tables 6.4-6.6
	7. Local government financing and expenditure	Tables 7.1-7.3 (financing)	Tables 7.4-7.8 (expenditure)
	8. Public corporations	Tables 8.1-8.2 (CG support)	Tables 8.3-8.5 (expenditure)
Country and regional analysis	9. Public sector expenditure by country, region and function	-	All tables
	10. Public sector expenditure by country, function and sub-function	-	All tables

Budgets

There are two main presentations within this section:

- **departmental budgets** – the key central government departmental budgets that the government uses to control spending. Departments have separate resource and capital budgets. Each of these is divided into Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) and Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). Resource DEL is further divided into administration and programme; and

- **budgets by economic category** – this shows spending in budgets against categories such as pay, procurement and grants.

Public sector

This section uses the expenditure on services framework to show spending by the whole of the public sector. There are two main presentations of public sector spending in this section (but also see the country and regional analysis section below):

- **by function/sub-function** – public spending is shown against ten functions (e.g. education, health, defence, etc.) that are then further divided into more detailed sub-functions (education is split into primary, secondary, etc.). These classifications are based on the UN's Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG), which is explained further in the FAQ section below and in **Annex A**; and

- **by economic category** – as in the budgets section, spending by the public sector is divided into pay, procurement, etc. The main difference between this and the budgeting breakdown is that the latter shows the grants paid to local authorities whereas this analysis shows how local authorities subsequently spend this funding.

Sectoral analysis

This analysis splits the data from the above sections by sector of government (central government, local government and public corporations). Specifically:

- budgeting data is presented as central government own spending, plus support to the local government and public corporation sectors; and

- for the public sector data, the sectoral breakdown shows the spending of each sector.

Country and regional analysis

The country and regional analysis (CRA) show identifiable public sector expenditure by country and region. The CRA is presented in **Chapters 9 and 10** of PESA and the information for these tables was gathered in a separate data collection exercise during the summer of 2025. Therefore, the figures in these chapters are not entirely consistent with the figures in other PESA chapters. **Chapter 9** contains more detail on the analysis process.

- **Chapter 9** shows spending by function, country and English region; and

- tables in **Chapter 10** show more detailed sub-functional analyses mainly at country level.

Period covered by PESA tables

All data series in PESA are annual and for financial years. Tables in PESA 2026 normally cover the years 2021-22 to 2028-29, although some show only the latest year of outturn (2025-26) and some are presented over a longer historical period.

Public Spending Statistics (Accredited Official Statistics) updates

Key outturn series are updated three times a year. These are:

- Total Managed Expenditure, by budgetary category (PESA 2026, **Table 1.1**);

- resource and capital elements of Departmental Expenditure Limits and Annually Managed Expenditure by departmental group (PESA 2026, **Tables 1.3 and 1.6**);

- public sector expenditure on services by function (PESA 2026, **Table 4.2**); and

- public sector expenditure on services by economic category (PESA 2026, **Table 5.3**).

Further updates will take place in November, February and May. Most series in PESA are only published annually.

Review of tables in PESA and PSS

For future releases of PESA and PSS, a review will be conducted on the content and tables included within the publication. This could result in the removal of a small number of tables which are potentially less relevant than when they were introduced. The underlying data will still be published by HM Treasury as part of transparency releases, therefore data will still ultimately be available to users. If you'd like to provide feedback on PESA and PSS, or potential changes, please contact us at pesa.document@hmtreasury.gov.uk.

Feedback

We would be interested in readers' views on how PESA might be developed to increase its value to users. Please write to:

The Editor, PESA
Government Financial Reporting
Floor 2 Red Zone
HM Treasury
1 Horse Guards Road
London
SW1A 2HQ
e-mail: pesa@hmtreasury.gov.uk

Frequently asked questions

How much did the government spend on x?

The answer varies depending upon which levels of government you are interested in, and what sort of spending.

The list of tables below takes transport as an example. The chapter text gives a more precise definition of the contents of each table:

- **Table 4.2** shows the total UK public sector spending on transport for a long run of years. This includes spending by devolved governments, local government and public corporations, as well as by the Transport departmental group (details of the departments included in this group are given in **Annex B**). **Tables 4.3 and 4.4** show spending in real terms and as a percentage of GDP;

- **Table 5.2** shows the total UK public sector spending on more detailed categories of transport, such as national and local roads;

- **Table 5.4** shows the total UK public sector current and capital spending on transport, and **Tables 6.6, 7.4 and 8.4** provide a breakdown according to whether it is central government, local government or public corporations responsible for the spending;

- **Table 1.9** shows the total DEL spending of the Transport departmental group. **Tables 1.3 and 1.6** show the resource and capital spending respectively of the Transport group;

- **Table 9.8e** presents spending on transport by country and region. **Chapter 10** tables present country spending on the more detailed categories such as national and local roads.

The second list of tables takes pay as an example:

- **Table 5.3** shows the total UK public sector spending on pay;
- **Tables 6.5** shows pay for central government and **Table 7.8** shows local government pay by country. All public corporation current spending (except debt interest) is included as part of the gross operating surplus calculation, which scores on the revenue side of the National Accounts and is not therefore included as spending within the expenditure on services framework;
- **Table 2.1** shows central government pay (as in **Table 6.5**), but split between departments' DEL and AME budgets.

How can I compare spending on x to previous years?

Chapter 4 contains long-run series (from 2003-04) for public sector expenditure on services by function. Expenditure on services by function are better suited to presentation in long-run series than budgeting aggregates as they are less affected by restructuring of government departments and the movement of spending programmes between departments.

Users are strongly advised against simply splicing data together from different editions of PESA, as data is unlikely to be directly consistent due to changes in coverage and classification. Departments and the devolved governments maintain five years of live outturn data. For years prior to the latest five years of outturn, the PESA team maintain a summarised version of historical data on a consistent basis for the production of the long-run series.

What are departmental groups?

Departmental groups are listed in **Annex B.** The departments are broadly grouped in line with ministerial responsibility.

How are the functions defined?

The functions are based on the United Nations' Classification Of the Functions Of Government (UN COFOG). Tables that show spending by function are consistent with UN COFOG level 1, but additionally show some HM Treasury-defined functions as 'of which' lines (see below). Tables that show spending by sub-function are broadly consistent with UN COFOG level 2. Definitions of the UN COFOG classifications are available on their website[1] The mapping between the HM Treasury functions and UN COFOG level 2 is as follows:

[1] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Structure then from the 'Classification' drop down box on the left select 'COFOG'

HM Treasury functions	UN COFOG level 2
1. General public services, **of which: public and common services**	1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs (excluding external affairs) 1.3 General services 1.4 Basic research 1.5 R&D general public services 1.6 General public services n.e.c.
1. General public services, **of which: international services**	1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs (external affairs part only) 1.2 Foreign economic aid
1. General public services, **of which: public sector debt interest**	1.7 Public sector debt interest
4. Economic affairs, **of which: enterprise and economic development**	4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs (excluding labour affairs) 4.3 Fuel and energy 4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction 4.6 Communication 4.7 Other industries 4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.
4. Economic affairs, **of which: science and technology**	4.8 R&D economic affairs
4. Economic affairs, **of which: employment policies**	4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs (labour affairs part only)
4. Economic affairs, of **which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry**	4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting
4. Economic affairs, **of which: transport**	4.5 Transport

How do I get real terms numbers/proportion of GDP?

A number of the tables in this publication give figures in real terms. Real terms figures are the actual (known as nominal) spend adjusted to exclude the effect of general inflation, as measured by the GDP deflator at market prices. The real terms figures in this publication are given in 2025-26 prices. The GDP deflators and GDP actuals used in this publication are those given in **Annex F.** The most up-to-date deflators and GDP numbers are available on the gov.uk website[2].

[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/gdp-deflators-at-market-prices-and-money-gdp

ii

List of tables

1 Departmental budgets

1.1 This chapter brings together information on public expenditure within the current budgeting and control framework. This comprises departmental budgets, including all control totals, as well as reconciling from the budgetary framework to the fiscal aggregates in the National Accounts.

What's new

1.2 Changes to departmental budgets to fund the Defence Investment Plan, announced by the Prime Minister on 30 June 2026, will be reflected by HM Treasury and government departments in the Supplementary Estimates 2026-27 and PESA 2027.[1] Figures in PESA 2026 are consistent with budgets as set out in Main Estimates 2026-27 and Spending Review 2025.

1.3 Responsibility for apprenticeships, adult further education, skills, training and careers, and Skills England moved from the Department for Education to the Department for Work and Pensions on 16 September 2025. Policy and operational responsibility for fire functions transferred to the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government from the Home Office on 1 April 2025. This change was reflected in departments' budgets at Supplementary Estimates 2025-26. The management of the Integrated Security Fund, and associated funding, was permanently transferred from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office to the Cabinet Office on 14 April 2026. The Defence Exports Office transferred from the Department for Business and Trade to the Ministry of Defence in July 2025. Policy responsibility for government and public sector cyber-security was transferred from the Cabinet Office to the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT) on 3 June 2025. Policy and response responsibilities for severe space weather transferred from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero to DSIT on 17 December 2025.

1.4 At the 2026-27 Main Estimates, depreciation and impairments which were previously ring-fenced within resource DEL were reclassified as resource AME. Only a small number of regulators and independent entities within the Small and Independent Bodies departmental group continue to report depreciation in DEL.[2]

1.5 Capital expenditure on Sizewell C has been reclassified from capital DEL to capital AME from 2026-27. This affects the budgets of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

1.6 Expenditure by the British Business Bank, other than operating spend and offsetting investment income, now scores to AME rather than DEL. This affects the budgets of the Department for Business and Trade (DBT).

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/news/15-billion-new-funding-boost-to-transform-armed-forces-and-keep-the-uk-safe

[2] The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM), the Water Services Regulation Authority (aka OFWAT), the Office of Rail and Road (ORR), the National Audit Office (NAO) and House of Commons: Administration.

1.7 Not all departments had produced their Annual Report and Accounts for 2025-26 as at publication of PESA 2026. Outturn data may therefore be subject to revisions. The public spending statistics (PSS) release, published on a quarterly basis, will reflect any later revisions made by departments to their 2025-26 outturn.

1.8 Departmental DEL plans in PESA may not match those presented in the OBR's Spring Forecast 2026 document. PESA takes on any subsequent changes to budgets agreed, for example, during the following Main Estimates round, at which some of the reserve was assigned to departments.

The budgeting and reporting framework

1.9 **Table 1.1** summarises public expenditure both in terms of the Treasury's budgeting and control framework[3], and in terms of the National Accounts aggregate Total Managed Expenditure (TME) and its components. **Table 1.2** presents the same information in real terms.

1.10 There is a fuller description of the budgeting and control framework in **Annex C**. This chapter gives a brief overview.

1.11 A clear distinction is made for budgeting between current and capital spending, with departments having separate resource and capital budgets largely based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). For part of their resource and capital budgets, departments are given firm multi-year spending limits called Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs), within which they prioritise resources and plan ahead.

1.12 Spending that cannot reasonably be subject to firm multi-year limits, or that relates to certain non-cash transactions, is included in Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). **Table 1.1** sets out the main elements of AME. Departmental AME (which is contained in departments' budgets) includes social security spending. Outside departments' budgets, other AME consists of net expenditure transfers to the EU, locally financed expenditure, debt interest, public corporations' own-financed capital expenditure, and accounting adjustments.

1.13 Due to the scale of tax and welfare devolution in Scotland, Spending Review and Budget documents present Scottish Government DEL funding excluding tax and welfare Block Grant Adjustments (BGAs). **Table 1.3** shows Scottish Government Resource DEL including the BGAs, consistent with the treatment in the summary tables in Parliamentary Supply Estimates. The BGAs are shown separately and total Resource DEL is presented including and excluding the BGAs to align with both the Supply Estimates and Spending Review presentations.

Reconciliation of budgeting and National Accounts aggregates

1.14 DEL and AME together make up TME, an aggregate that is drawn from the National Accounts, and is defined in National Accounts terms as public sector current expenditure plus public sector gross investment (measured net of sales but gross of depreciation). Note that total public sector depreciation shown in **Table 1.1** is as modelled by the ONS for the National Accounts, rather than the depreciation which forms part of resource departmental AME.

1.15 **Table 1.1** shows the reconciliation from the resource and capital budgets to the National Accounts measures of public sector current expenditure and public sector gross investment, respectively. With the deduction of depreciation, the latter reconciles to public sector net investment. **Table 1.2** presents the same information in real terms.

[3] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/consolidated-budgeting-guidance

1.16 A breakdown of the accounting adjustments used for this reconciliation is shown in **Table 1.13** and **Annex D** resource and capital budgets.

1.17 **Table 1.3** shows the resource budget for each departmental group, with **Table 1.4** presenting the same information in real terms. Resource DEL is a control total, which means that departments must manage spending to keep within this total.

1.18 **Table 1.6** shows the capital budget for each departmental group, with **Table 1.7** showing the splits for financial transactions and general capital in capital DEL. **Table 1.8** presents the same information in Table 1.6 in real terms. Capital DEL is a control total.

Administration budgets

1.19 **Table 1.5** sets out details of administration expenditure in resource DEL for those central government departments that are subject to administration budgets. Administration budgets are set for most civil service departments and are designed to contain most back-office functions. These budgets therefore help to drive economy and efficiency in the running of government. Around 80 per cent of administration costs are accounted for by civil service pay, with the remainder mainly procurement of goods and services (e.g. accommodation, equipment, travel). An analysis of administration budgets by economic category is shown in **Table 2.1**.

Total DEL

1.20 **Table 1.9** shows Total DEL by departmental group. Total DEL is made up of resource DEL excluding the Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments plus capital DEL. **Table 1.9** is consistent with **Table 1.3** plus **Table 1.6.** Note that Total DEL is not a control total. **Table 1.10** presents the same information as **Table 1.9** in real terms.

1.21 **Table 1.11** presents total expenditure, i.e. the sum of Total DEL and departmental AME, by departmental group. **Table 1.12** presents the same information as **Table 1.11** in real terms.

Public expenditure by spending sector

1.22 **Table 1.14** shows a breakdown of TME, and within it DEL and AME, between the National Accounts public spending sectors (central government, local government and public corporations).

1.23 This breakdown by sector is used in many of the analyses in this publication. In this table, current and capital expenditure are added together.

1.24 AME now includes depreciation and impairments which were ring-fenced within resource DEL until the 2026-27 Main Estimates.

1.25 To reflect budgeting arrangements, expenditure by the Scottish Government is presented as AME rather than DEL in **Table 1.14**. This treatment is explained in more detail in Chapter 2.

1.26 TME is a consolidated measure of public expenditure (payments from one sector that are used to finance the expenditure of another sector are excluded from TME, as are the corresponding receipts of the counterparty sector). The split by sector of TME presented in PESA records only the 'own' expenditure components that relate to an individual sector.

Central government own expenditure

1.27 Central government own expenditure excludes central government spending in support of local government. Loans and capital grants in support of public corporations are also excluded.

1.28 However, subsidies to public corporations are included here, as exceptionally these intra-public sector flows are not consolidated out in the calculation of TME. Central government expenditure includes:

- departments' own spending;
- spending of agencies and arm's length bodies (ALBs) classified to central government;
- spending of the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

1.29 Central government own expenditure is shown split into DEL, departmental AME, and other AME, including locally financed central government expenditure. This latter category at present only includes expenditure of the Northern Ireland departments financed from regional rates. Further analyses of central government own expenditure are presented in **Chapter 6**.

Local government expenditure

1.30 Local government expenditure is split according to how it is financed:

- central government support (which can be in either DEL or AME);
- locally financed support in Scotland and Wales (the proceeds of non-domestic rates that are collected and distributed to local authorities by the devolved administrations);
- self-financed expenditure. Further analyses of local government expenditure are presented in **Chapter 7**.

Public corporations' expenditure

1.31 The impact of public corporations on the parent department can be either in DEL or departmental AME. For most public corporations, DEL includes:

- subsidies and capital grants paid;
- interest and dividends received;
- loans and public dividend capital invested.

1.32 For self-financing public corporations, grants and subsidies score in DEL and the other items are contained in departmental AME.

1.33 Subsidies to public corporations are included in central government own expenditure as they impact on central government current expenditure in TME. The total public corporations' expenditure line in this table shows their contribution to TME, which is capital expenditure plus interest and dividends paid to the private sector. Further analyses for public corporations, including information on subsidies, are presented in **Chapter 8**.

Table 1.1 Total Managed Expenditure, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
CURRENT EXPENDITURE								
Resource DEL								
Total resource DEL[1]	**433,326**	**430,112**	**440,915**	**469,578**	**496,670**	**521,057**	**535,256**	**552,404**
Resource departmental AME								
Social security benefits	233,272	246,554	280,569	311,754	331,917	352,800	362,837	373,409
Tax credits [2]	11,021	8,915	7,456	2,827	16	182	188	194
Net public service pensions	57,408	51,746	-6,914	-18,453	-16,888	-23,636	-27,759	-28,501
National lottery	1,544	1,300	1,219	1,151	1,580	2,049	1,586	1,586
BBC domestic services	3,607	4,201	3,661	3,821	4,598	4,590	4,115	4,115
Student loans	-5,127	-9,358	-16,611	-16,343	-15,872	-14,252	-14,409	-14,150
Non-cash items	231,960	-131,894	69,383	131,634	149,018	202,784	186,872	183,254
Financial sector interventions	47,220	137,220	39,774	34,690	11,729	34,100	37,300	37,300
Other departmental expenditure	73,720	65,103	87,452	88,124	96,796	96,489	91,315	91,648
Total resource departmental AME	**654,623**	**373,787**	**465,988**	**539,206**	**562,894**	**655,106**	**642,044**	**648,854**
Resource other AME								
Net expenditure transfers to the EU[3]	315	-383	904	-1,186	-108	100	2	0
Locally financed expenditure	39,430	49,770	52,612	55,191	56,828	88,237	90,804	89,069
Central government gross debt interest	70,892	108,063	83,213	85,386	96,946	103,416	111,389	120,853
Accounting adjustments	-265,687	91,945	53,799	-2,214	-6,865	-107,650	-80,315	-71,062
Total resource other AME	**-155,049**	**249,395**	**190,528**	**137,178**	**146,801**	**84,103**	**121,879**	**138,860**
Total resource AME	**499,574**	**623,181**	**656,517**	**676,384**	**709,694**	**739,209**	**763,924**	**787,714**
Public sector current expenditure	**932,900**	**1,053,293**	**1,097,432**	**1,145,962**	**1,206,364**	**1,260,266**	**1,299,180**	**1,340,119**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
Capital DEL								
Total capital DEL	**92,652**	**100,097**	**106,257**	**111,587**	**127,532**	**127,847**	**139,484**	**141,556**
Capital departmental AME								
National lottery	164	201	372	307	482	430	444	444
BBC domestic services	90	755	133	199	339	146	146	146
Student loans	23,464	26,679	33,448	33,796	33,092	32,570	33,522	33,446
Financial sector interventions	-3,779	2,863	41,065	28,167	15,262	24,200	17,900	17,900
Other departmental expenditure	-1,448	3,072	1,770	3,892	10,576	22,214	10,320	9,954
Total capital departmental AME	**18,491**	**33,569**	**76,788**	**66,361**	**59,752**	**79,560**	**62,332**	**61,890**
Capital other AME								
Locally financed expenditure	9,839	8,364	8,550	10,155	8,736	8,994	8,408	9,638
Public corporations' own-financed capital expenditure	7,266	7,507	11,978	15,773	13,122	12,417	13,340	13,564
Accounting adjustments	-20,261	-42,138	-70,198	-59,827	-55,384	-69,830	-50,868	-53,314
Total capital other AME	**-3,156**	**-26,267**	**-49,670**	**-33,899**	**-33,525**	**-48,418**	**-29,120**	**-30,111**
Total capital AME	**15,336**	**7,302**	**27,118**	**32,463**	**26,226**	**31,142**	**33,211**	**31,779**
Public sector gross investment[4]	**107,988**	**107,399**	**133,375**	**144,050**	**153,758**	**158,989**	**172,695**	**173,335**
less public sector depreciation	*55,167*	*60,735*	*65,270*	*68,883*	*72,871*	*77,445*	*80,787*	*84,031*
Public sector net investment[4]	**52,821**	**46,664**	**68,105**	**75,167**	**80,887**	**81,544**	**91,908**	**89,304**
TOTAL MANAGED EXPENDITURE[5]	**1,040,888**	**1,160,692**	**1,230,807**	**1,290,012**	**1,360,122**	**1,419,255**	**1,471,875**	**1,513,453**
of which:								
Total DEL[6]	534,892	541,362	558,434	595,892	639,807	664,958	690,859	709,820
Departmental AME	673,115	407,356	542,776	605,568	622,645	734,666	704,376	710,744
Other AME	-167,119	211,974	129,597	88,552	97,670	19,631	76,640	92,889

[1] Resource DEL is now shown as one total to reflect the depreciation ringfence moving to Resource departmental AME.
[2] Tax credits include working tax credits, stakeholder pension credits and Child Tax Credits. Child allowances paid as part of Income Support and Jobseekers' Allowance are shown within social security benefits. Tax credits include elements that are treated as negative tax in National Accounts.
[3] European Union Financial Settlement payments and European Investment Bank receipts form part of HM Treasury's departmental AME. Please see Annex C for more details.
[4] Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions and Covid-19 measures.
[5] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.
[6] Total DEL is given by resource DEL plus capital DEL. This excludes the Scottish Government Block Grant adjustments as shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.2 Total Managed Expenditure in real terms[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
CURRENT EXPENDITURE								
Resource DEL								
Total resource DEL[2]	**525,528**	**487,372**	**474,641**	**485,757**	**496,670**	**510,811**	**514,735**	**521,498**
Resource departmental AME								
Social security benefits	282,906	279,377	302,029	322,495	331,917	345,863	348,926	352,518
Tax credits[3]	13,367	10,102	8,026	2,925	16	179	181	183
Net public service pensions	69,623	58,635	-7,442	-19,088	-16,888	-23,172	-26,695	-26,906
National lottery	1,872	1,473	1,312	1,190	1,580	2,009	1,525	1,498
BBC domestic services	4,375	4,760	3,941	3,953	4,598	4,500	3,957	3,884
Student loans	-6,218	-10,604	-17,882	-16,906	-15,872	-13,971	-13,857	-13,358
Non-cash items	281,315	-149,453	74,690	136,170	149,018	198,796	179,707	173,001
Financial sector interventions	57,267	155,488	42,816	35,885	11,729	33,429	35,870	35,213
Other departmental expenditure	89,406	73,770	94,142	91,160	96,796	94,591	87,814	86,520
Total resource departmental AME	**793,912**	**423,548**	**501,632**	**557,784**	**562,894**	**642,225**	**617,429**	**612,552**
Resource other AME								
Net expenditure transfers to the EU[4]	382	-433	974	-1,226	-108	98	2	0
Locally financed expenditure	47,820	56,396	56,636	57,092	56,828	86,502	87,323	84,086
Central government gross debt interest	85,976	122,449	89,578	88,328	96,946	101,383	107,119	114,092
Accounting adjustments	-322,219	104,185	57,914	-2,290	-6,865	-105,534	-77,236	-67,086
Total resource other AME	**-188,040**	**282,597**	**205,102**	**141,904**	**146,801**	**82,449**	**117,207**	**131,091**
Total resource AME	**605,872**	**706,145**	**706,734**	**699,688**	**709,694**	**724,674**	**734,636**	**743,643**
Public sector current expenditure	**1,131,400**	**1,193,517**	**1,181,375**	**1,185,444**	**1,206,364**	**1,235,485**	**1,249,371**	**1,265,142**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE								
Capital DEL								
Total capital DEL	**112,366**	**113,423**	**114,385**	**115,432**	**127,532**	**125,333**	**134,136**	**133,636**
Capital departmental AME								
National lottery	199	228	400	318	482	422	427	419
BBC domestic services	109	855	143	205	339	143	140	138
Student loans	28,456	30,231	36,006	34,961	33,092	31,929	32,237	31,574
Financial sector interventions	-4,583	3,244	44,206	29,137	15,262	23,724	17,214	16,899
Other departmental expenditure	-1,756	3,480	1,906	4,026	10,576	21,777	9,924	9,397
Total capital departmental AME	**22,426**	**38,038**	**82,661**	**68,648**	**59,752**	**77,996**	**59,942**	**58,427**
Capital other AME								
Locally financed expenditure	11,933	9,477	9,204	10,505	8,736	8,817	8,085	9,099
Public corporations' own-financed capital expenditure	8,812	8,506	12,894	16,316	13,122	12,173	12,828	12,806
Accounting adjustments	-24,572	-47,748	-75,568	-61,888	-55,384	-68,457	-48,917	-50,331
Total capital other AME	**-3,827**	**-29,764**	**-53,469**	**-35,067**	**-33,525**	**-47,466**	**-28,004**	**-28,426**
Total capital AME	**18,599**	**8,274**	**29,192**	**33,581**	**26,226**	**30,529**	**31,938**	**30,001**
Public sector gross investment[5]	**130,965**	**121,697**	**143,577**	**149,013**	**153,758**	**155,863**	**166,074**	**163,637**
less public sector depreciation	*66,905*	*68,821*	*70,263*	*71,256*	*72,871*	*75,922*	*77,690*	*79,329*
Public sector net investment[5]	**64,060**	**52,876**	**73,314**	**77,757**	**80,887**	**79,940**	**88,384**	**84,308**
TOTAL MANAGED EXPENDITURE[6]	**1,262,365**	**1,315,214**	**1,324,951**	**1,334,457**	**1,360,122**	**1,391,348**	**1,415,446**	**1,428,779**
of which:								
Total DEL[7]	648,705	613,433	601,148	616,422	639,807	651,883	664,372	670,107
Departmental AME	816,338	461,587	584,293	626,432	622,645	720,220	677,371	670,979
Other AME	-202,678	240,194	139,510	91,603	97,670	19,245	73,702	87,693

[1] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2025-26 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 June 2026) and deflator forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (Economic and fiscal outlook - 3 March 2026).
[2] Resource DEL is now shown as one total to reflect the depreciation ringfence moving to Resource departmental AME.
[3] Tax credits include working tax credits, stakeholder pension credits and Child Tax Credits. Child allowances paid as part of Income Support and Jobseekers' Allowance are shown within social security benefits. Tax credits include elements that are treated as negative tax in National Accounts.
[4] European Union Financial Settlement payments and European Investment Bank receipts form part of HM Treasury's departmental AME. Please see Annex C for more details.
[5] Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions and Covid-19 measures.
[6] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.
[7] Total DEL is given by resource DEL plus capital DEL. This excludes the Scottish Government Block Grant adjustments as shown in Table 1.4.

Table 1.3 Resource budgets, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Resource DEL by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	178,155	172,287	178,095	193,238	204,067	212,300	221,269	231,164
Education	67,448	72,679	77,879	84,529	90,376	94,182	96,309	99,965
Home Office	13,607	16,140	18,149	17,521	17,895	20,251	20,400	20,535
Justice	8,667	9,325	10,421	11,120	11,842	12,693	12,963	13,215
Law Officers' Departments	674	741	841	868	927	1,108	1,104	1,132
Defence	31,764	32,510	34,785	37,528	38,945	39,632	40,974	42,050
Single Intelligence Account	2,451	2,638	2,800	3,071	3,257	3,515	3,419	3,415
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	7,392	7,165	7,659	8,265	7,727	6,287	6,463	6,564
MHCLG - Local Government	13,768	7,694	9,580	11,330	13,813	18,401	17,917	17,862
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	3,412	4,302	3,615	4,553	4,427	4,216	3,041	3,044
Culture, Media and Sport	1,696	1,815	1,509	1,494	1,507	1,581	1,641	2,030
Science, Innovation and Technology	323	402	460	545	612	918	867	830
Transport	10,454	8,372	7,895	7,933	7,629	7,871	7,806	7,614
Energy Security and Net Zero	2,447	13,181	1,298	1,425	1,842	2,021	2,040	1,732
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	4,084	4,458	4,793	4,969	4,832	4,814	4,780	4,706
Business and Trade	6,346	1,369	1,684	1,512	2,160	1,998	1,772	1,764
Work and Pensions	12,628	12,154	12,503	13,541	14,123	13,891	15,329	15,036
HM Revenue and Customs	5,523	5,851	5,969	5,138	5,852	6,738	6,755	6,428
HM Treasury	422	317	381	334	382	433	432	422
Cabinet Office	1,046	574	731	614	714	1,134	1,604	1,403
Scottish Government[1]	28,025	24,606	26,083	24,649	25,650	27,354	27,560	29,097
Welsh Government[2]	16,427	15,438	16,469	16,980	18,303	18,952	18,989	19,628
Northern Ireland Executive	14,119	13,725	14,804	15,622	16,885	16,701	16,930	17,482
Small and Independent Bodies	2,448	2,368	2,514	2,799	2,902	3,025	2,584	2,524
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	3,148	4,446	4,716
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-1,774	-1,858	-1,895
Adjustment for Budget Exchange[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-335	-283	-58
Total resource DEL	**433,326**	**430,112**	**440,915**	**469,578**	**496,670**	**521,057**	**535,256**	**552,404**
Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments	-8,914	-11,153	-11,262	-14,726	-15,606	-16,054	-16,119	-15,860
Total resource DEL excluding BGAs[4]	**442,240**	**441,265**	**452,177**	**484,304**	**512,275**	**537,110**	**551,375**	**568,264**
Resource departmental AME by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	86,040	-12,464	12,758	21,260	26,161	30,082	33,540	35,262
Education	24,154	-12,849	15,884	21,618	31,417	8,620	14,799	15,053
Home Office	2,901	2,894	3,627	2,415	2,942	3,081	3,156	3,259
Justice	1,287	989	1,576	1,373	1,293	3,101	2,117	2,168
Law Officers' Departments	21	28	46	36	39	50	51	53
Defence	25,489	2,001	11,666	18,137	13,504	21,174	22,088	22,432
Single Intelligence Account	587	636	712	753	827	956	910	866
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	91	750	555	700	222	965	703	565
MHCLG - Local Government	16,020	15,179	20,871	23,106	23,050	26,362	24,593	24,652
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	-811	-296	393	310	1,336	1,893	4,257	4,406
Culture, Media and Sport	5,395	5,841	4,978	5,147	6,391	7,114	6,176	6,183
Science, Innovation and Technology	563	499	581	696	676	1,143	1,216	1,258
Transport	11,583	12,238	14,468	12,926	14,111	15,533	15,646	15,876
Energy Security and Net Zero[5]	115,107	-95,328	-13,221	9,295	28,848	77,736	64,845	57,724
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	687	-165	1,948	-876	33	1,022	1,014	1,085
Business and Trade	69	452	1,732	313	-119	419	54	54
Work and Pensions	216,576	231,298	266,805	288,033	308,443	328,471	338,168	348,428
HM Revenue and Customs	52,297	34,408	33,807	28,470	26,567	29,093	30,210	30,585
HM Treasury[6]	51,959	132,493	38,658	35,884	10,330	33,868	37,150	37,151
Cabinet Office	12,225	16,858	10,851	25,958	10,158	9,760	-8,910	-9,101
Scottish Government	19,117	23,543	21,582	24,985	30,608	28,760	27,543	27,610
Welsh Government	2,371	2,827	3,510	5,075	7,109	6,056	4,717	4,900
Northern Ireland Executive	11,072	12,142	12,142	13,639	15,074	15,885	14,939	15,303
Small and Independent Bodies	-178	-186	59	-46	3,874	3,961	3,063	3,082
Total resource departmental AME	**654,623**	**373,787**	**465,988**	**539,206**	**562,894**	**655,106**	**642,044**	**648,854**
Total resource budget	**1,087,949**	**803,898**	**906,904**	**1,008,784**	**1,059,563**	**1,176,163**	**1,177,300**	**1,201,258**

[1] Within this table, the Resource DEL total for Scottish Government includes the Block Grant Adjustments.
[2] As agreed in the Welsh Government's fiscal framework, their Resource DEL block grant is adjusted for the devolution of tax powers. For detailed information on the devolution of tax powers see the Block Grant Transparency publication available on GOV.UK.
[3] Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.
[4] This total subtracts the Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments to align with the presentation of Resource DEL within the Spending Review and Budget documents.
[5] Figures reflect a change to the long-term discount rate used each year for provisions to maintain compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
[6] Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.

Table 1.4 Resource budgets in real terms[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics 2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Resource DEL by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	216,062	195,223	191,717	199,896	204,067	208,126	212,786	218,230
Education	81,800	82,354	83,836	87,441	90,376	92,330	92,617	94,372
Home Office	16,502	18,289	19,537	18,124	17,895	19,853	19,618	19,386
Justice	10,512	10,566	11,218	11,503	11,842	12,444	12,466	12,475
Law Officers' Departments	818	840	906	898	927	1,087	1,062	1,068
Defence	38,522	36,838	37,445	38,821	38,945	38,853	39,403	39,697
Single Intelligence Account	2,972	2,990	3,014	3,177	3,257	3,445	3,288	3,224
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	8,965	8,119	8,245	8,550	7,727	6,163	6,215	6,197
MHCLG - Local Government	16,698	8,718	10,312	11,720	13,813	18,039	17,230	16,862
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	4,138	4,875	3,892	4,710	4,427	4,133	2,925	2,873
Culture, Media and Sport	2,057	2,056	1,624	1,545	1,507	1,550	1,578	1,917
Science, Innovation and Technology	392	455	496	564	612	900	834	784
Transport	12,678	9,486	8,498	8,207	7,629	7,716	7,506	7,188
Energy Security and Net Zero	2,968	14,936	1,397	1,474	1,842	1,981	1,962	1,635
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	4,953	5,051	5,160	5,141	4,832	4,719	4,597	4,443
Business and Trade	7,696	1,551	1,813	1,564	2,160	1,959	1,705	1,665
Work and Pensions	15,315	13,773	13,460	14,007	14,123	13,618	14,742	14,195
HM Revenue and Customs	6,699	6,629	6,425	5,315	5,852	6,606	6,496	6,069
HM Treasury	511	359	410	345	382	424	416	398
Cabinet Office	1,269	650	786	635	714	1,111	1,543	1,324
Scottish Government[2]	33,987	27,882	28,078	25,498	25,650	26,816	26,503	27,469
Welsh Government[3]	19,922	17,494	17,728	17,566	18,303	18,579	18,261	18,530
Northern Ireland Executive	17,124	15,552	15,936	16,161	16,885	16,373	16,281	16,504
Small and Independent Bodies	2,969	2,683	2,706	2,896	2,902	2,966	2,485	2,382
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	3,086	4,275	4,452
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-1,739	-1,786	-1,789
Adjustment for Budget Exchange[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-328	-272	-55
Total resource DEL	**525,528**	**487,372**	**474,641**	**485,757**	**496,670**	**510,811**	**514,735**	**521,498**
Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments	-10,811	-12,638	-12,123	-15,234	-15,606	-15,738	-15,501	-14,973
Total resource DEL excluding BGAs[5]	**536,338**	**500,010**	**486,764**	**500,990**	**512,275**	**526,549**	**530,236**	**536,471**
Resource departmental AME by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	104,347	-14,124	13,734	21,993	26,161	29,491	32,254	33,290
Education	29,294	-14,559	17,099	22,362	31,417	8,451	14,232	14,211
Home Office	3,519	3,280	3,904	2,499	2,942	3,020	3,035	3,076
Justice	1,561	1,120	1,696	1,420	1,293	3,040	2,035	2,047
Law Officers' Departments	26	31	49	37	39	49	49	50
Defence	30,913	2,267	12,559	18,762	13,504	20,758	21,241	21,177
Single Intelligence Account	712	720	767	779	827	937	875	817
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	110	850	598	724	222	946	676	534
MHCLG - Local Government	19,429	17,200	22,468	23,902	23,050	25,843	23,650	23,273
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	-983	-336	423	321	1,336	1,856	4,094	4,160
Culture, Media and Sport	6,542	6,619	5,359	5,324	6,391	6,974	5,940	5,837
Science, Innovation and Technology	683	565	625	720	676	1,121	1,169	1,188
Transport	14,047	13,867	15,575	13,371	14,111	15,228	15,046	14,988
Energy Security and Net Zero[6]	139,600	-108,019	-14,233	9,615	28,848	76,207	62,359	54,495
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	833	-187	2,097	-906	33	1,002	975	1,024
Business and Trade	83	512	1,865	324	-119	411	52	51
Work and Pensions	262,659	262,091	287,213	297,957	308,443	322,012	325,203	328,934
HM Revenue and Customs	63,425	38,989	36,393	29,451	26,567	28,521	29,051	28,874
HM Treasury[7]	63,015	150,132	41,615	37,121	10,330	33,202	35,726	35,072
Cabinet Office	14,826	19,103	11,681	26,852	10,158	9,568	-8,568	-8,592
Scottish Government	23,185	26,677	23,232	25,846	30,608	28,195	26,487	26,065
Welsh Government	2,876	3,204	3,779	5,250	7,109	5,937	4,536	4,626
Northern Ireland Executive	13,428	13,758	13,071	14,108	15,074	15,573	14,366	14,447
Small and Independent Bodies	-216	-211	63	-47	3,874	3,883	2,945	2,909
Total resource departmental AME	**793,912**	**423,548**	**501,632**	**557,784**	**562,894**	**642,225**	**617,429**	**612,552**
Total resource budget	**1,319,440**	**910,920**	**976,273**	**1,043,541**	**1,059,563**	**1,153,036**	**1,132,165**	**1,134,051**

[1] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2025-26 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 June 2026) and deflator forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (Economic and fiscal outlook – 3 March 2026).
[2] Within this table, the Resource DEL total for Scottish Government includes the Block Grant Adjustments.
[3] As agreed in the Welsh Government's fiscal framework, their Resource DEL block grant is adjusted for the devolution of tax powers. For detailed information on the devolution of tax powers see the Block Grant Transparency publication available on GOV.UK.
[4] Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.
[5] This total subtracts the Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments to align with the presentation of Resource DEL within the Spending Review and Budget documents.
[6] Figures reflect a change to the long-term discount rate used each year for provisions to maintain compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
[7] Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.

Table 1.5 Administration budgets, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Health and Social Care	2,575	2,665	2,428	2,374	3,243	3,387	2,958	2,815
Education	481	473	451	470	486	506	491	482
Home Office	309	388	435	458	464	475	466	458
Justice	413	444	477	516	537	549	554	527
Law Officers' Departments	33	39	50	37	46	69	66	63
Defence	1,753	1,758	1,932	2,015	2,187	2,017	1,985	1,952
Single Intelligence Account	79	62	67	79	78	101	119	114
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	231	277	301	326	333	327	328	319
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	265	197	147	137	121	294	281	272
Culture, Media and Sport	130	185	178	191	201	219	209	207
Science, Innovation and Technology	136	237	242	290	315	411	376	302
Transport	312	317	345	349	351	359	350	341
Energy Security and Net Zero	277	319	343	389	420	418	409	402
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	772	848	958	920	942	1,155	1,108	1,001
Business and Trade	323	342	374	429	461	446	434	432
Work and Pensions	906	859	976	1,006	1,092	1,385	1,411	1,300
HM Revenue and Customs	848	914	928	993	1,102	1,155	1,134	1,048
HM Treasury	306	319	346	322	288	304	286	281
Cabinet Office	540	322	481	393	484	556	456	458
Small and Independent Bodies	463	445	499	618	609	675	562	485
Total administration budgets	**11,154**	**11,411**	**11,959**	**12,315**	**13,759**	**14,808**	**13,982**	**13,260**
of which: administration costs paybill	9,146	9,967	9,571	10,060	11,259	11,360	11,067	10,769
Administration budgets as a percentage of Total Managed Expenditure[1]	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.9**	**0.9**

[1] TME excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 1.6 Capital budgets, 2021-22 to 2028-29 (to 2029-30 for Capital DEL)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics								
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans	2029-30 plans
Capital DEL by departmental group									
Health and Social Care	9,119	9,848	10,519	11,471	13,342	13,938	13,829	14,769	15,304
Education	4,746	5,301	6,179	5,924	6,886	8,217	7,689	7,689	7,689
Home Office	857	1,080	1,290	1,714	1,727	1,848	1,721	1,691	1,666
Justice	1,421	1,360	1,458	1,541	2,229	2,363	2,340	2,340	1,990
Law Officers' Departments	8	29	38	68	55	84	56	217	39
Defence	14,180	20,304	19,152	22,697	23,050	25,474	30,003	31,482	33,162
Single Intelligence Account	906	1,157	1,372	1,390	1,675	2,024	1,717	1,936	1,613
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	1,750	2,152	3,449	2,651	3,163	3,140	2,190	2,735	3,040
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	6,146	6,827	6,850	8,260	8,593	10,284	9,130	9,000	9,186
Culture, Media and Sport	488	454	530	526	698	752	750	750	721
Science, Innovation and Technology	9,863	10,872	12,438	13,157	14,357	15,209	15,702	15,820	16,194
Transport	19,150	20,538	22,095	20,523	21,345	22,317	24,897	22,806	24,360
Energy Security and Net Zero	10,712	6,200	5,127	5,241	11,457	8,547	9,912	11,488	11,703
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	1,334	1,464	1,984	2,276	2,481	2,763	2,800	2,773	2,764
Business and Trade	233	-112	582	462	1,253	1,212	1,282	1,194	1,030
Work and Pensions	632	455	637	529	636	999	817	582	514
HM Revenue and Customs	662	756	725	728	876	873	647	481	308
HM Treasury	12	7	1	765	813	826	71	62	63
Cabinet Office	133	369	412	269	419	643	444	313	164
Scottish Government	5,224	6,176	5,953	5,844	6,501	7,127	7,163	7,080	7,212
Welsh Government	2,939	2,645	3,047	3,210	3,306	3,607	3,594	3,505	3,548
Northern Ireland Executive	1,821	1,896	2,109	2,002	2,230	2,440	2,487	2,425	2,472
Small and Independent Bodies	316	318	309	340	440	572	450	437	439
Growth Mission Fund	-	-	-	-	-	31	60	60	60
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	2,699	2,486	2,550	2,569
Provision for intra-governmental leases	-	-	-	-	-	742	1,219	1,150	931
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-9,714	-3,654	-3,741	-3,804
Adjustment for Budget Exchange[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-1,170	-318	-40	-161
Total capital DEL	**92,652**	**100,097**	**106,257**	**111,587**	**127,532**	**127,847**	**139,484**	**141,556**	**144,774**
Capital departmental AME by departmental group									
Health and Social Care	-	20	32	660	552	208	106	106	
Education	21,867	24,827	30,910	30,900	30,504	35,902	30,671	30,644	
Home Office	-	0	65	21	-23	-	-	-	
Justice	11	6	7	-1	0	15	15	15	
Law Officers' Departments	-2	2	6	1	0	3	6	6	
Defence	-	-	-	4	0	1	1	1	
Single Intelligence Account	-	-	1	-	-	5	4	4	
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	661	290	433	881	480	144	1	1	
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	-	-	-	-	-	1,410	-	-	
Culture, Media and Sport	250	961	882	474	975	1,060	1,193	1,193	
Science, Innovation and Technology	-67	-68	-105	-159	-111	0	0	0	
Transport	78	-112	-126	-92	-234	150	148	148	
Energy Security and Net Zero	-122	-144	-60	48	-14	2,808	3,055	2,483	
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	3	9	13	4	2	8	20	16	
Business and Trade	-3,072	1,706	-653	203	556	1,755	757	816	
Work and Pensions	26	71	161	247	186	300	264	269	
HM Revenue and Customs	0	0	0	0	6	20	20	20	
HM Treasury[1]	-3,779	3,084	41,432	29,296	20,840	29,370	19,737	19,817	
Cabinet Office	-	-	-	61	1,992	2,140	1,858	1,858	
Scottish Government	893	1,013	1,282	1,407	1,522	1,540	1,225	1,261	
Welsh Government	954	1,251	1,476	1,592	1,407	1,583	1,614	1,588	
Northern Ireland Executive	333	524	601	814	545	677	674	680	
Small and Independent Bodies	457	131	430	0	567	461	966	966	
Total capital departmental AME	**18,491**	**33,569**	**76,788**	**66,361**	**59,752**	**79,560**	**62,332**	**61,890**	
Total capital budget	**111,144**	**133,666**	**183,045**	**177,949**	**187,283**	**207,407**	**201,815**	**203,445**	

[1] Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.
[2] Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.

Table 1.7 Financial transactions and general capital in Capital DEL, 2021-22 to 2029-30

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics								
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans	2029-30 plans
Financial transactions									
Health and Social Care	-30	29	8	-8	-44	-	-	-	-
Education	-57	-63	44	-3	26	65	65	64	64
Home Office	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Justice	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defence	-	-	120	188	283	278	336	365	365
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	205	111	178	220	125	216	259	259	259
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	2,342	2,127	-173	229	156	450	1,043	1,359	1,768
Culture, Media and Sport	99	-7	2	-4	-21	-	-	-	-
Science, Innovation and Technology	131	50	-14	47	209	163	206	250	241
Transport	362	119	-121	-148	-194	-	-	-	-
Energy Security and Net Zero	1,149	1,996	-400	-2,174	227	257	1,184	3,214	4,464
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	-1	14	62	-30	21	70	85	99	90
Business and Trade	118	-275	-61	-52	396	170	205	102	-21
Work and Pensions	158	184	113	97	91	162	35	34	35
HM Treasury	7	-	-	297	812	59	59	59	59
Cabinet Office	-	-	-29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scottish Government	-21	304	330	74	128	245	252	311	361
Welsh Government	169	15	85	164	126	132	137	172	203
Northern Ireland Executive	3	31	-7	11	23	92	93	119	141
Small and Independent Bodies	0	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-
Total financial transactions	**4,635**	**4,635**	**135**	**-1,092**	**2,364**	**2,356**	**3,956**	**6,406**	**8,028**
General capital									
Health and Social Care	9,149	9,819	10,512	11,479	13,386	13,938	13,829	14,769	15,304
Education	4,803	5,364	6,136	5,927	6,860	8,152	7,624	7,625	7,625
Home Office	857	1,080	1,290	1,714	1,727	1,847	1,721	1,691	1,666
Justice	1,421	1,360	1,458	1,541	2,229	2,363	2,340	2,340	1,990
Law Officers' Departments	8	29	38	68	55	84	56	217	39
Defence[1]	14,180	20,304	19,032	22,509	22,767	25,196	29,667	31,117	32,797
Single Intelligence Account	906	1,157	1,372	1,390	1,675	2,024	1,717	1,936	1,613
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	1,544	2,041	3,271	2,431	3,038	2,925	1,931	2,477	2,782
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	3,804	4,700	7,022	8,031	8,437	9,834	8,087	7,641	7,418
Culture, Media and Sport	389	461	528	530	720	752	750	750	721
Science, Innovation and Technology	9,732	10,822	12,452	13,109	14,148	15,046	15,496	15,570	15,953
Transport	18,789	20,419	22,216	20,672	21,539	22,317	24,897	22,806	24,360
Energy Security and Net Zero	9,563	4,204	5,527	7,414	11,230	8,290	8,728	8,274	7,239
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	1,335	1,450	1,922	2,306	2,460	2,693	2,715	2,674	2,674
Business and Trade	115	164	644	514	857	1,042	1,077	1,092	1,051
Work and Pensions	474	271	524	432	545	837	782	549	479
HM Revenue and Customs	662	756	725	728	876	873	647	481	308
HM Treasury	4	7	1	468	1	768	12	3	4
Cabinet Office	133	369	441	269	419	643	444	313	164
Scottish Government	5,245	5,871	5,623	5,769	6,373	6,882	6,911	6,770	6,850
Welsh Government	2,770	2,630	2,962	3,046	3,180	3,476	3,458	3,333	3,345
Northern Ireland Executive	1,818	1,865	2,116	1,991	2,207	2,348	2,395	2,307	2,331
Small and Independent Bodies	316	318	309	340	440	572	450	437	439
Total general capital	**88,017**	**95,462**	**106,122**	**112,679**	**125,167**	**132,902**	**135,734**	**135,170**	**137,152**
Growth Mission Fund	-	-	-	-	-	31	60	60	60
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	2,699	2,486	2,550	2,569
Provision for intra-governmental leases	-	-	-	-	-	742	1,219	1,150	931
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-9,714	-3,654	-3,741	-3,804
Adjustment for Budget Exchange[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-1,170	-318	-40	-161
Total capital DEL	**92,652**	**100,097**	**106,257**	**111,587**	**127,532**	**127,847**	**139,484**	**141,556**	**144,774**

[1] General capital figures for Defence also include figures from the single use military expenditure (SUME) ringfence.
[2] Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.

Table 1.8 Capital budgets in real terms(1), 2021-22 to 2028-29 (to 2029-30 for Capital DEL)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics								
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans	2029-30 plans
Capital DEL by departmental group									
Health and Social Care	11,059	11,159	11,324	11,867	13,342	13,664	13,299	13,943	14,184
Education	5,756	6,006	6,652	6,128	6,886	8,055	7,394	7,258	7,125
Home Office	1,040	1,224	1,388	1,773	1,727	1,812	1,655	1,596	1,544
Justice	1,723	1,541	1,570	1,594	2,229	2,316	2,250	2,209	1,844
Law Officers' Departments	10	33	41	71	55	82	54	205	36
Defence	17,197	23,008	20,617	23,479	23,050	24,973	28,852	29,720	30,734
Single Intelligence Account	1,098	1,312	1,477	1,438	1,675	1,984	1,651	1,828	1,495
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	2,122	2,438	3,713	2,742	3,163	3,079	2,106	2,582	2,817
MHCLG – Housing and Communities	7,454	7,736	7,374	8,544	8,593	10,081	8,780	8,496	8,513
Culture, Media and Sport	592	515	570	544	698	737	721	708	668
Science, Innovation and Technology	11,961	12,320	13,390	13,610	14,357	14,910	15,100	14,935	15,008
Transport	23,225	23,272	23,785	21,230	21,345	21,878	23,942	21,530	22,576
Energy Security and Net Zero	12,991	7,025	5,520	5,421	11,457	8,379	9,532	10,845	10,846
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	1,618	1,658	2,136	2,354	2,481	2,709	2,693	2,618	2,561
Business and Trade	283	-127	627	478	1,253	1,188	1,232	1,128	955
Work and Pensions	767	516	685	547	636	980	786	550	477
HM Revenue and Customs	803	857	781	753	876	855	622	454	286
HM Treasury	14	8	1	792	813	810	68	58	58
Cabinet Office	161	418	443	278	419	631	427	296	152
Scottish Government	6,336	6,998	6,408	6,045	6,501	6,987	6,888	6,684	6,684
Welsh Government	3,564	2,997	3,280	3,321	3,306	3,537	3,457	3,309	3,288
Northern Ireland Executive	2,208	2,149	2,270	2,071	2,230	2,392	2,392	2,290	2,291
Small and Independent Bodies	383	361	333	351	440	560	432	413	407
Growth Mission Fund	-	-	-	-	-	30	58	57	56
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	2,646	2,391	2,408	2,380
Provision for intra-governmental leases	-	-	-	-	-	728	1,172	1,086	863
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-9,523	-3,514	-3,532	-3,526
Adjustment for Budget Exchange(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-1,147	-306	-37	-149
Total capital DEL	**112,366**	**113,423**	**114,385**	**115,432**	**127,532**	**125,333**	**134,136**	**133,636**	**134,173**
Capital departmental AME by departmental group									
Health and Social Care	-	23	34	683	552	204	102	100	
Education	26,520	28,132	33,274	31,965	30,504	35,196	29,495	28,929	
Home Office	-	0	70	22	-23	-	-	-	
Justice	13	6	8	-1	0	15	14	14	
Law Officers' Departments	-2	2	7	1	0	3	5	5	
Defence	-	-	-	4	0	1	1	1	
Single Intelligence Account	-	-	1	-	-	5	3	3	
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	801	328	466	911	480	141	1	1	
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	-	-	-	-	-	1,382	-	-	
Culture, Media and Sport	303	1,089	949	490	975	1,039	1,147	1,126	
Science, Innovation and Technology	-81	-78	-113	-164	-111	0	0	0	
Transport	95	-127	-135	-95	-234	147	142	140	
Energy Security and Net Zero	-147	-163	-64	50	-14	2,752	2,938	2,344	
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	3	10	14	4	2	8	19	15	
Business and Trade	-3,726	1,933	-703	210	556	1,721	728	771	
Work and Pensions	32	80	173	256	186	294	254	254	
HM Revenue and Customs	0	0	0	0	6	20	20	19	
HM Treasury(2)	-4,583	3,494	44,601	30,306	20,840	28,792	18,980	18,708	
Cabinet Office	-	-	-	63	1,992	2,098	1,787	1,754	
Scottish Government	1,083	1,148	1,380	1,455	1,522	1,510	1,178	1,190	
Welsh Government	1,156	1,418	1,588	1,647	1,407	1,552	1,552	1,499	
Northern Ireland Executive	404	594	647	842	545	664	648	642	
Small and Independent Bodies	554	149	463	0	567	452	929	912	
Total capital departmental AME	**22,426**	**38,038**	**82,661**	**68,648**	**59,752**	**77,996**	**59,942**	**58,427**	
Total capital budget	**134,792**	**151,461**	**197,046**	**184,080**	**187,283**	**203,329**	**194,078**	**192,063**	

(1) Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2025-26 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 June 2026) and deflator forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (Economic and fiscal outlook – 3 March 2026).
(2) Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.
(3) Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.

Table 1.9 Total Departmental Expenditure Limits[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Total DEL by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	187,274	182,135	188,614	204,710	217,409	226,238	235,098	245,933
Education	72,194	77,979	84,058	90,453	97,262	102,398	103,997	107,654
Home Office	14,464	17,220	19,439	19,235	19,622	22,099	22,121	22,226
Justice	10,088	10,684	11,880	12,661	14,071	15,056	15,302	15,554
Law Officers' Departments	682	771	880	936	982	1,192	1,160	1,349
Defence	45,943	52,815	53,937	60,225	61,994	65,106	70,977	73,531
Single Intelligence Account	3,356	3,796	4,172	4,461	4,932	5,539	5,136	5,351
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	9,142	9,317	11,108	10,916	10,890	9,427	8,652	9,299
MHCLG - Local Government	13,768	7,694	9,580	11,330	13,813	18,401	17,917	17,862
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	9,558	11,129	10,465	12,813	13,020	14,500	12,172	12,044
Culture, Media and Sport	2,185	2,269	2,038	2,020	2,206	2,334	2,391	2,780
Science, Innovation and Technology	10,186	11,274	12,899	13,702	14,970	16,127	16,569	16,650
Transport	29,604	28,910	29,989	28,457	28,974	30,188	32,703	30,420
Energy Security and Net Zero	13,159	19,381	6,425	6,665	13,299	10,568	11,953	13,220
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5,418	5,921	6,777	7,245	7,313	7,577	7,580	7,480
Business and Trade	6,579	1,257	2,267	1,974	3,413	3,210	3,054	2,958
Work and Pensions	13,260	12,610	13,140	14,069	14,759	14,890	16,146	15,619
HM Revenue and Customs	6,185	6,607	6,694	5,866	6,727	7,611	7,401	6,909
HM Treasury	433	324	382	1,099	1,195	1,259	503	483
Cabinet Office	1,179	942	1,142	882	1,134	1,777	2,049	1,716
Scottish Government[2]	42,163	41,935	43,297	45,219	47,757	50,535	50,842	52,037
Welsh Government[3]	19,366	18,083	19,516	20,190	21,609	22,559	22,584	23,134
Northern Ireland Executive	15,940	15,621	16,913	17,625	19,115	19,141	19,417	19,907
Small and Independent Bodies	2,764	2,686	2,823	3,139	3,342	3,597	3,034	2,961
Growth Mission Fund	-	-	-	-	-	31	60	60
Provision for intra-governmental leases	-	-	-	-	-	742	1,219	1,150
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	5,847	6,932	7,266
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-11,487	-5,511	-5,636
Adjustment for Budget Exchange[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-1,505	-601	-98
Total DEL	**534,892**	**541,362**	**558,434**	**595,892**	**639,807**	**664,958**	**690,859**	**709,820**

[1] Total DEL is given by resource DEL plus capital DEL. This excludes the Scottish Government Block Grant adjustments as shown in Table 1.3.
[2] The Scottish Government total for Total DEL excludes the Block Grant Adjustment from the Resource DEL calculation shown in Table 1.3.
[3] As agreed in the Welsh Government's fiscal framework, their Resource DEL block grant is adjusted for the devolution of tax powers. For detailed information on the devolution of tax powers see the Block Grant Transparency publication available on GOV.UK.
[4] Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.

Table 1.10 Total Departmental Expenditure Limits[1] in real terms[2], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Total DEL by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	227,122	206,382	203,041	211,763	217,409	221,790	226,085	232,173
Education	87,556	88,361	90,488	93,569	97,262	100,385	100,010	101,631
Home Office	17,542	19,512	20,926	19,898	19,622	21,665	21,273	20,982
Justice	12,235	12,107	12,788	13,097	14,071	14,760	14,716	14,684
Law Officers' Departments	828	874	947	969	982	1,169	1,116	1,273
Defence	55,719	59,846	58,063	62,300	61,994	63,826	68,256	69,417
Single Intelligence Account	4,070	4,301	4,491	4,614	4,932	5,430	4,939	5,052
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	11,087	10,557	11,958	11,293	10,890	9,241	8,320	8,779
MHCLG - Local Government	16,698	8,718	10,312	11,720	13,813	18,039	17,230	16,862
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	11,592	12,611	11,265	13,254	13,020	14,215	11,705	11,370
Culture, Media and Sport	2,650	2,571	2,194	2,089	2,206	2,288	2,299	2,625
Science, Innovation and Technology	12,354	12,775	13,885	14,174	14,970	15,810	15,934	15,719
Transport	35,903	32,759	32,283	29,437	28,974	29,594	31,449	28,718
Energy Security and Net Zero	15,958	21,961	6,917	6,895	13,299	10,360	11,495	12,480
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	6,571	6,710	7,295	7,495	7,313	7,428	7,290	7,061
Business and Trade	7,978	1,425	2,440	2,042	3,413	3,147	2,937	2,793
Work and Pensions	16,081	14,288	14,145	14,554	14,759	14,597	15,527	14,745
HM Revenue and Customs	7,502	7,487	7,206	6,068	6,727	7,461	7,118	6,523
HM Treasury	526	367	411	1,137	1,195	1,234	484	456
Cabinet Office	1,430	1,068	1,230	913	1,134	1,742	1,970	1,620
Scottish Government[3]	51,134	47,518	46,609	46,777	47,757	49,541	48,892	49,126
Welsh Government[4]	23,486	20,491	21,008	20,886	21,609	22,116	21,718	21,839
Northern Ireland Executive	19,331	17,701	18,206	18,232	19,115	18,765	18,673	18,793
Small and Independent Bodies	3,353	3,044	3,038	3,247	3,342	3,526	2,918	2,795
Growth Mission Fund	-	-	-	-	-	30	58	57
Provision for intra-governmental leases	-	-	-	-	-	728	1,172	1,086
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	5,732	6,666	6,860
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-11,262	-5,300	-5,321
Adjustment for Budget Exchange[5]	-	-	-	-	-	-1,475	-577	-92
Total DEL	**648,705**	**613,433**	**601,148**	**616,422**	**639,807**	**651,883**	**664,372**	**670,107**

[1] Total DEL is given by resource DEL plus capital DEL. This excludes the Scottish Government Block Grant adjustments as shown in Table 1.4.
[2] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2025-26 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 June 2026) and deflator forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (Economic and fiscal outlook – 3 March 2026).
[3] The Scottish Government total for Total DEL excludes the Block Grant Adjustment from the Resource DEL calculation shown in Table 1.4.
[4] As agreed in the Welsh Government's fiscal framework, their Resource DEL block grant is adjusted for the devolution of tax powers. For detailed information on the devolution of tax powers see the Block Grant Transparency publication available on GOV.UK.
[5] Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.

Table 1.11 Total Managed Expenditure by departmental group and other expenditure, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Total Managed Expenditure by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	273,314	169,691	201,404	226,631	244,121	256,528	268,744	281,301
Education	118,216	89,957	130,852	142,971	159,182	146,920	149,467	153,351
Home Office	17,366	20,115	23,130	21,671	22,540	25,180	25,277	25,485
Justice	11,386	11,679	13,463	14,033	15,364	18,172	17,434	17,737
Law Officers' Departments	702	800	932	973	1,022	1,245	1,217	1,408
Defence	71,433	54,816	65,603	78,367	75,498	86,281	93,066	95,965
Single Intelligence Account	3,943	4,432	4,886	5,214	5,759	6,500	6,050	6,220
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	9,893	10,356	12,097	12,497	11,592	10,536	9,356	9,866
MHCLG - Local Government	29,788	22,873	30,451	34,435	36,862	44,763	42,510	42,514
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	8,747	10,833	10,858	13,123	14,356	17,803	16,428	16,450
Culture, Media and Sport	7,829	9,071	7,898	7,640	9,573	10,508	9,760	10,156
Science, Innovation and Technology	10,682	11,705	13,374	14,239	15,535	17,270	17,785	17,909
Transport	41,265	41,035	44,332	41,291	42,851	45,871	48,496	46,444
Energy Security and Net Zero[1]	128,144	-76,091	-6,856	16,008	42,133	91,112	79,852	73,427
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	6,108	5,765	8,738	6,373	7,348	8,607	8,614	8,580
Business and Trade	3,575	3,415	3,347	2,490	3,850	5,385	3,865	3,829
Work and Pensions	229,863	243,979	280,105	302,349	323,388	343,661	354,578	364,316
HM Revenue and Customs	58,483	41,015	40,501	34,336	33,300	36,724	37,631	37,514
HM Treasury[2]	48,613	135,901	80,472	66,280	32,365	64,497	57,390	57,451
Cabinet Office	13,404	17,801	11,993	26,901	13,283	13,677	-5,003	-5,527
Scottish Government[3]	62,174	66,491	66,161	71,611	79,888	80,835	79,609	80,908
Welsh Government[4]	22,690	22,161	24,501	26,857	30,125	30,199	28,914	29,622
Northern Ireland Executive	27,346	28,287	29,656	32,077	34,733	35,703	35,030	35,890
Small and Independent Bodies	3,043	2,631	3,312	3,094	7,783	8,019	7,062	7,008
Total departmental expenditure[5]	**1,208,007**	**948,718**	**1,101,210**	**1,201,460**	**1,262,452**	**1,405,996**	**1,393,135**	**1,417,821**
Central government gross debt interest	70,892	108,063	83,213	85,386	96,946	103,416	111,389	120,853
Locally financed expenditure	49,270	58,134	61,162	65,346	65,565	97,231	99,212	98,707
Public sector depreciation	55,167	60,735	65,270	68,883	72,871	77,445	80,787	84,031
Net expenditure transfers to the EU	315	-383	904	-1,186	-108	100	2	0
Public corporations' own-financed capital expenditure	7,266	7,507	11,978	15,773	13,122	12,417	13,340	13,564
Accounting adjustments	-350,029	-22,082	-92,930	-145,650	-150,726	-270,979	-228,089	-224,266
Growth Mission Fund	-	-	-	-	-	31	60	60
Provision for intra-governmental leases	-	-	-	-	-	742	1,219	1,150
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	5,847	6,932	7,266
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-11,487	-5,511	-5,636
Adjustment for Budget Exchange[7]	-	-	-	-	-	-1,505	-601	-98
Total other expenditure[8]	**-167,119**	**211,974**	**129,597**	**88,552**	**97,670**	**13,259**	**78,740**	**95,632**
Total Managed Expenditure[9]	**1,040,888**	**1,160,692**	**1,230,807**	**1,290,012**	**1,360,122**	**1,419,255**	**1,471,875**	**1,513,453**

[1] Figures reflect a change to the long-term discount rate used each year for provisions to maintain compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
[2] Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.
[3] The Scottish Government total for Total DEL excludes the Block Grant Adjustment from the Resource DEL calculation shown in Table 1.3.
[4] As agreed in the Welsh Government's fiscal framework, their Resource DEL block grant is adjusted for the devolution of tax powers. For detailed information on the devolution of tax powers see the Block Grant Transparency publication available on GOV.UK.
[5] Total departmental expenditure is given by Resource DEL plus capital DEL plus resource and capital departmental AME.
[6] European Union Financial Settlement payments and European Investment Bank receipts form part of HM Treasury's departmental AME. See Annex C for more details.
[7] Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.
[8] Total other expenditure is other AME spend within Total Managed Expenditure.
[9] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 1.12 Total Managed Expenditure by departmental group and other expenditure in real terms[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Total Managed Expenditure by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	331,468	192,282	216,810	234,439	244,121	251,484	258,441	265,562
Education	143,369	101,933	140,860	147,896	159,182	144,031	143,737	144,771
Home Office	21,061	22,792	24,899	22,418	22,540	24,685	24,308	24,059
Justice	13,809	13,233	14,493	14,516	15,364	17,814	16,765	16,745
Law Officers' Departments	852	907	1,003	1,006	1,022	1,221	1,171	1,329
Defence	86,632	62,113	70,621	81,067	75,498	84,585	89,498	90,596
Single Intelligence Account	4,782	5,022	5,260	5,393	5,759	6,372	5,818	5,872
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	11,998	11,735	13,022	12,928	11,592	10,329	8,998	9,314
MHCLG - Local Government	36,126	25,918	32,780	35,622	36,862	43,883	40,880	40,135
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	10,608	12,276	11,689	13,575	14,356	17,453	15,799	15,529
Culture, Media and Sport	9,495	10,279	8,503	7,903	9,573	10,301	9,386	9,587
Science, Innovation and Technology	12,955	13,263	14,397	14,730	15,535	16,931	17,103	16,907
Transport	50,045	46,499	47,723	42,713	42,851	44,969	46,637	43,846
Energy Security and Net Zero[2]	155,411	-86,221	-7,380	16,560	42,133	89,320	76,791	69,319
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	7,408	6,532	9,406	6,593	7,348	8,438	8,284	8,100
Business and Trade	4,336	3,869	3,603	2,575	3,850	5,279	3,717	3,615
Work and Pensions	278,772	276,459	301,530	312,766	323,388	336,904	340,984	343,933
HM Revenue and Customs	70,927	46,476	43,599	35,519	33,300	36,002	36,189	35,415
HM Treasury[3]	58,957	153,993	86,627	68,563	32,365	63,229	55,190	54,236
Cabinet Office	16,256	20,171	12,911	27,828	13,283	13,408	-4,811	-5,218
Scottish Government[4]	75,403	75,343	71,221	74,079	79,888	79,245	76,557	76,381
Welsh Government[5]	27,518	25,112	26,375	27,783	30,125	29,605	27,806	27,965
Northern Ireland Executive	33,164	32,053	31,924	33,182	34,733	35,001	33,687	33,882
Small and Independent Bodies	3,691	2,981	3,565	3,200	7,783	7,862	6,792	6,616
Total departmental expenditure[6]	**1,465,043**	**1,075,020**	**1,185,442**	**1,242,854**	**1,262,452**	**1,378,350**	**1,339,725**	**1,338,497**
Central government gross debt interest	85,976	122,449	89,578	88,328	96,946	101,383	107,119	114,092
Locally financed expenditure	59,753	65,873	65,840	67,597	65,565	95,319	95,408	93,185
Public sector depreciation	66,905	68,821	70,263	71,256	72,871	75,922	77,690	79,329
Net expenditure transfers to the EU[7]	382	-433	974	-1,226	-108	98	2	0
Public corporations' own-financed capital expenditure	8,812	8,506	12,894	16,316	13,122	12,173	12,828	12,806
Accounting adjustments	-424,507	-25,022	-100,039	-150,668	-150,726	-265,651	-219,344	-211,719
Growth Mission Fund	-	-	-	-	-	30	58	57
Provision for intra-governmental leases	-	-	-	-	-	728	1,172	1,086
Reserves	-	-	-	-	-	5,732	6,666	6,860
OBR allowance for shortfall	-	-	-	-	-	-11,262	-5,300	-5,321
Adjustment for Budget Exchange[8]	-	-	-	-	-	-1,475	-577	-92
Total other expenditure[9]	**-202,678**	**240,194**	**139,510**	**91,603**	**97,670**	**12,998**	**75,721**	**90,282**
Total Managed Expenditure[10]	**1,262,365**	**1,315,214**	**1,324,951**	**1,334,457**	**1,360,122**	**1,391,348**	**1,415,446**	**1,428,779**

(1) Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2025-26 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 June 2026) and deflator forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (Economic and fiscal outlook - 3 March 2026).
(2) Figures reflect a change to the long-term discount rate used each year for provisions to maintain compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards.
(3) Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.
(4) The Scottish Government total for Total DEL excludes the Block Grant Adjustment from the Resource DEL calculation shown in Table 1.4.
(5) As agreed in the Welsh Government's fiscal framework, their Resource DEL block grant is adjusted for the devolution of tax powers. For detailed information on the devolution of tax powers see the Block Grant Transparency publication available on GOV.UK.
(6) Total departmental expenditure is given by Resource DEL plus capital DEL plus resource and capital departmental AME.
(7) European Union Financial Settlement payments and European Investment Bank receipts form part of HM Treasury's departmental AME. See Annex C for more details.
(8) Departmental budgets include amounts carried forward through Budget Exchange. These increases will be offset by any deposits at Supplementary Estimates in future years so are excluded from spending totals.
(9) Total other expenditure is other AME spend within Total Managed Expenditure.
(10) This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 1.13 Accounting adjustments[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ billion

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Remove data in budgets which form part of public sector current expenditure but where a different source is used for National Accounts								
Resource DEL								
Capital consumption	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Interest	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3
Public corporation subsidies	-6.2	-2.6	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9	-2.5	-1.6	-1.3
Other	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total resource DEL	**-6.8**	**-2.9**	**-2.4**	**-2.7**	**-2.6**	**-2.3**	**-1.0**	**-0.8**
Resource departmental AME								
Capital consumption	-36.7	-33.0	-37.8	-35.4	-37.5	-41.8	-39.5	-41.2
Interest	3.2	5.7	15.7	15.1	14.8	11.5	12.0	11.7
Subsidy element of other environmental levies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NNDR outturn adjustment	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Public corporation subsidies	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Other	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total resource departmental AME	**-33.2**	**-25.6**	**-22.2**	**-20.3**	**-22.9**	**-30.9**	**-28.1**	**-30.0**
Adjustment for different data used by OBR in PSCE forecast	-	-	-	-	-	50.8	91.5	96.1
of which DEL	-	-	-	-	-	*30.5*	*54.9*	*57.7*
of which AME	-	-	-	-	-	*20.3*	*36.6*	*38.4*
Total resource budget data replaced by different source data	**-40.0**	**-28.5**	**-24.6**	**-23.0**	**-25.5**	**17.7**	**62.4**	**65.3**
Remove data in budgets which do not form part of public sector current expenditure								
Resource DEL								
Impairments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Receipts treated as negative DEL but revenue in National Accounts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Fees, levies and charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock write-offs	-0.4	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	0.0	-	-	-
Change in pension scheme liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous current transfers	1.6	2.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Northern Ireland Executive transfers between DEL and AME[2]	2.9	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.5
Profit or loss - sale of company securities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Profit or loss - sale of other assets (capital in National Accounts)	-0.6	-0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
EU funded expenditure	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Other	0.4	0.3	-4.1	-4.3	-4.3	-4.8	-4.4	-4.0
Total resource DEL	**3.6**	**4.1**	**0.6**	**2.4**	**4.1**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**5.3**
Resource departmental AME								
Impairments	-56.0	-117.8	-59.5	-55.0	-49.8	-118.6	-113.8	-105.9
Bad debts	-1.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-1.1	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
Grant equivalent element of student lending	2.5	10.1	-6.5	-13.5	-22.3	-7.2	-5.7	-5.7
Provisions	-160.6	203.2	41.0	-22.2	-14.0	-15.7	-21.3	-21.6
Change in pension scheme liabilities	-98.1	-95.7	-40.2	-37.7	-42.4	-36.9	-32.9	-33.6
Unwinding of discount rate on pension scheme liabilities	-26.6	-37.0	-54.8	-63.2	-65.5	-69.4	-59.4	-61.5
Release of provisions covering payments of pension benefits	42.1	44.9	49.4	54.4	55.5	58.0	57.4	58.5
Profit or loss - sale of other assets (capital in National Accounts)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	-2.3	-3.4	-2.9	-1.2	-0.6	-5.0	-5.2	-5.3
Total resource departmental AME	**-300.1**	**3.9**	**-74.0**	**-139.1**	**-140.2**	**-195.8**	**-181.5**	**-175.8**
Total resource budget data not in public sector current expenditure	**-296.6**	**7.9**	**-73.4**	**-136.7**	**-136.1**	**-191.5**	**-176.8**	**-170.5**

Table 1.13 Accounting adjustments[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29 (continued)

£ billion

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Central government adjustments in National Accounts								
Expenditure on goods and services	49.7	46.4	56.1	60.0	65.6	63.6	49.6	52.0
of which: VAT refunds	*12.4*	*13.4*	*14.5*	*15.2*	*15.4*	*16.1*	-	-
of which: payment from EU for tax collection costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: capital consumption	*31.7*	*35.3*	*38.4*	*38.4*	*38.4*	*47.3*	*49.6*	*52.0*
of which: Network Rail	-	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*1.0*	*1.0*	-	-
of which: other	*5.7*	*-3.1*	*2.4*	*5.5*	*10.8*	*-0.8*	-	-
Net social benefits[2]	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.3	-	-
of which: other	*-0.2*	*0.1*	*0.5*	*0.2*	*1.4*	*0.3*	-	-
Net current grants abroad	0.6	-0.2	1.2	-0.4	-1.0	-	-	-
of which: EU receipts	*-0.1*	*-0.1*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	-	-	-
of which: other	*0.7*	*-0.1*	*1.3*	*-0.4*	*-1.0*	-	-	-
Other current grants	-7.8	-15.6	2.8	4.3	5.1	0.7	-	-
of which: Energy Bills Support	-	*-20.5*	*-0.6*	*0.0*	-	-	-	-
of which: Switching FE grants back from CG to LG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Council Tax Rebate adjustments	-	*3.1*	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other	*-7.8*	*1.8*	*3.4*	*4.2*	*5.1*	*0.7*	-	-
Subsidies	10.4	28.8	15.7	14.9	14.6	14.9	-	-
of which: Renewable Obligation Certificates	*6.6*	*6.6*	*9.5*	*10.0*	*9.6*	*11.1*	-	-
of which: other environmental levies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: Energy Bills Support	-	*20.3*	*3.8*	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other	*3.8*	*1.9*	*2.4*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*3.8*	-	-
VAT and GNI based EU contributions	-0.3	0.4	-0.9	1.2	0.1	-	-	-
of which: other	*-0.3*	*0.4*	*-0.9*	*1.2*	*0.1*	-	-	-
Total central government resource adjustments	**52.5**	**59.9**	**75.4**	**80.1**	**85.8**	**79.4**	**49.6**	**52.0**
Local government adjustments in National Accounts								
Remove data which do not form part of public sector current expenditure	-0.4	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
of which: Northern Ireland regional rates	*-0.4*	*-0.6*	*-0.7*	*-0.7*	*-0.7*	*-0.8*	*-0.8*	*-0.8*
of which: debt interest payments to central government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to reconcile use of different data sources	-12.1	-1.8	-6.6	-8.3	-17.0	-94.0	-97.3	-101.2
of which: central government support	*-47.2*	*-47.7*	*-49.3*	*-50.7*	*-56.3*	*-94.0*	*-97.3*	*-101.2*
of which: debt interest	*3.1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other	*32.0*	*45.9*	*42.8*	*42.4*	*39.3*	-	-	-
Expenditure on goods and services	23.4	28.1	33.5	38.2	46.8	48.6	49.3	50
of which: VAT refunds	*8.1*	*8.8*	*10.1*	*10.7*	*10.7*	*10.7*	*10.7*	*10.7*
of which: Local Authority Pension Scheme	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*
of which: capital consumption	*16.2*	*17.7*	*18.9*	*19.6*	*19.6*	*21.4*	*22.1*	*22.8*
of which: rates	*-1.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*
of which: other	*0.1*	*2.7*	*5.6*	*9.2*	*17.7*	*17.7*	*17.7*	*17.7*
Subsidies	4.6	4.4	5.8	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
of which: equity injection into Housing Revenue Account	*3.1*	*4.4*	*5.6*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.1*	*6.1*
of which: other	*1.5*	*-0.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*	*0.8*
Net social benefits	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
of which: housing benefits and rent rebates	*-0.3*	*-0.2*	*-0.1*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*
of which: other	*1.6*	*0.8*	*1.1*	*1.6*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*
Total local government resource adjustments	**16.7**	**30.6**	**32.9**	**35.7**	**35.1**	**-40.2**	**-42.8**	**-45.9**
Other resource adjustments								
Public corporations	16.5	17.4	18.6	19.2	19.9	21.2	22.3	23.3
Asset Purchase Facility and Special Liquidity Scheme	-15.3	4.3	24.7	22.1	13.7	5.8	5.3	5.0
Other	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
Total other resource adjustments	**1.8**	**22.0**	**43.5**	**41.6**	**33.9**	**26.9**	**27.3**	**28.1**
Total resource adjustments	**-265.7**	**91.9**	**53.8**	**-2.2**	**-6.9**	**-107.7**	**-80.3**	**-71.1**
of which:								
Timing adjustments[3]								
Central government	7.8	3.2	8.5	21.6	16.1	-	-	-
Local government	3.2	3.3	6.7	10.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7

Table 1.13 Accounting adjustments(1), 2021-22 to 2028-29 (continued)

£ billion

	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
	Accredited Official Statistics							
Remove data in budgets which form part of public sector gross investment but where a different source is used for National Accounts								
Capital DEL								
Change in inventories	0.1	-0.5	-1.0	-1.5	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
Acquisitions less disposals of valuables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
Total capital DEL	**0.1**	**-0.5**	**-1.0**	**-1.5**	**-1.2**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**	**-0.3**
Adjustment for different data used by OBR in PSGI forecast	-	-	-	-	-	-0.9	9.9	9.9
of which DEL	-	-	-	-	-	*-0.6*	*5.9*	*5.9*
of which AME	-	-	-	-	-	*-0.4*	*3.9*	*4.0*
Total capital budget data replaced by different source data	**0.1**	**-0.5**	**-1.0**	**-1.5**	**-1.2**	**-1.2**	**9.5**	**9.6**
Remove data in budgets which do not form part of public sector gross investment								
Capital DEL								
Net lending to private sector	-3.4	-2.9	-1.0	-2.4	-2.5	-1.8	-3.6	-6.0
Capital support for public corporations	-1.2	-2.3	0.2	2.6	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Local government supported capital expenditure	-0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Ireland Executive transfers between DEL and AME	-0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	-4.5	0.7	-0.6	-2.0	-2.5	-3.7	4.5	4.4
Total Capital DEL	**-10.5**	**-4.3**	**-1.1**	**-1.0**	**-5.1**	**-5.6**	**1.1**	**-1.5**
Capital departmental AME								
Net lending to private sector	-21.9	-26.0	-32.2	-28.6	-39.5	-40.6	-37.5	-37.6
Capital support for public corporations	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.5
Northern Ireland Executive transfers between DEL and AME(2)	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Other	0.3	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9
Total capital departmental AME	**-21.8**	**-27.7**	**-33.7**	**-29.9**	**-40.8**	**-42.7**	**-39.1**	**-39.2**
Total capital budget data not in public sector gross investment	**-32.3**	**-32.0**	**-34.9**	**-30.9**	**-45.9**	**-48.3**	**-38.0**	**-40.6**
Central government adjustments in National Accounts								
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.2	-4.2	-1.0	0.7	-0.1	1.3	-	-
of which: profit or loss – sale of other assets (from resource budgets)	*0.6*	*0.9*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*-0.4*	*0.0*	-	-
of which: Academies adjustments	*-2.9*	*-0.3*	*-3.0*	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other	*2.1*	*-4.8*	*1.8*	*0.7*	*0.4*	*1.3*	-	-
Capital grants to and from the private sector	12.0	1.7	10.4	8.5	7.8	8.5	-	-
of which: Student loan adjustments	*10.2*	*0.5*	*9.8*	*8.9*	*8.1*	*8.6*	-	-
of which: CBILS, CLBILS, BBLS	*0.9*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.0*	-	-	-	-
of which: other	*0.9*	*1.1*	*0.5*	*-0.5*	*-0.3*	*-0.1*	-	-
Total central government capital adjustments	**11.8**	**-2.5**	**9.3**	**9.2**	**7.7**	**9.8**	**-**	**-**
Local government adjustments in National Accounts								
Adjustments to reconcile use of different data sources	-2.5	-1.0	-2.8	-1.3	-1.9	-9.3	-6.4	-6.3
of which: central government support	*0.2*	*1.5*	*-0.6*	*1.5*	*0.7*	*-6.7*	*-3.8*	*-3.7*
of which: financial transactions	*-1.3*	*-0.9*	*-0.3*	*-1*	*-0.9*	*-0.9*	*-0.9*	*-0.9*
of which: capital grants from private sector	*-1.4*	*-1.6*	*-1.9*	*-1.8*	*-1.7*	*-1.7*	*-1.7*	*-1.7*
Gross fixed capital formation	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
of which: VAT refunds	*2.6*	*2.9*	*3.2*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*	*3.4*
of which: other	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*
Capital grants	-1.4	-1.5	-1.3	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4	-1.4
of which: other	*-1.4*	*-1.5*	*-1.3*	*-1.3*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*	*-1.4*
Total local government capital adjustments	**-0.7**	**0.7**	**-0.6**	**1.0**	**-1.1**	**-8.5**	**-5.6**	**-5.5**

Table 1.13 Accounting adjustments[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29 (continued)

£ billion

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Other capital adjustments								
Public corporations	1.5	2.5	0.7	-2.3	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Payments to the Bank of England for the APF	-	-5.0	-44.5	-36.3	-16.7	-24.2	-17.9	-17.9
Other	-0.6	-5.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.6
Total other capital adjustments	**0.9**	**-7.8**	**-43.0**	**-37.6**	**-14.9**	**-21.6**	**-16.8**	**-16.8**
Total capital adjustments	**-20.3**	**-42.1**	**-70.2**	**-59.8**	**-55.4**	**-69.8**	**-50.9**	**-53.3**
of which:								
Timing adjustments[3]								
Central government	2.0	-0.3	-7.4	-9.9	-7.5	-	-	-
Local government	-0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-2.2	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4	-2.4

[1] The accounting adjustments are described in Annex D.
[2] Offsets with Northern Ireland domestic rates (part of other AME and not in budgets) in local government adjustments in National Accounts.
[3] Reflects timing difference between the latest OSCAR and other source data and the data underlying the Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin. These mainly result from revisions policy and issues with late corrections to OSCAR data in the early years.

Table 1.14 Total Managed Expenditure by spending sector, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Central government own expenditure								
DEL[(1)]	399,870	414,579	427,908	461,885	489,766	514,612	526,544	540,283
Departmental AME[(1), (2)]	660,691	389,661	479,059	547,666	586,879	683,991	667,121	674,052
Locally financed support in Northern Ireland	370	600	662	710	722	772	801	831
Net expenditure transfers to the EU[(3)]	315	-383	904	-1,186	-108	100	2	0
Central government debt interest	70,892	108,063	83,213	85,386	96,946	103,416	111,389	120,853
Accounting and other adjustments	-302,707	6,045	-48,483	-105,699	-116,153	-195,536	-152,434	-141,833
Total central government own expenditure	**829,431**	**918,565**	**943,263**	**988,763**	**1,058,051**	**1,107,356**	**1,153,423**	**1,194,187**
Local government expenditure								
Central government support in DEL	90,405	81,690	86,624	90,139	100,736	105,687	111,158	114,585
Central government support in departmental AME	45,634	43,276	50,465	52,093	51,220	60,359	53,532	54,387
Locally financed support in Scotland	2,090	2,766	3,047	3,068	3,114	3,474	3,266	3,434
Locally financed support in Wales	770	1,057	929	1,083	1,076	1,101	1,203	1,264
Local authority self-financed expenditure	46,040	53,710	56,524	60,485	60,653	91,885	93,942	93,179
Accounting and other adjustments	15,205	31,410	31,982	37,332	35,393	6,679	12,977	9,033
Total local government expenditure	**200,144**	**213,909**	**229,571**	**244,199**	**252,191**	**269,185**	**276,077**	**275,882**
Public corporations' expenditure								
DEL	2,454	3,158	604	-1,351	1,548	496	216	172
Departmental AME	39	5,201	45,288	36,301	16,698	24,797	18,446	18,482
Public corporations' own-financed capital expenditure	7,266	7,507	11,978	15,773	13,122	12,417	13,340	13,564
Accounting and other adjustments	16,772	8,001	-24,640	-15,788	4,737	-900	5,054	6,051
Total public corporations' expenditure	**26,531**	**23,868**	**33,231**	**34,935**	**36,106**	**36,811**	**37,056**	**38,269**
Bank of England[(4)]	**-15,218**	**4,350**	**24,742**	**22,115**	**13,775**	**5,903**	**5,319**	**5,116**
Total Managed Expenditure	**1,040,888**	**1,160,692**	**1,230,807**	**1,290,012**	**1,360,122**	**1,419,255**	**1,471,875**	**1,513,453**

(1) Full resource budgeting basis, i.e. resource plus capital. To reflect budgeting arrangements, expenditure by the Scottish Government is scored as AME rather than DEL.
(2) Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.
(3) European Union Financial Settlement payments and European Investment Bank receipts form part of HM Treasury's departmental AME. See Annex C for more details.
(4) Asset Purchase facility and Special Liquidity Scheme.

2 Economic analyses of budgets

2.1 This chapter provides an economic category analysis of the budgeting aggregates presented in **Chapter 1**. All outturn data in this chapter (to 2025-26) fall within the scope of Accredited Official Statistics.

What's new

2.2 Changes to departmental budgets to fund the Defence Investment Plan, announced by the Prime Minister on 30 June 2026, will be reflected by HM Treasury and government departments in the Supplementary Estimates 2026-27 and PESA 2027.[1] Figures in PESA 2026 are consistent with budgets as set out in Main Estimates 2026-27 and Spending Review 2025.

2.3 Not all departments had produced their Annual Report and Accounts for 2025-26 as at publication of PESA 2026. Outturn data may therefore be subject to revisions. The public spending statistics (PSS) release, published on a quarterly basis, will reflect any later revisions made by departments to their 2025-26 outturn.

2.4 Plans information should be used with caution because forecasts are subject to change and improvement. Where departments have been unable to supply full breakdowns of their DEL and AME plans for use in PESA, HM Treasury has imputed functional and economic category splits, using earlier years as a guide.

2.5 At the 2026-27 Main Estimates, depreciation and impairments which were previously ring-fenced within resource DEL were reclassified as resource AME. Only a small number of regulators and independent entities within the Small and Independent Bodies departmental group continue to report depreciation in DEL.[2]

2.6 The Devolved Governments have yet to make decisions on the detail of their budget allocations beyond 2026-27 and have therefore been unable to provide breakdowns of budgeting aggregates beyond that point. Resource and capital totals have been split by HM Treasury using earlier years as a guide.

Spending by economic category

2.7 Following the implementation of the Scotland Act 2016 and the associated fiscal Framework, budgeting arrangements were agreed with the Scottish government which see its spend scored as AME rather than DEL. The changes affect tables in **Chapter 1** (**Table 1.14** only) **Chapter 2** and **Chapter 6**. In **Table 2.1** the block grant paid by the UK Government to the Scottish Government, less the tax and welfare Block Grant Adjustments, is shown against the **Other** economic category in both resource and capital DEL, offset by a corresponding receipt in resource and capital departmental AME. Spending funded by the block grant and the Scottish government itself, is then shown against economic categories within resource and capital departmental AME. Total spending by the Scottish government is not affected.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/news/15-billion-new-funding-boost-to-transform-armed-forces-and-keep-the-uk-safe

[2] The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM), the Water Services Regulation Authority (aka OFWAT), the Office of Rail and Road (ORR), the National Audit Office (NAO) and House of Commons: Administration.

2.8 **Table 2.1** shows analyses of budgets by economic category of spending, consistent with the budgeting aggregates reported in **Chapter 1**. The breakdowns of resource DEL and resource departmental AME are consistent with **Table 1.3**; administration budgets in resource DEL with **Table 1.5**; and capital budgets with **Table 1.6.**

2.9 Brief descriptions of the largest economic categories are given below, including the main differences from the corresponding economic categories presented against the expenditure on services framework in **Tables 5.3 and 6.5**.

2.10 **Staff costs** includes wages and salaries, employers' social contributions, payments of accruing superannuation liability charges for UK staff and locally engaged staff overseas, and amounts that finance employee contributions to pension schemes. It also includes income from the recovery of secondee costs and payments for contract and agency staff that were formerly treated as procurement expenditure.

2.11 **Gross current procurement** shows expenditure on goods and services, including accommodation and building management, ICT outsourcing, maintenance and support, travel costs and payments for consultancy and audit services. It also includes the purchase of services from GPs.

2.12 **Current grants** include all transfer payments other than subsidies (see 2.13 below) that are not used to fund capital formation. In **Table 2.1** these grants are analysed by recipient: local government; persons and non-profit bodies; and overseas recipients. **Current grants to local government** are intra-public sector payments that consolidate out of Total Managed Expenditure (TME), which is the government's preferred measure of total public spending. Further information on local government finance is given in **Chapter 7**. **Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies** largely comprise social security benefits included in resource departmental AME, as well as funding (usually in DEL) to further and higher education institutions and other non-profit private sector bodies. In **Table 2.1** they include tax credits previously scored as negative tax. **Current grants abroad** are mainly foreign aid, such as programmes to reduce poverty.

2.13 **Subsidies** are current transfer payments to trading businesses (both private sector companies and public corporations) to provide support for current costs, including payments to farmers as well as subsidies to rail and bus operators. They are given with the objective of influencing their levels of production, their prices, or other factors. Unlike other intra-public sector transactions, subsidies to public corporations (PCs) are included within TME as the receipt of this funding, and subsequent spending, is included within the calculation of the PC's gross operating surplus (which scores on the revenue side of the National Accounts).

2.14 **Rentals** shows net expenditure on hire and rentals under PFI and non-PFI operating leases.

2.15 **Depreciation**, also termed capital consumption, represents the amount of capital used up in respect of fixed assets measured using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The depreciation lines in **Table 2.1** also include releases from the donated assets and government grant reserves, as well as impairments and downward revaluations of fixed assets. Depreciation also includes the grant equivalent element of student lending**.** This is the subsidy implied in student loans being issued at the inflation rate rather than the market interest rate.

2.16 **Take-up of provisions** are costs in resource budgets recognising that liabilities have been incurred that will more likely than not lead to a future payment, but where the amount and timing of these future payments are uncertain. Upon settling the liability the payment scores to the resource or capital budget according to the economic category of the transaction, whilst an equal and opposite (negative) **release of provisions** scores as a benefit to the resource budget. These lines do not include pension scheme provisions (see 2.17).

2.17 Net public service pensions shows the costs of pensions on a National Accounts basis; that is, payments to pensioners less receipts of contributions by employers and employees. It also includes cash payments and receipts associated with bulk and individual transfers into and out of the scheme. **Change in pension scheme liabilities** shows increases to the liability as measured on an IFRS basis. This includes changes to current service costs, the non-cash impact of bulk or individual transfers in or out, and purchases of added years. **Release of provisions covering payments of pension benefits** records a reduction equal and opposite to the pension benefits paid, where these are charged to the provision. The **unwinding of the discount rate** on pension scheme liabilities shows the increase in the liability as future payments move one year closer to being paid (so the effects of discounting reduce). More information on pensions is included in **Annex D**, and a reconciliation from IFRS pensions in departmental AME to the National Accounts measure is given in **Table D.1**.

2.18 Capital grants are transfer payments that are usually made on the condition that the recipient uses the funds for capital projects. Capital grants in **Table 2.1** are analysed by the nature of the recipient: persons and non-profit bodies; private sector companies; and overseas recipients. Capital grants to local government and public corporations are included as part of the respective capital support rows (see paragraphs 2.19 and 2.20).

2.19 Capital support for local government shows central government support for local government capital expenditure, comprising capital grants and Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue). More information is given in **Chapter 7**.

2.20 Capital support for public corporations comprises capital grants, net lending (see paragraph 2.23) and public corporations' market and overseas borrowing where this scores in the parent department's budget.

2.21 Gross capital procurement comprises the acquisition of fixed assets (such as land, buildings and machinery) as well as any net increases in stock (where included in budgets). It is measured gross of depreciation. It includes the pay of civil servants engaged in in-house capital formation that is recorded as capital expenditure, rather than as pay.

2.22 Income from sales of capital assets records the sale value (book value plus profit/loss) of any assets disposed of, such as land, buildings or machinery.

2.23 Net lending to private sector means lending by government net of any repayments of previous lending. It includes transactions in shares of private companies – so for example privatisation receipts count as negative net lending.

2.24 Other includes items that are too small or too uncommon to warrant an individual line. These include certain receipts that are usually treated as part of revenue in the National Accounts, write-offs of stock, loans written-off, and certain financial transactions. In **Chapters 5 and 6** they are recorded as capital grants in line with National Accounts. It also includes the Scottish Government block grant and the block grant adjustments.

2.25 Table 2.2 shows central government gross current procurement expenditure in budgets by departmental group.

2.26 Table 2.3 shows central government own capital procurement, gross of depreciation and before deduction of sales, broken down by departmental group.

Table 2.1 Budgets by economic category of spending, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Resource DEL								
Staff costs	151,700	164,501	178,602	197,044	211,426	214,148	217,132	223,049
Gross current procurement	152,649	153,570	158,550	172,128	179,148	199,150	208,136	214,368
Income from sales of goods and services	-21,188	-24,581	-25,071	-27,104	-26,627	-28,463	-29,202	-30,802
Current grants to local government	78,750	70,498	72,486	77,589	85,325	89,654	90,856	95,599
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	25,946	31,734	15,683	15,494	14,769	13,932	14,384	14,719
Current grants abroad	3,320	3,771	4,584	5,994	6,322	4,716	5,739	5,946
Subsidies to private sector companies	6,693	3,447	2,277	2,423	1,979	1,699	2,163	2,157
Subsidies to public corporations	6,184	2,634	2,762	2,932	2,881	2,488	1,560	1,272
Net public service pensions(1)	100	103	138	130	44	150	140	140
Rentals	5,241	4,092	6,402	3,392	3,527	4,506	4,728	4,882
Depreciation	104	102	96	81	114	355	114	115
Take up of provisions	250	104	155	167	166	94	28	33
Release of provisions	0	2	3	0	-4	-	-	-
Change in pension scheme liabilities	6	17	4	4	4	4	4	4
Unwinding of the discount rate on pension scheme liabilities	0	0	0	1	-6	1	1	1
Release of provisions covering payments of pensions benefits	0	0	6	4	-2	0	0	0
Other	23,571	20,119	24,239	19,300	17,605	17,585	17,168	18,160
Plus unallocated funds	-	-	-	-	-	*1,039*	*2,305*	*2,763*
Total resource DEL	**433,326**	**430,112**	**440,915**	**469,578**	**496,670**	**521,057**	**535,256**	**552,404**
Of which: administration budgets in resource DEL								
Staff costs	*9,146*	*9,967*	*9,571*	*10,060*	*11,259*	*11,360*	*11,067*	*10,769*
Gross current procurement	*4,181*	*3,996*	*4,836*	*4,853*	*5,600*	*5,506*	*6,174*	*5,743*
Income from sales of goods and services	*-1,654*	*-1,517*	*-1,455*	*-1,536*	*-1,735*	*-1,932*	*-1,797*	*-1,764*
Rentals	*240*	*136*	*39*	*14*	*43*	*71*	*69*	*67*
Depreciation	*3*	*9*	*8*	*11*	*13*	*25*	*25*	*25*
Other	*-763*	*-1,180*	*-1,042*	*-1,087*	*-1,421*	*-220*	*-1,556*	*-1,580*
Total administration budgets in resource DEL	**11,154**	**11,411**	**11,959**	**12,315**	**13,759**	**14,808**	**13,982**	**13,260**
Resource departmental AME								
Staff costs	13,378	14,744	17,284	19,680	20,202	19,695	19,987	20,498
Gross current procurement	17,338	16,865	18,221	17,349	20,283	20,690	20,488	21,004
Income from sales of goods and services	-3,938	-3,978	-4,335	-6,376	-8,381	-6,597	-6,801	-6,958
Current grants to local government	44,632	42,158	49,008	51,037	49,825	52,194	51,919	52,790
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	237,342	275,163	291,781	310,964	332,097	355,236	363,003	373,457
Current grants abroad	8,285	8,933	6,747	2,082	1,802	575	-	-
Subsidies to private sector companies	31,128	21,871	14,893	11,763	12,819	16,832	14,843	15,141
Subsidies to public corporations	506	-163	217	234	275	288	324	333
Net public service pensions(1)	1,407	1,018	2,276	-1,742	-3,786	-2,565	-3,219	-3,573
Rentals	328	426	326	360	82	130	132	136
Depreciation	86,003	140,585	103,607	103,950	109,704	167,696	159,115	152,847
Take up of provisions	178,757	-181,653	-19,795	36,182	27,686	31,049	27,441	27,690
Release of provisions	-18,090	-21,477	-21,171	-14,013	-13,670	-15,169	-6,153	-6,130
Change in pension scheme liabilities	98,107	95,660	40,239	37,660	42,388	36,929	32,886	33,618
Unwinding of the discount rate on pension scheme liabilities	26,639	37,015	54,816	63,175	65,528	69,445	59,373	61,517
Release of provisions covering payments of pensions benefits(2)	-42,107	-44,932	-49,429	-54,371	-55,490	-58,001	-57,426	-58,546
Other	-25,094	-28,447	-38,695	-38,728	-38,470	-33,320	-33,867	-34,969
Total resource departmental AME	**654,623**	**373,787**	**465,988**	**539,206**	**562,894**	**655,106**	**642,044**	**648,854**

Table 2.1 Budgets by economic category of spending, 2021-22 to 2028-29 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Resource budgets								
Staff costs	165,078	179,244	195,886	216,723	231,628	233,843	237,119	243,547
Gross current procurement	169,988	170,435	176,771	189,477	199,431	219,840	228,624	235,371
Income from sales of goods and services	-25,126	-28,559	-29,406	-33,480	-35,008	-35,060	-36,003	-37,761
Current grants to local government	123,382	112,656	121,493	128,626	135,150	141,848	142,775	148,389
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	263,288	306,896	307,464	326,457	346,866	369,167	377,387	388,176
Current grants abroad	11,605	12,704	11,331	8,076	8,124	5,291	5,739	5,946
Subsidies to private sector companies	37,821	25,318	17,170	14,186	14,797	18,532	17,006	17,298
Subsidies to public corporations	6,691	2,471	2,978	3,166	3,157	2,776	1,883	1,605
Net public service pensions(1)	1,507	1,121	2,414	-1,612	-3,742	-2,415	-3,079	-3,433
Rentals	5,569	4,518	6,728	3,753	3,608	4,635	4,860	5,019
Depreciation	86,108	140,686	103,703	104,031	109,817	168,051	159,229	152,961
Take up of provisions	179,007	-181,550	-19,640	36,349	27,851	31,143	27,470	27,723
Release of provisions	-18,090	-21,476	-21,168	-14,013	-13,673	-15,169	-6,153	-6,130
Change in pension scheme liabilities	98,113	95,678	40,243	37,664	42,392	36,933	32,889	33,622
Unwinding of the discount rate on pension scheme liabilities	26,639	37,015	54,816	63,176	65,521	69,445	59,373	61,518
Release of provisions covering payments of pensions benefits(2)	-42,107	-44,932	-49,423	-54,367	-55,492	-58,001	-57,426	-58,547
Other	-1,523	-8,328	-14,457	-19,429	-20,865	-15,735	-16,699	-16,809
Plus unallocated funds	-	-	-	-	-	*1,039*	*2,305*	*2,763*
Total resource budgets	**1,087,949**	**803,898**	**906,904**	**1,008,784**	**1,059,563**	**1,176,163**	**1,177,300**	**1,201,258**
Capital DEL								
Capital support for local government	11,655	11,192	14,139	12,550	15,411	16,033	20,301	18,986
Capital grants to persons and non-profit bodies	9,398	10,333	11,508	10,989	10,992	13,006	13,194	13,180
Capital grants to private sector companies	2,581	2,367	3,192	6,001	4,925	6,066	5,758	6,042
Capital grants abroad	1,895	2,306	4,208	4,380	6,351	4,552	3,648	4,139
Capital support for public corporations	2,548	3,296	760	-1,072	1,731	635	332	245
Take up of provisions	0	0	1	0	3	-	-	-
Release of provisions	-	-	0	-	276	-	-	-
Gross capital procurement	55,900	65,492	68,598	72,945	80,009	83,827	84,256	84,496
Income from sales of assets	-4,856	-2,424	-2,868	-2,434	-2,265	-1,326	-787	-809
Net lending and investment to the private sector and abroad	3,006	2,064	48	957	1,543	1,824	3,569	5,977
Other	10,524	5,470	6,672	7,271	8,558	10,641	9,419	9,320
Plus unallocated funds in capital DEL	-	-	-	-	-	*-7,412*	*-206*	*-20*
Total capital DEL	**92,652**	**100,097**	**106,257**	**111,587**	**127,532**	**127,847**	**139,484**	**141,556**
Capital departmental AME								
Capital support for local government	1,001	1,118	1,457	1,056	1,394	8,165	1,613	1,597
Capital grants to persons and non-profit bodies	385	474	502	1,720	3,266	3,544	2,473	2,471
Capital grants to private sector companies	-1,566	2,788	223	1,078	1,505	2,025	2,142	2,120
Capital grants abroad	-71	-33	-127	-5	-6	-5	-	-
Capital support for public corporations	319	5,321	45,541	36,707	17,075	24,995	18,449	18,485
Take up of provisions	18	79	204	154	214	245	226	216
Release of provisions	-308	-233	-471	-171	-457	-299	-59	-59
Gross capital procurement	2,075	3,200	2,375	2,393	2,704	5,917	6,232	5,629
Income from sales of assets	-91	-37	-30	-172	-156	-32	-35	-35
Net lending and investment to the private sector and abroad	21,854	25,950	32,143	28,668	39,518	40,602	37,471	37,566
Other	-5,125	-5,058	-5,030	-5,066	-5,305	-5,599	-6,181	-6,100
Total capital departmental AME	**18,491**	**33,569**	**76,788**	**66,361**	**59,752**	**79,560**	**62,332**	**61,890**

Table 2.1 Budgets by economic category of spending, 2021-22 to 2028-29 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Capital budgets								
Capital support for local government	12,657	12,310	15,596	13,606	16,805	24,199	21,915	20,583
Capital grants to persons and non-profit bodies	9,783	10,807	12,010	12,709	14,257	16,551	15,667	15,651
Capital grants to private sector companies	1,015	5,155	3,415	7,079	6,430	8,091	7,900	8,162
Capital grants abroad	1,823	2,274	4,081	4,375	6,344	4,548	3,648	4,139
Capital support for public corporations	2,867	8,617	46,301	35,634	18,806	25,630	18,781	18,730
Take up of provisions	18	79	205	154	217	245	226	216
Release of provisions	-308	-233	-471	-171	-181	-299	-59	-59
Gross capital procurement	57,975	68,692	70,973	75,339	82,712	89,745	90,488	90,125
Income from sales of assets	-4,947	-2,460	-2,898	-2,606	-2,422	-1,358	-822	-844
Net lending and investment to the private sector and abroad	24,860	28,014	32,192	29,625	41,061	42,427	41,040	43,543
Other	5,400	412	1,642	2,205	3,253	5,042	3,238	3,220
Plus unallocated funds in capital DEL	-	-	-	-	-	*-7,412*	*-206*	*-20*
Total capital budgets	**111,144**	**133,666**	**183,045**	**177,949**	**187,283**	**207,407**	**201,815**	**203,445**

(1) Figures here are based on payments and receipts that score in TME and incorporate the net effect of bulk and individual transfers. The Resource Accounts based measure of net public service pensions is used in Table 1.1.
(2) Payments that release provision include bulk and individual transfers, including the transfer of liabilities within government.

Table 2.2 Gross current procurement in budgets, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Gross current procurement in budgets								
Health and Social Care	88,765	85,894	87,939	95,952	100,630	110,347	115,435	120,839
Education	6,348	7,447	6,912	8,785	9,406	10,418	11,257	10,851
Home Office	4,669	6,721	7,733	7,334	6,614	9,729	8,824	8,845
Justice	5,129	5,451	5,842	6,188	6,450	7,463	7,995	8,247
Law Officers' Departments	345	379	425	476	496	584	483	480
Defence	14,980	15,545	16,432	18,040	18,929	19,616	21,282	22,343
Single Intelligence Account	1,559	1,624	1,377	1,502	1,588	1,940	1,714	1,646
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	1,575	881	882	871	728	1,050	992	866
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	290	318	334	619	374	526	451	446
Culture, Media and Sport	3,319	4,412	3,393	3,430	3,980	4,346	3,936	3,864
Science, Innovation and Technology	350	318	399	424	461	733	636	619
Transport	5,279	6,001	6,592	7,262	7,306	6,317	6,856	7,282
Energy Security and Net Zero	1,752	1,999	5,364	1,997	2,119	2,234	2,434	2,347
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	1,368	1,638	1,779	2,014	1,548	1,931	2,006	2,026
Business and Trade	510	579	745	608	629	530	634	695
Work and Pensions	2,673	2,544	2,806	3,065	3,436	3,109	4,484	4,318
HM Revenue and Customs	2,703	2,023	2,011	1,875	2,076	2,726	2,824	2,563
HM Treasury	242	498	-159	12	295	41	75	69
Cabinet Office	1,064	587	802	712	865	1,884	1,939	1,825
Scottish Government	14,330	12,958	12,153	14,365	16,575	16,655	16,921	17,391
Welsh Government	5,385	5,602	5,973	6,262	6,718	7,891	8,152	8,301
Northern Ireland Executive	5,650	5,736	5,978	6,334	6,798	7,848	7,813	8,094
Small and Independent Bodies	1,702	1,281	1,059	1,350	1,410	1,920	1,481	1,415
Total gross current procurement in budgets	**169,988**	**170,435**	**176,771**	**189,477**	**199,431**	**219,840**	**228,624**	**235,371**

Table 2.3 Gross capital procurement in budgets, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Gross capital procurement in budgets								
Health and Social Care	11,417	10,046	10,424	11,215	13,045	13,620	13,522	14,434
Education	2,711	3,042	3,148	1,928	2,280	2,791	2,115	2,115
Home Office	664	933	1,277	1,840	1,691	1,642	1,721	1,691
Justice	1,423	1,380	1,493	1,539	2,238	2,373	2,350	2,350
Law Officers' Departments	7	31	44	69	55	84	56	217
Defence	14,470	20,327	19,359	21,456	22,536	25,379	29,667	31,117
Single Intelligence Account	937	1,164	1,394	1,389	1,680	2,053	1,738	1,957
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	169	345	299	313	262	586	590	605
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	276	304	326	494	418	769	755	726
Culture, Media and Sport	347	1,124	749	1,549	840	660	657	658
Science, Innovation and Technology	1,723	1,766	2,012	2,352	2,561	2,096	1,824	1,983
Transport	15,258	17,190	18,366	17,489	16,798	17,858	17,613	16,474
Energy Security and Net Zero	2,468	3,512	4,437	5,551	9,309	8,698	8,371	7,075
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	420	648	843	1,200	1,202	1,761	1,153	1,071
Business and Trade	54	16	64	65	128	34	133	98
Work and Pensions	480	304	639	491	673	848	811	579
HM Revenue and Customs	895	848	758	751	891	914	665	495
HM Treasury	36	3	5	24	18	770	20	11
Cabinet Office	148	768	500	303	454	643	444	313
Scottish Government	1,578	2,355	1,810	2,012	2,247	2,472	2,784	2,753
Welsh Government	840	761	941	1,253	964	1,216	1,101	1,111
Northern Ireland Executive	1,337	1,507	1,762	1,706	1,981	1,895	1,948	1,856
Small and Independent Bodies	316	318	322	349	443	584	450	438
Total gross capital procurement in budgets	**57,975**	**68,692**	**70,973**	**75,339**	**82,712**	**89,745**	**90,488**	**90,125**

3 Changes in departmental budgets

3.1 This chapter compares the latest budgeting aggregates in **Chapter 1** with those previously published and sets out the main reasons for the changes. Specifically:

- for 2024-25, estimated outturn published in PESA 2025 (CP 1363) is compared with the final outturn in **Chapter 1;**
- for 2025-26, the plans published in PESA 2025 are reconciled to final plans and compared to the estimated outturn in **Chapter 1**; and
- for 2026-27 to 2028-29 (2029-30 for CDEL), latest plans are compared with the published figures in the PESA 2025 December update.

3.2 The tables in this chapter are consequently split into three sections –

- **Tables 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3** show changes for 2024-25;
- **Tables 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6** show changes for 2025-26;
- **Tables 3.7 to 3.10** show plans for 2026-27 to 2028-29 (2029-30 for CDEL).

Within the first two sections the three tables show, respectively, resource DEL by departmental group, capital DEL by departmental group, and Total Managed Expenditure (TME) by budgeting category. The third section shows resource DEL by departmental group and capital DEL by departmental group.

What's new

3.3 Changes to departmental budgets to fund the Defence Investment Plan, announced by the Prime Minister on 30 June 2026, will be reflected by HM Treasury and government departments in the Supplementary Estimates 2026-27 and PESA 2027.[1] Figures in PESA 2026 are consistent with budgets as set out in Main Estimates 2026-27 and Spending Review 2025.

3.4 Not all departments had produced their Annual Report and Accounts for 2025-26 as at publication of PESA 2026. Outturn data may therefore be subject to revisions. The public spending statistics (PSS) release, published on a quarterly basis, will reflect any later revisions made by departments to their 2025-26 outturn.

3.5 Departmental DEL plans in PESA will not match those presented in the OBR's March 2026 Economic and fiscal outlook. PESA takes on any subsequent changes to budgets agreed, for example, during the following Main Estimates round, at which some of the reserve was assigned to departments.

3.6 Separate tables for RDEL excluding depreciation are no longer included following the reclassification of the ringfence into AME (see **paragraph 3.10** below).

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/news/15-billion-new-funding-boost-to-transform-armed-forces-and-keep-the-uk-safe

Types of changes

3.7 The comparisons distinguish between the following types of change:

- Machinery of Government changes, which are implemented in the starting position of all tables so that other changes are not obscured by departmental restructuring;
- changes that result from spending being reclassified or where financing responsibility transfers between departments (i.e. changes in the way public expenditure is measured); and
- changes that reflect policy decisions or are due to the availability of updated outturn or forecasts. This also takes account of any departmental underspends carried forward from 2025-26 under the Budget Exchange system.

Machinery of Government and classification changes

3.8 Responsibility for apprenticeships, adult further education, skills, training and careers, and Skills England moved from the Department for Education to the Department for Work and Pensions on 16 September 2025. Policy and operational responsibility for fire functions transferred to the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) from the Home Office on 1 April 2025. This change was reflected in departments' budgets at Supplementary Estimates 2025-26. The management of the Integrated Security Fund, and associated funding, was permanently transferred from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office to the Cabinet Office on 14 April 2026. The Defence Exports Office transferred from the Department for Business and Trade to the Ministry of Defence in July 2025. Policy responsibility for government and public sector cyber-security was transferred from the Cabinet Office to the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT) on 3 June 2025. Policy and response responsibilities for severe space weather transferred from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero to DSIT on 17 December 2025.

3.9 Capital expenditure on Sizewell C has been reclassified from capital DEL to capital AME from 2026-27. This affects the budgets of the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

3.10 At the 2026-27 Main Estimates, depreciation and impairments which were previously ring-fenced within resource DEL were reclassified as resource AME. Only a small number of regulators and independent entities within the Small and Independent Bodies departmental group continue to report depreciation in DEL.[2] This has resulted in offsetting reductions in resource DEL and increases in resource AME of £46.8 billion in 2024-25, £81.0 billion in 2025-26, £42.7 billion in 2026-27, £43.8 billion in 2027-28 and £45.1 billion in 2028-29. As a result of these changes, figures for 'Final Provision' shown in **Table 3.4** will not match those published in the 2025-26 Supplementary Estimates.

Policy changes

3.11 This section sets out the key spending policy decisions taken since PESA 2025. This mainly includes:

- measures announced at Budget 2025 and the Spring Forecast 2026
- claims on the Reserve

[2] The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM), the Water Services Regulation Authority (aka OFWAT), the Office of Rail and Road (ORR), the National Audit Office (NAO) and House of Commons: Administration.

- carry forward of estimated resource and capital DEL underspends (with the agreement of the Treasury) from 2025-26 under the Budget Exchange (BX) system

Policy changes in 2025-26 Tables 3.4 to 3.6

3.12 The impact of policy decisions on resource DEL and capital DEL budgets in 2025-26 are set out in **Tables 3.4 and 3.5**, respectively. The main policy decisions are set out below.

The main claims on the resource DEL Reserve in 2025-26 were:

- Health and Social Care was given £0.2 billion, for Immigration and Health Surcharge income collected by the Home Office in 2024-25 and £1.0 billion for depreciation and impairments.
- Education received £19.2 billion, mainly to cover the annual revaluation of the student loan book and its impairment charge.
- Defence was given £10.3 billion for depreciation and impairments and £0.5 billion for core spending.
- Science, Innovation and Technology was given £0.1 billion for various programmes.
- Business and Trade was given £0.3 billion to fund intervention in support of British Steel Limited.
- Scottish Government was given £2.2 billion mainly in respect of Barnett consequentials arising from UK Government departments.
- Welsh Government received an additional £2.5 billion of ringfenced RDEL, mainly in respect of Barnett consequentials arising from UK Government departments.
- Northern Ireland Executive was given an additional £1.5 billion of ringfenced RDEL, mainly in respect of Barnett consequentials arising from UK Government departments. It also given £0.4 billion of non-ringfenced funding to cover various spending pressures.

The main claims on the capital DEL Reserve in 2025-26 were:

- Home Office was given was given £0.2 billion for Major Law Enforcement.
- Justice was given £0.2 billion in relation to prison capacity.
- Defence was given £0.1 billion, mainly for operations and peacekeeping.
- Science, Innovation and Technology was given £0.1 billion for Eutelsat.
- Energy Security and Net Zero was given an additional £1.3 billion for Sizewell C.
- Business and Trade was given £0.6 billion to cover British Steel funding and commitments undertaken by the British Business Bank.
- Cabinet Office was given £0.1 billion for Civil Service pensions scheme hardship support.

The other main policy decisions affecting 2025-26 DELs were:

- Health and Social Care was given £0.4 billion of additional RDEL funding, reprofiled from 2027-28 and 2028-29, at Budget 2025. It Budget Exchanged £0.2 billion of CDEL into later years, mainly 2029-30.
- Education switched £0.1 billion from RDEL to CDEL and Budget Exchanged £0.1 billion of RDEL into 2026-27. An additional £0.1 billion of RDEL funding was also provided.

- Home Office was given £0.1 billion of additional RDEL funding at Budget 2025. It also Budget Exchanged £0.2 billion of RDEL to 2026-27.
- Single Intelligence Account reduced ringfenced RDEL by £0.2 billion.
- MHCLG Housing and Communities Budget Exchanged £0.2 billion of CDEL into later years, mainly 2026-27.
- Science, Innovation and Technology Budget Exchanged £0.2 billion of CDEL into later years, mainly 2026-27.
- Transport switched £0.4 billion from RDEL to CDEL. It also Budget Exchanged £0.4 billion of CDEL into 2026-27.
- Energy Security and Net Zero Budget Exchanged £0.6 billion of CDEL into 2026-27 and 2027-28.
- Business and Trade switched £0.8 billion from CDEL into Capital AME, reflecting a new treatment of spend by the British Business Bank.
- Work and Pensions was given £0.1 billion of additional ringfenced RDEL funding. It also Budget Exchanged £0.4 billion of RDEL into later years, mainly 2027-28.
- Scottish Government switched £0.3 billion from RDEL to resource AME. This was the move of the balancing payments for the Scottish Government's police and fire public sector pensions announced at Budget 2025.

3.13 Under the Budget Exchange system departments carried forward £0.7 billion of resource DEL and £1.7 billion of capital DEL from 2025-26 into later years.

Policy changes in 2026-27 to 2029-30 Tables 3.7 to 3.10

3.14 The impact of policy decisions on resource DEL budgets in 2026-27 to 2028-29 are set out in **Tables 3.7 and 3.8.** The main policy decisions are set out below:

The main claims on the resource DEL Reserve in 2026-27 were:

- Education received an additional £0.4 billion RDEL to cover pressure on Early Years provision.
- Home Office received £0.1 billion RDEL, mainly from the Economic Crime Levy.
- Business and Trade was given an additional £0.1 billion of RDEL, mainly for support for British Steel.

The other main policy decisions affecting 2026-27 resource DEL were:

- Home Office Budget Exchanged £0.2 billion of RDEL into 2026-27 from 2025-26.
- Defence switched £0.2 billion from CDEL to RDEL.
- MHCLG Local Government switched £1.0 billion from Resource AME into RDEL in respect of historic business rates under-indexation compensation funding.
- MHCLG Communities reduced its RDEL by £0.2 billion, of which £0.1 billion for the National Housing Bank was switched into Resource AME.
- Scottish Government received £0.5 billion of RDEL through the Barnett formula, following changes to UK Government departments' budgets at Spring Forecast.
- Welsh Government received £0.3 billion of RDEL through the Barnett formula, following changes to UK Government departments' budgets at Spring Forecast.

- Northern Ireland Executive received £0.2 billion of RDEL through the Barnett formula, following changes to UK Government departments' budgets at Spring Forecast.
- HM Land Registry (Small and Independents) was reduced by £0.5 billion, reflecting the move to an income-based budget from the 2026-27 Main Estimates.

The main policy decisions affecting resource DEL in 2027-28 and 2028-29 were:

- Education received an additional £0.6 billion in 2027-28 to associate to the Erasmus study scheme in 2027 and £3.5 billion in 2028-29 to address special educational needs and disabilities (SEND) spending pressures.
- MHCLG Local Government switched £0.3 billion in 2027-28 and £0.1 billion in 2028-29 from Resource AME into RDEL in respect of historic business rates under-indexation compensation funding.
- Work and Pensions Budget Exchanged £0.2 billion into 2027-28 from 2025-26.
- Scottish Government received £0.3 billion in 2028-29 through the Barnett formula at Spring Forecast, mainly related to 'write-off' grants for Local Authority SEND deficits in England.
- Welsh Government received £0.2 billion in 2028-29 through the Barnett formula at Spring Forecast, mainly related to 'write-off' grants for Local Authority SEND deficits in England.
- Northern Ireland Executive received £0.1 billion in 2028-29 through the Barnett formula at Spring Forecast, mainly related to 'write-off' grants for Local Authority SEND deficits in England.
- HM Land Registry (Small and Independents) was reduced by £0.5 billion in 2027-28 and 2028-29, reflecting the move to an income-based budget from the 2026-27 Main Estimates.

3.15 The impact of policy decisions on capital DEL budgets in 2026-27 to 2029-30 are set out in **Tables 3.9 and 3.10.** The main policy decisions are set out below:

The main claim on the capital DEL Reserve in 2026-27 was:

- Business and Trade was given an additional £0.1 billion to support British Steel.
- The other main policy decisions affecting 2026-27 capital DEL were:
- Defence switched £0.2 billion from CDEL to RDEL.
- MHCLG Communities switched £0.7 billion out of CDEL financial transactions into Capital AME financial transactions in respect of the National Housing Bank (NHB). Future years' budgets will be updated to reflect NHB activity following forecasts at Budget 2026. It also Budget Exchanged £0.1 billion into 2026-27 from 2025-26.
- Transport Budget Exchanged £0.4 billion into 2026-27 from 2025-26.
- Energy Security and Net Zero Budget Exchanged £0.4 billion into 2026-27 from 2025-26.
- Business and Trade switched £0.7 billion from CDEL into Capital AME, reflecting a new treatment of spend by the British Business Bank.
- Defence switched £0.2 billion from RDEL into CDEL.

The main policy decisions affecting capital DEL from 2027-28 to 2029-30 were:

- Health and Social Care Budget Exchanged £0.1 billion into 2029-30 from 2025-26.
- Energy Security and Net Zero Budget Exchanged £0.2 billion into 2027-28 from 2025-26.
- Business and Trade switched £0.8 billion in 2027-28, £0.8 billion in 2028-29 and £0.9 billion in 2029-30 from CDEL into Capital AME, reflecting a new treatment of spend by the British Business Bank.

Table 3.1 Resource DEL 2024-25; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	Final provision adjusted for MoG	Outturn in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes since PESA 2025	Other changes since PESA 2025	Outturn
Resource DEL					
Health and Social Care	198,491	198,149	-4,930	19	193,238
Education	110,079	99,598	-14,851	-219	84,529
Home Office	18,470	18,055	-534	-	17,521
Justice	12,212	12,021	-901	-1	11,120
Law Officers' Departments	945	908	-34	-6	868
Defence	46,406	45,847	-8,314	-5	37,528
Single Intelligence Account	4,152	3,814	-746	3	3,071
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	8,729	8,664	-341	-57	8,265
MHCLG - Local Government	11,356	11,330	-	-	11,330
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	5,143	4,528	4	21	4,553
Culture, Media and Sport	1,826	1,695	-176	-26	1,494
Science, Innovation and Technology	1,046	875	-330	-	545
Transport	20,545	18,685	-10,786	35	7,933
Energy Security and Net Zero	1,657	1,459	-38	4	1,425
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5,694	5,567	-598	0	4,969
Business and Trade	1,774	1,573	-105	44	1,512
Work and Pensions	14,139	13,968	-416	-12	13,541
HM Revenue and Customs	6,052	5,788	-695	45	5,138
HM Treasury	367	340	-6	-	334
Cabinet Office	906	765	-152	0	614
Scottish Government	26,965	25,722	-1,024	-49	24,649
Welsh Government	18,392	18,226	-1,112	-133	16,980
Northern Ireland Executive	16,541	16,195	-569	-3	15,622
Small and Independent Bodies	3,063	2,894	-101	6	2,799
Total resource DEL	**534,949**	**516,667**	**-46,754**	**-335**	**469,578**
Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments	-14,726	-14,726	-	-	-14,726
Total resource DEL excluding BGAs	**549,675**	**531,393**	**-46,754**	**-335**	**484,304**

Table 3.2 Capital DEL 2024-25; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	Final provision adjusted for MoG	Outturn in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes since PESA 2025	Other changes since PESA 2025	Outturn
Capital DEL					
Health and Social Care	11,644	11,485	-	-13	11,471
Education	5,710	5,622	-	302	5,924
Home Office	1,797	1,714	-	-	1,714
Justice	1,689	1,543	-	-2	1,541
Law Officers' Departments	88	69	-	0	68
Defence	22,704	22,697	-	-	22,697
Single Intelligence Account	1,421	1,392	-	-2	1,390
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	2,737	2,625	-	26	2,651
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	8,449	8,260	-	0	8,260
Culture, Media and Sport	726	544	-	-18	526
Science, Innovation and Technology	13,267	13,157	-	-	13,157
Transport	20,666	20,521	-	2	20,523
Energy Security and Net Zero	5,790	5,317	-	-76	5,241
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	2,300	2,273	-	3	2,276
Business and Trade	1,508	938	-	-476	462
Work and Pensions	632	529	-	-	529
HM Revenue and Customs	743	730	-	-2	728
HM Treasury	769	765	-	-	765
Cabinet Office	362	269	-	-	269
Scottish Government	5,920	5,840	-	4	5,844
Welsh Government	3,444	3,245	-	-35	3,210
Northern Ireland Executive	2,050	2,002	-	0	2,002
Small and Independent Bodies	416	349	-	-9	340
Total capital DEL	**114,832**	**111,886**	**-**	**-299**	**111,587**

Table 3.3 Total Managed Expenditure 2024-25; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	Outturn in PESA 2025	Transfers and classification changes since PESA 2025	Other changes since PESA 2025	Outturn
CURRENT EXPENDITURE				
Resource DEL				
Total resource DEL	**516,667**	**-46,754**	**-335**	**469,578**
Resource departmental AME				
Social security benefits	311,841	-	-87	311,754
Tax credits	3,239	-	-412	2,827
Net public service pensions	-18,256	-	-196	-18,453
National lottery	1,194	-	-44	1,151
BBC domestic services	4,484	-	-663	3,821
Student loans	-16,063	-	-280	-16,343
Non-cash items	100,562	46,754	-15,682	131,634
Financial sector interventions	34,690	-	-	34,690
Other departmental expenditure	75,156	-	12,968	88,124
Total resource departmental AME	**496,848**	**46,754**	**-4,395**	**539,206**
Resource other AME				
Net expenditure transfers to the EU	-1,186	-	-	-1,186
Locally financed expenditure	52,342	-	2,849	55,191
Central government gross debt interest	84,798	-	588	85,386
Accounting adjustments	-11,125	-	8,911	-2,214
Total resource other AME	**124,830**	**-**	**12,348**	**137,178**
Total resource AME	**621,678**	**46,754**	**7,952**	**676,384**
Public sector current expenditure	**1,138,345**	**-**	**7,617**	**1,145,962**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
Capital DEL				
Total capital DEL	**111,886**	**-**	**-299**	**111,587**
Capital departmental AME				
National lottery	414	-	-107	307
BBC domestic services	663	-	-465	199
Student loans	33,587	-	210	33,796
Financial sector interventions	28,167	-	-	28,167
Other departmental expenditure	3,403	-	489	3,892
Total capital departmental AME	**66,234**	**-**	**128**	**66,361**
Capital other AME				
Locally financed expenditure	9,943	-	212	10,155
Public corporations' own-financed capital expenditure	15,831	-	-58	15,773
Accounting adjustments	-57,023	-	-2,803	-59,827
Total capital other AME	**-31,249**	**-**	**-2,650**	**-33,899**
Total capital AME	**34,985**	**-**	**-2,522**	**32,463**
Public sector gross investment	**146,871**	**-**	**-2,821**	**144,050**
less public sector depreciation	*69,045*	-	*-162*	*68,883*
Public sector net investment	**77,826**	**-**	**-2,659**	**75,167**
Total Managed Expenditure	**1,285,216**	**-**	**4,796**	**1,290,012**

Table 3.4 Resource DEL 2025-26; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes since PESA 2025	Other changes since PESA 2025	Final provision	Outturn
Resource DEL					
Health and Social Care	208,138	-5,275	1,607	204,469	204,067
Education	98,060	-26,686	19,137	90,511	90,376
Home Office	20,244	-1,958	-92	18,194	17,895
Justice	13,006	-1,029	-40	11,936	11,842
Law Officers' Departments	1,061	-32	-18	1,011	927
Defence	47,412	-19,123	10,830	39,119	38,945
Single Intelligence Account	4,377	-842	-242	3,293	3,257
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	8,410	-464	-94	7,852	7,727
MHCLG - Local Government	13,849	-18	18	13,849	13,813
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	4,838	-52	-82	4,704	4,427
Culture, Media and Sport	1,734	-201	44	1,577	1,507
Science, Innovation and Technology	1,088	-531	118	675	612
Transport	20,390	-12,272	-385	7,732	7,629
Energy Security and Net Zero	1,993	-74	61	1,979	1,842
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5,515	-683	86	4,918	4,832
Business and Trade	2,022	-36	318	2,303	2,160
Work and Pensions	15,263	-577	-318	14,368	14,123
HM Revenue and Customs	6,800	-858	-55	5,887	5,852
HM Treasury	427	-7	3	423	382
Cabinet Office	1,114	-386	68	795	714
Scottish Government	27,936	-3,837	1,863	25,963	25,650
Welsh Government	19,261	-3,612	2,770	18,420	18,303
Northern Ireland Executive	17,289	-2,325	1,930	16,894	16,885
Small and Independent Bodies	3,123	-117	70	3,076	2,902
Reform and Innovation Fund	48	-	-48	-	-
Transformation Fund	250	-	-250	-	-
Reserves	2,859	-	-2,859	-	-
OBR allowance for shortfall	-6,380	-	6,380	-	-
Adjustment for Budget Exchange	-164	-	164	-	-
Total resource DEL	**539,962**	**-80,995**	**40,982**	**499,949**	**496,670**
Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments	-15,606	-	-	-15,606	-15,606
Total resource DEL excluding BGAs	**555,568**	**-80,995**	**40,982**	**515,555**	**512,275**

Table 3.5 Capital DEL 2025-26; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes since PESA 2025	Other changes since PESA 2025	Final provision	Outturn
Capital DEL					
Health and Social Care	13,603	173	-151	13,625	13,342
Education	6,766	78	139	6,983	6,886
Home Office	1,588	3	266	1,858	1,727
Justice	2,040	1	263	2,303	2,229
Law Officers' Departments	67	-	-	67	55
Defence	23,075	-26	82	23,131	23,050
Single Intelligence Account	1,675	33	3	1,711	1,675
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	3,260	0	-49	3,210	3,163
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	9,059	-36	-246	8,777	8,593
Culture, Media and Sport	753	11	-30	734	698
Science, Innovation and Technology	14,667	-61	-120	14,486	14,357
Transport	21,565	39	35	21,639	21,345
Energy Security and Net Zero	11,390	-324	662	11,728	11,457
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	2,695	-2	-46	2,647	2,481
Business and Trade	1,528	1	-155	1,375	1,253
Work and Pensions	768	1	-35	733	636
HM Revenue and Customs	875	-1	25	899	876
HM Treasury	828	0	-8	820	813
Cabinet Office	472	9	40	521	419
Scottish Government	6,555	40	-24	6,572	6,501
Welsh Government	3,378	41	19	3,438	3,306
Northern Ireland Executive	2,223	19	19	2,261	2,230
Small and Independent Bodies	439	0	75	514	440
Reserves	2,043	-	-2,043	-	-
OBR allowance for shortfall	-9,681	-	9,681	-	-
Adjustment for Budget Exchange	-487	-	487	-	-
Total capital DEL	**121,143**	**-**	**8,891**	**130,034**	**127,532**

Table 3.6 Total Managed Expenditure 2025-26; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	Plans in PESA 2025	Transfers and classification changes since PESA 2025	Other changes since PESA 2025	Outturn
CURRENT EXPENDITURE				
Resource DEL				
Total resource DEL	**539,962**	**-80,995**	**37,703**	**496,670**
Resource departmental AME				
Social security benefits	326,220	-	5,697	331,917
Tax credits	163	-	-147	16
Net public service pensions	-15,085	-	-1,803	-16,888
National lottery	1,586	-	-7	1,580
BBC domestic services	4,115	-	483	4,598
Student loans	-14,533	-	-1,339	-15,872
Non-cash items	156,000	80,995	-87,977	149,018
Financial sector interventions	40,700	-	-28,971	11,729
Other departmental expenditure	77,312	-	19,484	96,796
Total resource departmental AME	**576,478**	**80,995**	**-94,579**	**562,894**
Resource other AME				
Net expenditure transfers to the EU	-108	-	0	-108
Locally financed expenditure	69,695	-	-12,866	56,828
Central government gross debt interest	100,443	-	-3,497	96,946
Accounting adjustments	-94,942	-	88,077	-6,865
Total resource other AME	**75,087**	**-**	**71,714**	**146,801**
Total resource AME	**651,565**	**80,995**	**-22,865**	**709,694**
Public sector current expenditure	**1,191,527**	**-**	**14,837**	**1,206,364**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
Capital DEL				
Total capital DEL	**121,143**	**-**	**6,389**	**127,532**
Capital departmental AME				
National lottery	444	-	38	482
BBC domestic services	146	-	193	339
Student loans	32,559	-	532	33,092
Financial sector interventions	27,000	-	-11,738	15,262
Other departmental expenditure	14,470	-	-3,894	10,576
Total capital departmental AME	**74,620**	**-**	**-14,868**	**59,752**
Capital other AME				
Locally financed expenditure	9,419	-	-682	8,736
Public corporations' own-financed capital expenditure	10,778	-	2,344	13,122
Accounting adjustments	-60,300	-	4,916	-55,384
Total capital other AME	**-40,104**	**-**	**6,578**	**-33,525**
Total capital AME	**34,516**	**-**	**-8,290**	**26,226**
Public sector gross investment	**155,659**	**-**	**-1,901**	**153,758**
less public sector depreciation	*74,113*	-	*-1,242*	*72,871*
Public sector net investment	**81,547**	**-**	**-660**	**80,887**
Total Managed Expenditure	**1,347,186**	**-**	**12,936**	**1,360,122**

Table 3.7 Resource DEL 2026-27; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	2026-27			
	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes	Reserve allocation and other policy changes	New Plans
Resource DEL				
Health and Social Care	217,949	-5,731	83	212,300
Education	101,608	-7,861	435	94,182
Home Office	21,762	-1,826	315	20,251
Justice	13,695	-1,004	2	12,693
Law Officers' Departments	1,106	-39	41	1,108
Defence	50,042	-10,631	221	39,632
Single Intelligence Account	4,134	-640	20	3,515
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	6,415	-152	24	6,287
MHCLG - Local Government	14,885	2,524	992	18,401
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	4,445	-72	-157	4,216
Culture, Media and Sport	1,806	-242	18	1,581
Science, Innovation and Technology	1,312	-424	29	918
Transport	19,977	-12,106	-	7,871
Energy Security and Net Zero	2,100	-58	-22	2,021
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5,519	-726	22	4,814
Business and Trade	1,922	-73	149	1,998
Work and Pensions	16,208	-2,378	61	13,891
HM Revenue and Customs	7,398	-710	50	6,738
HM Treasury	446	-16	2	433
Cabinet Office	1,759	-625	-	1,134
Scottish Government	26,655	104	595	27,354
Welsh Government	18,497	75	380	18,952
Northern Ireland Executive	16,480	40	181	16,701
Small and Independent Bodies	3,463	-116	-322	3,025
Reserves	4,422	-	-1,274	3,148
OBR allowance for shortfall	-1,774	-	-	-1,774
Adjustment for Budget Exchange	-	-	-335	-335
Total resource DEL	**562,234**	**-42,687**	**1,510**	**521,057**
Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments	-16,012	-	-42	-16,054
Total resource DEL excluding BGAs	**578,246**	**-42,687**	**1,551**	**537,110**

Table 3.8 Resource DEL 2027-28 and 2028-29; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	2027-28				2028-29			
	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes	Reserve allocation and other policy changes	New Plans	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes	Reserve allocation and other policy changes	New Plans
Resource DEL								
Health and Social Care	227,539	-6,269	-	221,269	238,081	-6,917	-	231,164
Education	103,568	-7,863	604	96,309	104,385	-7,870	3,450	99,965
Home Office	21,256	-856	-	20,400	21,374	-839	-	20,535
Justice	14,170	-1,208	-	12,963	14,474	-1,259	-	13,215
Law Officers' Departments	1,143	-39	-	1,104	1,172	-41	-	1,132
Defence	52,112	-11,138	-	40,974	53,457	-11,407	-	42,050
Single Intelligence Account	4,286	-867	-	3,419	4,243	-828	-	3,415
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	6,861	-399	-	6,463	6,977	-413	-	6,564
MHCLG - Local Government	15,072	2,557	288	17,917	15,201	2,583	78	17,862
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	4,462	-1,421	-	3,041	4,487	-1,443	-	3,044
Culture, Media and Sport	1,859	-218	-	1,641	2,254	-224	-	2,030
Science, Innovation and Technology	1,375	-536	29	867	1,381	-579	28	830
Transport	19,754	-11,949	-	7,806	19,794	-12,179	-	7,614
Energy Security and Net Zero	2,101	-60	-	2,040	1,794	-62	-	1,732
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5,550	-770	-	4,780	5,523	-817	-	4,706
Business and Trade	1,835	-64	2	1,772	1,826	-64	2	1,764
Work and Pensions	16,470	-1,391	251	15,329	16,304	-1,325	58	15,036
HM Revenue and Customs	7,520	-765	-	6,755	7,264	-835	0	6,428
HM Treasury	444	-12	-	432	434	-12	-	422
Cabinet Office	1,945	-340	-	1,604	1,782	-379	-	1,403
Scottish Government	27,614	-	-54	27,560	28,781	-	316	29,097
Welsh Government	18,978	4	8	18,989	19,417	4	208	19,628
Northern Ireland Executive	16,924	-	6	16,930	17,337	-	145	17,482
Small and Independent Bodies	3,258	-159	-514	2,584	3,212	-175	-514	2,524
Reserves	4,444	-	2	4,446	4,734	-	-18	4,716
OBR allowance for shortfall	-1,858	-	-	-1,858	-	-	-1,895	-1,895
Adjustment for Budget Exchange	-	-	-283	-283	-	-	-58	-58
Total resource DEL	**578,682**	**-43,763**	**337**	**535,256**	**595,687**	**-45,082**	**1,799**	**552,404**
Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments	-16,051	-	-68	-16,119	-15,831	-	-29	-15,860
Total resource DEL excluding BGAs	**594,733**	**-43,763**	**405**	**551,375**	**611,518**	**-45,082**	**1,828**	**568,264**

Table 3.9 Capital DEL 2026-27 and 2027-28; changes since PESA 2025

£ million

	2026-27				2027-28			
	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes	Reserve allocation and other policy changes	New Plans	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes	Reserve allocation and other policy changes	New Plans
Capital DEL								
Health and Social Care	14,012	-16	-58	13,938	13,829	-	-	13,829
Education	8,244	-27	-	8,217	7,689	-	-	7,689
Home Office	1,719	129	-	1,848	1,721	-	-	1,721
Justice	2,350	13	-	2,363	2,340	-	-	2,340
Law Officers' Departments	75	-	8	84	56	-	-	56
Defence	25,901	-197	-230	25,474	30,003	-	-	30,003
Single Intelligence Account	1,872	172	-20	2,024	1,717	-	-	1,717
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	3,220	8	-88	3,140	2,190	-	-	2,190
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	9,640	1,243	-599	10,284	9,080	-	50	9,130
Culture, Media and Sport	750	-9	11	752	750	-	-	750
Science, Innovation and Technology	15,140	-11	80	15,209	15,686	-	16	15,702
Transport	23,004	-1,162	475	22,317	24,822	-	75	24,897
Energy Security and Net Zero	8,402	-255	400	8,547	9,689	-	223	9,912
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	2,776	-	-13	2,763	2,801	-	-1	2,800
Business and Trade	1,838	-6	-620	1,212	2,039	-	-757	1,282
Work and Pensions	964	-	35	999	817	-	-	817
HM Revenue and Customs	923	-	-50	873	647	-	-	647
HM Treasury	819	-	7	826	71	-	-	71
Cabinet Office	621	22	-	643	444	-	-	444
Scottish Government	7,077	54	-4	7,127	7,156	-	7	7,163
Welsh Government	3,573	36	-2	3,607	3,590	-	4	3,594
Northern Ireland Executive	2,440	3	-4	2,440	2,484	-	3	2,487
Small and Independent Bodies	542	1	29	572	450	-	-	450
Growth Mission Fund	40	-	-9	31	60	-	-	60
Reserves	2,405	-	294	2,699	2,457	-	29	2,486
Provision for intra-governmental leases	742	-	-	742	1,219	-	-	1,219
OBR allowance for shortfall	-9,714	-	-	-9,714	-3,654	-	-	-3,654
Adjustment for Budget Exchange	-	-	-1,170	-1,170	-	-	-318	-318
Total capital DEL	**129,374**	**-**	**-1,527**	**127,847**	**140,151**	**-**	**-667**	**139,484**

Table 3.10 Capital DEL 2028-29 and 2029-30; changes since PESA 2025

	2028-29 (£ million)				2029-30 (£ million)			
	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes	Reserve allocation and other policy changes	New Plans	Plans in PESA 2025 adjusted for MoG	Transfers and classification changes	Reserve allocation and other policy changes	New Plans
Capital DEL								
Health and Social Care	14,769	-	-	14,769	15,178	-	126	15,304
Education	7,689	-	-	7,689	7,689	-	-	7,689
Home Office	1,691	-	-	1,691	1,666	-	-	1,666
Justice	2,340	-	-	2,340	1,990	-	-	1,990
Law Officers' Departments	217	-	-	217	39	-	-	39
Defence	31,482	-	-	31,482	33,162	-	-	33,162
Single Intelligence Account	1,936	-	-	1,936	1,613	-	-	1,613
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	2,735	-	-	2,735	3,040	-	-	3,040
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	9,000	-	-	9,000	9,186	-	-	9,186
Culture, Media and Sport	750	-	-	750	721	-	-	721
Science, Innovation and Technology	15,808	-	11	15,820	16,159	-	35	16,194
Transport	22,731	-	75	22,806	24,360	-	-	24,360
Energy Security and Net Zero	11,488	-	-	11,488	11,703	-	-	11,703
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	2,773	-	-	2,773	2,764	-	-	2,764
Business and Trade	2,011	-	-816	1,194	1,894	-	-863	1,030
Work and Pensions	582	-	-	582	514	-	-	514
HM Revenue and Customs	481	-	-	481	308	-	-	308
HM Treasury	62	-	-	62	63	-	-	63
Cabinet Office	313	-	-	313	164	-	-	164
Scottish Government	7,073	-	7	7,080	7,212	-	-	7,212
Welsh Government	3,501	-	4	3,505	3,548	-	-	3,548
Northern Ireland Executive	2,422	-	3	2,425	2,472	-	-	2,472
Small and Independent Bodies	437	-	-	437	439	-	-	439
Growth Mission Fund	60	-	-	60	60	-	-	60
Reserves	2,522	-	28	2,550	2,568	-	1	2,569
Provision for intra-governmental leases	1,150	-	-	1,150	931	-	-	931
OBR allowance for shortfall	-3,741	-	-	-3,741	-3,804	-	-	-3,804
Adjustment for Budget Exchange	-	-	-40	-40	-	-	-161	-161
Total capital DEL	**142,283**	**-**	**-727**	**141,556**	**145,637**	**-**	**-863**	**144,774**

4 Trends in public sector expenditure

4.1 The analyses in this chapter show trends in government spending over a longer time span than presented elsewhere in PESA, adjusted as far as possible so that figures for historical outturn years are based on current definitions.

4.2 All outturn data in this chapter are Accredited Official Statistics.

4.3 Note that many of the economic categories and functions shown in the tables throughout PESA reflect higher Covid-19 related spend in 2020-21 and 2021-22.

4.4 In 2022-23 expenditure in 'Economic affairs – of which: enterprise and economic development' shows a significant increase largely due to measures taken to support businesses with the rising cost of living.

4.5 The GDP deflator used for real terms calculations in PESA has been produced by the ONS for outturn and by the OBR for plans, as per previous years. However, it should be noted that in 2020-21 and 2021-22 particularly, it reflects the impact of Covid-19 on calculations of GDP and shows negative growth between the two years.

What's new

4.6 Not all departments had produced their Annual Report and Accounts for 2025-26 as at publication of PESA 2026. Outturn data may therefore be subject to revisions. The public spending statistics (PSS) release, published on a quarterly basis, will reflect any later revisions made by departments to their 2025-26 outturn.

Public spending aggregates

4.7 **Table 4.1** shows trends in public spending since 1985-86 in terms of three spending aggregates: public sector current expenditure; public sector net investment; and Total Managed Expenditure (TME). All aggregates are presented in both nominal and real terms, and as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Data for a fourth aggregate, public sector depreciation, are shown in nominal terms only.

4.8 Outturn data for these aggregates up to 2025-26 are taken from the public sector accounts compiled by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The public sector accounts are a part of the National Accounts that are updated monthly.

4.9 Plans data for 2026-27 onwards are taken from the Office for Budget Responsibility, and are consistent with their Economic and Fiscal Outlook forecasts published at the time of Spring Forecast 2026.

Public sector expenditure on services by function

4.10 The public spending by function series uses the Total Expenditure on Services spending aggregate (TES). Expenditure on services covers most expenditure by the public sector that is included in TME.

4.11 Public sector expenditure on services includes central government spending but excludes the part that is finance to local government and capital finance to public corporations. This central government own expenditure is then combined with actual spending by local government and public corporations to give total public sector expenditure. Expenditure on services excludes non-cash items such as depreciation and provisions. Full details of the definition of expenditure on services and the relationship to departments' budgets are available in **Annex E**.

4.12 **Table 4.2** shows public sector expenditure on services by United Nations Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG) level 1[1] from 2003-04. **Tables 4.3 and 4.4** present this in real terms and as a percentage of GDP respectively. These tables cover outturn years up to 2025-26. They also show, in italics, additional Treasury-defined functional divisions that were used prior to the introduction of UN COFOG, but which don't correspond to COFOG level 1.

Methods and data quality for long run TES series

4.13 Our aim is for the functional breakdown of spending to be broadly consistent across all tables.

4.14 Data in **Tables 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4** for years before 2021-22 are not taken directly from the 'live' public expenditure database that is maintained by government departments (see **Annex A**). Data that precede the most recent five outturn years cease to be 'live' and are archived in a summarised form.

4.15 Historical outturn data are not usually subject to adjustment. However, reclassifications sometimes affect the long-run functional series. These include ONS decisions on the National Accounts, and decisions taken by the Treasury in conjunction with departments to improve the allocation of spending to functions.

4.16 Only substantial classification changes are reflected in the historical years, based on the change in spending relative to the size of the function or functions concerned. Reclassifications that are reflected in the historical series are based on archived data. The decision as to the procedure used to implement reclassifications for historical years is taken by Treasury officials after discussions with the relevant government departments and can sometimes entail a simple percentage split based on the best information available.

4.17 It should be noted that the attribution of spending to functions for historical years is less accurate than for live years. In some cases, the presentation of functional numbers as accurate to within £100 million overstates the accuracy of the figures due to rounding. Minor differences in figures or rates of change should be disregarded.

[1] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Structure then from the 'Classification' drop down box on the left select 'COFOG'

Table 4.1 Public expenditure aggregates, 1985-86 to 2028-29

Outturn data in this table up to 2025-26 fall within the scope of Accredited Official Statistics

	Public sector current expenditure			Depreciation	Public sector net investment			Total Managed Expenditure[3]		
	Nominal £ billion	Real terms[1] £ billion	Per cent of GDP[2]	Nominal £ billion	Nominal £ billion	Real terms[1] £ billion	Per cent of GDP[2]	Nominal £ billion	Real terms[1] £ billion	Per cent of GDP[2]
1985-86	150.6	497.9	35.5	14.4	6.3	20.9	1.5	171.3	566.4	40.3
1986-87	158.9	504.8	34.8	15.8	4.3	13.6	0.9	179.0	568.7	39.2
1987-88	170.0	510.5	33.2	18.3	1.6	4.9	0.3	190.0	570.5	37.0
1988-89	176.9	497.3	30.9	19.6	0.5	1.3	0.1	197.0	553.9	34.4
1989-90	192.0	499.5	30.4	21.4	5.1	13.3	0.8	218.6	568.5	34.6
1990-91	209.4	502.5	30.7	21.2	6.9	16.5	1.0	237.5	569.9	34.8
1991-92	233.5	528.5	32.6	20.4	9.3	21.0	1.3	263.2	595.8	36.7
1992-93	254.4	560.5	34.3	20.6	8.0	17.7	1.1	283.0	623.6	38.2
1993-94	268.4	575.1	34.3	21.0	6.4	13.7	0.8	295.8	633.8	37.8
1994-95	280.1	590.3	34.0	21.0	7.1	14.9	0.9	308.3	649.6	37.4
1995-96	294.1	600.8	33.9	21.1	7.5	15.3	0.9	322.6	659.1	37.2
1996-97	303.3	599.2	32.7	20.7	4.2	8.4	0.5	328.2	648.6	35.4
1997-98	316.8	624.4	32.6	21.2	6.2	12.1	0.6	344.2	678.4	35.5
1998-99	326.5	634.5	32.2	21.9	6.4	12.5	0.6	354.8	689.6	35.0
1999-00	338.1	649.0	31.9	23.1	6.0	11.5	0.6	367.1	704.8	34.6
2000-01	360.5	686.0	32.3	24.1	5.6	10.6	0.5	390.1	742.3	34.9
2001-02	379.2	707.4	32.7	25.4	13.4	25.1	1.2	418.0	779.8	36.1
2002-03	407.4	744.7	33.7	26.9	18.5	33.7	1.5	452.8	827.6	37.4
2003-04	444.9	793.7	34.8	27.8	21.7	38.7	1.7	494.4	882.0	38.7
2004-05	478.1	828.2	35.5	29.3	27.5	47.6	2.0	534.9	926.6	39.7
2005-06	507.2	855.2	35.6	31.5	26.4	44.5	1.9	565.1	952.8	39.7
2006-07	531.9	870.7	35.6	33.5	27.1	44.3	1.8	592.4	969.8	39.7
2007-08	565.3	907.5	36.0	35.3	28.6	46.0	1.8	629.2	1,010.2	40.0
2008-09	598.9	927.1	37.6	38.3	48.6	75.2	3.0	685.8	1,061.4	43.0
2009-10	632.6	966.6	40.4	40.0	47.7	72.9	3.0	720.3	1,100.7	46.0
2010-11	661.3	993.6	40.5	40.8	40.9	61.5	2.5	743.0	1,116.4	45.5
2011-12	671.6	988.0	40.0	42.4	31.4	46.3	1.9	745.5	1,096.7	44.4
2012-13	682.0	986.2	39.3	44.1	33.0	47.7	1.9	759.2	1,097.7	43.8
2013-14	692.8	981.4	38.2	45.5	26.3	37.3	1.5	764.6	1,083.1	42.2
2014-15	703.3	982.4	37.3	46.5	36.4	50.8	1.9	786.2	1,098.1	41.6
2015-16	713.9	990.3	36.7	47.4	32.4	44.9	1.7	793.7	1,101.0	40.8
2016-17	725.9	987.2	35.8	49.0	36.5	49.7	1.8	811.4	1,103.5	40.0
2017-18	742.5	997.1	35.1	49.9	46.3	62.2	2.2	838.8	1,126.4	39.7
2018-19	759.9	997.7	34.7	50.6	45.6	59.8	2.1	856.1	1,124.0	39.1
2019-20	790.3	1,010.9	34.9	52.2	42.4	54.2	1.9	884.9	1,132.0	39.1
2020-21	977.7	1,188.6	46.3	53.3	71.8	87.3	3.4	1,102.9	1,340.7	52.3
2021-22	932.9	1,131.4	38.9	55.2	52.8	64.1	2.2	1,040.9	1,262.4	43.4
2022-23	1,053.3	1,193.5	40.0	60.7	46.7	52.9	1.8	1,160.7	1,315.2	44.1
2023-24	1,097.4	1,181.4	39.3	65.3	68.1	73.3	2.4	1,230.8	1,325.0	44.1
2024-25	1,146.0	1,185.4	39.1	68.9	75.2	77.8	2.6	1,290.0	1,334.5	44.0
2025-26	1,206.4	1,206.4	39.3	72.9	80.9	80.9	2.6	1,360.1	1,360.1	44.3
2026-27	*1,260.3*	*1,235.5*	*39.8*	*77.4*	*81.5*	*79.9*	*2.6*	*1,419.3*	*1,391.3*	*44.9*
2027-28	*1,299.2*	*1,249.4*	*39.6*	*80.8*	*91.9*	*88.4*	*2.8*	*1,471.9*	*1,415.4*	*44.9*
2028-29	*1,340.1*	*1,265.1*	*39.5*	*84.0*	*89.3*	*84.3*	*2.6*	*1,513.5*	*1,428.8*	*44.6*

[1] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2025-26 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 June 2026) and deflator forecasts from the Office for Budget Responsibility (Economic and fiscal outlook - 3 March 2026).
[2] GDP until 2025-26 is consistent with the latest figures from the Office for National Statistics (published 30 June 2026). GDP forecasts from 2026-27 onwards are from the Office for Budget Responsibility (Economic and fiscal outlook - 3 March 2026).
[3] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 4.2 Public sector expenditure on services by function, 2003-04 to 2025-26

Accredited Official Statistics

£ billion

	outturn																						
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1. General public services	48.7	54.0	58.0	61.6	65.6	69.4	65.2	77.9	79.3	74.8	76.9	75.7	76.4	80.2	84.4	80.9	81.4	72.0	109.2	166.2	163.8	160.2	165.5
of which: public and common services	*10.9*	*12.1*	*12.8*	*12.7*	*12.5*	*14.0*	*13.8*	*12.8*	*11.5*	*11.2*	*11.2*	*11.5*	*14.3*	*12.5*	*12.4*	*12.7*	*14.4*	*18.4*	*28.1*	*27.2*	*26.1*	*23.3*	*24.9*
of which: international services	*5.1*	*5.5*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.7*	*6.4*	*7.1*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*7.7*	*9.8*	*10.5*	*7.2*	*10.8*	*10.4*	*11.9*	*11.8*	*11.3*	*8.4*	*8.6*	*10.5*	*10.4*	*10.3*
of which: public sector debt interest	*32.7*	*36.4*	*39.0*	*42.6*	*46.4*	*49.0*	*44.3*	*57.3*	*60.1*	*55.9*	*55.9*	*53.7*	*54.9*	*56.9*	*61.6*	*56.3*	*55.2*	*42.3*	*72.7*	*130.4*	*127.3*	*126.5*	*130.3*
2. Defence[1]	28.8	29.8	31.0	32.2	33.7	36.8	37.7	39.3	38.7	36.3	36.4	36.7	36.6	37.1	38.7	40.2	42.2	44.6	48.7	55.5	56.8	63.7	65.4
3. Public order and safety	26.4	28.5	29.3	30.4	31.7	33.7	34.1	33.1	32.1	31.3	29.6	30.2	30.2	30.1	31.5	32.4	34.5	38.9	39.8	44.2	48.7	51.8	55.7
4. Economic affairs	33.0	33.5	35.2	37.4	37.3	49.6	48.6	39.9	37.7	36.6	40.8	41.0	46.9	49.1	53.0	60.7	66.6	196.3	97.7	124.5	94.4	88.0	94.0
of which: enterprise and economic development[2]	*6.0*	*6.5*	*6.4*	*6.3*	*7.1*	*16.2*	*12.2*	*4.9*	*4.8*	*5.0*	*6.7*	*6.6*	*7.5*	*8.3*	*10.7*	*14.1*	*18.3*	*131.5*	*36.3*	*62.1*	*24.6*	*20.9*	*23.5*
of which: science and technology	*2.3*	*2.5*	*3.0*	*2.9*	*3.3*	*3.2*	*3.6*	*3.4*	*3.6*	*3.3*	*4.2*	*4.4*	*4.7*	*4.5*	*4.9*	*5.6*	*6.0*	*6.6*	*6.6*	*7.4*	*9.7*	*9.7*	*11.3*
of which: employment policies	*3.2*	*3.2*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*2.1*	*3.5*	*4.1*	*4.7*	*3.2*	*2.9*	*3.8*	*2.9*	*2.4*	*2.4*	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.3*	*2.6*	*4.2*	*3.8*	*4.8*	*4.0*	*3.7*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.6*	*5.1*	*4.3*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*5.5*	*5.8*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.2*	*4.5*	*5.2*	*4.6*	*5.7*	*5.7*	*6.2*	*5.9*	*6.0*	*6.9*	*6.0*	*6.6*
of which: transport[3, 4]	*16.2*	*15.9*	*16.9*	*19.8*	*20.5*	*20.9*	*22.9*	*21.4*	*20.3*	*20.1*	*20.7*	*21.9*	*27.8*	*28.7*	*30.2*	*32.6*	*34.3*	*49.3*	*44.6*	*45.2*	*48.3*	*47.4*	*48.9*
5. Environment protection	6.2	7.0	8.5	9.4	9.6	9.2	10.4	10.9	10.5	10.7	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.8	11.1	11.8	13.0	13.8	14.4	16.0	17.3	19.2
6. Housing and community amenities	6.8	8.1	10.8	11.6	13.1	15.4	16.4	13.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.4	9.9	10.4	11.5	12.2	14.3	13.7	15.3	17.4	20.9	21.7	22.5
7. Health	74.9	82.9	89.8	94.7	101.1	108.7	116.9	119.9	121.3	124.3	129.4	134.1	138.5	142.6	147.3	152.9	164.1	218.6	216.2	212.7	222.0	242.4	257.5
8. Recreation, culture and religion	9.7	10.0	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.4	13.2	13.0	12.5	12.7	11.6	12.4	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.4	12.3	12.6	12.8	14.5	13.0	13.6	15.1
9. Education[5]	61.0	65.1	69.8	73.0	78.7	83.0	88.5	91.5	86.5	84.1	84.7	85.1	84.9	84.9	86.1	88.1	90.6	95.5	100.1	107.3	114.2	123.0	125.7
10. Social protection	155.6	164.1	171.0	177.0	188.6	203.4	223.0	230.4	244.8	253.4	254.2	261.1	264.9	265.4	268.7	274.8	275.8	299.3	300.3	322.2	365.2	386.3	407.3
EU transactions[6]	-2.1	-0.9	-0.6	-1.8	-1.5	-2.9	0.9	5.9	4.3	6.7	7.2	6.2	7.7	4.7	5.4	7.8	5.8	7.0	-1.9	-2.1	0.0	-1.4	-0.2
Public sector expenditure on services	**449.0**	**482.1**	**513.6**	**536.9**	**569.8**	**618.7**	**654.9**	**675.2**	**678.0**	**681.0**	**692.0**	**704.5**	**719.0**	**727.2**	**749.9**	**772.5**	**799.4**	**1,011.4**	**951.9**	**1,077.0**	**1,115.0**	**1,166.5**	**1,227.6**
Accounting adjustments	45.4	52.8	51.5	55.5	59.4	67.1	65.5	67.8	67.5	78.1	72.6	81.6	74.7	84.3	88.9	83.5	85.5	91.5	88.9	83.7	115.8	123.6	132.5
Total Managed Expenditure[7]	**494.4**	**534.9**	**565.1**	**592.4**	**629.2**	**685.8**	**720.3**	**743.0**	**745.5**	**759.2**	**764.6**	**786.2**	**793.7**	**811.4**	**838.8**	**856.1**	**884.9**	**1,102.9**	**1,040.9**	**1,160.7**	**1,230.8**	**1,290.0**	**1,360.1**

(1) This table uses the UN COFOG definition of Defence spending. Government commitments on NATO qualifying defence spending are evaluated using NATO definitions. The two are different and not comparable. NATO defence figures, for example, include pensions whereas in COFOG these are included in Social Protection. Details and figures on NATO defence expenditure can be found at the following link: http://www.nato.int/cps/on/natohq/topics_49198.htm

(2) Transactions in 2008-09 onwards have been affected by financial sector interventions. Increases in spending from 2020-21 have been affected by measures taken in response to Covid-19 and increases in the cost of living.

(3) Following implementation of ESA2010, Network Rail is now classified to Central Government. Consequently Total Managed Expenditure (TME) includes Network Rail spending in all years shown, however the actual expenditure of Network Rail only appears in the Department for Transport budget from 2015-16. The functional analysis shown includes Network Rail spending from 2015-16 and is therefore only included within 'Total Expenditure on services' from that year.

(4) From 2011-12 onwards, the transport function includes expenditure relating to the local government part of the TfL subsidiary, 'Transport Trading Limited' in order to align with Office for National Statistics treatment.

(5) From 2011-12 onwards the 'grant-equivalent element of student loans' is no longer part of the TES framework and has therefore been removed from the Education function. Therefore figures are not directly comparable between 2010-11 and 2011-12. A full explanation of this decision can be found in PESA 2016 Annex E.

(6) From 2010-11 onwards VAT-based payments are no longer deducted from EU transactions thus bringing these totals in-line with ESA10.

(7) This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 4.3 Public sector expenditure on services by function in real terms[1], 2003-04 to 2025-26

Accredited Official Statistics

£ billion

	outturn																						
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1. General public services	86.8	93.6	97.8	100.9	105.3	107.4	99.6	117.1	116.7	108.2	109.0	105.8	105.9	109.0	113.3	106.3	104.1	87.5	132.5	188.3	176.3	165.7	165.5
of which: public and common services	*19.4*	*21.0*	*21.6*	*20.8*	*20.1*	*21.7*	*21.1*	*19.2*	*16.9*	*16.2*	*15.9*	*16.1*	*19.8*	*17.0*	*16.7*	*16.7*	*18.4*	*22.4*	*34.1*	*30.9*	*28.1*	*24.1*	*24.9*
of which: international services	*9.1*	*9.5*	*10.5*	*10.3*	*10.8*	*9.9*	*10.8*	*11.7*	*11.3*	*11.1*	*13.9*	*14.7*	*10.0*	*14.7*	*14.0*	*15.6*	*15.1*	*13.7*	*10.2*	*9.7*	*11.3*	*10.8*	*10.3*
of which: public sector debt interest	*58.3*	*63.1*	*65.8*	*69.8*	*74.5*	*75.9*	*67.7*	*86.2*	*88.4*	*80.9*	*79.2*	*75.0*	*76.1*	*77.3*	*82.7*	*74.0*	*70.6*	*51.4*	*88.2*	*147.7*	*137.0*	*130.9*	*130.3*
2. Defence[2]	51.4	51.6	52.3	52.7	54.1	57.0	57.6	59.0	56.9	52.5	51.6	51.3	50.8	50.5	52.0	52.8	54.0	54.2	59.0	62.9	61.1	65.9	65.4
3. Public order and safety	47.1	49.4	49.4	49.8	50.9	52.2	52.1	49.7	47.2	45.3	41.9	42.2	41.9	40.9	42.3	42.5	44.1	47.3	48.2	50.1	52.4	53.5	55.7
4. Economic affairs	59.0	58.1	59.4	61.3	59.9	76.8	74.3	60.0	55.5	53.0	57.9	57.3	65.1	66.8	71.2	79.7	85.2	238.6	118.5	141.1	101.6	91.0	94.0
of which: enterprise and economic development[3]	*10.7*	*11.3*	*10.8*	*10.3*	*11.4*	*25.1*	*18.6*	*7.4*	*7.1*	*7.2*	*9.5*	*9.2*	*10.4*	*11.3*	*14.4*	*18.5*	*23.4*	*159.8*	*44.1*	*70.4*	*26.5*	*21.6*	*23.5*
of which: science and technology	*4.1*	*4.3*	*5.1*	*4.7*	*5.3*	*5.0*	*5.5*	*5.1*	*5.3*	*4.8*	*5.9*	*6.1*	*6.5*	*6.1*	*6.6*	*7.4*	*7.7*	*8.1*	*8.1*	*8.3*	*10.5*	*10.0*	*11.3*
of which: employment policies	*5.7*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.4*	*3.4*	*5.4*	*6.3*	*7.1*	*4.7*	*4.2*	*5.4*	*4.1*	*3.3*	*3.3*	*3.5*	*3.5*	*2.9*	*3.2*	*5.1*	*4.3*	*5.2*	*4.1*	*3.7*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*9.5*	*9.4*	*9.4*	*8.3*	*6.9*	*9.0*	*8.9*	*8.3*	*8.5*	*7.7*	*7.6*	*7.3*	*6.2*	*7.1*	*6.2*	*7.5*	*7.3*	*7.6*	*7.2*	*6.8*	*7.4*	*6.2*	*6.6*
of which: transport[4], [5]	*29.0*	*27.6*	*28.6*	*32.5*	*33.0*	*32.4*	*35.0*	*32.2*	*29.9*	*29.1*	*29.4*	*30.6*	*38.6*	*39.1*	*40.6*	*42.9*	*43.9*	*60.0*	*54.1*	*51.2*	*52.0*	*49.0*	*48.9*
5. Environment protection	11.1	12.1	14.3	15.4	15.4	14.2	15.9	16.4	15.4	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.1	15.1	15.8	14.6	15.1	15.8	16.7	16.3	17.2	17.8	19.2
6. Housing and community amenities	12.0	14.0	18.1	18.9	21.0	23.8	25.0	20.1	15.1	14.5	14.1	14.5	13.7	14.1	15.4	16.0	18.2	16.7	18.5	19.7	22.5	22.4	22.5
7. Health	133.6	143.6	151.4	155.0	162.3	168.2	178.6	180.1	178.4	179.7	183.3	187.3	192.1	193.9	197.8	200.8	209.9	265.7	262.2	241.0	239.0	250.8	257.5
8. Recreation, culture and religion	17.3	17.3	18.2	18.7	19.1	19.2	20.2	19.5	18.4	18.4	16.4	17.3	15.8	15.8	15.4	15.0	15.7	15.3	15.5	16.5	14.0	14.1	15.1
9. Education[6]	108.8	112.8	117.7	119.5	126.4	128.5	135.2	137.5	127.2	121.6	120.0	118.9	117.8	115.5	115.6	115.7	115.9	116.1	121.5	121.6	122.9	127.2	125.7
10. Social protection	277.6	284.3	288.3	289.7	302.8	314.8	340.8	346.2	360.1	366.4	360.1	364.7	367.5	360.9	360.8	360.8	352.8	363.9	364.2	365.1	393.1	399.6	407.3
EU transactions[7]	-3.7	-1.6	-1.0	-2.9	-2.4	-4.5	1.4	8.9	6.3	9.7	10.2	8.7	10.7	6.4	7.3	10.2	7.4	8.5	-2.4	-2.3	0.0	-1.5	-0.2
Public sector expenditure on services	**801.0**	**835.2**	**866.0**	**878.9**	**914.8**	**957.6**	**1,000.7**	**1,014.5**	**997.4**	**984.8**	**980.3**	**984.1**	**997.3**	**988.9**	**1,007.0**	**1,014.3**	**1,022.6**	**1,229.6**	**1,154.5**	**1,220.4**	**1,200.3**	**1,206.6**	**1,227.6**
Accounting adjustments	81.1	91.4	86.8	90.9	95.4	103.8	100.0	101.8	99.3	113.0	102.8	114.0	103.7	114.6	119.4	109.7	109.4	111.2	107.9	94.8	124.7	127.8	132.5
Total Managed Expenditure[8]	**882.0**	**926.6**	**952.8**	**969.8**	**1,010.2**	**1,061.4**	**1,100.7**	**1,116.4**	**1,096.7**	**1,097.7**	**1,083.1**	**1,098.1**	**1,101.0**	**1,103.5**	**1,126.4**	**1,124.0**	**1,132.0**	**1,340.7**	**1,262.4**	**1,315.2**	**1,325.0**	**1,334.5**	**1,360.1**

[1] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2025-26 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 June 2026).
[2] This table uses the UN COFOG definition of Defence spending. Government commitments on NATO qualifying defence spending are evaluated using NATO definitions. The two are different and not comparable. NATO defence figures, for example, include pensions whereas in COFOG these are included in Social Protection. Details and figures on NATO defence expenditure can be found at the following link: http://www.nato.int/cps/on/natohq/topics_49198.htm
[3] Transactions in 2008-09 onwards have been affected by financial sector interventions. Increases in spending from 2020-21 have been affected by measures taken in response to Covid-19 and increases in the cost of living.
[4] Following implementation of ESA2010, Network Rail is now classified to Central Government. Consequently Total Managed Expenditure (TME) includes Network Rail spending in all years shown, however the actual expenditure of Network Rail only appears in the Department for Transport budget from 2015-16. The functional analysis shown includes Network Rail spending from 2015-16 and is therefore only included within 'Total Expenditure on services' from that year.
[5] From 2011-12 onwards, the transport function includes expenditure relating to the local government part of the TfL subsidiary, 'Transport Trading Limited' in order to align with Office for National Statistics treatment.
[6] From 2011-12 onwards the 'grant-equivalent element of student loans' is no longer part of the TES framework and has therefore been removed from the Education function. Therefore figures are not directly comparable between 2010-11 and 2011-12. A full explanation of this decision can be found in PESA 2016 Annex E.
[7] From 2010-11 onwards VAT-based payments are no longer deducted from EU transactions thus bringing these totals in-line with ESA10.
[8] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 4.4 Public sector expenditure on services by function as a per cent of GDP[1], 2003-04 to 2025-26

Accredited Official Statistics

per cent

	outturn																						
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1. General public services	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.6	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.4
of which: public and common services	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.9*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.7*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.6*	*0.9*	*1.2*	*1.0*	*0.9*	*0.8*	*0.8*
of which: international services	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.3*
of which: public sector debt interest	*2.6*	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.9*	*3.0*	*3.1*	*2.8*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*3.2*	*3.1*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.6*	*2.4*	*2.0*	*3.0*	*4.9*	*4.6*	*4.3*	*4.2*
2. Defence[2]	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
3. Public order and safety	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
4. Economic affairs	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	9.3	4.1	4.7	3.4	3.0	3.1
of which: enterprise and economic development[3]	*0.5*	*0.5*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*1.0*	*0.8*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.5*	*0.6*	*0.8*	*6.2*	*1.5*	*2.4*	*0.9*	*0.7*	*0.8*
of which: science and technology	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*
of which: employment policies	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.2*	*0.1*	*0.1*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.4*	*0.4*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.3*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*	*0.2*
of which: transport[4], [5]	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.5*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.1*	*1.2*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.4*	*1.5*	*1.5*	*2.3*	*1.9*	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*1.6*
5. Environment protection	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
6. Housing and community amenities	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
7. Health	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	10.4	9.0	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.4
8. Recreation, culture and religion	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
9. Education[6]	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1
10. Social protection	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.8	14.2	14.1	14.6	14.6	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	14.2	12.5	12.2	13.1	13.2	13.3
EU transactions[7]	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public sector expenditure on services	**35.1**	**35.8**	**36.1**	**36.0**	**36.2**	**38.8**	**41.8**	**41.4**	**40.3**	**39.3**	**38.2**	**37.3**	**37.0**	**35.9**	**35.5**	**35.3**	**35.3**	**47.9**	**39.7**	**40.9**	**40.0**	**39.8**	**40.0**
Accounting adjustments	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.3
Total Managed Expenditure[8]	**38.7**	**39.7**	**39.7**	**39.7**	**40.0**	**43.0**	**46.0**	**45.5**	**44.4**	**43.8**	**42.2**	**41.6**	**40.8**	**40.0**	**39.7**	**39.1**	**39.1**	**52.3**	**43.4**	**44.1**	**44.1**	**44.0**	**44.3**

[1] GDP for all years are consistent with the latest figures from the Office for National Statistics (published 30 June 2026).

[2] This table uses the UN COFOG definition of Defence spending. Government commitments on NATO qualifying defence spending are evaluated using NATO definitions. The two are different and not comparable. NATO defence figures, for example, include pensions whereas in COFOG these are included in Social Protection. Details and figures on NATO defence expenditure can be found at the following link: http://www.nato.int/cps/on/natohq/topics_49198.htm

[3] Transactions in 2008-09 onwards have been affected by financial sector interventions. Increases in spending from 2020-21 have been affected by measures taken in response to Covid-19 and increases in the cost of living.

[4] Following implementation of ESA2010, Network Rail is now classified to Central Government. Consequently Total Managed Expenditure (TME) includes Network Rail spending in all years shown, however the actual expenditure of Network Rail only appears in the Department for Transport budget from 2015-16. The functional analysis shown includes Network Rail spending from 2015-16 and is therefore only included within 'Total Expenditure on services' from that year.

[5] From 2011-12 onwards, the transport function includes expenditure relating to the local government part of the TfL subsidiary, 'Transport Trading Limited' in order to align with Office for National Statistics treatment.

[6] From 2011-12 onwards the 'grant-equivalent element of student loans' is no longer part of the TES framework and has therefore been removed from the Education function. Therefore figures are not directly comparable between 2010-11 and 2011-12. A full explanation of this decision can be found in PESA 2016 Annex E.

[7] From 2010-11 onwards VAT-based payments are no longer deducted from EU transactions thus bringing these totals in-line with ESA10.

[8] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

5 Public sector expenditure by function, sub-function and economic category

5.1 The analyses in this chapter present public sector expenditure for the years 2021-22 onwards, adjusted so that figures for all years are based on current definitions. All data are Accredited Official Statistics and are based on the expenditure on services framework (explained in **Annex E**).

5.2 Note that many of the economic categories and functions shown in the tables throughout PESA reflect higher Covid-19 related spend in 2021-22.

What's new

5.3 Responsibility for apprenticeships, adult further education, skills, training and careers, and Skills England moved from the Department for Education to the Department for Work and Pensions on 16 September 2025. Following this change, related expenditure has been reclassified from the 9.2 Secondary Education to 9.8 Education n.e.c. sub-functions in **Table 5.2**. Policy and operational responsibility for fire functions transferred to the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government from the Home Office on 1 April 2025. This change was reflected in departments' budgets at Supplementary Estimates 2025-26. The management of the Integrated Security Fund, and associated funding, was permanently transferred from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office to the Cabinet Office on 14 April 2026. The Defence Exports Office transferred from the Department for Business and Trade to the Ministry of Defence in July 2025. Policy responsibility for government and public sector cyber-security was transferred from the Cabinet Office to the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT) on 3 June 2025. Policy and response responsibilities for severe space weather transferred from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero to DSIT on 17 December 2025.

5.4 **Table 5.1** shows public sector expenditure by departmental group and function. In previous years, spending by Transport Trading Limited (TTL) and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) public corporations were assigned to several departmental group lines. In the case of TTL, this was to the Transport grouping, whilst HRA spending was assigned to Housing, Communities and Local Government, and the Scottish and Welsh Government groupings. From this year, TTL and HRA spending are now included entirely within the Local Government departmental grouping. This change is consistent with how TTL and HRA are grouped in **Table 8.3** in chapter 8.

5.5 **Table 5.1b** shows capital public sector expenditure by departmental group and function. For the reasons outlined above for **Table 5.1**, spending on TTL and HRA have been moved to the Local Government grouping for this year's PESA.

5.6 Not all departments had produced their Annual Report and Accounts for 2025-26 as at publication of PESA 2026. Outturn data may therefore be subject to revisions. The public spending statistics (PSS) release, published on a quarterly basis, will reflect any later revisions made by departments to their 2025-26 outturn.

Relationship between functional series and departments

5.7 **Tables 5.1, 5.1a** and **5.1b** show public sector expenditure on services by function split across the different government departmental groups for 2025-26. Departmental spending can be spread across a variety of functions, particularly in the case of the devolved administrations.

Public sector expenditure on services by sub-function

5.8 **Table 5.2** provides the most detailed functional analysis of public sector expenditure on services. The tables are presented in a format generally consistent with the level 2 breakdown of the United Nations' Classification Of the Functions Of Government (UN COFOG). The table also shows, in italics, additional Treasury-defined sub-functional divisions that were used prior to the introduction of UN COFOG, but which do not map directly to COFOG level 2. Definitions of the UN COFOG classifications are available on their website [1].

5.9 The sub-function analysis of health is presented against HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification. This is because the NHS in England and Wales (not applicable to Scotland or Northern Ireland) is neither financed nor organised along the lines of COFOG level 2, so capturing the required additional information is not currently possible.

Public sector expenditure on services by economic category

5.10 The economic significance of public spending, such as its impact on GDP, depends on its nature; firstly whether it is current or capital, but also whether it is, for example, a transfer payment or expenditure on goods and services. **Table 5.3** breaks down expenditure on services into its component economic categories.

5.11 The presentation of economic categories in **Table 5.3** is broadly consistent with the economic categories used by the Office for National Statistics for the National Accounts. Brief descriptions of each category within expenditure on services are given below. Except where specifically stated, these categories are consistent with the definitions of the corresponding economic categories presented against the budgeting framework in **Table 2.1**:

- **pay** includes wages and salaries, employers' social contributions, payments of accruing superannuation liability charges for UK staff and locally engaged staff overseas, and amounts that finance employee contributions to pension schemes. It also includes income from the recovery of secondee costs. Unlike **Chapter 2,** it does not include payments for contract and agency staff which are treated as procurement instead;
- **gross current procurement** includes expenditure on goods and services, including payments for contract and agency staff, and payments for consultancy and audit services. Expenditure on hire and rentals under PFI and non-PFI operating leases, shown as **Rentals** in **Chapter 2,** are included here. **Income from the sales of goods and services** is shown separately;
- **current grants to persons and non-profit bodies** are payments to these recipients that do not fund capital formation. They are mainly social security payments but also comprise grants to further and higher education institutions and other non-profit private sector bodies;
- **current grants abroad** are mainly foreign aid, such as programmes to reduce poverty. They also include the EU transactions set out in **Table 5.2**;

[1] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Structure then from the 'Classification' drop down box on the left select 'COFOG'

- **subsidies** are payments by government to trading businesses (both private sector and public corporations) to provide support for current costs, including payments to farmers under the EU's Common Agricultural Policy as well as subsidies to rail and bus operators. They are given with the objective of influencing their levels of production, their prices, or other factors;
- **net public service pensions** are the costs of pensions on a National Accounts basis; that is, payments to pensioners less receipts of contributions by employers and employees. More information on pensions is included in **Annex D**;
- **public sector debt interest** reflects the debt interest payments to the private sector, so it excludes intra-public sector payments. These payments do not form part of departmental budgets so are not included within **Table 2.1**;
- **capital grants** are transfer payments to the private sector that are usually made on the condition that the recipient uses the funds for capital projects;
- **gross capital procurement** comprises the acquisition of fixed assets (such as land, buildings and machinery) as well as any increases in stock. It is measured gross of depreciation; and
- **income from sales of capital assets** is the sale value of any assets, such as land, buildings and machinery, disposed of.

Public sector expenditure on services split by current and capital spending

5.12 **Table 5.4** gives a functional (COFOG level 1) breakdown of the current and capital expenditure of the public sector for the years from 2021-22. A functional split by sector is available in **Chapter 6** (central government), **Chapter 7** (local government) and **Chapter 8** (public corporations). Totals in **Chapter 5** in addition include expenditure by the Bank of England. The split between capital and current follows the National Accounts definition.

Public sector gross procurement by function

5.13 **Table 5.5** shows public sector gross current procurement by COFOG level 1 function. This is a breakdown of the figure shown in **Table 5.3** and is defined on a National Accounts basis, as described above. Procurement of goods and services by one public sector body from another are included in this table.

5.14 **Table 5.6** shows public sector gross capital procurement by COFOG level 1 function, and receipts from sales of fixed assets. These are defined on a National Accounts basis, as described above. Figures for asset sales are shown separately for central government, local government and public corporations, as well as for general government, which comprises central government and local government. Receipts, which are at sales value (i.e. book value plus profit or loss), are split between fixed and intangible asset classes, and exclude receipts from sales of financial assets, which are not included within expenditure on services. Sales of assets between public sector bodies are included in this table.

Table 5.1 Public sector expenditure on services by departmental group and function, 2025-26

£ million

Function / Departmental Grouping	Accredited Official Statistics																			
	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	*of which: public sector debt interest*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	EU transactions	Public sector expenditure on services for each department
Health and Social Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	212,017	-	-	-7,362	-	**204,655**
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,358	1,162	-	**50,520**
Home Office	-	-	-	-	-	9,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**9,450**
Justice	5	*5*	-	-	-	15,216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-139	-	**15,082**
Law Officers' Departments	-	-	-	-	-	1,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,035**
Defence	-	-	-	-	60,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	1,664	-	**62,095**
Single Intelligence Account	-	-	-	-	4,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,942**
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	10,612	*440*	*10,172*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	**10,644**
Housing, Communities and Local Government	489	*489*	-	-	-	36	17	*17*	-	-	-	-	-	3,146	-	4	-	28	-	**3,719**
Culture, Media and Sport	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	*55*	-	-	-	-	45	134	8	8,226	-	1,137	-	**9,605**
Science, Innovation and Technology	565	*565*	-	-	-	-	11,203	*1,257*	*9,945*	*0*	-	-	344	-	234	483	2,630	-	-	**15,458**
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	418	28,825	*3*	*22*	-	-	*28,799*	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	**29,258**
Energy Security and Net Zero	31	-	*31*	-	-	18	6,721	*6,718*	*3*	-	-	-	6,624	-	-	-	-	242	-	**13,636**
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	150	*22*	*128*	-	-	-	4,053	-	*199*	-	*3,853*	-	2,042	9	-	-	-	-	-	**6,253**
Business and Trade	56	*56*	-	-	-	-	2,531	*1,464*	*963*	*105*	-	*0*	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	-	**3,879**
Work and Pensions	9	*9*	-	-	-	-	3,474	*3*	*-1*	*3,472*	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,020	301,714	-	**308,217**
HM Revenue and Customs	6,454	*6,454*	-	-	-	-	10,699	*10,699*	-	-	-	-	105	284	-	-	-	14,751	-	**32,294**
HM Treasury	131,571	*2,398*	-	*129,173*	-	-	313	*313*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-166	**131,724**
Cabinet Office	1,733	*1,733*	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	*18*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,437	-	**6,188**
Scottish Government	1,280	*1,280*	-	-	-	4,423	3,480	*541*	*3*	-	*754*	*2,182*	472	586	20,936	346	2,896	6,391	-	**40,810**
Welsh Government	360	*360*	-	-	-	4	1,418	*107*	*9*	-	*489*	*813*	366	618	12,657	237	1,333	318	-	**17,311**
Northern Ireland Executive	563	*563*	-	-	-	1,719	2,279	*238*	*114*	*94*	*857*	*976*	86	974	7,409	207	4,559	12,661	-	**30,456**
Small and Independent Bodies	2,811	*2,811*	-	-	-	7	209	*42*	*11*	-	*119*	*37*	-	-	-	-	256	-	-	**3,283**
Local Government	8,814	*7,682*	-	*1,132*	64	23,393	18,663	*2,022*	-	-	*526*	*16,115*	9,071	16,720	4,282	5,532	61,667	68,925	-	**217,133**
Public sector expenditure on services for each function	**165,504**	***24,869***	***10,330***	***130,305***	**65,418**	**55,720**	**93,959**	***23,480***	***11,268***	***3,689***	***6,598***	***48,923***	**19,157**	**22,470**	**257,542**	**15,053**	**125,721**	**407,270**	**-166**	**1,227,648**

Table 5.1a Public sector current expenditure on services by departmental group and function, 2025-26

£ million

Departmental Grouping / Function	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	*of which: public sector debt interest*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	EU transactions	Public sector current expenditure on services for each department
	Accredited Official Statistics																			
Health and Social Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,914	-	-	-7,362	-	**191,552**
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,621	1,158	-	**48,778**
Home Office	-	-	-	-	-	7,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**7,862**
Justice	5	5	-	-	-	12,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-139	-	**12,865**
Law Officers' Departments	-	-	-	-	-	985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**985**
Defence	-	-	-	-	38,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	1,664	-	**40,414**
Single Intelligence Account	-	-	-	-	3,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,228**
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	7,583	-	7,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	**7,615**
Housing, Communities and Local Government	375	375	-	-	-	18	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	543	-	3	-	17	-	**970**
Culture, Media and Sport	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51	-	-	-	-	45	58	8	6,906	-	1,137	-	**8,205**
Science, Innovation and Technology	328	328	-	-	-	-	460	352	107	0	-	-	1	-	-	329	2	-	-	**1,120**
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	399	11,599	1	10	-	-	11,588	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	**12,012**
Energy Security and Net Zero	26	-	26	-	-	1	2,068	2,068	-	-	-	-	1,010	-	-	-	-	242	-	**3,347**
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	128	-	128	-	-	-	3,198	-	-	-	3,198	-	1,189	9	-	-	-	-	-	**4,523**
Business and Trade	51	51	-	-	-	-	2,390	2,032	254	104	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	655	-	**3,096**
Work and Pensions	9	9	-	-	-	-	3,318	3	-11	3,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,003	301,344	-	**307,673**
HM Revenue and Customs	5,602	5,602	-	-	-	-	10,699	10,699	-	-	-	-	105	241	-	-	-	14,751	-	**31,398**
HM Treasury	131,558	2,385	-	129,173	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-166	**131,435**
Cabinet Office	1,467	1,467	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,404	-	**3,888**
Scottish Government	1,204	1,204	-	-	-	3,873	2,529	299	3	-	684	1,543	231	35	19,796	319	2,382	6,337	-	**36,706**
Welsh Government	308	308	-	-	-	4	967	133	1	-	404	429	249	44	12,135	180	1,246	297	-	**15,431**
Northern Ireland Executive	516	516	-	-	-	1,606	1,350	178	-	93	619	460	70	313	7,036	187	4,124	12,659	-	**27,861**
Small and Independent Bodies	2,417	2,417	-	-	-	6	179	25	-	-	117	37	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	**2,850**
Local Government	6,949	5,817	-	1,132	64	22,122	6,238	1,225	-	-	144	4,869	7,926	3,530	4,229	3,493	57,973	68,326	-	**180,849**
Public sector current expenditure on services for each function	158,528	*20,486*	*7,736*	*130,305*	42,027	49,875	45,113	*17,116*	*364*	*3,540*	*5,167*	*18,926*	10,827	4,773	242,117	11,432	116,598	403,539	-166	1,084,664

Table 5.1b Public sector capital expenditure on services by departmental group and function, 2025-26

£ million

Departmental Grouping \ Function	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	*of which: public sector debt interest*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	EU transactions	Public sector capital expenditure on services for each department
	Accredited Official Statistics																			
Health and Social Care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,103	-	-	-	-	**13,103**
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,737	4	-	**1,741**
Home Office	-	-	-	-	-	1,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,589**
Justice	-	-	-	-	-	2,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2,218**
Law Officers' Departments	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**49**
Defence	-	-	-	-	21,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	**21,681**
Single Intelligence Account	-	-	-	-	1,714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,714**
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	3,029	440	2,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,029**
Housing, Communities and Local Government	114	114	-	-	-	18	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	2,602	-	0	-	10	-	**2,749**
Culture, Media and Sport	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	76	-	1,320	-	-	-	**1,400**
Science, Innovation and Technology	237	237	-	-	-	-	10,743	905	9,838	-	-	-	343	-	234	154	2,628	-	-	**14,339**
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	19	17,226	3	12	-	-	17,211	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**17,246**
Energy Security and Net Zero	5	-	5	-	-	17	4,653	4,650	3	-	-	-	5,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	**10,289**
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	22	22	-	-	-	-	854	-	199	-	655	-	853	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,730**
Business and Trade	5	5	-	-	-	-	141	-569	709	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	638	-	**783**
Work and Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	-	9	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	370	-	**544**
HM Revenue and Customs	852	852	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	**895**
HM Treasury	14	14	-	-	-	-	276	276	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**289**
Cabinet Office	266	266	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,033	-	**2,299**
Scottish Government	75	75	-	-	-	550	952	242	-	-	70	639	241	550	1,140	27	515	55	-	**4,104**
Welsh Government	52	52	-	-	-	-	451	-26	9	-	85	384	117	574	521	57	87	20	-	**1,880**
Northern Ireland Executive	47	47	-	-	-	113	929	60	114	1	238	517	16	660	373	20	436	2	-	**2,595**
Small and Independent Bodies	394	394	-	-	-	0	30	17	11	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	**433**
Local Government	1,866	1,866	-	-	-	1,271	12,426	798	-	-	382	11,246	1,145	13,191	53	2,040	3,694	599	-	**36,284**
Public sector capital expenditure on services for each function	**6,977**	***4,383***	***2,594***	**-**	**23,391**	**5,844**	**48,846**	***6,364***	***10,904***	***149***	***1,431***	***29,997***	**8,330**	**17,697**	**15,424**	**3,621**	**9,123**	**3,730**	**-**	**142,984**

Table 5.2 Public sector expenditure on services by sub-function, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	22,838	24,649	21,910	18,061	19,872
1.2 Foreign economic aid[1]	5,797	5,182	7,294	7,669	7,189
1.3 General services	3,444	2,629	3,078	2,866	2,350
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	43	344	356	558	510
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	4,397	3,026	3,926	4,583	5,279
1.7 Public debt transactions[2], [3]	72,703	130,374	127,255	126,492	130,305
of which: central government debt interest	*70,892*	*108,063*	*83,213*	*85,386*	*96,946*
of which: local government debt interest	*802*	*870*	*1,105*	*1,098*	*1,132*
of which: public corporation debt interest	*455*	*463*	*471*	*479*	*502*
of which:Bank of England	*-15,518*	*4,049*	*24,368*	*20,820*	*12,344*
of which: public sector pensions	*16,072*	*16,929*	*18,098*	*18,709*	*19,381*
Total general public services	**109,222**	**166,204**	**163,818**	**160,230**	**165,504**
2. Defence[4]					
2.1 Military defence	45,766	50,375	51,524	57,073	58,171
2.2 Civil defence	125	90	69	72	64
2.3 Foreign military aid	509	2,618	2,522	3,485	3,999
2.4 R&D defence	2,061	2,253	2,439	2,809	2,939
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	221	215	227	262	245
Total defence	**48,681**	**55,550**	**56,780**	**63,701**	**65,418**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	22,507	25,508	28,146	29,121	31,557
of which: immigration and citizenship	*1,845*	*3,550*	*4,758*	*3,692*	*4,781*
of which: other police services	*20,662*	*21,957*	*23,388*	*25,428*	*26,776*
3.2 Fire-protection services	3,110	3,418	3,681	3,956	4,166
3.3 Law courts	7,838	8,053	8,949	9,252	10,029
3.4 Prisons	5,388	6,115	6,614	7,405	8,411
3.5 R&D public order and safety	1	1	1	1	1
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	912	1,119	1,326	2,016	1,556
Total public order and safety	**39,756**	**44,213**	**48,716**	**51,750**	**55,720**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	35,038	22,035	20,214	18,498	17,878
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,902	6,038	6,907	6,012	6,598
of which: market support	*2,615*	*2,590*	*3,534*	*2,507*	*2,593*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*3,167*	*3,289*	*3,186*	*3,306*	*3,724*
of which: forestry	*120*	*158*	*188*	*200*	*281*
4.3 Fuel and energy[5]	2,697	41,715	6,987	3,821	6,564
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	965	651	423	428	312
4.5 Transport	44,628	45,185	48,277	47,373	48,923
of which: national roads	*5,438*	*5,667*	*6,119*	*6,475*	*6,128*
of which: local roads	*5,811*	*6,103*	*6,982*	*7,139*	*8,111*
of which: local public transport	*4,983*	*4,161*	*4,463*	*5,078*	*5,552*
of which: railway	*25,862*	*27,101*	*28,663*	*26,251*	*26,479*
of which: other transport	*2,535*	*2,153*	*2,050*	*2,430*	*2,653*
4.6 Communication	412	482	744	978	1,195
4.7 Other industries	351	318	290	277	302
4.8 R&D economic affairs	6,638	7,365	9,727	9,682	11,268
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	1,102	759	838	886	918
Total economic affairs	**97,734**	**124,545**	**94,408**	**87,956**	**93,959**
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	9,532	10,117	10,939	11,146	11,869
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	838	452	761	1,358	2,196
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	433	495	583	616	606
5.5 R&D environment protection	103	199	266	314	484
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	2,879	3,092	3,403	3,819	4,002
Total environment protection	**13,785**	**14,355**	**15,952**	**17,253**	**19,157**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	9,412	11,301	13,933	14,624	14,866
of which: local authority housing	*7,449*	*9,074*	*11,065*	*11,544*	*11,991*
of which: other social housing	*1,963*	*2,227*	*2,868*	*3,080*	*2,876*
6.2 Community development	3,473	3,516	4,231	4,164	4,655
6.3 Water supply	968	1,126	1,042	1,105	534
6.4 Street lighting	877	988	1,078	978	1,075
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	2	3	8	6	9
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	541	469	616	825	1,331
Total housing and community amenities	**15,273**	**17,404**	**20,908**	**21,700**	**22,470**

Table 5.2 Public sector expenditure on services by sub-function, 2021-22 to 2025-26 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn
7. Health[6]					
Medical services	193,314	199,101	213,052	232,098	247,359
Medical research	1,829	1,918	2,088	2,490	2,871
Central and other health services	21,093	11,656	6,834	7,841	7,311
Total health	**216,237**	**212,676**	**221,973**	**242,429**	**257,542**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	3,987	4,110	3,884	4,000	3,869
8.2 Cultural services	4,533	4,519	4,585	4,710	5,364
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	4,008	5,444	4,066	4,441	5,312
8.4 Religious and other community services	73	191	205	191	144
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	74	97	70	108	107
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	88	169	150	159	257
Total recreation, culture and religion	**12,762**	**14,529**	**12,960**	**13,610**	**15,053**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	33,327	35,212	38,029	42,107	43,429
of which: under fives	*4,623*	*4,756*	*5,213*	*7,525*	*9,621*
of which: primary education	*28,704*	*30,456*	*32,816*	*34,582*	*33,808*
9.2 Secondary education[7]	47,756	50,941	53,386	58,949	60,842
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	634	730	873	1,045	1,078
9.4 Tertiary education	4,720	4,558	7,157	4,790	4,641
9.5 Education not definable by level	1,532	1,822	1,188	1,421	1,275
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	5,017	5,628	5,983	6,708	6,960
9.7 R&D education	2,608	2,972	2,754	2,824	2,626
9.8 Education n.e.c.	4,553	5,483	4,839	5,123	4,870
Total education	**100,148**	**107,346**	**114,208**	**122,968**	**125,721**
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*40,127*	*44,205*	*50,141*	*54,019*	*56,135*
10.1 Sickness and disability	61,589	65,832	75,862	83,997	84,330
of which: personal social services	*12,705*	*13,767*	*15,497*	*16,785*	*18,059*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*48,884*	*52,065*	*60,365*	*67,213*	*66,272*
10.2 Old age	128,578	137,493	155,941	162,908	172,180
of which: personal social services	*12,749*	*13,677*	*15,402*	*16,464*	*17,322*
of which: pensions	*115,829*	*123,816*	*140,539*	*146,444*	*154,858*
10.3 Survivors	1,213	1,343	1,364	1,348	1,383
10.4 Family and children	27,606	29,644	32,922	34,792	35,543
of which: personal social services	*13,276*	*15,013*	*17,014*	*17,839*	*18,253*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*14,330*	*14,631*	*15,908*	*16,953*	*17,291*
10.5 Unemployment	1,219	1,054	1,255	1,303	1,396
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*1,219*	*1,054*	*1,255*	*1,303*	*1,396*
10.6 Housing	17,649	17,149	17,390	17,039	14,462
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.[8]	56,137	57,754	66,397	76,556	86,773
of which: personal social services	*1,397*	*1,748*	*2,228*	*2,932*	*2,501*
of which: family benefits, income support, Universal Credit and tax credits	*54,740*	*56,007*	*64,169*	*73,624*	*84,272*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.[9]	6,302	11,966	14,079	8,323	11,201
Total social protection	**300,292**	**322,235**	**365,211**	**386,267**	**407,270**

Table 5.2 Public sector expenditure on services by sub-function, 2021-22 to 2025-26 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn
EU transactions[10]					
VAT-based and GNI-based contributions (net of abatement and collection costs)	301	-397	896	-1,193	-110
derived as:					
EU gross contribution pre-abatement and after deduction of collection costs	*169*	*81*	*917*	*-1,168*	*-105*
Traditional Own Resources (without deduction of collection costs)	*-49*	*-50*	*-31*	*-24*	*-5*
UK abatement	*181*	*-428*	*10*	*-*	*-*
EU receipts	-2,248	-1,659	-854	-219	-57
Other attributed costs and repayments	-	-	-	-	-
Total EU transactions	**-1,946**	**-2,055**	**42**	**-1,412**	**-166**
Public sector expenditure on services	**951,945**	**1,077,002**	**1,114,977**	**1,166,452**	**1,227,648**
Accounting adjustments	88,943	83,690	115,830	123,560	132,474
Total Managed Expenditure[11]	**1,040,888**	**1,160,692**	**1,230,807**	**1,290,012**	**1,360,122**

(1) Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the internationally-agreed classification of foreign aid financing and is measured in accordance with international standards agreed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The UN COFOG measure of Foreign economic aid presented in this table is quite different from the UK ODA measure and therefore not comparable. For example the UK ODA measure includes financial transactions such as loans, whereas the UN COFOG measure does not. Also, the UK ODA analysis is on a calendar year rather than financial year basis. A link to the latest ODA release is provided here: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-international-development
(2) Debt interest figures show gross payments to the private sector and overseas.
(3) Bank of England public debt transactions shows data in respect of the Asset Purchase Facility and Special Liquidity Scheme.
(4) This table uses the UN COFOG definition of Defence spending. Government commitments on NATO qualifying defence spending are evaluated using NATO definitions. The two are different and not comparable. NATO defence figures, for example, include pensions whereas in COFOG these are included in Social Protection. Details and figures on NATO defence expenditure can be found at the following link: http://www.nato.int/cps/on/natohq/topics_49198.htm
(5) Spending in 2022-23 has been affected by measures taken in response to increases in the cost of living.
(6) The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is unavailable in England and Wales. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.
(7) The Department for Education is currently recording all central government academy expenditure as 'Secondary Education', across all years presented. While secondary schools currently account for the largest population in the academy sector, it is recognised that this will also cover some schools in primary and other functional categories. In future editions of PESA the Department for Education will look to improve apportionment of spending across the education categories.
(8) Social exclusion n.e.c. includes Child and Working Tax Credits and Universal Credit.
(9) Social protection n.e.c. includes Universal Credit Cost of Living supoort payments in 2022-23 and 2023-24. It also includes spending on compensation paid directly to individuals/households, such as by the Infected Blood Compensation Authority and the financial redress being provided to sub-postmasters affected by the Post Office Horizon IT system. This is consistent with UN guidance on compensation.
(10) An explanation of why the EU transactions are defined in TES in this way is given in Annex E. Complete transactions with the institutions of the EU are shown in Table C.1.
(11) This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 5.3 Public sector expenditure on services by economic category, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn
Public sector current expenditure on services					
Pay	230,296	245,881	267,940	294,459	311,090
Gross current procurement	279,665	290,331	311,493	329,496	344,254
Income from sales of goods and services	-65,540	-71,461	-76,489	-84,615	-87,120
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	279,241	322,299	322,978	341,617	359,624
Current grants abroad	11,233	12,311	12,855	7,508	8,144
Subsidies to private sector companies	40,689	27,474	18,931	16,264	17,396
Subsidies to public corporations	6,822	2,602	3,112	3,306	3,318
Net public service pensions	1,507	1,121	2,414	-1,612	-3,742
Public sector debt interest	72,703	130,374	127,255	126,492	130,305
Other	1,188	1,101	1,196	1,333	1,395
Total public sector current expenditure on services	**857,803**	**962,033**	**991,684**	**1,034,248**	**1,084,664**
Accounting adjustments	75,097	91,260	105,748	111,714	121,700
Total public sector current expenditure	**932,900**	**1,053,293**	**1,097,432**	**1,145,962**	**1,206,364**
Public sector capital expenditure on services					
Capital grants	13,854	21,919	25,616	29,441	32,001
Gross capital procurement	87,457	97,961	102,891	108,292	117,018
Income from sales of capital assets	-7,169	-4,911	-5,214	-5,529	-6,035
Total public sector capital expenditure on services	**94,142**	**114,969**	**123,292**	**132,204**	**142,984**
Accounting adjustments	13,846	-7,570	10,083	11,846	10,774
Total public sector capital expenditure	**107,988**	**107,399**	**133,375**	**144,050**	**153,758**
Total public sector expenditure on services	**951,945**	**1,077,002**	**1,114,977**	**1,166,452**	**1,227,648**
Accounting adjustments	88,943	83,690	115,830	123,560	132,474
Total Managed Expenditure	**1,040,888**	**1,160,692**	**1,230,807**	**1,290,012**	**1,360,122**

Table 5.4 Public sector current and capital expenditure on services by function[1], 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn
Public sector current expenditure on services					
1. General public services	104,118	161,560	157,584	153,674	158,528
of which: public and common services	*24,541*	*24,350*	*22,792*	*18,818*	*20,486*
of which: international services	*6,874*	*6,836*	*7,537*	*8,364*	*7,736*
of which: public sector debt interest[2]	*72,703*	*130,374*	*127,255*	*126,492*	*130,305*
2. Defence[3]	32,974	33,530	37,032	39,716	42,027
3. Public order and safety	36,721	40,732	44,879	46,913	49,875
4. Economic affairs	65,851	83,597	51,290	44,338	45,113
of which: enterprise and economic development[4]	*37,239*	*57,839*	*22,475*	*17,318*	*17,116*
of which: science and technology	*354*	*374*	*349*	*271*	*364*
of which: employment policies	*4,102*	*3,750*	*4,607*	*3,875*	*3,540*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*5,144*	*5,022*	*5,771*	*4,647*	*5,167*
of which: transport	*19,013*	*16,612*	*18,089*	*18,226*	*18,926*
5. Environment protection	9,123	9,176	10,032	10,145	10,827
6. Housing and community amenities	3,528	3,992	4,418	4,384	4,773
7. Health	206,623	201,339	209,841	228,613	242,117
8. Recreation, culture and religion	10,468	11,525	10,183	10,573	11,432
9. Education	90,911	97,172	102,127	112,849	116,598
10. Social protection	299,431	321,465	364,257	384,457	403,539
EU transactions	-1,946	-2,055	42	-1,412	-166
Total public sector current expenditure on services	**857,803**	**962,033**	**991,684**	**1,034,248**	**1,084,664**
Accounting adjustments	75,097	91,260	105,748	111,714	121,700
Public sector current expenditure	**932,900**	**1,053,293**	**1,097,432**	**1,145,962**	**1,206,364**
Public sector capital expenditure on services					
1. General public services	5,105	4,644	6,234	6,556	6,977
of which: public and common services	*3,545*	*2,898*	*3,266*	*4,470*	*4,383*
of which: international services	*1,560*	*1,746*	*2,968*	*2,085*	*2,594*
2. Defence[3]	15,707	22,020	19,748	23,985	23,391
3. Public order and safety	3,035	3,482	3,837	4,837	5,844
4. Economic affairs	31,883	40,949	43,118	43,619	48,846
of which: enterprise and economic development[5]	*-899*	*4,295*	*2,172*	*3,576*	*6,364*
of which: science and technology	*6,284*	*6,991*	*9,378*	*9,411*	*10,904*
of which: employment policies	*124*	*75*	*243*	*120*	*149*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*758*	*1,015*	*1,137*	*1,365*	*1,431*
of which: transport	*25,615*	*28,573*	*30,188*	*29,148*	*29,997*
5. Environment protection	4,661	5,179	5,920	7,109	8,330
6. Housing and community amenities	11,745	13,412	16,490	17,316	17,697
7. Health	9,613	11,337	12,133	13,816	15,424
8. Recreation, culture and religion	2,294	3,004	2,777	3,037	3,621
9. Education	9,237	10,174	12,081	10,119	9,123
10. Social protection[7]	861	770	954	1,810	3,730
Total public sector capital expenditure on services	**94,142**	**114,969**	**123,292**	**132,204**	**142,984**
Accounting adjustments	13,846	-7,570	10,083	11,846	10,774
Public sector capital expenditure	**107,988**	**107,399**	**133,375**	**144,050**	**153,758**
Total public sector expenditure on services	**951,945**	**1,077,002**	**1,114,977**	**1,166,452**	**1,227,648**
Accounting adjustments	88,943	83,690	115,830	123,560	132,474
Total Managed Expenditure[6]	**1,040,888**	**1,160,692**	**1,230,807**	**1,290,012**	**1,360,122**

[1] Expenditure on services by function and sector is available in the appropriate sectoral chapter: for central government see Table 6.6; for local government see Table 7.4; for public corporations see Table 8.4.
[2] Debt interest figures include Bank of England public debt transactions in respect of the Asset Purchase Facility and Special Liquidity Scheme.
[3] This table uses the UN COFOG definition of Defence spending. Government commitments on NATO qualifying defence spending are evaluated using NATO definitions. The two are different and not comparable. NATO defence figures, for example, include pensions whereas in COFOG these are included in Social Protection. Details and figures on NATO defence expenditure can be found at the following link: http://www.nato.int/cps/on/natohq/topics_49198.htm
[4] Spending from 2021-22 to 2022-23 has been affected by measures taken in response to Covid-19 and increases in the cost of living.
[5] Figures in 2021-22 reflect expenditure on various Covid-19 related loan guarantee schemes and subsequent revaluations.
[6] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.
[7] Social protection includes spending on compensation paid directly to individuals/households, such as by the Infected Blood Compensation Authority and the financial redress being provided to sub-postmasters affected by the Post Office Horizon IT system. This is consistent with UN guidance on compensation.

Table 5.5 Public sector gross current procurement expenditure on services by function, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn
Public sector gross current procurement expenditure on services					
1. General public services	15,239	14,207	13,591	14,858	16,046
of which: public and common services	*13,595*	*13,222*	*12,536*	*13,746*	*15,194*
of which: international services	*1,644*	*984*	*1,054*	*1,112*	*852*
2. Defence	19,848	20,274	21,506	22,809	23,919
3. Public order and safety	16,342	19,326	21,634	21,701	21,304
4. Economic affairs	16,523	17,832	23,173	20,373	20,044
of which: enterprise and economic development	*3,998*	*3,765*	*7,091*	*4,229*	*3,085*
of which: science and technology	*109*	*141*	*56*	*77*	*107*
of which: employment policies	*1,042*	*873*	*1,399*	*992*	*1,456*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*1,090*	*1,164*	*1,197*	*1,504*	*1,719*
of which: transport	*10,285*	*11,890*	*13,431*	*13,570*	*13,679*
5. Environment protection	8,305	9,107	9,795	9,873	10,278
6. Housing and community amenities	2,896	3,333	3,469	3,573	4,016
7. Health	119,684	117,338	119,328	128,945	136,163
8. Recreation, culture and religion	6,671	8,130	7,158	7,374	7,794
9. Education	30,303	33,404	39,190	42,448	44,807
10. Social protection	43,852	47,380	52,650	57,542	59,882
Total public sector gross current procurement expenditure on services	**279,665**	**290,331**	**311,493**	**329,496**	**344,254**

Table 5.6 Public sector capital procurement expenditure on services by function, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn
Public sector gross capital procurement expenditure on services					
1. General public services	3,626	3,712	3,610	4,368	4,776
of which: public and common services	*3,448*	*3,348*	*3,295*	*3,914*	*4,502*
of which: international services	*178*	*364*	*315*	*455*	*274*
2. Defence	15,407	21,491	20,205	22,622	23,873
3. Public order and safety	3,315	3,675	4,061	4,915	5,879
4. Economic affairs	27,777	31,689	33,978	34,165	37,525
of which: enterprise and economic development	*1,961*	*2,439*	*2,870*	*3,554*	*6,286*
of which: science and technology	*1,339*	*1,461*	*1,708*	*1,919*	*2,033*
of which: employment policies	*125*	*75*	*253*	*111*	*136*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*516*	*630*	*736*	*808*	*961*
of which: transport	*23,837*	*27,084*	*28,411*	*27,772*	*28,109*
5. Environment protection	3,598	4,219	4,758	5,633	6,494
6. Housing and community amenities	9,853	11,067	12,756	13,723	13,936
7. Health	12,680	10,934	11,744	12,288	14,234
8. Recreation, culture and religion	1,924	2,759	2,383	2,594	2,991
9. Education	8,485	7,772	8,583	7,040	6,444
10. Social protection	792	642	814	942	867
Total public sector gross capital procurement expenditure on services	**87,457**	**97,961**	**102,891**	**108,292**	**117,018**
Plus public sector receipts from sales of assets					
Central government					
Fixed assets	-5,063	-1,792	-2,484	-1,961	-2,456
Intangible assets	720	883	-42	-48	133
Total central government receipts	**-4,343**	**-908**	**-2,526**	**-2,009**	**-2,324**
Local government					
Fixed assets	-1,317	-2,129	-1,451	-1,980	-1,495
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total local government receipts	**-1,317**	**-2,129**	**-1,451**	**-1,980**	**-1,495**
Total general government receipts	**-5,659**	**-3,037**	**-3,977**	**-3,989**	**-3,819**
Public corporations					
Fixed assets	-1,510	-1,874	-1,237	-1,541	-2,217
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total public corporations receipts	**-1,510**	**-1,874**	**-1,237**	**-1,541**	**-2,217**
Total public sector income from sales of capital assets	**-7,169**	**-4,911**	**-5,214**	**-5,529**	**-6,035**

6 Central government own expenditure

6.1 This section provides summary analyses of central government own expenditure, which comprises the expenditure of government departments and other central government bodies on their own activities. Central government, as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for the National Accounts, includes the devolved administrations, executive agencies and Arms Length Bodies (ALBs), health trusts and academies.

6.2 In addition to staff pay and procurement, central government own expenditure includes grants and subsidies paid to individuals and enterprises in the private sector and subsidies to public corporations. It excludes central government support for local government and support for the capital expenditure of public corporations. These data are shown in **Chapters 7 and 8** respectively.

6.3 Central government own expenditure accounts for about 83 per cent of Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) and about 89 per cent of departmental Annually Managed Expenditure (AME).

6.4 **Tables 6.1 to 6.3** are presented against the budgeting framework, whereas **Tables 6.4 to 6.6** are presented against the expenditure on services framework.

6.5 Note that many of the economic categories and functions shown in the tables throughout PESA reflect higher Covid-19 related spend in 2021-22.

What's new

6.6 Changes to departmental budgets to fund the Defence Investment Plan, announced by the Prime Minister on 30 June 2026, will be reflected by HM Treasury and government departments in the Supplementary Estimates 2026-27 and PESA 2027.[1] Figures in PESA 2026 are consistent with budgets as set out in Main Estimates 2026-27 and Spending Review 2025.

6.7 Responsibility for apprenticeships, adult further education, skills, training and careers, and Skills England moved from the Department for Education to the Department for Work and Pensions on 16 September 2025. Following this change, related expenditure has been reclassified from the 9.2 Secondary Education to 9.8 Education n.e.c. sub-functions in **Table 6.4**. Policy and operational responsibility for fire functions transferred to the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government from the Home Office on 1 April 2025. This change was reflected in departments' budgets at Supplementary Estimates 2025-26. The management of the Integrated Security Fund, and associated funding, was permanently transferred from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office to the Cabinet Office on 14 April 2026. The Defence Exports Office transferred from the Department for Business and Trade to the Ministry of Defence in July 2025. Policy responsibility for government and public sector cyber-security was transferred from the Cabinet Office to the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT) on 3 June 2025. Policy and response responsibilities for severe space weather transferred from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero to DSIT on 17 December 2025.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/news/15-billion-new-funding-boost-to-transform-armed-forces-and-keep-the-uk-safe

6.8 At the 2026-27 Main Estimates, depreciation and impairments which were previously ring-fenced within resource DEL were reclassified as resource AME. Only a small number of regulators and independent entities within the Small and Independent Bodies departmental group continue to report depreciation in DEL.[2] Central government own expenditure in AME, as presented in **Tables 6.1 and 6.2**, now includes depreciation.

6.9 The functional breakdown of Research and Development expenditure is being reviewed by the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology. This may result in changes to plans in future editions of PESA.

6.10 Not all departments had produced their Annual Report and Accounts for 2025-26 as at publication of PESA 2026. Outturn data may therefore be subject to revisions. The public spending statistics (PSS) release, published on a quarterly basis, will reflect any later revisions made by departments to their 2025-26 outturn.

6.11 Plans information should be used with caution because forecasts are subject to change and improvement. Where departments have been unable to supply full breakdowns of their DEL and AME plans for use in PESA, HM Treasury has imputed functional and economic category splits, using earlier years as a guide.

Central government own resource and capital expenditure by department

6.12 **Table 6.1** gives a departmental breakdown of central government own expenditure. Expenditure in DEL is shown separately from expenditure in departmental AME. DEL expenditure in this table is given by resource DEL plus capital DEL. In a number of areas, for example education, transport, and law and order, a relatively large proportion of expenditure is by local government, with only a relatively small proportion spent directly by central government – some of which will be recorded by the Scottish and Welsh Governments or the Northern Ireland Executive. Other AME includes locally financed expenditure in Northern Ireland that by convention is classified as central government spending.

6.13 **Tables 6.2 and 6.3** show the resource and capital elements of **Table 6.1**, respectively. Expenditure for each departmental group is therefore shown on a budgeting basis, while the final line in each table shows total central government own expenditure on a National Accounts basis. The lower section of each table shows the adjustments required to move from the budgeting framework to the National Accounts framework.

Central government own expenditure on services by sub-function

6.14 **Table 6.4** shows central government own expenditure by sub-function, within the expenditure on services framework. Expenditure on services is an overall measure of public spending that is close to TME, and so broadly represents total current and capital expenditure as in the National Accounts. Full details are available in **Annex E**.

Central government own expenditure on services by economic category

6.15 **Table 6.5** shows central government own expenditure by economic category, set within the framework of expenditure on services. An explanation of the different economic categories is available in **Chapter 5**.

[2] The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (OFGEM), the Water Services Regulation Authority (aka OFWAT), the Office of Rail and Road (ORR), the National Audit Office (NAO) and House of Commons: Administration.

Central government own current and capital expenditure on services by function

6.16 **Table 6.6** shows central government own current and capital expenditure on services by function. This shows the capital and current split on a National Accounts basis.

Table 6.1 Central government own expenditure in budgets by departmental group[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Within DEL								
Health and Social Care	180,718	178,447	184,562	200,753	213,249	222,558	231,179	241,819
Education	38,766	41,927	48,522	54,405	57,552	59,800	58,994	58,453
Home Office	4,252	5,651	7,259	6,283	5,380	8,495	7,775	7,724
Justice	9,891	10,451	11,626	12,407	13,813	15,056	15,302	15,554
Law Officers' Departments	682	771	880	936	982	1,192	1,160	1,349
Defence	45,908	52,825	53,951	60,059	61,817	65,106	70,977	73,531
Single Intelligence Account	3,356	3,796	4,172	4,461	4,932	5,539	5,136	5,351
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	9,138	9,239	11,053	10,920	10,890	9,429	8,652	9,299
MHCLG - Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	2,912	2,867	1,024	2,835	2,714	4,337	3,712	3,905
Culture, Media and Sport	2,160	2,230	1,835	1,837	2,174	2,184	2,241	2,631
Science, Innovation and Technology	10,066	11,262	12,952	13,726	14,959	16,118	16,576	16,674
Transport	23,326	23,906	24,854	24,175	23,636	24,950	24,091	22,556
Energy Security and Net Zero	11,160	17,026	6,139	7,803	12,290	9,541	10,453	11,765
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	4,975	5,471	6,060	6,674	5,426	6,118	5,699	5,615
Business and Trade	2,486	1,137	2,194	1,885	2,833	2,912	2,945	2,921
Work and Pensions	11,267	10,379	10,882	11,696	12,503	13,333	14,788	14,259
HM Revenue and Customs	6,185	6,607	6,694	5,866	6,727	7,611	7,401	6,909
HM Treasury	433	324	382	1,099	1,195	1,259	503	483
Cabinet Office	1,183	978	1,142	973	1,187	1,777	2,049	1,716
Scottish Government[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welsh Government	12,739	11,387	12,445	12,779	13,559	14,931	14,836	15,284
Northern Ireland Executive	15,502	15,211	16,457	17,176	18,605	18,768	19,041	19,524
Small and Independent Bodies	2,764	2,686	2,823	3,139	3,342	3,597	3,034	2,961
Total CG own expenditure within DEL	**399,870**	**414,579**	**427,908**	**461,885**	**489,766**	**514,612**	**526,544**	**540,283**
Within departmental AME								
Health and Social Care	86,040	-12,444	12,790	21,921	26,713	30,290	33,646	35,368
Education	46,022	11,978	46,793	52,518	61,920	38,522	45,470	45,697
Home Office	650	797	689	28	746	919	893	906
Justice	1,298	994	1,583	1,372	1,293	3,116	2,132	2,183
Law Officers' Departments	20	29	52	37	40	53	57	59
Defence	25,489	2,001	11,666	18,141	13,503	21,175	22,089	22,433
Single Intelligence Account	587	636	714	753	827	961	914	869
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	751	1,040	988	1,581	702	1,109	704	566
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	-811	-296	393	310	537	1,782	3,436	3,585
Culture, Media and Sport	5,699	6,734	5,496	5,783	7,324	7,555	6,626	6,633
Science, Innovation and Technology	496	431	476	537	566	1,143	1,216	1,259
Transport	11,661	12,126	14,343	12,834	13,878	15,683	15,794	16,024
Energy Security and Net Zero	114,986	-95,472	-13,281	9,343	28,834	80,713	67,900	60,207
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	690	-156	1,961	-872	35	1,030	1,034	1,100
Business and Trade	-2,927	2,109	869	595	394	1,919	811	870
Work and Pensions	201,058	216,493	251,804	273,602	296,758	317,128	326,462	336,345
HM Revenue and Customs	52,297	34,408	33,807	28,470	26,573	29,113	30,230	30,605
HM Treasury[3]	48,186	130,573	35,540	28,858	14,530	39,038	38,987	39,067
Cabinet Office	12,225	16,858	10,851	26,019	12,149	11,900	-7,052	-7,243
Scottish Government[2]	41,294	44,159	43,338	44,793	50,755	51,878	49,524	50,724
Welsh Government	3,298	4,052	4,955	6,638	8,467	7,639	6,331	6,488
Northern Ireland Executive	11,406	12,666	12,743	14,452	15,618	16,562	15,613	15,983
Small and Independent Bodies	279	-55	489	-45	4,718	4,763	4,305	4,324
Total CG own expenditure within dept AME	**660,691**	**389,661**	**479,059**	**547,666**	**586,879**	**683,991**	**667,121**	**674,052**
Locally financed expenditure in Northern Ireland	370	600	662	710	722	772	801	831
Net expenditure transfers to the EU	315	-383	904	-1,186	-108	100	2	0
Central government debt interest	70,892	108,063	83,213	85,386	96,946	103,416	111,389	120,853
Accounting and other adjustments	-302,707	6,045	-48,483	-105,699	-116,153	-195,536	-152,434	-141,833
Total CG own expenditure[4]	**829,431**	**918,565**	**943,263**	**988,763**	**1,058,051**	**1,107,356**	**1,153,423**	**1,194,187**

[1] Shown on a full resource budgeting basis, i.e. resource DEL plus Capital DEL.
[2] To reflect budgeting arrangements, all expenditure by the Scottish Government is now scored within AME.
[3] Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.
[4] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 6.2 Central government own resource expenditure in budgets by departmental group, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Within resource DEL								
Health and Social Care	172,452	168,656	174,064	189,289	199,933	208,620	217,350	227,050
Education	36,017	39,274	44,930	49,813	53,019	53,747	54,413	53,892
Home Office	3,515	4,692	6,083	4,701	3,752	6,647	6,054	6,033
Justice	8,470	9,091	10,167	10,866	11,584	12,693	12,963	13,215
Law Officers' Departments	674	741	841	868	927	1,108	1,104	1,132
Defence	31,791	32,525	34,803	37,549	38,968	39,632	40,974	42,050
Single Intelligence Account	2,451	2,638	2,800	3,071	3,257	3,515	3,419	3,415
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	7,394	7,169	7,662	8,269	7,727	6,289	6,463	6,564
MHCLG - Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	245	153	117	670	671	1,257	1,018	986
Culture, Media and Sport	1,674	1,786	1,395	1,364	1,496	1,481	1,541	1,930
Science, Innovation and Technology	338	432	533	565	634	941	893	857
Transport	8,017	6,933	6,813	6,757	6,528	6,884	6,599	6,408
Energy Security and Net Zero	2,429	13,157	1,227	1,390	1,810	1,990	2,024	1,715
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	3,870	4,211	4,524	4,658	3,452	3,573	3,362	3,258
Business and Trade	2,428	1,330	1,686	1,496	2,135	1,998	1,770	1,761
Work and Pensions	10,744	10,062	10,307	11,215	11,909	12,430	13,994	13,699
HM Revenue and Customs	5,523	5,851	5,969	5,138	5,852	6,738	6,755	6,428
HM Treasury	422	317	381	334	382	433	432	422
Cabinet Office	1,050	610	730	705	768	1,134	1,604	1,403
Scottish Government(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welsh Government	10,766	9,589	10,320	10,653	11,473	12,483	12,583	12,978
Northern Ireland Executive	13,928	13,561	14,633	15,448	16,698	16,530	16,753	17,299
Small and Independent Bodies	2,448	2,368	2,514	2,799	2,902	3,025	2,584	2,524
Total within resource DEL	**326,646**	**335,145**	**342,502**	**367,619**	**385,877**	**403,149**	**414,651**	**425,019**
Within resource departmental AME								
Health and Social Care	86,040	-12,464	12,758	21,260	26,161	30,082	33,540	35,262
Education	24,154	-12,849	15,884	21,618	31,417	8,620	14,799	15,053
Home Office	650	797	624	7	769	919	893	906
Justice	1,287	989	1,576	1,373	1,293	3,101	2,117	2,168
Law Officers' Departments	21	28	46	36	39	50	51	53
Defence	25,489	2,001	11,666	18,137	13,504	21,174	22,088	22,432
Single Intelligence Account	587	636	712	753	827	956	910	866
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	91	750	555	700	222	965	703	565
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	-811	-296	393	310	537	1,072	3,436	3,585
Culture, Media and Sport	5,487	5,810	5,079	5,366	6,654	7,057	6,119	6,126
Science, Innovation and Technology	563	499	581	696	676	1,143	1,216	1,258
Transport	11,583	12,238	14,468	12,926	14,111	15,533	15,646	15,876
Energy Security and Net Zero	115,107	-95,328	-13,221	9,295	28,848	77,906	64,845	57,724
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	687	-165	1,948	-876	33	1,022	1,014	1,085
Business and Trade	73	458	1,741	323	-93	442	54	54
Work and Pensions	201,031	216,422	251,643	273,355	296,572	316,827	326,199	336,076
HM Revenue and Customs	52,297	34,408	33,807	28,470	26,567	29,093	30,210	30,585
HM Treasury(2)	51,965	132,499	38,657	35,884	10,350	33,868	37,150	37,151
Cabinet Office	12,225	16,858	10,851	25,958	10,158	9,760	-8,910	-9,101
Scottish Government(1)	36,531	38,307	37,868	38,994	44,442	44,970	42,889	44,154
Welsh Government	2,344	2,801	3,479	5,046	7,060	6,056	4,717	4,900
Northern Ireland Executive	11,072	12,142	12,142	13,639	15,074	15,885	14,939	15,303
Small and Independent Bodies	-178	-186	59	-46	3,874	3,961	3,063	3,082
Total within resource departmental AME	**638,296**	**356,355**	**443,317**	**513,224**	**539,095**	**630,464**	**617,688**	**625,163**
Within resource other AME								
Locally financed expenditure in Northern Ireland	370	600	662	710	722	772	801	831
Net expenditure transfers to the EU	315	-383	904	-1,186	-108	100	2	0
Central government debt interest	70,892	108,063	83,213	85,386	96,946	103,416	111,389	120,853
Accounting and other adjustments	-284,525	38,760	-23,143	-80,794	-77,787	-143,263	-116,967	-104,436
Total CG own current expenditure	**751,994**	**838,540**	**847,455**	**884,959**	**944,744**	**994,638**	**1,027,563**	**1,067,431**

(1) To reflect budgeting arrangements, all expenditure by the Scottish Government is now scored within AME.
(2) Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.

Table 6.3 Central government own capital expenditure by departmental group, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Within capital DEL								
Health and Social Care	8,266	9,791	10,497	11,463	13,317	13,938	13,829	14,769
Education	2,749	2,653	3,592	4,592	4,533	6,053	4,580	4,560
Home Office	737	959	1,176	1,581	1,628	1,848	1,721	1,691
Justice	1,421	1,360	1,458	1,541	2,229	2,363	2,340	2,340
Law Officers' Departments	8	29	38	68	55	84	56	217
Defence	14,117	20,300	19,148	22,509	22,849	25,474	30,003	31,482
Single Intelligence Account	906	1,157	1,372	1,390	1,675	2,024	1,717	1,936
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	1,745	2,070	3,391	2,651	3,163	3,140	2,190	2,735
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	2,667	2,713	907	2,165	2,043	3,080	2,694	2,918
Culture, Media and Sport	486	444	440	473	677	703	700	701
Science, Innovation and Technology	9,728	10,831	12,419	13,161	14,325	15,178	15,683	15,817
Transport	15,309	16,973	18,041	17,418	17,108	18,067	17,492	16,148
Energy Security and Net Zero	8,731	3,869	4,912	6,412	10,480	7,551	8,429	10,050
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	1,104	1,261	1,536	2,016	1,974	2,545	2,337	2,357
Business and Trade	58	-193	508	389	698	914	1,176	1,159
Work and Pensions	522	317	575	481	594	903	793	560
HM Revenue and Customs	662	756	725	728	876	873	647	481
HM Treasury	12	7	1	765	813	826	71	62
Cabinet Office	133	369	412	269	419	643	444	313
Scottish Government[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welsh Government	1,973	1,798	2,125	2,125	2,086	2,448	2,253	2,306
Northern Ireland Executive	1,575	1,650	1,824	1,728	1,907	2,238	2,289	2,225
Small and Independent Bodies	316	318	309	340	440	572	450	437
Total within capital DEL	**73,224**	**79,434**	**85,406**	**94,266**	**103,889**	**111,463**	**111,893**	**115,264**
Within capital departmental AME								
Health and Social Care	-	20	32	660	552	208	106	106
Education	21,867	24,827	30,910	30,900	30,504	29,902	30,671	30,644
Home Office	-	0	65	21	-23	-	-	-
Justice	11	6	7	-1	0	15	15	15
Law Officers' Departments	-2	2	6	1	0	3	6	6
Defence	-	-	-	4	0	1	1	1
Single Intelligence Account	-	-	1	-	-	5	4	4
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	661	290	433	881	480	144	1	1
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	-	-	-	-	-	710	-	-
Culture, Media and Sport	212	924	417	417	670	498	507	507
Science, Innovation and Technology	-67	-68	-105	-159	-111	0	0	0
Transport	78	-112	-126	-92	-234	150	148	148
Energy Security and Net Zero	-122	-144	-60	48	-14	2,808	3,055	2,483
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	3	9	13	4	2	8	20	16
Business and Trade	-3,000	1,651	-872	272	486	1,477	757	816
Work and Pensions	26	71	161	247	186	300	264	269
HM Revenue and Customs	-	-	-	-	6	20	20	20
HM Treasury[2]	-3,779	-1,926	-3,117	-7,027	4,180	5,170	1,837	1,917
Cabinet Office	-	-	-	61	1,992	2,140	1,858	1,858
Scottish Government[1]	4,763	5,852	5,470	5,798	6,313	6,908	6,635	6,569
Welsh Government	954	1,251	1,476	1,592	1,407	1,583	1,614	1,588
Northern Ireland Executive	333	524	601	814	545	677	674	680
Small and Independent Bodies	457	131	430	0	843	802	1,242	1,242
Total within capital departmental AME	**22,396**	**33,306**	**35,742**	**34,443**	**47,784**	**53,527**	**49,433**	**48,889**
Within capital other AME								
Accounting and other adjustments	-18,183	-32,715	-25,340	-24,905	-38,366	-52,272	-35,467	-37,397
Total CG own capital expenditure[3]	**77,437**	**80,025**	**95,808**	**103,804**	**113,307**	**112,718**	**125,859**	**126,756**

[1] To reflect budgeting arrangements, all expenditure by the Scottish Government is now scored within AME.
[2] Transactions have been affected by financial sector interventions.
[3] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 6.4 Central government own expenditure on services by sub-function, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
1. General public services								
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	20,641	21,995	19,550	15,309	17,209	19,514	16,319	15,505
1.2 Foreign economic aid(1)	5,797	5,182	7,294	7,669	7,189	5,399	5,800	6,558
1.3 General services	2,234	1,465	1,818	1,548	1,905	2,221	2,338	2,261
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	43	344	356	558	510	379	297	297
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	1,280	505	652	934	733	842	868	895
1.7 Public sector debt interest	70,892	108,063	83,213	85,386	96,946	103,416	111,389	120,853
of which: central government debt interest(2)	*70,892*	*108,063*	*83,213*	*85,386*	*96,946*	*103,416*	*111,389*	*120,853*
Total general public services	**100,888**	**137,553**	**112,883**	**111,404**	**124,492**	**131,771**	**137,012**	**146,369**
2. Defence(3)								
2.1 Military defence	45,766	50,375	51,524	57,073	58,171	63,007	68,239	70,629
2.2 Civil defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Foreign military aid	509	2,618	2,522	3,485	3,999	3,626	3,885	4,160
2.4 R&D defence	2,061	2,253	2,439	2,809	2,939	2,890	2,810	2,889
2.5 Defence n.e.c	221	215	227	262	245	183	183	183
Total defence	**48,557**	**55,460**	**56,711**	**63,629**	**65,355**	**69,706**	**75,117**	**77,861**
3. Public order and safety								
3.1 Police services	7,307	9,331	10,553	10,259	11,814	11,863	11,943	12,101
of which: immigration and citizenship	*1,845*	*3,550*	*4,758*	*3,692*	*4,781*	*5,585*	*5,683*	*5,731*
of which: other police services	*5,462*	*5,780*	*5,795*	*6,567*	*7,033*	*6,278*	*6,260*	*6,371*
3.2 Fire-protection services	543	622	598	638	683	554	602	616
3.3 Law courts	7,704	7,904	8,794	9,089	9,861	10,402	10,998	11,466
3.4 Prisons	5,388	6,115	6,614	7,405	8,411	9,534	9,008	9,021
3.5 R&D public order and safety	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	912	1,119	1,326	2,016	1,556	1,982	1,932	1,837
Total public order and safety	**21,855**	**25,091**	**27,886**	**29,408**	**32,326**	**34,336**	**34,484**	**35,042**
4. Economic affairs								
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	33,682	20,423	18,563	16,306	16,300	18,093	18,610	18,793
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,558	5,531	6,369	5,491	6,069	6,081	6,107	5,948
of which: market support	*2,615*	*2,590*	*3,534*	*2,507*	*2,593*	*2,826*	*2,514*	*2,407*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*2,830*	*2,810*	*2,662*	*2,803*	*3,196*	*3,003*	*3,340*	*3,302*
of which: forestry	*113*	*130*	*173*	*181*	*281*	*251*	*253*	*238*
4.3 Fuel and energy(4)	2,697	41,715	6,987	3,821	6,564	8,006	5,829	5,605
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	8	8	7	10	9	10	10	10
4.5 Transport	31,815	31,479	33,611	32,746	32,492	32,851	32,649	30,967
of which: national roads	*5,426*	*5,650*	*6,114*	*6,463*	*6,113*	*7,317*	*6,567*	*6,657*
of which: local roads	*384*	*352*	*377*	*418*	*433*	*562*	*565*	*574*
of which: local public transport	*1,142*	*792*	*1,074*	*1,073*	*1,017*	*574*	*841*	*641*
of which: railway	*22,826*	*23,106*	*24,446*	*22,940*	*22,771*	*21,719*	*22,361*	*20,726*
of which: other transport	*2,036*	*1,580*	*1,601*	*1,852*	*2,158*	*2,679*	*2,315*	*2,371*
4.6 Communication	412	482	744	978	1,195	1,476	1,594	1,489
4.7 Other industries	237	192	181	152	162	137	124	127
4.8 R&D economic affairs	6,638	7,365	9,727	9,682	11,268	12,010	11,403	11,661
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c	1,102	759	838	886	918	790	2,149	1,939
Total economic affairs	**82,148**	**107,952**	**77,027**	**70,074**	**74,977**	**79,452**	**78,475**	**76,539**
5. Environment protection								
5.1 Waste management	3,014	3,074	3,334	3,415	3,684	4,179	4,205	4,042
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	838	452	761	1,358	2,196	4,064	3,573	2,713
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	429	491	579	611	603	606	884	1,051
5.5 R&D environment protection	103	199	266	314	484	369	307	311
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c	2,222	2,307	2,542	2,927	3,120	3,078	2,924	2,967
Total environment protection	**6,606**	**6,523**	**7,481**	**8,625**	**10,086**	**12,297**	**11,893**	**11,084**
6. Housing and community amenities								
6.1 Housing development	2,387	2,774	3,513	3,643	3,609	4,112	4,172	4,093
of which: local authority housing	*415*	*551*	*644*	*577*	*745*	*971*	*987*	*982*
of which: other social housing	*1,972*	*2,223*	*2,870*	*3,066*	*2,864*	*3,141*	*3,185*	*3,112*
6.2 Community development	493	510	702	775	625	685	570	567
6.3 Water supply	380	473	526	521	534	544	542	550
6.4 Street lighting	51	45	44	24	29	37	38	38
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	2	3	8	6	9	56	60	60
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	292	216	359	540	932	1,137	311	308
Total housing and community amenities	**3,605**	**4,021**	**5,153**	**5,507**	**5,738**	**6,571**	**5,693**	**5,616**

Table 6.4 Central government own expenditure on services by sub-function, 2021-22 to 2028-29 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
7. Health[5]								
Medical services	189,072	195,212	209,125	227,938	243,137	253,506	262,008	274,343
Medical research	1,829	1,918	2,088	2,490	2,871	3,151	3,106	3,305
Central and other health services	21,040	11,595	6,781	7,788	7,251	8,648	9,515	8,816
Total health	**211,942**	**208,726**	**217,994**	**238,216**	**253,260**	**265,304**	**274,630**	**286,464**
8. Recreation, culture and religion								
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	1,100	1,040	632	749	668	1,117	719	1,183
8.2 Cultural services	2,609	2,673	2,350	2,242	3,027	2,745	2,767	2,781
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	4,008	5,444	4,066	4,441	5,312	5,342	4,910	4,905
8.4 Religious and other community services	115	209	186	158	150	140	141	143
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	74	97	70	108	107	125	130	132
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c	88	169	150	159	257	608	620	548
Total recreation, culture and religion	**7,993**	**9,630**	**7,453**	**7,857**	**9,521**	**10,078**	**9,287**	**9,691**
9. Education								
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	1,054	1,044	1,420	1,537	1,752	1,432	1,436	1,473
of which: under fives	*130*	*114*	*235*	*268*	*231*	*247*	*220*	*222*
of which: primary education	*924*	*929*	*1,185*	*1,269*	*1,521*	*1,185*	*1,217*	*1,251*
9.2 Secondary education[6]	36,953	39,809	41,631	46,370	48,500	48,604	48,824	49,973
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.4 Tertiary education	4,720	4,558	7,157	4,790	4,641	4,499	4,894	4,767
9.5 Education not definable by level	1,367	1,643	1,000	1,227	1,094	694	722	725
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	849	864	601	616	610	728	600	618
9.7 R&D education	2,608	2,972	2,754	2,824	2,626	2,466	2,559	2,602
9.8 Education n.e.c	4,514	5,440	4,800	5,089	4,830	4,883	4,774	4,502
Total education	**52,065**	**56,330**	**59,362**	**62,453**	**64,054**	**63,306**	**63,808**	**64,659**
10. Social protection								
of which: personal social services	*1,614*	*1,815*	*1,944*	*2,069*	*2,225*	*2,119*	*1,981*	*2,028*
10.1 Sickness and disability	49,355	52,590	60,903	67,785	66,870	70,381	74,118	77,829
of which: personal social services	*471*	*525*	*538*	*572*	*599*	*495*	*509*	*524*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*48,884*	*52,065*	*60,365*	*67,213*	*66,272*	*69,886*	*73,609*	*77,305*
10.2 Old age	115,938	123,999	140,810	146,733	155,199	164,532	168,101	172,937
of which: personal social services	*626*	*715*	*754*	*803*	*841*	*674*	*694*	*714*
of which: pensions	*115,311*	*123,284*	*140,056*	*145,930*	*154,358*	*163,859*	*167,407*	*172,223*
10.3 Survivors	1,213	1,343	1,364	1,348	1,383	1,375	1,371	1,414
10.4 Family and children	14,764	15,118	16,472	17,570	17,980	19,925	19,715	19,761
of which: personal social services	*434*	*488*	*565*	*617*	*689*	*843*	*740*	*751*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*14,330*	*14,631*	*15,908*	*16,953*	*17,291*	*19,082*	*18,975*	*19,011*
10.5 Unemployment	1,219	1,054	1,255	1,303	1,396	1,446	930	894
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*1,219*	*1,054*	*1,255*	*1,303*	*1,396*	*1,446*	*930*	*894*
10.6 Housing	447	426	445	436	338	187	180	183
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.[7]	54,823	56,094	64,257	73,701	84,369	93,318	94,344	95,869
of which: personal social services	*83*	*87*	*87*	*77*	*96*	*108*	*39*	*39*
of which: family benefits, income support, Universal Credit and tax credits	*54,740*	*56,007*	*64,169*	*73,624*	*84,272*	*93,210*	*94,305*	*95,830*
10.8 R&D Social protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.[8]	5,945	11,627	13,698	7,902	10,810	11,920	11,108	11,022
Total social protection	**243,703**	**262,252**	**299,204**	**316,778**	**338,345**	**363,083**	**369,866**	**379,909**

Table 6.4 Central government own expenditure on services by sub-function, 2021-22 to 2028-29 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
EU transactions[9]								
VAT-based and GNI-based contributions (net of abatement and collection costs)	301	-397	896	-1,193	-110	99	2	0
derived as:								
EU gross contribution pre-abatement and after deduction of collection costs	*169*	*81*	*917*	*-1,168*	*-105*	*104*	*2*	*0*
Traditional Own Resources (without deduction of collection costs)	*-49*	*-50*	*-31*	*-24*	*-5*	*-5*	*-*	*-*
UK abatement	*181*	*-428*	*10*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
EU receipts	-2,248	-1,659	-854	-219	-57	-34	-94	-78
Other attributed costs and repayments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total EU transactions	**-1,946**	**-2,055**	**42**	**-1,412**	**-166**	**65**	**-92**	**-77**
Total central government own expenditure on services	**777,417**	**871,483**	**871,195**	**912,540**	**977,986**	**1,035,969**	**1,060,173**	**1,093,157**
Accounting adjustments	52,014	47,082	72,068	76,223	80,065	71,387	93,249	101,030
Total central government own expenditure[10]	**829,431**	**918,565**	**943,263**	**988,763**	**1,058,051**	**1,107,356**	**1,153,423**	**1,194,187**

[1] Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the internationally-agreed classification of foreign aid financing and is measured in accordance with international standards agreed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The UN COFOG measure of Foreign economic aid presented in this table is quite different from the UK ODA measure and therefore not comparable. For example the UK ODA measure includes financial transactions such as loans, whereas the UN COFOG measure does not. Also, the UK ODA analysis is on a calendar year rather than financial year basis. A link to the latest ODA release is provided here: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-on-international-development
[2] Central government debt interest figures show gross payments to the private sector and overseas.
[3] This table uses the UN COFOG definition of Defence spending. Government commitments on NATO qualifying defence spending are evaluated using NATO definitions. The two are different and not comparable. NATO defence figures, for example, include pensions whereas in COFOG these are included in Social Protection. Details and figures on NATO defence expenditure can be found at the following link: http://www.nato.int/cps/on/natohq/topics_49198.htm
[4] Spending in 2022-23 has been affected by measures taken in response to increases in the cost of living.
[5] The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is unavailable in England and Wales. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.
[6] The Department for Education is currently recording all central government academy expenditure as 'Secondary Education', across all years presented. While secondary schools currently account for the largest population in the academy sector, it is recognised that this will also cover some schools in primary and other functional categories. In future editions of PESA the Department for Education will look to improve apportionment of spending across the education categories.
[7] Social exclusion n.e.c. includes Child and Working Tax Credits and Universal Credit.
[8] Social protection n.e.c. includes Universal Credit Cost of Living supoort payments in 2022-23 and 2023-24. It also includes spending on compensation paid directly to individuals/households, such as by the Infected Blood Compensation Authority and the financial redress being provided to sub-postmasters affected by the Post Office Horizon IT system. This is consistent with UN guidance on compensation.
[9] An explanation of how the EU transactions are defined in TES is given in Annex E. EU Withdrawal Agreement financial settlement payments form part of HM Treasury's departmental expenditure (departmental AME) and are therefore scored against the available United Nations' Classification Of the Functions Of Government categories. As a result, these payments are scored against 'General Public Services'. However please note, a complete picture of transactions with the institutions of the EU is shown in Table C.1.
[10] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 6.5 Central government own expenditure on services by economic category, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Central government current expenditure on services								
Pay	161,281	172,680	189,622	211,381	227,049	233,791	237,078	243,407
Gross current procurement	183,575	186,040	196,413	204,696	214,716	223,268	232,173	238,958
Income from sales of goods and services	-26,291	-29,575	-31,162	-36,004	-37,605	-35,765	-36,539	-38,298
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	263,115	306,720	307,205	326,162	346,731	369,081	377,301	389,127
Current grants abroad	11,233	12,311	12,855	7,508	8,144	5,435	5,724	5,947
Subsidies to private sector companies	37,821	25,318	17,170	14,186	14,797	18,532	17,006	17,298
Subsidies to public corporations	6,691	2,471	2,978	3,166	3,157	2,776	1,883	1,605
Net public service pensions	1,507	1,121	2,414	-1,612	-3,742	-2,415	-3,079	-3,433
Central government debt interest	70,892	108,063	83,213	85,386	96,946	103,416	111,389	120,853
Other	1,188	1,101	1,196	1,333	1,395	155	85	85
Total central government own current expenditure on services	**711,012**	**786,251**	**781,902**	**816,202**	**871,588**	**918,274**	**943,021**	**975,550**
Accounting adjustments	40,982	52,289	65,553	68,757	73,156	76,364	84,542	91,881
Total central government own current expenditure	**751,994**	**838,540**	**847,455**	**884,959**	**944,744**	**994,638**	**1,027,563**	**1,067,431**
Central government capital expenditure on services								
Capital grants to persons and non-profit bodies	9,825	10,790	13,989	12,703	14,247	16,554	15,669	15,653
Capital grants to private sector companies	-995	4,205	2,360	7,859	6,964	8,127	8,165	8,422
Capital grants abroad	2,039	2,537	4,795	4,362	6,314	4,618	3,710	4,202
Gross capital procurement	59,878	68,609	70,675	73,423	81,198	89,765	90,431	90,176
Income from sales of capital assets	-4,343	-908	-2,526	-2,009	-2,324	-1,369	-824	-846
Total central government own capital expenditure on services	**66,405**	**85,232**	**89,293**	**96,338**	**106,399**	**117,695**	**117,152**	**117,608**
Accounting adjustments	11,032	-5,207	6,515	7,466	6,908	-4,977	8,707	9,148
Total central government own capital expenditure	**77,437**	**80,025**	**95,808**	**103,804**	**113,307**	**112,718**	**125,859**	**126,756**
Total central government own expenditure on services	**777,417**	**871,483**	**871,195**	**912,540**	**977,986**	**1,035,969**	**1,060,173**	**1,093,157**
Accounting adjustments	52,014	47,082	72,068	76,223	80,065	71,387	93,249	101,030
Total central government own expenditure[1]	**829,431**	**918,565**	**943,263**	**988,763**	**1,058,051**	**1,107,356**	**1,153,423**	**1,194,187**

[1] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 6.6 Central government own current and capital expenditure on services by function, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Central government own current expenditure on services								
1. General public services	97,442	134,149	108,007	107,096	119,352	125,383	132,924	141,956
of which: public and common services	*19,676*	*19,250*	*17,257*	*13,346*	*14,669*	*15,604*	*14,889*	*14,355*
of which: international services	*6,874*	*6,836*	*7,537*	*8,364*	*7,736*	*6,363*	*6,646*	*6,748*
of which: public sector debt interest	*70,892*	*108,063*	*83,213*	*85,386*	*96,946*	*103,416*	*111,389*	*120,853*
2. Defence[1]	32,849	33,441	36,963	39,644	41,963	42,462	43,713	44,788
3. Public order and safety	19,762	22,510	25,160	25,831	27,753	29,423	29,468	29,902
4. Economic affairs	60,101	77,954	45,529	37,670	38,875	41,741	40,210	39,958
of which: enterprise and economic development[2]	*36,068*	*56,304*	*20,942*	*15,304*	*15,892*	*19,351*	*17,759*	*17,965*
of which: science and technology	*354*	*374*	*349*	*271*	*364*	*475*	*198*	*199*
of which: employment policies	*4,102*	*3,750*	*4,607*	*3,875*	*3,540*	*3,614*	*4,062*	*4,056*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*5,040*	*4,893*	*5,618*	*4,511*	*5,023*	*5,145*	*4,828*	*4,748*
of which: transport	*14,537*	*12,634*	*14,012*	*13,708*	*14,057*	*13,156*	*13,363*	*12,990*
5. Environment protection	2,827	2,458	2,808	2,619	2,901	3,449	3,453	3,259
6. Housing and community amenities	1,023	1,039	1,213	1,178	1,243	1,200	1,031	1,037
7. Health	202,354	197,434	205,889	224,431	237,889	249,620	259,109	270,071
8. Recreation, culture and religion	7,228	8,007	6,521	6,975	7,939	8,541	7,684	8,097
9. Education	46,135	49,377	50,960	56,544	58,624	56,935	58,179	58,993
10. Social protection	243,238	261,938	298,811	315,626	335,214	359,455	367,343	377,564
EU transactions	-1,946	-2,055	42	-1,412	-166	65	-92	-77
Total central government own current expenditure on services	**711,012**	**786,251**	**781,902**	**816,202**	**871,588**	**918,274**	**943,021**	**975,550**
Accounting adjustments	40,982	52,289	65,553	68,757	73,156	76,364	84,542	91,881
Total central government own current expenditure	**751,994**	**838,540**	**847,455**	**884,959**	**944,744**	**994,638**	**1,027,563**	**1,067,431**
Central government own capital expenditure on services								
1. General public services	3,447	3,404	4,876	4,308	5,140	6,388	4,088	4,413
of which: public and common services	*1,896*	*1,664*	*1,923*	*2,244*	*2,517*	*3,780*	*2,395*	*2,174*
of which: international services	*1,551*	*1,740*	*2,952*	*2,064*	*2,623*	*2,608*	*1,693*	*2,239*
2. Defence[1]	15,707	22,020	19,748	23,985	23,391	27,244	31,404	33,073
3. Public order and safety	2,094	2,581	2,725	3,577	4,574	4,913	5,016	5,140
4. Economic affairs	22,048	29,997	31,498	32,404	36,101	37,711	38,265	36,581
of which: enterprise and economic development[3]	*-2,156*	*3,449*	*1,527*	*2,856*	*5,566*	*5,313*	*6,280*	*5,790*
of which: science and technology	*6,284*	*6,991*	*9,378*	*9,411*	*10,904*	*11,535*	*11,205*	*11,463*
of which: employment policies	*124*	*75*	*243*	*120*	*149*	*232*	*215*	*151*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*519*	*638*	*751*	*980*	*1,046*	*936*	*1,279*	*1,199*
of which: transport	*17,278*	*18,845*	*19,599*	*19,038*	*18,435*	*19,695*	*19,286*	*17,977*
5. Environment protection	3,779	4,066	4,673	6,006	7,185	8,848	8,440	7,825
6. Housing and community amenities	2,582	2,982	3,940	4,329	4,494	5,372	4,662	4,579
7. Health	9,587	11,292	12,105	13,785	15,371	15,684	15,521	16,392
8. Recreation, culture and religion	765	1,623	933	882	1,582	1,536	1,604	1,594
9. Education	5,931	6,952	8,403	5,910	5,429	6,371	5,630	5,665
10. Social protection[4]	465	314	393	1,152	3,131	3,628	2,523	2,345
Total central government own capital expenditure on services	**66,405**	**85,232**	**89,293**	**96,338**	**106,399**	**117,695**	**117,152**	**117,608**
Accounting adjustments	11,032	-5,207	6,515	7,466	6,908	-4,977	8,707	9,148
Total central government own capital expenditure[5]	**77,437**	**80,025**	**95,808**	**103,804**	**113,307**	**112,718**	**125,859**	**126,756**

[1] This table uses the UN COFOG definition of Defence spending. Government commitments on NATO qualifying defence spending are evaluated using NATO definitions. The two are different and not comparable. NATO defence figures, for example, include pensions whereas in COFOG these are included in Social Protection. Details and figures on NATO defence expenditure can be found at the following link: http://www.nato.int/cps/on/natohq/topics_49198.htm
[2] Spending from 2021-22 to 2022-23 has been affected by measures taken in response to Covid-19 and increases in the cost of living.
[3] Figures in 2021-22 reflect expenditure on various Covid-19 related loan guarantee schemes and subsequent revaluations.
[4] Social protection includes spending on compensation paid directly to individuals/households, such as by the Infected Blood Compensation Authority and the financial redress being provided to sub-postmasters affected by the Post Office Horizon IT system. This is consistent with UN guidance on compensation.
[5] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

7 Local government financing and expenditure

7.1 This chapter describes central government support for local government within budgets (**Tables 7.1 to 7.3**) and local government expenditure on services (**Tables 7.4 to 7.8**). It deals primarily with Great Britain – most equivalent spending in Northern Ireland is central government spending carried out by Northern Ireland departments. Where relevant, district council spending in Northern Ireland is included in this chapter.

7.2 Data for outturn years (to 2025-26) are covered by Code of Practice for Statistics protocols.

7.3 Central government support data (**Tables 7.1 to 7.3**) for all years up to 2025-26 are final outturn figures and data for 2026-27 onwards are latest plans.

7.4 Local government spending data (**Tables 7.4 to 7.8**) for all years up to 2024-25 are final outturn, while data for 2025-26 are based on budget plans and provisional outturns, where the latter are available.

7.5 Not all departments had produced their Annual Report and Accounts for 2025-26 as at publication of PESA 2026. Outturn data may therefore be subject to revisions. The public spending statistics (PSS) release, published on a quarterly basis, will reflect any later revisions made by departments to their 2025-26 outturn.

7.6 Note that many of the economic categories and functions shown in the tables throughout PESA reflect higher Covid-19 related spend in 2021-22.

What's new

7.7 For this year's PESA there has been a change to how capital spending by function and country is presented. In previous years a table showing gross capital expenditure by function and country was provided as well as a corresponding capital receipts table by function and country. These tables have been replaced by a single table **(Table 7.7)** showing *net* capital expenditure by function and country. The presentation of capital spending in **Table 7.7** is entirely consistent with how capital spending by function is presented elsewhere in PESA.

7.8 A new **Table 7.5** has been introduced this year showing United Kingdom local government expenditure on services by sub-funciton. Equivalent sub-functional expenditure tables for the public sector and for central government can be found respectively in PESA chapters 5 and 6.

7.9 Plans information should be used with caution because forecasts are subject to change and improvement. Where departments have been unable to supply full breakdowns of their DEL and AME plans for use in PESA, HM Treasury has imputed functional and economic category splits, using earlier years as a guide.

The financing of local government expenditure

7.10 Central government support for local government expenditure is provided in two main forms: capital and current grants and the redistribution of non-domestic rate payments. Grant support may be non-specific (e.g. Revenue Support Grant), or related to specific services (e.g. Dedicated Schools Grant). A non-domestic rates retention scheme was introduced in England from April 2013, which allows local authorities to keep a proportion of the rates they collect, along with growth in the revenue that is generated in their area. Local government expenditure can also be financed by Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue), equivalent to supported borrowing in Scotland. However, this was discontinued in England as of 31 March 2011.

7.11 Local authorities also raise finance locally, largely through council tax; receipts from sales of assets; contributions from developers; sales, fees and charges; and borrowing. By convention, Scottish Non-Domestic Rates Income (NDRI) is shown in PESA as locally financed central government support in other AME, as it is raised in Scotland rather than funded by Whitehall.

7.12 Funding provided to local government by the EU was channelled through departmental budgets but was not treated as central government support in PESA. This was because the receipts from the EU offset in budgets against the subsequent payment to local government, so this funding formed part of the accounting and other adjustments that were required to reconcile the departmental budgeting data to an aggregate drawn from the National Accounts.

7.13 **Table 7.1** shows current and capital support provided to local government within each country in the UK, according to whether support is in DEL or AME. As noted above, further adjustments are made to these budgeting aggregates to reconcile with total local government expenditure in the National Accounts.

Support for local government current spending

7.14 Central government support for current expenditure on local services is largely provided through:

- Revenue Support Grant (RSG) – a non-ring-fenced grant paid to local government in England, Scotland and Wales;
- non-domestic (business) rate payments – the proceeds of National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) were originally pooled separately in England and Wales, and then redistributed. As noted above, equivalent payments in Scotland are considered to be locally financed rather than central government support. From 1 April 2013 local authorities in England retain a proportion of this income. Also, from 2015-16 Welsh non-domestic rates move from central government DEL support to locally raised finance, and;
- other specific and special grants such as the schools grant and police grant, which fund part of the current expenditure on a specific service or activity.

7.15 **Table 7.2** shows the above support by country, departmental group and grant.

Support for local government capital programmes

7.16 Central government support for local government capital expenditure comprises capital grants and Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue) in Wales, equivalent to supported borrowing in Scotland. The latter enables local authorities to borrow or use other forms of credit to finance capital expenditure, with central government providing a revenue stream to support repayment of principal and interest. This is distinct from prudential borrowing where local authorities finance any additional borrowing from their own available resources. **Table 7.3** shows the components of central government capital support within the United Kingdom by country and department.

Data sources and data quality

7.17 The central government support for local government shown in **Tables 7.1 to 7.3** is taken from finance data loaded onto the HM Treasury spending database by departments, consistent with their resource accounts.

7.18 **Tables 7.1 to 7.3** show central government support for local government allocated by territory. There are several instances where support or grant payments cover more than one territory, for example Home Office grants that cover England and Wales. In these circumstances the grant or support has been allocated entirely to the majority territory, namely England.

Local government expenditure

7.19 Total local government expenditure is defined as the contribution of local government to Total Managed Expenditure (TME). TME is a consolidated measure in the sense that most transactions between parts of the public sector are excluded. For example, total local government expenditure defined here excludes capital grants paid to public corporations and interest paid to central government. Local government expenditure accounts for around one quarter of TME.

7.20 Local government have considerable discretion to determine the level, pattern, and standard of the main services – subject to the financial resources available, including the implications for local taxation, and in some cases subject also to central government regulation and inspection of the service provided.

Local government expenditure on services

7.21 The measure of local government spending that is analysed by function and economic category in PESA is local government expenditure on services. It is largely equivalent to the National Accounts measure of local government expenditure, which is also shown in the tables. **Annex E** gives more information on expenditure on services.

7.22 The functional and sub-functional categories in **Tables 7.4 to 7.7** are based on the UN Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG)[1] and are consistent with the functional categories used in other PESA chapters:

- **Table 7.4** presents total local government expenditure by function;
- **Table 7.5** presents total local government expenditure by sub-function;
- **Table 7.6** shows local government current expenditure by country and function; and
- **Table 7.7** shows local government net capital expenditure, by country and function.

7.23 **Table 7.8** shows local government expenditure by country and economic category. The economic categories are broadly consistent with those used by the ONS for the National Accounts. These are described in **Chapter 5.**

Data sources and data quality

7.24 The local government expenditure shown in **Tables 7.4 to 7.8** is based on revenue (current) and capital data collections completed by local authorities and sent to the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and the devolved governments

[1] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Structure then from the 'Classification' drop down box on the left select 'COFOG'

(Scottish Government, Welsh Government and Northern Ireland Executive). These departments carry out quality assurance on the data received, produce aggregate results for publication, and supply this information to the Treasury.

7.25 Information is sought from all local authorities, who derive the material from the accounting records used to produce audited accounts. However, detailed expenditure breakdowns may be of lower quality because of inconsistencies of classification by respondents and resource constraints on quality assurance.

7.26 Spending information received from local government is described in terms of local authority services (e.g. education, roads, etc.). The Treasury assign spending to the COFOG functional categories used in PESA. In general the link from service categories to COFOG categories is relatively clear, but in some cases it is less straightforward and assumptions are applied.

7.27 Although the quality of the local government expenditure data in PESA is good enough to provide a broad picture of local government spending, the quality is likely to be lower than the quality of the central government data in PESA. Figures are shown to the nearest £1m so that users performing calculations on the numbers do not introduce errors due to working on rounded numbers.

7.28 The Treasury are working with MHCLG and the ONS to improve the quality and timeliness of local government spending data.

7.29 More information on local government finance and spending is available from the following sources:

England – Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

- [https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-authority-revenue-expenditure-and-financing]
- [https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-authority-capital-expenditure-receipts-and-financing]

Scotland – Scottish Government

- [http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Local-Government-Finance]

Wales – Welsh Government

- [https://www.gov.wales/local-authority-revenue-and-capital-outturn-expenditure]

Table 7.1 Financing of local government in the United Kingdom by country, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Current finance in DEL								
England	72,869	64,453	66,139	71,046	78,252	83,010	84,221	88,715
Scotland	18	19	18	19	19	-	19	19
Wales	5,671	5,859	6,158	6,347	6,865	6,470	6,436	6,680
Northern Ireland	192	167	171	177	190	174	179	185
Total current finance in DEL	**78,750**	**70,498**	**72,486**	**77,589**	**85,325**	**89,654**	**90,856**	**95,599**
Capital support in DEL								
England	10,672	10,362	13,235	11,438	14,121	14,837	18,920	17,748
Scotland	0	0	-24	-4	-24	-	-2	-2
Wales	983	827	904	1,070	1,258	1,180	1,366	1,223
Northern Ireland	0	2	23	47	56	17	17	17
Total capital support in DEL	**11,655**	**11,192**	**14,139**	**12,550**	**15,411**	**16,033**	**20,301**	**18,986**
Total central government support in DEL[1]	**90,405**	**81,690**	**86,624**	**90,139**	**100,736**	**105,687**	**111,158**	**114,585**
Current finance in departmental AME								
England	31,923	30,322	37,193	38,417	36,547	39,624	38,246	38,734
Scotland	11,960	11,126	11,088	11,915	12,709	12,035	13,122	13,487
Wales	749	710	726	705	570	534	551	570
Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current finance in departmental AME	**44,632**	**42,158**	**49,008**	**51,037**	**49,825**	**52,194**	**51,919**	**52,790**
Capital support in departmental AME								
England	33	37	120	47	75	6,827	127	127
Scotland	969	1,081	1,337	1,009	1,319	1,338	1,487	1,470
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital support in departmental AME	**1,001**	**1,118**	**1,457**	**1,056**	**1,394**	**8,165**	**1,613**	**1,597**
Total central government support in departmental AME[2]	**45,634**	**43,276**	**50,465**	**52,093**	**51,220**	**60,359**	**53,532**	**54,387**
Locally financed expenditure								
Local authority self-financed expenditure	46,040	53,710	56,524	60,485	60,653	91,885	93,942	93,179
Locally financed support in Scotland[3]	2,090	2,766	3,047	3,068	3,114	3,474	3,266	3,434
Locally financed support in Wales	770	1,057	929	1,083	1,076	1,101	1,203	1,264
Total locally financed expenditure	**48,900**	**57,533**	**60,500**	**64,636**	**64,843**	**96,460**	**98,411**	**97,877**
Total financing of local government expenditure	**184,939**	**182,499**	**197,589**	**206,867**	**216,798**	**262,506**	**263,100**	**266,849**
Accounting and other adjustments	15,205	31,410	31,982	37,332	35,393	6,679	12,977	9,033
Total local government expenditure	**200,144**	**213,909**	**229,571**	**244,199**	**252,191**	**269,185**	**276,077**	**275,882**

[1] Receipts from the EU offset in budgets against the subsequent payment to local government.
[2] Includes lottery grants.
[3] By convention, non-domestic rates income (NDRI) in Scotland (equivalent to non-domestic rate payments in England and Wales) is shown in PESA as locally raised central government support, as it is finance raised in Scotland rather than funding from Whitehall.

Table 7.2 Central government current grants for local government in the United Kingdom by departmental group, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
England								
Health and Social Care								
Public Health	4,217	3,196	3,301	3,426	3,632	3,680	3,920	4,114
Other	1,485	436	729	523	502	-	-	-
Total Health and Social Care	5,703	3,631	4,031	3,949	4,134	3,680	3,920	4,114
Education								
Schools Grant	25,307	26,970	27,887	28,304	30,970	35,448	36,705	37,371
Pupil Premium	1,211	1,268	1,311	1,276	1,250	1,474	1,454	1,466
Private finance initiative grant	752	752	753	752	732	718	727	727
Supporting Families	168	207	224	144	-	-	0	0
Other	3,993	4,209	2,774	4,240	4,404	2,795	3,009	6,510
Total Education	31,431	33,405	32,949	34,716	37,356	40,434	41,895	46,073
Home Office								
Police	11,992	12,763	13,801	14,165	15,302	15,766	16,246	16,488
Other	351	782	1,268	1,063	1,013	-	362	366
Total Home Office	12,343	13,545	15,068	15,228	16,315	15,766	16,609	16,855
MHCLG Housing and Communities								
New Homes Bonus	622	556	291	291	290	196	270	269
PFI special grant (Housing)	185	173	168	168	168	167	156	156
City Deals	167	168	167	167	212	233	212	212
Fire	779	629	814	738	970	962	821	821
Other	1,414	2,622	2,058	2,508	2,889	2,220	1,366	1,401
Total MHCLG Housing and Communities	3,167	4,149	3,498	3,873	4,529	3,779	2,825	2,858
MHCLG Local Government								
Non-domestic rate payments/Revenue Support Grant	17,600	16,753	20,882	24,418	25,056	36,797	27,855	27,704
Social Care and Better Care Fund	3,689	4,548	6,453	8,133	10,192	5,313	10,085	10,085
Covid grants	4,728	3	100	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Living Fund	161	161	-	-	-	-	-	-
PFI special grant	25	25	24	24	24	24	24	24
Other	3,585	1,384	2,992	1,860	1,591	2,629	4,546	4,701
Total MHCLG Local Government	29,788	22,873	30,451	34,435	36,862	44,763	42,510	42,514
Transport								
GLA transport	1,718	442	183	1	-	-	-	-
Strategic rail authority	84	104	4	163	165	176	299	250
PFI special grant	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	316
Bus Service Operator Grant	97	394	392	532	435	359	411	420
Other	220	197	196	245	213	199	246	249
Total Transport	2,441	1,460	1,098	1,263	1,136	1,056	1,278	1,234
Business and Trade								
Covid Business Support grants	3,852	2	-24	-6	-6	-	-	-
Other	66	39	25	24	33	-	3	3
Total Business and Trade	3,918	41	1	18	27	-	3	3
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs								
Extended Producer Responsibility for Packaging	-	-	-	-	1,040	1,200	1,170	1,170
Other	214	247	268	311	341	41	248	279
Total Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	214	247	268	311	1,381	1,241	1,418	1,449
Work and Pensions								
Housing benefits[1]	13,580	13,015	13,289	12,854	10,464	10,236	10,526	10,865
Adult skills	807	883	1,006	1,105	952	981	969	969
Other	1,078	1,207	1,196	1,229	1,276	522	353	355
Total Work and Pensions	15,465	15,105	15,491	15,187	12,692	11,740	11,848	12,189
Other government departments	321	319	476	482	365	175	161	161
Total England	104,791	94,775	103,332	109,463	114,798	122,634	122,467	127,449

Table 7.2 Central government current grants for local government in the United Kingdom by departmental group, 2021-22 to 2028-29 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Scotland								
Work and Pensions								
Housing benefits[1]	1,242	1,177	1,177	1,147	885	873	893	918
Other	18	19	18	19	19	-	19	19
Total Work and Pensions	1,261	1,196	1,196	1,166	904	873	912	937
Scottish Government								
Revenue Support Grant	9,167	8,993	8,935	10,313	11,171	10,461	11,460	11,779
Non-domestic rate income[2]	2,090	2,766	3,047	3,068	3,114	3,474	3,266	3,434
Other	1,551	956	976	454	652	702	769	790
Total Scottish Government	12,808	12,715	12,958	13,835	14,938	14,637	15,496	16,003
Other government departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Scotland	14,069	13,911	14,154	15,001	15,842	15,509	16,408	16,940
Wales								
Work and Pensions								
Housing benefits[1]	722	684	695	677	521	534	551	570
Other	10	10	10	10	9	-	10	10
Total Work and Pensions	732	694	705	686	531	534	561	580
Welsh Government								
Non-domestic rate payments/Revenue Support Grant	4,983	5,403	5,670	6,033	6,390	6,117	7,039	7,322
Other	1,475	1,530	1,438	1,405	1,565	1,452	571	593
Total Welsh Government	6,458	6,933	7,108	7,439	7,955	7,570	7,610	7,914
Other government departments	-	-	-	10	25	1	20	20
Total Wales	7,190	7,626	7,813	8,135	8,511	8,105	8,190	8,513
Northern Ireland								
Northern Ireland Executive	192	167	171	177	190	174	179	185
Total Northern Ireland	192	167	171	177	190	174	179	185
Total current finance	126,242	116,479	125,469	132,777	139,341	146,423	147,244	153,087

(1) Housing Benefit figures reflect the switch of payments from Housing Benefit to Universal Credit, which is funded directly from central government.
(2) By convention, non-domestic rates income (NDRI) in Scotland (equivalent to non-domestic rate payments in England and Wales) is shown in PESA as locally raised central government support, i.e. It is finance raised in Scotland rather than funding from Whitehall.

Table 7.3 Central government capital support for local government in the United Kingdom by country and departmental group, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
England								
Capital grants								
Health and Social Care	811	30	13	15	49	-	-	-
Education	1,997	2,648	2,587	1,287	2,353	8,164	3,103	3,123
Home Office	120	120	114	133	99	-	-	-
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	3,486	4,118	5,942	6,090	6,508	7,884	6,412	6,058
Culture, Media and Sport	36	48	213	100	96	179	179	179
Science, Innovation and Technology	50	5	17	1	5	8	-	-
Transport	3,327	3,371	3,965	3,008	4,141	4,188	7,406	6,660
Energy Security and Net Zero	641	-154	58	589	463	996	1,483	1,438
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	226	194	445	263	480	218	463	416
Business and Trade	12	20	0	0	3	26	-	-
Cabinet Office	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Total capital grants	**10,705**	**10,400**	**13,356**	**11,485**	**14,195**	**21,664**	**19,047**	**17,874**
Total England	**10,705**	**10,400**	**13,356**	**11,485**	**14,195**	**21,664**	**19,047**	**17,874**
Scotland								
Supported borrowing								
Scottish Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total supported borrowing	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Capital grants								
Scottish Government	968	1,080	1,313	1,004	1,295	1,338	1,485	1,468
Total capital grants	**968**	**1,080**	**1,313**	**1,004**	**1,295**	**1,338**	**1,485**	**1,468**
Total Scotland	**968**	**1,080**	**1,313**	**1,004**	**1,295**	**1,338**	**1,485**	**1,468**
Wales								
Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue)[1]								
Welsh Government	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Total Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue)	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**	**89**
Capital grants								
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	-	-	-	5	43	20	25	24
Welsh Government	895	738	815	976	1,126	1,071	1,253	1,111
Total capital grants	**895**	**738**	**815**	**981**	**1,169**	**1,091**	**1,277**	**1,135**
Total Wales	**983**	**827**	**904**	**1,070**	**1,258**	**1,180**	**1,366**	**1,223**
Northern Ireland capital grants								
Northern Ireland Executive	0	2	23	47	56	17	17	17
Total Northern Ireland	**0**	**2**	**23**	**47**	**56**	**17**	**17**	**17**
Total United Kingdom	**12,657**	**12,310**	**15,596**	**13,606**	**16,805**	**24,199**	**21,915**	**20,583**

[1] A full definition of Supported Capital expenditure (SCE) is given in Annex H.

Table 7.4 Local government current and capital expenditure on services in the United Kingdom by function, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 plans
Current					
1. General public services	5,667	5,970	6,640	6,570	6,949
of which: public and common services	*4,865*	*5,100*	*5,535*	*5,472*	*5,817*
of which: public sector debt interest[1]	*802*	*870*	*1,105*	*1,098*	*1,132*
2. Defence	125	90	69	72	64
3. Public order and safety	16,959	18,222	19,719	21,082	22,122
4. Economic affairs	5,751	5,642	5,761	6,667	6,238
of which: enterprise and economic development	*1,171*	*1,535*	*1,532*	*2,014*	*1,225*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*104*	*130*	*152*	*136*	*144*
of which: transport	*4,475*	*3,978*	*4,076*	*4,518*	*4,869*
5. Environment protection	6,297	6,719	7,224	7,526	7,926
6. Housing and community amenities	2,505	2,953	3,205	3,206	3,530
7. Health	4,269	3,905	3,952	4,182	4,229
8. Recreation, culture and religion	3,240	3,518	3,662	3,598	3,493
9. Education	44,776	47,794	51,168	56,305	57,973
10. Social protection	56,193	59,528	65,446	68,830	68,326
Total local government current expenditure on services	**145,782**	**154,341**	**166,845**	**178,039**	**180,849**
Accounting adjustments	33,419	38,450	39,636	41,412	46,650
Total local government current expenditure	**179,201**	**192,791**	**206,481**	**219,451**	**227,499**
Capital					
1. General public services	1,650	1,233	1,342	2,226	1,866
of which: public and common services	*1,650*	*1,233*	*1,342*	*2,226*	*1,866*
3. Public order and safety	941	900	1,112	1,260	1,271
4. Economic affairs	8,324	9,090	9,595	9,108	10,683
of which: enterprise and economic development	*1,258*	*846*	*644*	*720*	*798*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*225*	*346*	*368*	*361*	*382*
of which: transport	*6,841*	*7,898*	*8,583*	*8,027*	*9,503*
5. Environment protection	882	1,113	1,246	1,103	1,145
6. Housing and community amenities	3,262	3,735	3,739	3,587	4,676
7. Health	26	45	28	31	53
8. Recreation, culture and religion	1,529	1,380	1,845	2,155	2,040
9. Education	3,306	3,222	3,679	4,209	3,694
10. Social protection	396	456	561	658	599
Total local government capital expenditure on services	**20,317**	**21,175**	**23,147**	**24,337**	**26,026**
Accounting adjustments	626	-57	-57	411	-1,334
Total local government capital expenditure	**20,943**	**21,118**	**23,090**	**24,748**	**24,692**
Total local government expenditure	**200,144**	**213,909**	**229,571**	**244,199**	**252,191**

[1] This excludes all intra-public sector payments of debt interest.

Table 7.5 Local government own expenditure on services by sub-function, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 plans
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	2,188	2,648	2,343	2,731	2,692
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	1,210	1,164	1,260	1,318	445
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	3,117	2,522	3,274	3,649	4,546
1.7 Public sector debt interest	802	870	1,105	1,098	1,132
of which: local government debt interest[1]	*802*	*870*	*1,105*	*1,098*	*1,132*
Total general public services	**7,316**	**7,204**	**7,982**	**8,796**	**8,814**
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	125	90	69	72	64
2.3 Foreign military aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**125**	**90**	**69**	**72**	**64**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	15,200	16,177	17,593	18,861	19,743
of which: immigration and citizenship	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other police services	*15,200*	*16,177*	*17,593*	*18,861*	*19,743*
3.2 Fire-protection services	2,567	2,796	3,083	3,318	3,483
3.3 Law courts	134	150	155	162	167
3.4 Prisons	-	-	-	-	-
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total public order and safety	**17,901**	**19,122**	**20,831**	**22,342**	**23,393**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	1,357	1,612	1,651	2,191	1,579
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	329	476	520	497	526
of which: market support	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*329*	*476*	*520*	*497*	*526*
of which: forestry	-	-	-	-	-
4.3 Fuel and energy	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	958	643	416	418	303
4.5 Transport	11,317	11,875	12,659	12,545	14,372
of which: national roads	-	-	-	-	-
of which: local roads	*5,426*	*5,751*	*6,606*	*6,721*	*7,678*
of which: local public transport	*3,750*	*3,311*	*3,355*	*3,954*	*4,517*
of which: railway	*1,747*	*2,352*	*2,381*	*1,454*	*1,741*
of which: other transport	*393*	*462*	*318*	*415*	*436*
4.6 Communication	-	-	-	-	-
4.7 Other industries	114	126	109	125	140
4.8 R&D economic affairs	-	-	-	-	-
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c	-	-	-	-	-
Total economic affairs	**14,075**	**14,732**	**15,356**	**15,776**	**16,921**
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	6,518	7,043	7,605	7,731	8,185
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	4	5	5	5	4
5.5 R&D environment protection	-	-	-	-	-
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c	656	784	861	893	882
Total environment protection	**7,179**	**7,832**	**8,471**	**8,628**	**9,071**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	1,713	2,485	2,124	2,165	2,731
of which: local authority housing	*1,713*	*2,485*	*2,124*	*2,165*	*2,731*
of which: other social housing	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Community development	2,980	3,006	3,528	3,389	4,030
6.3 Water supply	-	-	-	-	-
6.4 Street lighting	825	944	1,034	954	1,046
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c	250	253	257	285	399
Total housing and community amenities	**5,767**	**6,688**	**6,943**	**6,793**	**8,206**

Table 7.5 Local government own expenditure on services by sub-function, 2021-22 to 2025-26 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 plans
7. Health[2]					
Medical services	4,242	3,889	3,926	4,160	4,222
Medical research	-	-	-	-	-
Central and other health services	53	61	53	53	60
Total health	**4,295**	**3,950**	**3,980**	**4,213**	**4,282**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	2,887	3,070	3,252	3,251	3,201
8.2 Cultural services	1,924	1,846	2,235	2,468	2,337
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	-	-	-	-	-
8.4 Religious and other community services	-42	-18	19	33	-5
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	-	-	-	-	-
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c	0	0	0	0	0
Total recreation, culture and religion	**4,769**	**4,899**	**5,507**	**5,753**	**5,532**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	32,273	34,168	36,609	40,570	41,677
of which: under fives	*4,493*	*4,642*	*4,978*	*7,257*	*9,390*
of which: primary education	*27,780*	*29,526*	*31,632*	*33,313*	*32,287*
9.2 Secondary education	10,803	11,132	11,755	12,579	12,342
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	634	730	873	1,045	1,078
9.4 Tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-
9.5 Education not definable by level	165	179	188	194	181
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	4,169	4,763	5,382	6,092	6,350
9.7 R&D education	-	-	-	-	-
9.8 Education n.e.c	39	43	39	33	40
Total education	**48,083**	**51,016**	**54,846**	**60,514**	**61,667**
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*38,513*	*42,389*	*48,197*	*51,950*	*53,910*
10.1 Sickness and disability	12,235	13,242	14,959	16,212	17,460
of which: personal social services	*12,235*	*13,242*	*14,959*	*16,212*	*17,460*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	-	-	-	-	-
10.2 Old age	12,640	13,494	15,131	16,175	16,981
of which: personal social services	*12,122*	*12,962*	*14,648*	*15,661*	*16,482*
of which: pensions	*517*	*532*	*483*	*514*	*500*
10.3 Survivors	-	-	-	-	-
10.4 Family and children	12,842	14,525	16,449	17,222	17,564
of which: personal social services	*12,842*	*14,525*	*16,449*	*17,222*	*17,564*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	-	-	-	-	-
10.5 Unemployment	-	-	-	-	-
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	-	-	-	-	-
10.6 Housing	17,202	16,724	16,945	16,604	14,124
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	1,314	1,660	2,140	2,855	2,405
of which: personal social services	*1,314*	*1,660*	*2,140*	*2,855*	*2,405*
of which: family benefits, income support, Universal Credit and tax credits	-	-	-	-	-
10.8 R&D Social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	356	339	382	421	391
Total social protection	**56,589**	**59,984**	**66,007**	**69,489**	**68,925**
Total local government own expenditure on services	**166,099**	**175,516**	**189,992**	**202,376**	**206,875**
Accounting adjustments	34,045	38,393	39,579	41,823	45,316
Total local government own expenditure	**200,144**	**213,909**	**229,571**	**244,199**	**252,191**

[1] This excludes all intra-public sector payments of debt interest.
[2] Health is presented at HM Treasury sub-function level rather than at level 2 of COFOG. This is consistent with the presentation seen in tables 5.2 and 6.4 of PESA and is due to level 2 COFOG data being unavalable for England and Wales Central Government expenditure.

Table 7.6 Local government current expenditure on services in the United Kingdom by country and function, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 plans
England					
1. General public services	4,270	4,526	4,622	4,814	5,038
of which: public and common services	*4,270*	*4,526*	*4,622*	*4,814*	*5,038*
2. Defence	119	80	63	64	55
3. Public order and safety	16,002	17,182	18,572	19,861	20,855
4. Economic affairs	4,753	4,537	4,576	5,372	5,214
of which: enterprise and economic development	*799*	*1,106*	*1,035*	*1,418*	*857*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*85*	*107*	*125*	*110*	*116*
of which: transport	*3,869*	*3,323*	*3,415*	*3,843*	*4,241*
5. Environment protection	4,970	5,324	5,721	6,014	6,450
6. Housing and community amenities	1,963	2,343	2,560	2,543	2,682
7. Health	4,218	3,851	3,900	4,132	4,186
8. Recreation, culture and religion	2,229	2,430	2,511	2,489	2,442
9. Education	34,830	37,125	39,850	44,391	45,779
10. Social protection	47,597	50,224	55,624	58,657	57,840
Total England	**120,949**	**127,622**	**138,000**	**148,337**	**150,541**
Scotland					
1. General public services	394	341	680	405	503
of which: public and common services	*394*	*341*	*680*	*405*	*503*
2. Defence	3	3	4	4	5
3. Public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-
4. Economic affairs	690	753	797	791	623
of which: enterprise and economic development	*267*	*296*	*324*	*328*	*210*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*9*	*10*	*12*	*11*	*11*
of which: transport	*414*	*447*	*460*	*452*	*403*
5. Environment protection	696	719	781	769	759
6. Housing and community amenities	150	162	200	187	312
8. Recreation, culture and religion	564	627	661	638	627
9. Education	6,645	7,232	7,716	7,998	8,229
10. Social protection	5,038	5,551	5,823	6,034	6,345
Total Scotland	**14,182**	**15,390**	**16,661**	**16,826**	**17,402**
Wales					
1. General public services	201	233	232	253	275
of which: public and common services	*201*	*233*	*232*	*253*	*275*
2. Defence	3	6	2	3	4
3. Public order and safety	958	1,040	1,146	1,221	1,267
4. Economic affairs	271	315	350	464	371
of which: enterprise and economic development	*68*	*95*	*134*	*227*	*129*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*10*	*12*	*16*	*15*	*17*
of which: transport	*192*	*208*	*200*	*222*	*225*
5. Environment protection	411	435	463	475	481
6. Housing and community amenities	122	137	168	164	142
8. Recreation, culture and religion	242	239	257	249	229
9. Education	3,301	3,437	3,602	3,916	3,966
10. Social protection	3,558	3,752	3,999	4,140	4,141
Total Wales	**9,066**	**9,594**	**10,221**	**10,885**	**10,876**
Total Great Britain	**144,197**	**152,606**	**164,882**	**176,047**	**178,819**
Northern Ireland					
4. Economic affairs	37	38	39	40	29
of which: enterprise and economic development	*37*	*38*	*39*	*40*	*29*
5. Environment protection	220	241	260	268	237
6. Housing and community amenities	270	310	276	313	394
7. Health	51	54	52	51	43
8. Recreation, culture and religion	205	222	232	222	195
Total Northern Ireland	**783**	**865**	**858**	**893**	**898**
Debt interest[1]	802	870	1,105	1,098	1,132
Total United Kingdom current expenditure on services	**145,782**	**154,341**	**166,845**	**178,039**	**180,849**
Accounting adjustments	54,362	59,568	62,726	66,160	71,342
Total local government current expenditure	**200,144**	**213,909**	**229,571**	**244,199**	**252,191**

[1] Debt interest is not allocated to individual countries, so is only included in the total UK figures. It excludes all intra-public sector debt interest payments.

Table 7.7 Local government net capital expenditure[1] on services in the United Kingdom by country and function, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 plans
England					
1. General public services	1,434	745	1,113	1,633	1,568
of which: public and common services	*1,434*	*745*	*1,113*	*1,633*	*1,568*
3. Public order and safety	871	828	1,048	1,168	1,135
4. Economic affairs	7,134	7,784	8,160	7,788	9,047
of which: enterprise and economic development	*947*	*629*	*400*	*387*	*264*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*131*	*252*	*213*	*241*	*242*
of which: transport	*6,057*	*6,902*	*7,548*	*7,159*	*8,541*
5. Environment protection	662	957	1,070	934	933
6. Housing and community amenities	2,854	3,361	3,273	2,971	3,831
7. Health	24	38	26	28	36
8. Recreation, culture and religion	1,210	1,266	1,496	1,727	1,549
9. Education	2,297	2,192	2,501	2,569	2,287
10. Social protection	312	376	486	546	496
Total England	**16,799**	**17,547**	**19,174**	**19,364**	**20,882**
Scotland					
1. General public services	143	425	145	492	167
of which: public and common services	*143*	*425*	*145*	*492*	*167*
4. Economic affairs	879	959	1,035	954	1,164
of which: enterprise and economic development	*260*	*183*	*201*	*262*	*381*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*70*	*60*	*83*	*46*	*46*
of which: transport	*549*	*716*	*750*	*645*	*737*
5. Environment protection	172	104	101	109	124
6. Housing and community amenities	216	222	219	261	388
8. Recreation, culture and religion	218	20	228	260	261
9. Education	666	647	671	1,165	830
10. Social protection	53	43	38	55	59
Total Scotland	**2,348**	**2,421**	**2,438**	**3,296**	**2,992**
Wales					
1. General public services	72	64	84	101	131
of which: public and common services	*72*	*64*	*84*	*101*	*131*
3. Public order and safety	70	72	64	92	136
4. Economic affairs	310	346	398	368	412
of which: enterprise and economic development	*50*	*32*	*42*	*72*	*92*
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*24*	*35*	*72*	*73*	*95*
of which: transport	*236*	*279*	*285*	*223*	*225*
5. Environment protection	39	41	66	52	67
6. Housing and community amenities	183	178	230	346	413
8. Recreation, culture and religion	76	69	102	137	115
9. Education	343	382	506	474	576
10. Social protection	32	37	38	57	44
Total Wales	**1,125**	**1,189**	**1,486**	**1,628**	**1,893**
Total Great Britain	**20,271**	**21,156**	**23,097**	**24,287**	**25,768**
Northern Ireland					
4. Economic affairs	1	2	2	-1	60
of which: enterprise and economic development	*1*	*2*	*2*	*-1*	*60*
5. Environment protection	9	11	10	9	21
6. Housing and community amenities	9	-26	16	9	44
7. Health	2	6	2	2	17
8. Recreation, culture and religion	25	25	20	31	115
Total Northern Ireland	**46**	**19**	**49**	**50**	**258**
Total United Kingdom net capital expenditure on services	**20,317**	**21,175**	**23,147**	**24,337**	**26,026**
Accounting adjustments	626	-57	-57	411	-1,334
Total local government net capital expenditure	**20,943**	**21,118**	**23,090**	**24,748**	**24,692**

[1] Net capital expenditure comprises gross capital expenditure and capital receipts.

Table 7.8 Local government expenditure on services in the United Kingdom by country and economic category, 2021-22 to 2025-26

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 plans
England					
Pay	55,303	58,355	62,154	66,588	66,856
Gross current procurement	83,849	91,011	100,909	109,731	113,755
Income from sales of goods and services	-35,180	-37,528	-40,626	-43,596	-43,980
Subsidies to private sector companies	2,868	2,156	1,762	2,079	2,599
Subsidies to public corporations	16	18	18	19	22
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	14,093	13,610	13,784	13,516	11,289
Gross capital procurement	15,403	15,273	16,427	17,160	18,087
Income from sales of capital assets	-1,177	-1,705	-1,291	-1,799	-1,157
Capital grants	2,573	3,979	4,038	4,002	3,952
Total England	**137,748**	**145,169**	**157,174**	**167,701**	**171,424**
Scotland					
Pay	8,258	8,896	9,889	9,754	10,268
Gross current procurement	6,988	7,644	8,136	8,554	9,308
Income from sales of goods and services	-2,461	-2,504	-2,717	-2,839	-3,333
Subsidies to public corporations	115	112	116	121	139
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	1,282	1,242	1,237	1,235	1,019
Gross capital procurement	2,078	2,394	2,218	3,045	2,834
Income from sales of capital assets	-44	-292	-89	-77	-159
Capital grants	313	319	308	328	317
Total Scotland	**16,530**	**17,811**	**19,099**	**20,121**	**20,394**
Wales					
Pay	5,046	5,488	5,789	6,221	6,327
Gross current procurement	4,654	5,003	5,397	5,822	5,933
Income from sales of goods and services	-1,385	-1,624	-1,717	-1,861	-1,968
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	750	727	752	704	584
Gross capital procurement	1,058	1,152	1,396	1,481	1,731
Income from sales of capital assets	-29	-48	-26	-33	-37
Capital grants	96	85	116	180	200
Total Wales	**10,190**	**10,783**	**11,707**	**12,512**	**12,770**
Great Britain					
Pay	68,607	72,739	77,832	82,563	83,451
Gross current procurement	95,491	103,658	114,442	124,107	128,996
Income from sales of goods and services	-39,025	-41,656	-45,059	-48,296	-49,282
Subsidies to private sector companies	2,868	2,156	1,762	2,079	2,599
Subsidies to public corporations	131	130	134	140	161
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	16,126	15,579	15,773	15,455	12,893
Gross capital procurement	18,540	18,819	20,041	21,687	22,652
Income from sales of capital assets	-1,250	-2,045	-1,405	-1,910	-1,353
Capital grants	2,982	4,382	4,462	4,510	4,469
Total Great Britian	**164,468**	**173,763**	**187,980**	**200,334**	**204,587**
Northern Ireland					
Pay	408	462	486	516	589
Gross current procurement	599	633	639	693	543
Income from sales of goods and services	-224	-230	-267	-315	-234
Gross capital procurement	112	102	95	120	400
Income from sales of capital assets	-66	-83	-46	-70	-142
Total Northern Ireland	**829**	**884**	**907**	**943**	**1,156**
United Kingdom					
Pay	69,015	73,201	78,318	83,078	84,041
Gross current procurement	96,090	104,291	115,080	124,800	129,539
Income from sales of goods and services	-39,249	-41,887	-45,327	-48,611	-49,515
Subsidies to private sector companies	2,868	2,156	1,762	2,079	2,599
Subsidies to public corporations	131	130	134	140	161
Current grants to persons and non-profit bodies	16,126	15,579	15,773	15,455	12,893
Local government debt interest[1]	802	870	1,105	1,098	1,132
Gross capital procurement	18,652	18,922	20,136	21,807	23,052
Income from sales of capital assets	-1,317	-2,129	-1,451	-1,980	-1,495
Capital grants	2,982	4,382	4,462	4,510	4,469
Total local government expenditure on services	**166,099**	**175,516**	**189,992**	**202,376**	**206,875**
Accounting adjustments	34,045	38,393	39,579	41,823	45,316
Total local government expenditure	**200,144**	**213,909**	**229,571**	**244,199**	**252,191**

[1] Debt interest is not allocated to individual countries, so is only included in the total UK figures. It excludes all intra-public sector debt interest payments.

8 Public Corporations

8.1 This chapter sets out what public corporations are, recent developments affecting them, how they are controlled, and how they are scored in public expenditure.

8.2 Outturn data in this chapter up to 2025-26 are Accredited Official Statistics.

What's new

8.3 Not all departments had produced their Annual Report and Accounts for 2025-26 as at publication of PESA 2026. Outturn data may therefore be subject to revisions. The public spending statistics (PSS) release, published on a quarterly basis, will reflect any later revisions made by departments to their 2025-26 outturn

8.4 Plans information should be used with caution because forecasts are subject to change and improvement. Where departments have been unable to supply full breakdowns of their DEL and AME plans for use in PESA, HM Treasury has imputed functional and economic category splits, using earlier years as a guide.

Definition of public corporations

8.5 Public corporations is a term from National Accounts, which are based on the European System of Accounts (ESA10). The Office for National Statistics (ONS) determines which bodies are public corporations. ONS will classify a body as a public corporation where:

- it is classified as a *market body* – a body that derives more than 50% of its production cost from the sale of goods or services at economically significant prices. Some charge for regulatory activities, where these provide a significant benefit to the person paying the fee, for example through quality testing;
- it is controlled by central government, local government or other public corporations; and
- it has substantial day to day operating independence so that it should be seen as an institutional unit separate from its parent departments.

Self financing public corporations (SFPCs)

8.6 The Treasury has designated some public corporations SFPCs. To be classified as an SFPC, the public corporation must normally trade mainly with non-government customers and not perform regulatory functions. In other words, its income must be from selling goods and services into a competitive market rather than from regulatory fees. It must trade profitably and not require subsidies or other financial support from its parent department.

8.7 SFPCs normally score in departmental AME rather than in DEL – though any subsidies and grants exceptionally paid to them would score in DEL. They also have greater and more individually tailored financial flexibilities. Some SFPCs are also trading funds.

Trading funds

8.8 Where activities of a government department generate income from the supply of goods and services, those parts of the department may be designated trading funds by Parliament on the application of the Government. Trading funds may keep unspent funds from one year to the next without having to surrender surpluses to the Exchequer at the end of each year.

8.9 Most trading funds are classified by ONS as public corporations in the National Accounts. DVLA is the only trading fund that is treated as a central government body in the National Accounts, and therefore in PESA.

8.10 Trading funds are not directly subject to central government administration costs controls. The budgeting treatment of trading funds that are public corporations is normally the same as that of other public corporations.

The budgeting control framework

8.11 The following transactions with and in respect of public corporations accountable to Ministers are normally included in departmental budgets:

- subsidies paid to the public corporation by the department (in resource DEL);
- capital grants paid to the public corporation by the department (in capital DEL);
- interest and dividends received from the public corporation (resource DEL, or resource AME if an SFPC);
- equity purchase in and withdrawals from public corporations (capital DEL, or capital AME if an SFPC) – included with net lending in **Table 8.1**;
- loans and public dividend capital (PDC) invested in the public corporation (capital DEL, or capital AME if an SFPC) – also included with net lending in **Table 8.1**; and
- public corporations' market and overseas borrowing (PCMOB) where, exceptionally, it is permitted (capital DEL, or capital AME if an SFPC).

8.12 The **Crown Estate** is an SFPC. Uniquely the routine subsidy that is paid to it to cover administration costs is in AME rather than DEL, and the dividends that the Treasury receives from it are recorded outside budgets.

8.13 When PCs are government departments in their own right, as is the case for some trading funds, they will normally be assigned a parent department for budgeting purposes, and the budgetary scoring described above will apply.

8.14 **Public corporations controlled by local government** include the businesses reporting to Transport for London and local authority airports such as Manchester. DEL and departmental AME include central government support to local government (in **Chapter 7**), some of which may be used by them to support public corporations. However, this is not identified in PESA as relating to public corporations. Therefore the whole of their capital expenditure is included in the public corporations' ownfinanced capital expenditure line in other AME. They are also included in the bottom line of **Tables 8.1**, **8.3, 8.4 and 8.5**, which show the total contribution of all public corporations' own expenditure to Total Managed Expenditure (TME).

8.15 **Table 8.1** shows the impact on departmental budgets (DEL and departmental AME) of public corporations accountable to Ministers. It also shows a reconciliation to the impact of all public corporations, including those accountable to local government, on TME. In this presentation PC gross investment in TME is shown to be the sum of:

- government capital support in budgets (investment grants and net lending to PCs);
- PCMOB in budgets; and
- public corporations' ownfinanced capital expenditure (PCOFCE).

Grants and subsidies in budgets also include those paid to public corporations under schemes that are generally available to the private sector. Any loans between departments and their PCs that are written off by mutual consent will also be shown here.

8.16 **Table 8.2** shows the budgetary information in **Table 8.1** split by department group.

The National Accounts

8.17 TME measures the current and capital expenditure of the public sector as a whole. It is taken from National Accounts compiled by the ONS. In relation to public corporations, TME includes:

- subsidies paid to public corporations;
- the capital expenditure of public corporations, net of sales of assets;
- changes in public corporations' stocks; and
- interest and dividends paid by public corporations to the private sector and abroad.

8.18 TME is a consolidated measure of public expenditure and so most transfers between different sectors are excluded. This applies to capital grants and net lending paid by central government to public corporations, and interest and dividend flows between general government and public corporations. However, payments of subsidies to, and purchases of goods and services from, public corporations form part of TME as the use of this funding feeds into the calculation of public corporations' gross trading surplus, which scores as an income (or revenue) item in the public sector accounts.

8.19 Grants and subsidies given by public corporations to the private sector and overseas, including debt write-offs by mutual consent, are imputed to general government expenditure in National Accounts, as grant-giving is not held to be a normal function of a commercial body.

8.20 Note that the impact of public corporations on departmental budgets differs from their impact on TME. Accounting adjustments are used to move from DEL *plus* departmental AME *plus* ownfinanced capital expenditure (other AME) to TME (see **Annex D** for a full explanation of the accounting adjustments).

8.21 **Table 8.3** shows the capital expenditure of each major public corporation sponsored by a central government department, and of the biggest public corporations accountable to local government. It also identifies those that are self-financing public corporations or trading funds. The table does not identify separately small public corporations controlled by central government departments nor most public corporations under local authority control – their capital expenditure is included in the accounting adjustments. The figures include the purchase of assets, less sales, plus any capital grants paid by a public corporation net of any received from the private sector or abroad.

8.22 **Tables 8.4 and 8.5** show the capital expenditure from **Table 8.3** broken down by function and economic category respectively. They also include the debt interest payments to the private sector, which is the only public corporation current spending that forms part of TME.

Sources of data and data quality

8.23 Information in **Tables 8.1** and **8.2** forms part of departments' budgets and so should be of good quality. **Annex A** has more information.

8.24 Information on public corporations' capital expenditure is largely sourced from public corporations by departments who in turn supply the data to the Treasury. Our aim is to publish capital spending data for all public corporations accountable to Ministers. However, information is provided by departments primarily for PESA and does not form part of a control total. Information in **Tables 8.3 to 8.5** may therefore not be as up to date or accurate as the information in the other tables in this chapter.

Further Information

8.25 More information is available in the departmental reports of government departments and in the annual reports and accounts of individual public corporations. A fuller list of public corporations is available on the ONS website in *Public Sector Classification Guide*[1].

[1] https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/classificationsandstandards/economicstatisticsclassifications/introductiontoeconomicstatisticsclassifications

Table 8.1 Public corporations' contribution to budgets and Total Managed Expenditure[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Resource DEL								
CG dividends from PCs (-)	-61	-104	-112	-233	-131	-95	-100	-56
CG interest from PCs (-)	-33	-34	-44	-46	-52	-44	-17	-17
Subsidies to PCs	6,184	2,634	2,762	2,932	2,881	2,488	1,560	1,272
Loans written off - mutual consent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total resource DEL	**6,090**	**2,497**	**2,607**	**2,653**	**2,699**	**2,349**	**1,443**	**1,199**
Resource departmental AME								
CG dividends from PCs (-)	-144	-6	-72	-208	-270	-170	-	-
CG interest from PCs (-)	-137	-114	-181	-197	-106	-28	-3	-3
Subsidies to PCs	506	-163	217	234	275	288	324	333
Loans written off - mutual consent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total resource departmental AME	**226**	**-283**	**-37**	**-171**	**-101**	**90**	**321**	**330**
Total public corporations' contribution to resource budget	**6,316**	**2,214**	**2,570**	**2,482**	**2,597**	**2,439**	**1,764**	**1,529**
Capital DEL								
CG investment grants to PCs	1,307	998	919	1,546	1,072	385	303	232
Net lending to PCs	1,131	2,286	-154	-2,618	662	251	30	13
Market and overseas borrowing	111	12	-5	-1	-4	-	-	-
Total capital DEL	**2,548**	**3,296**	**760**	**-1,072**	**1,731**	**635**	**332**	**245**
Capital departmental AME								
CG investment grants to PCs	447	5,348	44,968	36,754	16,750	24,297	18,008	18,007
Net lending to PCs	-128	-27	574	-47	175	498	241	278
Market and overseas borrowing	-	-	-	-	150	200	200	200
Total capital departmental AME	**319**	**5,321**	**45,541**	**36,707**	**17,075**	**24,995**	**18,449**	**18,485**
Total public corporations' contribution to capital budget	**2,867**	**8,617**	**46,301**	**35,634**	**18,806**	**25,630**	**18,781**	**18,730**
Other AME								
PC own-financed capital expenditure[2]	7,266	7,507	11,978	15,773	13,122	12,417	13,340	13,564
Accounting adjustments	-5,137	9,880	-2,876	3,161	15,354	2,228	8,490	9,562
Total other AME	**2,130**	**17,387**	**9,102**	**18,934**	**28,476**	**14,645**	**21,830**	**23,126**
Public corporations' expenditure in TME[3]	**11,313**	**28,218**	**57,973**	**57,050**	**49,880**	**42,714**	**42,375**	**43,385**
of which:								
PC current expenditure in TME	1,705	21,962	43,496	41,552	34,121	27,080	27,534	28,371
PC gross investment in TME	9,608	6,256	14,477	15,498	15,759	15,633	14,841	15,014

[1] Data in this table differ from those shown for public corporations in Table 1.14. Central government subsidies to public corporations are classified as central government own spending in National Accounts, and are shown as such in Table 1.14. In Table 8.1 subsidies are shown as part of public corporations' contribution to the resource budget. Subsidies are removed in the accounting adjustments and do not form part of public corporations' expenditure in TME.
[2] Includes capital expenditure by local authority public corporations.
[3] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector..

Table 8.2 Public corporations' contribution to budgets by departmental group[1], 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Resource DEL								
Health and Social Care	-	-	-	-	147	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home Office	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defence	-27	-15	-18	-21	-23	-	-	-
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	283	161	174	163	181	181	-	-
Total MHCLG - Housing and Communities and Local Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture, Media and Sport	10	1	-5	-12	1	9	9	9
Science, Innovation and Technology	-13	-27	-70	-17	-18	-20	-23	-24
Transport	4,650	2,863	2,416	2,194	2,016	1,849	1,182	972
Energy Security and Net Zero	894	-629	-267	-1	-1	-	-	-
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	23	23	19	15	9	8	13	13
Business and Trade	56	51	167	239	257	248	178	142
Work and Pensions	19	13	1	-2	-7	-20	-13	-13
Cabinet Office	-15	-36	-	-90	-56	-	-	-
Welsh Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Ireland Executive	210	93	190	185	192	95	98	100
Small and Independent Bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total resource DEL	**6,090**	**2,497**	**2,607**	**2,653**	**2,699**	**2,349**	**1,443**	**1,199**
Resource departmental AME								
Culture, Media and Sport	-164	8	-130	-269	-323	14	14	14
Energy Security and Net Zero	346	-346	-	-	-	-170	-	-
Business and Trade	-4	-7	-8	-10	-26	-23	-	-
HM Treasury	-6	-6	1	-	-20	-	-	-
Scottish Government	51	66	98	104	267	269	308	316
Small and Independent Bodies	2	2	2	2	0	-	-	-
Total resource departmental AME	**226**	**-283**	**-37**	**-171**	**-101**	**90**	**321**	**330**
Total public corporations' contribution to resource budget	**6,316**	**2,214**	**2,570**	**2,482**	**2,597**	**2,439**	**1,764**	**1,529**
Capital DEL								
Health and Social Care	42	27	8	-7	-24	-	-	-
Education	-	-	0	45	-	-	5	5
Home Office	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Defence	63	5	4	188	201	-	-	-
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	5	81	58	-	-	-	-	-
Total MHCLG - Housing and Communities and Local Government	-7	-4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Culture, Media and Sport	-	-	-3	0	-	-4	-4	-4
Science, Innovation and Technology	85	37	2	-5	28	23	19	3
Transport	515	194	112	102	120	62	1	-
Energy Security and Net Zero	1,339	2,484	158	-1,760	514	-	-	-
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	3	9	3	-2	27	-	-	-
Business and Trade	164	62	74	73	552	272	106	35
Work and Pensions	110	138	61	48	42	97	24	22
Welsh Government	-17	19	18	20	5	-	-	-
Northern Ireland Executive	246	244	262	228	267	184	182	183
Total capital DEL	**2,548**	**3,296**	**760**	**-1,072**	**1,731**	**635**	**332**	**245**
Capital departmental AME								
Culture, Media and Sport	5	-	345	9	230	436	559	559
Energy Security and Net Zero	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Business and Trade	-72	55	219	-69	70	278	-	-
HM Treasury	-	5,010	44,549	36,323	16,660	24,200	17,900	17,900
Scottish Government	386	256	429	443	392	421	266	302
Small and Independent Bodies	-	-	-	-	-276	-340	-276	-276
Total capital departmental AME	**319**	**5,321**	**45,541**	**36,707**	**17,075**	**24,995**	**18,449**	**18,485**
Total public corporations' contribution to capital budget	**2,867**	**8,617**	**46,301**	**35,634**	**18,806**	**25,630**	**18,781**	**18,730**
Total public corporations' contribution to budgets	**9,183**	**10,831**	**48,871**	**38,116**	**21,404**	**28,069**	**20,546**	**20,259**

[1] Data in this table differ from those shown for public corporations in Table 1.14. Central government subsidies to public corporations are classified as central government own spending in National Accounts, and are shown as such in Table 1.14. In Table 8.1 subsidies are shown as part of public corporations' contribution to the resource budget. Subsidies are removed in the accounting adjustments and do not form part of public corporations' expenditure in TME.

Table 8.3 Public corporations' capital expenditure on services, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office								
British Council	9	6	16	21	-29	#	#	#
Total Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	**9**	**6**	**16**	**21**	**-29**	**#**	**#**	**#**
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs								
Covent Garden Market Authority	7	3	3	5	3	6	#	#
Total Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	**7**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**6**	**#**	**#**
Scottish Government								
Caledonian MacBrayne	60	71	71	124	#	#	#	#
Forest Enterprise	7	28	15	19	#	#	#	#
Scottish Water	589	653	516	584	#	#	#	#
Total Scottish Government	**655**	**751**	**602**	**727**	**#**	**#**	**#**	**#**
Northern Ireland Executive								
Northern Ireland Driver and Vehicle Testing Agency(T)	12	17	5	12	15	14	36	11
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	-9	4	-2	14	12	73	98	130
Northern Ireland Public Trust Port Authority	45	41	60	38	58	65	72	65
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	242	252	276	249	243	317	487	589
Total Northern Ireland Executive	**290**	**314**	**339**	**313**	**328**	**470**	**694**	**796**
Local Government								
Transport Trading Limited	1,138	1,450	1,595	1,660	1,743	1,805	1,870	1,935
England Housing Revenue Account	4,081	4,673	6,779	7,075	6,576	6,316	6,291	6,177
Scotland Housing Revenue Account	927	1,041	1,127	1,274	1,310	1,258	1,253	1,231
Wales Housing Revenue Account	313	324	392	453	628	604	601	590
Total Local Government	**6,459**	**7,487**	**9,892**	**10,462**	**10,257**	**9,983**	**10,016**	**9,933**
Total public corporations' capital expenditure on services	**7,420**	**8,562**	**10,853**	**11,528**	**10,559**	**10,459**	**10,709**	**10,728**
Accounting Adjustments	2,188	-2,306	3,624	3,970	5,200	5,174	4,131	4,286
Total public corporations' capital expenditure(1)	**9,608**	**6,256**	**14,477**	**15,498**	**15,759**	**15,633**	**14,841**	**15,014**

Data unavailable. Capital expenditure by public corporations in years where data are unavailable form part of the accounting adjustments.
(T) denotes public corporation with trading fund status.
(1) This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

Table 8.4 Public corporations' current and capital expenditure on services by function, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Public corporations' current expenditure on services								
1. General public services	1,009	21,441	42,937	40,008	32,227	27,192	27,602	28,395
of which: public sector debt interest[1]	*1,009*	*21,441*	*42,937*	*40,008*	*32,227*	*27,192*	*27,602*	*28,395*
Total public corporations' current expenditure on services	**1,009**	**21,441**	**42,937**	**40,008**	**32,227**	**27,192**	**27,602**	**28,395**
Accounting adjustments	696	521	559	1,544	1,894	-111	-67	-23
Total public corporations' current expenditure	**1,705**	**21,962**	**43,496**	**41,552**	**34,121**	**27,080**	**27,534**	**28,371**
Public corporations' capital expenditure on services								
1. General public services	9	6	16	21	-29	-	-	-
of which: public and common services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: international services	*9*	*6*	*16*	*21*	*-29*	-	-	-
2. Defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Economic affairs	1,511	1,861	2,025	2,107	2,061	2,208	2,465	2,600
of which: enterprise and economic development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: employment policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry	*14*	*31*	*18*	*24*	*3*	*6*	-	-
of which: transport	*1,496*	*1,830*	*2,007*	*2,083*	*2,059*	*2,202*	*2,465*	*2,600*
5. Environment protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Housing and community amenities	5,901	6,694	8,812	9,400	8,526	8,251	8,244	8,129
7. Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Recreation, culture and religion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Social protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total public corporations' capital expenditure on services	**7,420**	**8,562**	**10,853**	**11,528**	**10,559**	**10,459**	**10,709**	**10,728**
Accounting adjustments	2,188	-2,306	3,624	3,970	5,200	5,174	4,131	4,286
Total public corporations' capital expenditure	**9,608**	**6,256**	**14,477**	**15,498**	**15,759**	**15,633**	**14,841**	**15,014**

[1] Includes expenditure by the Public Corporations, Bank of England and Public Sector Pensions sectors in the ONS' Public Sector Finances release.

Table 8.5 Public corporations' current and capital expenditure by economic category, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Public corporations' current expenditure on services								
Public corporations' debt interest[1]	1,009	21,441	42,937	40,008	32,227	27,192	27,602	28,395
Total public corporations' current expenditure on services	**1,009**	**21,441**	**42,937**	**40,008**	**32,227**	**27,192**	**27,602**	**28,395**
Accounting adjustments	696	521	559	1,544	1,894	-111	-67	-23
Total public corporations' current expenditure	**1,705**	**21,962**	**43,496**	**41,552**	**34,121**	**27,080**	**27,534**	**28,371**
Public corporations' capital expenditure on services								
Gross capital procurement	8,927	10,431	12,080	13,061	12,768	12,542	12,791	12,772
Income from sales of assets	-1,510	-1,874	-1,237	-1,541	-2,217	-2,090	-2,088	-2,050
Capital grants	3	5	10	7	7	7	7	7
Total public corporations' capital expenditure on services	**7,420**	**8,562**	**10,853**	**11,528**	**10,559**	**10,459**	**10,709**	**10,728**
Accounting adjustments	2,188	-2,306	3,624	3,970	5,200	5,174	4,131	4,286
Total public corporations' capital expenditure	**9,608**	**6,256**	**14,477**	**15,498**	**15,759**	**15,633**	**14,841**	**15,014**
Total public corporations' expenditure on services	**8,429**	**30,003**	**53,790**	**51,536**	**42,786**	**37,651**	**38,311**	**39,123**
Accounting adjustments	2,884	-1,785	4,183	5,514	7,094	5,063	4,064	4,262
Total public corporations' expenditure[2]	**11,313**	**28,218**	**57,973**	**57,050**	**49,880**	**42,714**	**42,375**	**43,385**

[1] Includes expenditure by the Public Corporations, Bank of England and Public Sector Pensions sectors in the ONS' Public Sector Finances release.
[2] This excludes the temporary effects of banks being classified to the public sector.

9 Public expenditure by country, region and function

9.1 This chapter presents analyses of public expenditure by country, region and function. Data in this Chapter for all years are Accredited Official Statistics.

9.2 The information in **Chapters 9 and 10** was gathered in a separate data collection exercise during the summer of 2025. The figures in these chapters are therefore not entirely consistent with the figures in other PESA chapters. Data presented in these chapters are *identical* to that published on GOV.UK in the Country and Regional Analysis (CRA) Accredited Official Statistics release from November 2025[1]. Therefore:

- TME, debt interest and EU transaction totals that feed into these tables are from data sourced in November 2025.
- Similarly, mid-year population estimates and GDP deflators used to produce 'per head' and 'real terms' tables respectively are also from the most up-to-date available sources as at November 2025. For clarification, the GDP deflators presented in Annex F of PESA are as of 30 June 2026 and are the source for 'real terms' tables seen elsewhere in this publication.

9.3 Most public spending is planned to benefit categories of individuals and enterprises irrespective of location, or where locations are prioritised using national criteria. The regional analyses presented in this chapter show where the individuals and enterprises that benefited from public spending were located. It does not mean that all such spending was planned to benefit a particular region because only a minority of public spending is planned on a regional basis.

What's new

9.4 Under the Data Quality section HMT Treasury sets out significant methodology changes across three departments that have affected the CRA data presented in this chapter.

9.5 There are no changes to presentation of tables to report since PESA 2025. As per last year, users following the link to the November 2025 publication, will find the inclusion of a methodology document giving a brief overview of how 2024-25 expenditure was assigned to countries and regions by departments and HM Treasury.

How public expenditure is planned and controlled

9.6 Public expenditure is planned and controlled on a departmental basis, except where devolved responsibility lies with the Scottish Government, Welsh Government, Northern Ireland Executive, or with local government. This means that in several areas expenditure is planned on a UK-wide or GB-wide basis rather than by reference to a single country. For example, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) is responsible for the operation of the social security benefit system throughout Great Britain, but not Northern Ireland.

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/country-and-regional-analysis-2025

9.7 The Country and Regional Analysis (CRA) exercise is a statistical analysis. It plays no direct part in resource allocation.

The tables

9.8 Most of the tables in this chapter provide an analysis of spending for the period 2020-21 to 2024-25. Information on methods and data quality is provided in the sections below.

9.9 **Table 9.1a** shows identifiable public sector expenditure on services by country and region. This spending is also shown in **Table 9.1b** on a per head basis, **Table 9.2a** in real terms and **Table 9.2b** in real terms on a per head basis.

9.10 **Table 9.3a** shows identifiable public sector expenditure on services by country and region with a breakdown for capital and current expenditure. This spending is shown in **Table 9.3b** on a per head basis, **Table 9.4a** in real terms and **Table 9.4b** in real terms on a per head basis.

9.11 **Tables 9.5 to 9.14** each focus on a particular function, showing current, capital and total public sector expenditure by country and region.

9.12 **Table 9.15** shows identifiable public sector spending by function, country and region on a per-head basis. **Table 9.16** shows these per-head figures as percentages of the average UK level.

9.13 **Tables 9.17 to 9.20** provide a sectoral breakdown of **Tables 9.1 and 9.2**.

9.14 **Tables 9.17 to 9.20** provide a sector breakdown of **Tables 9.1a and 9.1b**. **Table 9.17** shows the country and regional allocations of local government expenditure, and **Table 9.18** shows this on a per head basis. **Tables 9.19 and 9.20** show the equivalent presentations for total expenditure on services *excluding* local government spending.

9.15 For Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, **Table 9.21** shows the relative contributions of the devolved administrations, Whitehall departments and local government under each functional heading. This table covers 2024-25 only.

9.16 A supplementary database and tables are available on GOV.UK alongside the November 2025 CRA release. This will include the information in **Table 9.21** for earlier years, while the interactive tables allow users to choose how they view the data.

Methods

The process of apportioning expenditure by country and region

9.17 In order to provide information on the allocation of expenditure by country and region, the Treasury asks the UK government departments and devolved administrations to undertake an annual statistical exercise. This is based on underlying expenditure data from the July 2025 PESA publication.

- The exercise is based on spending by the Devolved Administration and the subset of departmental spending that can be identified as benefiting the population of individual regions. It asks departments and Devolved Administrations to apportion that spending between countries and regions following guidance issued by the Treasury.
- The Treasury then collates departments' returns and combines these with the known spending of local government to produce the analyses of public expenditure by Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the English regions that are published in this release.

9.18 CRA figures in this chapter includes a wider coverage of expenditure for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland than that for which the devolved administrations and the Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are directly responsible.

Identifiable expenditure on services

9.19 The CRA are set within the overall total expenditure on services (TES) framework, which broadly represents total current and capital spending of the public sector. As such, it is similar to the National Accounts measure of Total Managed Expenditure (TME). The main difference from TME is that expenditure on services does not include general government capital consumption (depreciation) and does not reverse the deduction of certain VAT refunds in departments' budget-based expenditure data. See **Annex E** for further information on this framework. For the country and regional analyses, expenditure on services is divided into identifiable and non-identifiable expenditure:

- Around 82 per cent of total expenditure on services is **identifiable** expenditure, which has been incurred for the benefit of individuals, enterprises or communities within particular regions. Examples are health, education, and social protection spending; and
- **non-identifiable** expenditure, constituting the remaining 18 per cent of total expenditure on services, is deemed to be incurred on behalf of the United Kingdom as a whole. Examples include the majority of expenditure on defence, overseas representation, tax collection and debt interest.

9.20 Where precise accounting data on the recipients' locations are not available, allocation is based on other available information, following rules set down in the Treasury's guidance for departments. For example, administration costs incurred centrally in support of regional spending are attributed to regions in the same proportions as the spending that they support. In other cases, departments approximate regional benefits where the immediate beneficiaries' head office locations mask the final recipients' locations.

9.21 Residual expenditure financed by EU receipts can be classified as identifiable or non-identifiable depending on the characteristics of the expenditure itself. Receipts from the EU are treated as non-identifiable within TES. Consequently, regional expenditure includes the expenditure financed by EU receipts. Payments to the EU are attributed to 'outside UK' as these are transfer payments that the EU then spends. Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, European Union Financial Settlement payments and receipts are also treated as 'Outside UK' within the CRA.

How identifiable expenditure is attributed to Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the English regions

9.22 Identifiable expenditure is attributed to a specific country or region using the 'for' basis wherever possible, which records the regions that benefited from the spending or whom the spending was for, rather than simply the location where the spending took place (the 'in' basis). Where it is not possible to allocate spending to regions on a 'for' basis, the 'in' basis is used instead. For most spending, the 'for' and the 'in' bases would in practice offer the same result.

9.23 A number of issues can be identified that limit the ability to offer a complete picture of 'who benefits?':

- **practical difficulties:** for example, schools are not used solely by the residents of the region in which they are located. Definitional and border problems become increasingly significant the smaller the geographical unit considered;
- **conceptual problems:** for example, agricultural support is treated as benefiting the farmers who receive subsidies rather than the final consumers of food; and

- **data collection issues:** departments are encouraged, but not required, to allocate spending on the basis of 'who benefits?'. If spending is not significant (less than £20m annually on capital or current) or relevant information for allocating it to regions is not available, departments may use some statistical proxy instead. This might include using straight population shares, or the same allocation proportions as other related spending. It is neither considered practical nor cost-effective to collect local government spending data on the basis of 'who benefits?'. Instead, local government spending is assumed to benefit the area of the spending authority.

Data on public expenditure by country and region

9.24 The tables in this chapter present the spending attributed to the English regions alongside that attributed to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Although the figures are comparable, care is still needed when making cross-national comparisons because of the different scope of public sector activities in different countries. For example, water supply is a public sector function in Scotland and Northern Ireland but is in the private sector in England and Wales.

9.25 The data cover central government, local government and public corporations.

9.26 Subsequent inconsistencies between the CRA and earlier chapters in PESA reflect updates that have been made by departments and local authorities since the summer of 2025.

9.27 Information on local government spending in the CRA is based on data supplied by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), as well as the devolved governments. English local government spending is attributed to regions by the Treasury using information supplied by MHCLG.

Non-identifiable expenditure

9.28 Non-identifiable expenditure, which is deemed to be incurred on behalf of the United Kingdom as a whole, makes up around 18 per cent of total public sector expenditure on services. The main elements are:

- Public sector debt interest payments;
- Defence spending by the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and the Security and Intelligence Agencies. Expenditure by the MoD which is not classed as part of the defence function (e.g. war pension benefits and military museums) is included within identifiable expenditure;
- Receipts from the European Union (see paragraph 9.21 above for treatment of spending financed by EU receipts);
- Expenditure by the BBC (classified as part of the Central Government sector by the Office for National Statistics);
- Expenditure on tax collection by HM Revenue & Customs;
- Home Office expenditure on UK border and migration policy and the Passport Office; and
- Expenditure by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) on UK representation overseas.

9.29 In CRA 2025 no new significant areas of spend were classified as non-identifiable.

9.30 Spending related to the 2022 Commonwealth Games, that was held in Birmingham is being treated as identifiable spend assigned to the West Midlands. The treatment of this spending will be kept under review and updated in future releases if there are any changes.

Data quality

9.31 The CRA is intended to give a broad picture of relative spending for the benefit of different regions and countries. Small differences in regional spending should not be treated as significant.

9.32 In order not to overstate the accuracy of the figures provided, numbers in the CRA are rounded to the nearest £1 million. The CRA will be subject to imprecision because:

- the concept of 'who benefits?' is open to interpretation;
- simplifying assumptions are made in order to reduce the reporting burden for government bodies;
- the robustness of allocation methods varies according to the availability of data. Public service pension spending can be allocated on the basis of the postcodes of recipients, giving a very accurate regional allocation. Other apportionments require a higher degree of estimation; and
- the Treasury asks the largest departments to allocate their spending to Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the English regions, whereas spending for the remaining departments (de minimis) are pro-rated using the total expenditure of the larger departments.

9.33 Some of the steps that departments and the Treasury undertake to ensure that data is of sufficient quality to be used in the CRA include:

- the issuance of clear guidance by the Treasury to departments in order to obtain consistency where possible;
- meetings between departments and the Treasury to discuss methods of allocation;
- considerable resources devoted by departments to the work, including the involvement of statisticians in preparing their returns to the Treasury. The return is signed off by a statistics Head of Profession, finance director, or a senior accountant in the department as being produced in accordance with the CRA guidance, and where applicable accompanied by a statement on data quality (see below).

9.34 In their accompanying statements on data quality some departments have identified areas of their CRA return where the methods used have changed from previous years, are provisional, or do not fully meet the methodology set out in the CRA guidance. Specific comments made by departments on data quality for CRA 2025 are:

- **Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ):** Expenditure on Carbon Capture and Storage segments have shown a significant uptick in 2024-25. After reviewing the allocation method for these segments, all years have been apportioned on a UK population basis. Expenditure on segments related to New Nuclear are now all apportioned on a GB population basis across all years following a review.
- **Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra):** Following a major review of data structures conducted by Defra, this has led to a rationalisation of their segments on the OSCAR system. Whilst not exactly comparable, Defra data should still be closely aligned with the previous year's CRA.
- **Department for Transport:** Spending on High Speed 2 (HS2) continues the approach taken since CRA 2024. Identifiable spend covers Phase 1 of the project only, whilst expenditure on Phase 2a/2b is treated as non-identifiable following the decision in 2023 to cancel these schemes. Regional benefits have been apportioned as assessed in the

2020 HS2 Phase 1 Full Business Case (FBC). This is the last published assessment of Phase 1 in isolation and has therefore been used. The figures used in the CRA represent a snapshot of HS2's finalised outturn as at PESA 2025. It should be noted that these are unaudited figures and the audited numbers published can be found in the annual accounts published by HS2 Ltd and the Department for Transport.

Population figures used in the CRA

9.35 Population figures used in the CRA are based on the most up-to-date data available as at November 2025. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland these are all Census 2021 based mid-year population estimates. For Scotland, Census 2022 based mid-year population estimates were used throughout.

Table 9.1a Total identifiable expenditure on services, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	£ million					as a per cent of identifiable expenditure				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	35,667	32,096	34,972	36,982	38,930	4	4	4	4	4
North West	99,417	90,029	96,972	101,471	107,047	11	11	11	11	11
Yorkshire and The Humber	68,415	60,346	65,584	68,335	72,520	7	7	8	7	8
East Midlands	58,477	51,139	55,466	58,114	61,560	6	6	6	6	6
West Midlands	75,755	67,763	73,102	77,056	81,421	8	8	8	8	9
East	78,061	67,604	72,740	76,440	80,864	8	8	8	8	8
London	138,162	120,724	127,800	132,457	138,322	15	15	15	14	14
South East	113,192	98,492	105,557	110,009	116,015	12	12	12	12	12
South West	70,369	61,548	66,029	69,270	73,218	8	8	8	8	8
Total England	**737,515**	**649,742**	**698,222**	**730,134**	**769,898**	**80**	**80**	**80**	**80**	**80**
Scotland	80,827	75,879	79,308	81,647	86,328	9	9	9	9	9
Wales	44,992	41,505	43,662	45,772	48,293	5	5	5	5	5
Northern Ireland	29,058	26,773	27,756	29,454	31,069	3	3	3	3	3
UK identifiable expenditure	**892,392**	**793,899**	**848,948**	**887,007**	**935,588**	**97**	**97**	**97**	**97**	**98**
Outside UK	27,282	22,168	25,133	26,559	21,469	3	3	3	3	2
Total identifiable expenditure	**919,674**	**816,067**	**874,081**	**913,566**	**957,057**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

						as a per cent of Total Managed Expenditure				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
Identifiable expenditure	919,674	816,067	874,081	913,566	957,057	83	78	75	74	74
Non-identifiable expenditure	101,277	139,764	203,625	204,407	210,324	9	13	18	17	16
Public sector expenditure on services	**1,020,951**	**955,832**	**1,077,706**	**1,117,973**	**1,167,380**	**93**	**92**	**93**	**91**	**91**
Accounting adjustments	81,910	85,041	82,921	112,824	120,673	7	8	7	9	9
Total Managed Expenditure	**1,102,861**	**1,040,873**	**1,160,627**	**1,230,797**	**1,288,053**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 9.1b Total UK identifiable expenditure on services, per head 2020-21 to 2024-25[1]

	£ per head					Index (UK identifiable expenditure = 100)				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	13,523	12,123	13,027	13,573	14,102	101	102	104	105	104
North West	13,470	12,127	12,884	13,291	13,835	101	102	103	103	102
Yorkshire and The Humber	12,511	11,007	11,836	12,180	12,783	94	93	94	94	95
East Midlands	12,043	10,476	11,236	11,613	12,158	90	88	90	90	90
West Midlands	12,771	11,377	12,143	12,620	13,160	96	96	97	97	97
East	12,395	10,647	11,361	11,772	12,296	93	90	91	91	91
London	15,582	13,711	14,406	14,718	15,217	117	116	115	114	113
South East	12,270	10,595	11,238	11,544	12,031	92	89	90	89	89
South West	12,428	10,774	11,445	11,881	12,432	93	91	91	92	92
England	**13,094**	**11,489**	**12,219**	**12,603**	**13,134**	**98**	**97**	**97**	**97**	**97**
Scotland	14,943	14,018	14,560	14,829	15,563	112	118	116	115	115
Wales	14,493	13,364	13,931	14,451	15,155	108	113	111	112	112
Northern Ireland	15,290	14,058	14,528	15,337	16,116	114	119	116	118	119
UK identifiable expenditure	**13,371**	**11,853**	**12,552**	**12,944**	**13,504**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

[1] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.

Table 9.2a Real terms[1]: Total identifiable expenditure on services, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	41,772	37,501	38,177	38,350	38,930
North West	116,436	105,190	105,861	105,224	107,047
Yorkshire and The Humber	80,126	70,508	71,595	70,862	72,520
East Midlands	68,487	59,751	60,550	60,263	61,560
West Midlands	88,724	79,174	79,803	79,906	81,421
East	91,424	78,988	79,408	79,268	80,864
London	161,814	141,054	139,515	137,356	138,322
South East	132,569	115,078	115,233	114,078	116,015
South West	82,416	71,912	72,082	71,832	73,218
England	**863,768**	**759,155**	**762,223**	**757,139**	**769,898**
Scotland	94,664	88,657	86,577	84,667	86,328
Wales	52,695	48,494	47,664	47,465	48,293
Northern Ireland	34,032	31,282	30,300	30,543	31,069
UK identifiable expenditure	**1,045,159**	**927,588**	**926,765**	**919,814**	**935,588**
Outside UK	31,953	25,901	27,437	27,541	21,469
Total identifiable expenditure	**1,077,111**	**953,489**	**954,201**	**947,355**	**957,057**
Non-identifiable expenditure	118,614	163,300	222,290	211,967	210,324
Total Expenditure on Services	**1,195,726**	**1,116,789**	**1,176,491**	**1,159,323**	**1,167,380**
Accounting adjustments	95,932	99,362	90,522	116,997	120,673
Total Managed Expenditure	**1,291,657**	**1,216,151**	**1,267,013**	**1,276,319**	**1,288,053**

[1] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2024-25 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 September 2025).

Table 9.2b Real terms[1]: Total UK identifiable expenditure on services per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	15,838	14,165	14,221	14,075	14,102
North West	15,776	14,169	14,065	13,783	13,835
Yorkshire and The Humber	14,652	12,861	12,921	12,630	12,783
East Midlands	14,105	12,240	12,266	12,042	12,158
West Midlands	14,957	13,293	13,256	13,086	13,160
East	14,517	12,440	12,403	12,208	12,296
London	18,249	16,020	15,726	15,262	15,217
South East	14,370	12,379	12,268	11,971	12,031
South West	14,556	12,588	12,495	12,321	12,432
England	**15,335**	**13,423**	**13,339**	**13,069**	**13,134**
Scotland	17,501	16,379	15,895	15,377	15,563
Wales	16,974	15,615	15,208	14,986	15,155
Northern Ireland	17,907	16,425	15,859	15,905	16,116
UK identifiable expenditure	**15,660**	**13,849**	**13,702**	**13,423**	**13,504**

[1] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2024-25 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 September 2025).
[2] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.

Table 9.3a Total current and capital identifiable expenditure, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Total expenditure on services					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	35,667	32,096	34,972	36,982	38,930	32,508	29,623	31,901	33,475	35,340	3,158	2,473	3,071	3,507	3,590
North West	99,417	90,029	96,972	101,471	107,047	88,700	81,044	86,413	89,721	94,565	10,717	8,985	10,559	11,750	12,481
Yorkshire and The Humber	68,415	60,346	65,584	68,335	72,520	62,151	56,010	60,157	62,140	66,145	6,264	4,336	5,427	6,194	6,375
East Midlands	58,477	51,139	55,466	58,114	61,560	53,040	47,514	51,240	53,188	56,169	5,437	3,626	4,226	4,926	5,391
West Midlands	75,755	67,763	73,102	77,056	81,421	67,711	61,458	66,254	69,095	73,361	8,044	6,305	6,848	7,961	8,060
East	78,061	67,604	72,740	76,440	80,864	69,355	61,515	65,424	67,929	71,674	8,706	6,089	7,316	8,512	9,190
London	138,162	120,724	127,800	132,457	138,322	120,124	106,238	109,631	112,486	119,234	18,038	14,487	18,169	19,971	19,089
South East	113,192	98,492	105,557	110,009	116,015	100,432	89,878	95,551	98,682	104,055	12,760	8,614	10,006	11,327	11,960
South West	70,369	61,548	66,029	69,270	73,218	63,812	56,889	60,564	62,978	66,048	6,558	4,658	5,466	6,292	7,171
England	**737,515**	**649,742**	**698,222**	**730,134**	**769,898**	**657,833**	**590,170**	**627,135**	**649,693**	**686,592**	**79,681**	**59,572**	**71,088**	**80,441**	**83,306**
Scotland	80,827	75,879	79,308	81,647	86,328	71,509	67,022	69,411	72,198	75,183	9,319	8,857	9,897	9,449	11,145
Wales	44,992	41,505	43,662	45,772	48,293	40,747	38,039	39,843	41,301	43,525	4,246	3,465	3,819	4,471	4,768
Northern Ireland	29,058	26,773	27,756	29,454	31,069	26,617	24,790	25,433	26,848	28,176	2,441	1,983	2,322	2,606	2,893
UK identifiable expenditure	**892,392**	**793,899**	**848,948**	**887,007**	**935,588**	**796,706**	**720,022**	**761,822**	**790,040**	**833,476**	**95,686**	**73,877**	**87,126**	**96,967**	**102,112**
Outside the UK	27,282	22,168	25,133	26,559	21,469	24,532	20,636	21,048	21,823	17,254	2,750	1,532	4,085	4,736	4,215
Total identifiable expenditure	**919,674**	**816,067**	**874,081**	**913,566**	**957,057**	**821,237**	**740,658**	**782,870**	**811,863**	**850,730**	**98,437**	**75,409**	**91,211**	**101,703**	**106,327**
Non-identifiable expenditure	101,277	139,764	203,625	204,407	210,324	86,837	121,067	179,904	182,317	184,406	14,440	18,697	23,721	22,090	25,918
Total Expenditure on Services	**1,020,951**	**955,832**	**1,077,706**	**1,117,973**	**1,167,380**	**908,075**	**861,725**	**962,774**	**994,181**	**1,035,136**	**112,877**	**94,106**	**114,932**	**123,793**	**132,244**
Accounting adjustments	81,910	85,041	82,921	112,824	120,673	69,600	71,144	90,437	103,069	110,213	12,309	13,898	-7,516	9,754	10,460
Total Managed Expenditure	**1,102,861**	**1,040,873**	**1,160,627**	**1,230,797**	**1,288,053**	**977,675**	**932,869**	**1,053,211**	**1,097,250**	**1,145,349**	**125,186**	**108,004**	**107,416**	**133,547**	**142,704**

Table 9.3b Total current and capital UK identifiable expenditure, per head 2020-21 to 2024-25[1]

£ per head

	Total expenditure on services					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	13,523	12,123	13,027	13,573	14,102	12,326	11,189	11,883	12,285	12,801	1,197	934	1,144	1,287	1,300
North West	13,470	12,127	12,884	13,291	13,835	12,018	10,916	11,481	11,752	12,222	1,452	1,210	1,403	1,539	1,613
Yorkshire and The Humber	12,511	11,007	11,836	12,180	12,783	11,365	10,216	10,857	11,076	11,660	1,145	791	979	1,104	1,124
East Midlands	12,043	10,476	11,236	11,613	12,158	10,924	9,733	10,380	10,629	11,094	1,120	743	856	984	1,065
West Midlands	12,771	11,377	12,143	12,620	13,160	11,415	10,318	11,005	11,316	11,857	1,356	1,059	1,138	1,304	1,303
East	12,395	10,647	11,361	11,772	12,296	11,013	9,688	10,218	10,461	10,899	1,382	959	1,143	1,311	1,397
London	15,582	13,711	14,406	14,718	15,217	13,547	12,066	12,358	12,499	13,117	2,034	1,645	2,048	2,219	2,100
South East	12,270	10,595	11,238	11,544	12,031	10,887	9,669	10,173	10,355	10,791	1,383	927	1,065	1,189	1,240
South West	12,428	10,774	11,445	11,881	12,432	11,270	9,958	10,498	10,802	11,214	1,158	815	947	1,079	1,217
England	**13,094**	**11,489**	**12,219**	**12,603**	**13,134**	**11,679**	**10,435**	**10,975**	**11,215**	**11,713**	**1,415**	**1,053**	**1,244**	**1,389**	**1,421**
Scotland	14,943	14,018	14,560	14,829	15,563	13,221	12,382	12,743	13,113	13,554	1,723	1,636	1,817	1,716	2,009
Wales	14,493	13,364	13,931	14,451	15,155	13,125	12,248	12,712	13,040	13,659	1,368	1,116	1,218	1,412	1,496
Northern Ireland	15,290	14,058	14,528	15,337	16,116	14,005	13,016	13,312	13,980	14,615	1,284	1,041	1,216	1,357	1,501
UK identifiable expenditure	**13,371**	**11,853**	**12,552**	**12,944**	**13,504**	**11,937**	**10,750**	**11,264**	**11,529**	**12,030**	**1,434**	**1,103**	**1,288**	**1,415**	**1,474**

[1] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.

Table 9.4a Real terms[1]: Total current and capital identifiable expenditure, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Total expenditure on services					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	41,772	37,501	38,177	38,350	38,930	38,074	34,612	34,825	34,713	35,340	3,699	2,890	3,352	3,637	3,590
North West	116,436	105,190	105,861	105,224	107,047	103,885	94,692	94,334	93,040	94,565	12,551	10,498	11,527	12,185	12,481
Yorkshire and The Humber	80,126	70,508	71,595	70,862	72,520	72,790	65,442	65,671	64,439	66,145	7,336	5,066	5,924	6,423	6,375
East Midlands	68,487	59,751	60,550	60,263	61,560	62,120	55,515	55,936	55,155	56,169	6,367	4,236	4,614	5,108	5,391
West Midlands	88,724	79,174	79,803	79,906	81,421	79,302	71,807	72,327	71,651	73,361	9,421	7,367	7,476	8,255	8,060
East	91,424	78,988	79,408	79,268	80,864	81,227	71,874	71,421	70,441	71,674	10,197	7,114	7,987	8,827	9,190
London	161,814	141,054	139,515	137,356	138,322	140,688	124,128	119,680	116,646	119,234	21,125	16,926	19,834	20,710	19,089
South East	132,569	115,078	115,233	114,078	116,015	117,624	105,013	104,310	102,332	104,055	14,944	10,064	10,923	11,746	11,960
South West	82,416	71,912	72,082	71,832	73,218	74,735	66,469	66,115	65,307	66,048	7,680	5,443	5,967	6,525	7,171
England	**863,768**	**759,155**	**762,223**	**757,139**	**769,898**	**770,446**	**689,552**	**684,619**	**673,723**	**686,592**	**93,322**	**69,604**	**77,604**	**83,416**	**83,306**
Scotland	94,664	88,657	86,577	84,667	86,328	83,750	78,309	75,774	74,869	75,183	10,914	10,348	10,804	9,798	11,145
Wales	52,695	48,494	47,664	47,465	48,293	47,722	44,445	43,495	42,829	43,525	4,972	4,049	4,169	4,636	4,768
Northern Ireland	34,032	31,282	30,300	30,543	31,069	31,173	28,965	27,764	27,841	28,176	2,859	2,317	2,535	2,703	2,893
UK identifiable expenditure	**1,045,159**	**927,588**	**926,765**	**919,814**	**935,588**	**933,092**	**841,270**	**831,652**	**819,261**	**833,476**	**112,067**	**86,317**	**95,112**	**100,553**	**102,112**
Outside the UK	31,953	25,901	27,437	27,541	21,469	28,731	24,111	22,977	22,630	17,254	3,221	1,791	4,459	4,911	4,215
Total identifiable expenditure	**1,077,111**	**953,489**	**954,201**	**947,355**	**957,057**	**961,823**	**865,381**	**854,630**	**841,891**	**850,730**	**115,288**	**88,108**	**99,572**	**105,465**	**106,327**
Non-identifiable expenditure	118,614	163,300	222,290	211,967	210,324	101,703	141,454	196,395	189,061	184,406	16,912	21,846	25,895	22,907	25,918
Total Expenditure on Services	**1,195,726**	**1,116,789**	**1,176,491**	**1,159,323**	**1,167,380**	**1,063,526**	**1,006,835**	**1,051,025**	**1,030,952**	**1,035,136**	**132,200**	**109,953**	**125,467**	**128,371**	**132,244**
Accounting adjustments	95,932	99,362	90,522	116,997	120,673	81,515	83,124	98,726	106,882	110,213	14,416	16,238	-8,205	10,115	10,460
Total Managed Expenditure	**1,291,657**	**1,216,151**	**1,267,013**	**1,276,319**	**1,288,053**	**1,145,041**	**1,089,959**	**1,149,751**	**1,137,833**	**1,145,349**	**146,616**	**126,191**	**117,262**	**138,486**	**142,704**

[1] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2024-25 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 September 2025).

Table 9.4b Real terms[1]: Total current and capital UK identifiable expenditure, per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ per head

	Total expenditure on services					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	15,838	14,165	14,221	14,075	14,102	14,436	13,073	12,972	12,740	12,801	1,402	1,091	1,249	1,335	1,300
North West	15,776	14,169	14,065	13,783	13,835	14,075	12,755	12,534	12,187	12,222	1,701	1,414	1,532	1,596	1,613
Yorkshire and The Humber	14,652	12,861	12,921	12,630	12,783	13,311	11,937	11,852	11,485	11,660	1,341	924	1,069	1,145	1,124
East Midlands	14,105	12,240	12,266	12,042	12,158	12,794	11,372	11,332	11,022	11,094	1,311	868	935	1,021	1,065
West Midlands	14,957	13,293	13,256	13,086	13,160	13,369	12,056	12,014	11,735	11,857	1,588	1,237	1,242	1,352	1,303
East	14,517	12,440	12,403	12,208	12,296	12,898	11,319	11,155	10,848	10,899	1,619	1,120	1,247	1,359	1,397
London	18,249	16,020	15,726	15,262	15,217	15,866	14,098	13,491	12,961	13,117	2,382	1,922	2,236	2,301	2,100
South East	14,370	12,379	12,268	11,971	12,031	12,750	11,297	11,105	10,738	10,791	1,620	1,083	1,163	1,233	1,240
South West	14,556	12,588	12,495	12,321	12,432	13,199	11,635	11,460	11,202	11,214	1,356	953	1,034	1,119	1,217
England	**15,335**	**13,423**	**13,339**	**13,069**	**13,134**	**13,678**	**12,193**	**11,981**	**11,629**	**11,713**	**1,657**	**1,231**	**1,358**	**1,440**	**1,421**
Scotland	17,501	16,379	15,895	15,377	15,563	15,484	14,467	13,911	13,598	13,554	2,018	1,912	1,983	1,780	2,009
Wales	16,974	15,615	15,208	14,986	15,155	15,372	14,311	13,878	13,522	13,659	1,602	1,304	1,330	1,464	1,496
Northern Ireland	17,907	16,425	15,859	15,905	16,116	16,403	15,208	14,532	14,497	14,615	1,504	1,216	1,327	1,407	1,501
UK identifiable expenditure	**15,660**	**13,849**	**13,702**	**13,423**	**13,504**	**13,981**	**12,560**	**12,296**	**11,955**	**12,030**	**1,679**	**1,289**	**1,406**	**1,467**	**1,474**

[1] Real terms figures are the nominal figures adjusted to 2024-25 price levels using GDP deflators from the Office for National Statistics (released 30 September 2025).
[2] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.

Table 9.5 Identifiable expenditure on general public services, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	General public services					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	316	427	360	436	519	230	249	304	307	334	87	179	55	129	184
North West	899	904	902	1,048	1,215	726	686	758	855	932	173	218	143	194	283
Yorkshire and The Humber	581	595	647	703	826	470	464	502	528	575	111	132	146	176	251
East Midlands	565	593	610	685	781	514	494	514	581	632	51	99	96	105	149
West Midlands	979	834	692	703	820	722	564	538	576	637	257	270	154	127	183
East	1,103	865	893	944	1,087	753	649	743	762	822	350	215	149	182	265
London	1,357	1,501	1,024	1,236	1,466	905	1,108	937	912	993	451	394	87	324	473
South East	1,367	1,252	1,301	1,266	1,440	1,083	1,062	1,140	1,120	1,212	284	189	162	146	228
South West	789	767	760	792	896	707	641	650	668	717	82	126	110	125	179
England	**7,957**	**7,739**	**7,189**	**7,815**	**9,049**	**6,110**	**5,917**	**6,086**	**6,307**	**6,855**	**1,846**	**1,822**	**1,103**	**1,508**	**2,195**
Scotland	1,499	1,738	2,126	2,210	1,898	1,259	1,475	1,569	1,941	1,618	240	263	557	269	279
Wales	631	941	646	715	803	539	835	551	599	645	91	106	95	116	158
Northern Ireland	807	602	518	528	610	762	542	458	467	551	45	60	60	61	60
UK identifiable expenditure	**10,894**	**11,021**	**10,480**	**11,268**	**12,360**	**8,671**	**8,769**	**8,665**	**9,314**	**9,669**	**2,223**	**2,251**	**1,815**	**1,954**	**2,691**
Outside the UK	10,371	15,025	15,714	15,353	11,279	7,750	13,614	13,948	12,380	9,070	2,621	1,411	1,766	2,973	2,208
Total identifiable expenditure	**21,265**	**26,046**	**26,193**	**26,621**	**23,638**	**16,421**	**22,383**	**22,613**	**21,694**	**18,739**	**4,844**	**3,663**	**3,581**	**4,927**	**4,899**
Non-identifiable expenditure	50,360	82,861	140,047	137,220	135,471	49,790	81,419	138,983	135,913	134,470	571	1,442	1,063	1,307	1,002
Total Expenditure on Services	**71,625**	**108,907**	**166,240**	**163,841**	**159,110**	**66,211**	**103,802**	**161,596**	**157,607**	**153,209**	**5,414**	**5,105**	**4,644**	**6,234**	**5,901**

Table 9.5a Identifiable expenditure on general public services (of which: public and common services), 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Total public and common services					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	314	425	357	434	516	228	247	302	305	332	86	178	55	129	184
North West	893	897	895	1,041	1,207	721	680	752	848	926	173	218	143	193	281
Yorkshire and The Humber	577	590	643	698	820	466	459	497	523	571	110	131	145	175	250
East Midlands	561	589	606	681	776	510	490	511	577	628	50	99	96	104	148
West Midlands	974	828	687	697	814	718	559	533	571	632	256	269	154	126	182
East	1,098	859	887	938	1,080	748	644	738	756	816	350	215	149	182	264
London	1,350	1,493	1,017	1,228	1,457	899	1,100	930	905	986	451	393	86	323	472
South East	1,359	1,243	1,293	1,257	1,430	1,076	1,054	1,132	1,112	1,204	283	189	161	145	227
South West	785	762	755	787	890	703	636	645	663	712	82	126	110	124	178
England	**7,911**	**7,686**	**7,141**	**7,760**	**8,991**	**6,070**	**5,869**	**6,042**	**6,259**	**6,806**	**1,841**	**1,817**	**1,099**	**1,501**	**2,185**
Scotland	1,494	1,728	2,121	2,204	1,892	1,255	1,465	1,564	1,936	1,614	239	263	557	268	278
Wales	628	938	644	712	799	537	833	549	596	642	91	106	95	116	157
Northern Ireland	806	601	516	526	609	761	541	456	465	549	45	60	60	61	59
UK identifiable expenditure	**10,839**	**10,953**	**10,421**	**11,201**	**12,291**	**8,623**	**8,707**	**8,611**	**9,256**	**9,612**	**2,217**	**2,246**	**1,811**	**1,945**	**2,679**
Outside the UK	640	8,375	9,712	7,176	2,709	71	8,373	9,390	6,847	2,195	569	2	322	329	514
Total identifiable expenditure	**11,479**	**19,328**	**20,134**	**18,378**	**15,000**	**8,693**	**17,080**	**18,001**	**16,103**	**11,807**	**2,786**	**2,248**	**2,133**	**2,275**	**3,193**
Non-identifiable expenditure	6,585	8,438	7,126	7,692	7,628	6,124	7,141	6,361	6,701	7,018	461	1,298	765	991	610
Total Expenditure on Services	**18,064**	**27,766**	**27,260**	**26,070**	**22,627**	**14,817**	**24,221**	**24,362**	**22,804**	**18,825**	**3,247**	**3,546**	**2,898**	**3,266**	**3,803**

Table 9.5b Identifiable expenditure on general public services (of which: international services), 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	International services					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
North West	6	7	6	7	8	5	6	6	6	6	1	1	0	1	1
Yorkshire and The Humber	4	5	5	5	6	4	5	4	5	5	1	0	0	1	1
East Midlands	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	1
West Midlands	5	6	5	6	6	4	5	5	5	5	1	1	0	1	1
East	5	6	5	6	7	4	5	5	5	5	1	1	0	1	1
London	7	8	8	9	9	6	7	7	8	8	1	1	1	1	2
South East	7	9	8	9	10	7	8	7	8	8	1	1	1	1	2
South West	5	5	5	6	6	4	5	5	5	5	1	0	0	1	1
England	**45**	**53**	**48**	**56**	**58**	**40**	**48**	**45**	**49**	**48**	**5**	**5**	**4**	**7**	**10**
Scotland	5	11	6	6	6	5	10	5	6	5	1	0	0	1	1
Wales	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	1
Northern Ireland	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
UK identifiable expenditure	**54**	**68**	**58**	**67**	**69**	**48**	**62**	**54**	**58**	**57**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**8**	**12**
Outside the UK	9,731	6,650	6,001	8,177	8,570	7,679	5,241	4,557	5,533	6,876	2,052	1,409	1,444	2,644	1,694
Total identifiable expenditure	**9,786**	**6,718**	**6,060**	**8,243**	**8,639**	**7,728**	**5,303**	**4,611**	**5,591**	**6,933**	**2,058**	**1,415**	**1,448**	**2,652**	**1,706**
Non-identifiable expenditure	1,502	1,715	2,523	2,262	1,895	1,393	1,571	2,225	1,946	1,502	109	144	298	316	392
Total Expenditure on Services	**11,288**	**8,434**	**8,582**	**10,505**	**10,533**	**9,121**	**6,874**	**6,836**	**7,537**	**8,435**	**2,167**	**1,560**	**1,746**	**2,968**	**2,098**

Table 9.5c Identifiable expenditure on general public services (of which: public sector debt interest), 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Public sector debt interest					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorkshire and The Humber	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Midlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
England	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK identifiable expenditure	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Outside the UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total identifiable expenditure	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Non-identifiable expenditure	42,273	72,707	130,398	127,266	125,949	42,273	72,707	130,398	127,266	125,949	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure on Services	**42,273**	**72,707**	**130,398**	**127,266**	**125,949**	**42,273**	**72,707**	**130,398**	**127,266**	**125,949**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Table 9.6 Identifiable expenditure on defence, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Defence					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	35	22	12	5	5	35	22	12	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
North West	8	7	4	4	4	8	7	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Yorkshire and The Humber	7	5	4	4	4	7	5	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
East Midlands	8	16	5	6	6	8	16	5	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	11	13	7	5	5	11	13	7	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
East	19	5	5	7	7	19	5	5	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
London	17	22	13	15	15	17	22	13	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
South East	22	17	18	13	13	22	17	18	13	13	-	-	-	-	-
South West	9	11	13	6	6	9	11	13	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
England	**134**	**119**	**80**	**63**	**64**	**134**	**119**	**80**	**63**	**64**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Scotland	6	3	3	4	4	6	3	3	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	3	3	6	2	3	3	3	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK identifiable expenditure	**143**	**125**	**90**	**69**	**71**	**143**	**125**	**90**	**69**	**71**	-	-	-	-	-
Outside the UK[1]	478	509	2,618	2,522	3,485	449	507	842	1,352	1,810	29	1	1,776	1,170	1,676
Total identifiable expenditure	**621**	**633**	**2,707**	**2,591**	**3,557**	**592**	**632**	**931**	**1,421**	**1,881**	**29**	**1**	**1,776**	**1,170**	**1,676**
Non-identifiable expenditure	43,962	48,037	52,830	54,186	60,099	31,656	32,331	32,587	35,608	37,790	12,306	15,706	20,244	18,578	22,309
Total Expenditure on Services	**44,583**	**48,671**	**55,537**	**56,777**	**63,655**	**32,249**	**32,963**	**33,518**	**37,029**	**39,671**	**12,335**	**15,707**	**22,020**	**19,748**	**23,984**

[1] The increase in expenditure from 2022-23 mainly reflects support provided to Ukraine.

Table 9.7 Identifiable expenditure on public order and safety, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Public order and safety					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	1,622	1,555	1,695	2,046	2,087	1,535	1,479	1,578	1,910	1,842	86	76	117	135	245
North West	3,858	4,089	4,423	4,704	4,989	3,618	3,845	4,122	4,378	4,627	240	244	302	326	362
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,400	2,606	2,950	3,178	3,491	2,248	2,456	2,571	2,696	3,241	152	150	379	482	251
East Midlands	2,447	2,495	2,581	2,786	2,962	2,013	2,148	2,329	2,557	2,626	434	347	252	229	336
West Midlands	2,809	2,880	3,186	3,400	3,651	2,623	2,723	2,958	3,108	3,326	186	157	228	292	325
East	2,637	2,799	3,029	3,261	3,632	2,486	2,621	2,824	3,051	3,285	151	178	206	210	347
London	7,132	7,365	7,703	8,506	9,090	6,631	6,745	7,246	7,976	8,416	500	620	456	530	674
South East	3,861	3,999	4,329	4,556	5,197	3,648	3,777	4,000	4,282	4,722	213	223	329	274	475
South West	2,337	2,485	2,586	2,833	3,185	2,199	2,342	2,430	2,649	2,855	137	143	156	184	329
England	**29,103**	**30,273**	**32,482**	**35,268**	**38,284**	**27,003**	**28,136**	**30,057**	**32,606**	**34,940**	**2,099**	**2,138**	**2,425**	**2,662**	**3,344**
Scotland	3,101	3,330	3,566	3,600	3,923	2,916	3,138	3,355	3,414	3,635	185	191	211	186	288
Wales	1,714	1,787	1,913	2,039	2,192	1,590	1,659	1,772	1,903	2,049	124	129	141	136	143
Northern Ireland	1,335	1,398	1,419	1,522	1,603	1,254	1,317	1,318	1,405	1,494	81	81	100	116	109
UK identifiable expenditure	**35,253**	**36,789**	**39,379**	**42,429**	**46,003**	**32,763**	**34,250**	**36,502**	**39,329**	**42,119**	**2,490**	**2,538**	**2,877**	**3,100**	**3,884**
Outside the UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total identifiable expenditure	**35,253**	**36,789**	**39,379**	**42,429**	**46,003**	**32,763**	**34,250**	**36,502**	**39,329**	**42,119**	**2,490**	**2,538**	**2,877**	**3,100**	**3,884**
Non-identifiable expenditure	3,637	2,980	4,847	6,301	5,744	3,129	2,483	4,242	5,565	4,793	507	497	605	736	951
Total Expenditure on Services	**38,890**	**39,769**	**44,226**	**48,730**	**51,747**	**35,893**	**36,733**	**40,744**	**44,894**	**46,912**	**2,997**	**3,035**	**3,482**	**3,837**	**4,835**

Table 9.8 Identifiable expenditure on economic affairs, 2020-21 to 2024-25[1]

£ million

	Economic affairs					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	6,706	3,020	4,364	3,006	2,717	5,122	2,122	3,011	1,551	1,353	1,584	898	1,353	1,456	1,364
North West	20,279	9,907	12,844	9,921	9,388	14,952	6,463	8,430	5,109	4,478	5,327	3,443	4,414	4,812	4,910
Yorkshire and The Humber	14,393	6,144	8,203	5,745	5,243	11,137	4,536	6,164	3,323	2,787	3,257	1,608	2,039	2,422	2,456
East Midlands	12,379	4,959	6,804	4,459	4,160	9,698	3,798	5,183	2,801	2,252	2,681	1,162	1,622	1,658	1,908
West Midlands	16,096	7,935	10,177	7,826	7,237	11,574	4,820	6,465	3,694	3,102	4,522	3,115	3,712	4,133	4,135
East	19,458	8,844	10,915	8,357	7,763	14,573	6,220	7,549	4,752	3,813	4,885	2,624	3,366	3,605	3,950
London	38,412	20,835	23,663	18,587	16,897	27,850	13,865	14,017	8,666	7,894	10,562	6,970	9,645	9,920	9,003
South East	28,400	13,282	16,324	12,205	11,101	20,795	9,155	11,288	6,944	5,624	7,604	4,127	5,036	5,261	5,477
South West	15,767	6,350	8,195	5,761	5,294	12,191	4,503	5,918	3,294	2,455	3,576	1,846	2,277	2,467	2,839
England	**171,890**	**81,277**	**101,488**	**75,867**	**69,800**	**127,892**	**55,483**	**68,025**	**40,132**	**33,758**	**43,998**	**25,794**	**33,463**	**35,735**	**36,042**
Scotland	17,595	10,381	12,153	9,087	9,088	13,159	6,997	8,216	5,423	4,969	4,436	3,385	3,936	3,664	4,119
Wales	8,939	3,934	5,373	3,961	3,734	6,917	2,818	3,975	2,397	2,157	2,022	1,115	1,398	1,563	1,577
Northern Ireland	5,226	3,013	3,399	2,555	2,772	4,048	2,287	2,476	1,626	1,696	1,178	727	923	929	1,076
UK identifiable expenditure	**203,650**	**98,605**	**122,413**	**91,469**	**85,393**	**152,015**	**67,584**	**82,692**	**49,578**	**42,580**	**51,634**	**31,021**	**39,721**	**41,891**	**42,814**
Outside the UK	140	168	475	579	348	49	75	86	85	108	91	94	389	494	240
Total identifiable expenditure	**203,790**	**98,773**	**122,888**	**92,049**	**85,741**	**152,065**	**67,659**	**82,779**	**49,663**	**42,687**	**51,726**	**31,114**	**40,110**	**42,385**	**43,053**
Non-identifiable expenditure	2,413	3,603	1,719	2,463	2,753	1,849	2,835	882	1,730	2,090	563	768	837	733	663
Total Expenditure on Services	**206,203**	**102,376**	**124,607**	**94,512**	**88,494**	**153,914**	**70,494**	**83,661**	**51,394**	**44,777**	**52,289**	**31,882**	**40,947**	**43,118**	**43,717**

[1] Spending from 2020-21 to 2022-23 has been affected by measures taken in response to Covid-19 and increases in the cost of living.

Table 9.8a Identifiable expenditure on economic affairs (of which: enterprise and economic development), 2020-21 to 2024-25[1]

£ million

	Enterprise and economic development					of which: current					of which: capital[2]				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	4,600	1,130	2,286	670	558	3,991	1,204	2,179	586	441	609	-73	107	84	117
North West	14,556	3,648	6,297	2,264	1,997	12,370	3,826	5,969	2,124	1,701	2,186	-179	327	140	295
Yorkshire and The Humber	10,311	2,496	4,578	1,342	1,133	8,832	2,655	4,378	1,220	904	1,480	-159	200	122	228
East Midlands	9,152	2,099	3,981	1,207	925	7,811	2,296	3,807	1,162	834	1,341	-197	174	45	91
West Midlands	11,302	2,754	5,016	1,791	1,541	9,626	2,908	4,699	1,615	1,260	1,676	-155	317	176	281
East	13,706	3,670	5,767	2,301	1,786	11,470	3,784	5,433	2,188	1,529	2,236	-114	334	113	256
London	23,979	7,765	10,021	4,475	3,572	19,656	8,373	9,550	4,551	3,529	4,323	-608	471	-76	43
South East	19,128	5,196	8,438	3,255	2,447	16,055	5,453	7,949	3,115	2,169	3,073	-257	489	140	278
South West	11,778	2,693	4,683	1,516	1,107	9,978	2,786	4,392	1,355	831	1,800	-92	291	161	276
England	**118,513**	**31,452**	**51,067**	**18,822**	**15,065**	**99,789**	**33,286**	**48,356**	**17,917**	**13,199**	**18,724**	**-1,834**	**2,711**	**905**	**1,866**
Scotland	11,217	3,905	5,685	2,652	2,460	9,533	3,554	4,975	2,007	1,509	1,684	351	710	645	950
Wales	6,371	1,453	2,855	927	968	5,440	1,404	2,631	865	696	932	50	223	62	272
Northern Ireland	3,452	1,152	1,602	522	545	2,883	1,175	1,453	484	434	569	-23	148	38	111
UK identifiable expenditure	**139,553**	**37,963**	**61,208**	**22,922**	**19,038**	**117,644**	**39,419**	**57,416**	**21,272**	**15,838**	**21,909**	**-1,456**	**3,792**	**1,650**	**3,199**
Outside the UK	11	35	36	33	28	14	35	36	33	28	-3	-	0	0	-
Total identifiable expenditure	**139,564**	**37,998**	**61,245**	**22,956**	**19,066**	**117,658**	**39,454**	**57,452**	**21,305**	**15,867**	**21,906**	**-1,456**	**3,792**	**1,650**	**3,199**
Non-identifiable expenditure	1,795	2,949	898	1,714	2,119	1,339	2,392	397	1,192	1,538	456	557	501	522	581
Total Expenditure on Services	**141,359**	**40,946**	**62,143**	**24,670**	**21,185**	**118,997**	**41,845**	**57,849**	**22,497**	**17,405**	**22,362**	**-899**	**4,293**	**2,172**	**3,780**

(1) Spending from 2020-21 to 2022-23 has been affected by measures taken in response to Covid-19 and increases in the cost of living.
(2) Negative capital expenditure from 2021-22 reflects the revaluation of the up-front costs of guaranteeing covid-related loans that were made in 2020-21. This is consistent with the treatment followed in the National Accounts.

Table 9.8b Identifiable expenditure on economic affairs (of which: science and technology), 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Science and technology					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	255	228	230	364	350	7	13	11	11	8	248	215	218	354	342
North West	517	613	526	740	902	22	40	35	36	24	495	573	491	704	878
Yorkshire and The Humber	456	510	403	603	565	15	28	27	26	18	441	483	376	576	547
East Midlands	344	357	406	516	615	13	21	24	25	17	332	335	382	491	598
West Midlands	654	676	537	739	854	17	34	29	30	22	637	643	508	708	832
East	607	474	758	979	960	17	30	40	37	27	589	444	718	942	933
London	1,243	1,145	1,391	1,747	1,598	34	56	70	71	51	1,209	1,089	1,321	1,676	1,546
South East	1,113	1,136	1,465	1,728	1,696	26	48	62	56	41	1,087	1,087	1,403	1,673	1,656
South West	489	513	443	586	665	15	27	30	32	22	474	487	413	554	643
England	**5,678**	**5,652**	**6,158**	**8,003**	**8,206**	**167**	**297**	**328**	**325**	**230**	**5,511**	**5,355**	**5,830**	**7,678**	**7,975**
Scotland	604	603	542	805	790	15	27	30	27	21	589	575	512	778	769
Wales	222	249	194	313	296	14	19	18	17	11	207	230	176	297	285
Northern Ireland	99	118	193	253	275	7	10	9	11	7	93	108	184	243	268
UK identifiable expenditure	**6,603**	**6,622**	**7,088**	**9,375**	**9,567**	**203**	**353**	**386**	**380**	**270**	**6,401**	**6,269**	**6,702**	**8,995**	**9,297**
Outside the UK	26	15	294	383	110	-	1	7	0	0	26	14	288	383	109
Total identifiable expenditure	**6,629**	**6,637**	**7,382**	**9,758**	**9,676**	**203**	**354**	**392**	**380**	**270**	**6,427**	**6,283**	**6,990**	**9,378**	**9,406**
Non-identifiable expenditure	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	-	-
Total Expenditure on Services	**6,632**	**6,639**	**7,384**	**9,760**	**9,678**	**204**	**354**	**393**	**382**	**271**	**6,428**	**6,284**	**6,991**	**9,378**	**9,406**

Table 9.8c Identifiable expenditure on economic affairs (of which: employment policies), 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Employment policies					of which: current[1]					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	113	189	167	213	170	109	183	164	202	164	3	5	3	11	5
North West	374	581	531	668	551	364	562	519	633	536	11	19	12	34	15
Yorkshire and The Humber	220	356	322	419	346	213	345	315	397	335	6	11	7	21	10
East Midlands	178	276	252	331	277	173	267	247	314	269	5	9	5	17	8
West Midlands	220	369	330	429	350	213	358	324	407	339	7	10	6	22	11
East	201	322	293	386	301	195	312	287	366	292	6	9	5	19	10
London	464	775	698	867	687	450	753	685	823	665	14	22	12	44	22
South East	273	445	403	523	427	264	433	396	497	413	8	13	7	26	14
South West	176	280	252	325	259	170	271	247	309	250	5	8	5	16	8
England	**2,218**	**3,592**	**3,247**	**4,161**	**3,366**	**2,152**	**3,485**	**3,185**	**3,950**	**3,263**	**66**	**106**	**63**	**211**	**104**
Scotland	195	323	281	360	292	189	314	276	341	283	6	9	5	18	9
Wales	114	187	169	223	183	110	182	166	212	178	3	5	3	11	6
Northern Ireland	76	103	105	77	124	74	100	101	74	123	1	2	3	2	1
UK identifiable expenditure	**2,603**	**4,205**	**3,802**	**4,820**	**3,966**	**2,527**	**4,082**	**3,727**	**4,577**	**3,846**	**77**	**123**	**75**	**243**	**119**
Outside the UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total identifiable expenditure	**2,603**	**4,205**	**3,802**	**4,820**	**3,966**	**2,527**	**4,082**	**3,727**	**4,577**	**3,846**	**77**	**123**	**75**	**243**	**119**
Non-identifiable expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure on Services	**2,603**	**4,205**	**3,802**	**4,820**	**3,966**	**2,527**	**4,082**	**3,727**	**4,577**	**3,846**	**77**	**123**	**75**	**243**	**119**

[1] The increase in current expenditure from 2021-22 is mainly due to DWP programmes including Kickstart.

Table 9.8d Identifiable expenditure on economic affairs (of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry), 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Agriculture, fisheries and forestry					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	240	232	229	292	270	227	211	199	255	220	13	22	30	37	49
North West	438	398	424	495	437	414	350	338	400	320	24	48	87	94	117
Yorkshire and The Humber	538	485	508	555	506	469	408	389	467	390	69	78	119	88	115
East Midlands	477	429	439	513	438	462	391	388	468	354	14	38	51	44	84
West Midlands	407	408	400	470	431	417	386	351	411	345	-11	22	49	59	86
East	589	512	541	696	588	566	488	476	617	479	23	24	65	78	109
London	218	200	205	165	179	204	170	173	138	137	13	30	32	27	42
South East	535	505	528	615	494	493	415	419	503	344	42	90	109	112	150
South West	610	553	577	766	615	564	480	467	638	421	46	72	110	128	194
England	**4,052**	**3,722**	**3,852**	**4,566**	**3,958**	**3,818**	**3,298**	**3,200**	**3,898**	**3,010**	**234**	**423**	**652**	**669**	**948**
Scotland	935	856	866	857	881	815	710	711	699	731	120	146	155	158	149
Wales	570	582	607	693	648	489	501	494	520	494	81	81	113	172	154
Northern Ireland	657	727	696	774	890	579	622	605	640	714	78	105	92	134	176
UK identifiable expenditure	**6,215**	**5,887**	**6,021**	**6,890**	**6,377**	**5,701**	**5,131**	**5,009**	**5,757**	**4,949**	**514**	**756**	**1,012**	**1,133**	**1,427**
Outside the UK	9	15	17	17	51	8	13	13	14	39	1	3	3	4	12
Total identifiable expenditure	**6,224**	**5,902**	**6,038**	**6,908**	**6,428**	**5,709**	**5,144**	**5,022**	**5,771**	**4,989**	**515**	**758**	**1,015**	**1,137**	**1,439**
Non-identifiable expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure on Services	**6,224**	**5,902**	**6,038**	**6,908**	**6,428**	**5,709**	**5,144**	**5,022**	**5,771**	**4,989**	**515**	**758**	**1,015**	**1,137**	**1,439**

Table 9.8e Identifiable expenditure on economic affairs (of which: transport[1,2]), 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Transport					of which: current					of which: capital[3]				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	1,498	1,240	1,451	1,467	1,370	787	511	457	497	520	711	729	995	970	850
North West	4,394	4,668	5,065	5,754	5,501	1,783	1,685	1,568	1,915	1,897	2,611	2,983	3,497	3,839	3,604
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,868	2,296	2,391	2,826	2,694	1,608	1,101	1,055	1,212	1,139	1,261	1,195	1,336	1,614	1,555
East Midlands	2,228	1,799	1,727	1,893	1,905	1,239	821	717	831	778	989	977	1,010	1,062	1,127
West Midlands	3,513	3,729	3,893	4,398	4,060	1,299	1,134	1,062	1,230	1,136	2,213	2,595	2,832	3,168	2,924
East	4,355	3,867	3,556	3,995	4,127	2,326	1,606	1,313	1,542	1,487	2,029	2,261	2,243	2,453	2,641
London	12,508	10,950	11,349	11,332	10,861	7,506	4,513	3,540	3,083	3,512	5,002	6,437	7,810	8,249	7,349
South East	7,350	6,001	5,490	6,084	6,037	3,956	2,806	2,462	2,774	2,657	3,394	3,195	3,027	3,310	3,380
South West	2,714	2,311	2,241	2,567	2,648	1,462	939	782	960	930	1,251	1,372	1,459	1,608	1,718
England	**41,428**	**36,859**	**37,164**	**40,315**	**39,205**	**21,965**	**15,115**	**12,956**	**14,042**	**14,056**	**19,463**	**21,744**	**24,207**	**26,272**	**25,149**
Scotland	4,643	4,693	4,779	4,413	4,666	2,606	2,391	2,224	2,348	2,424	2,037	2,303	2,555	2,065	2,242
Wales	1,663	1,463	1,548	1,805	1,639	864	713	667	784	778	799	750	882	1,021	860
Northern Ireland	942	913	804	929	938	505	380	308	417	418	437	533	496	512	520
UK identifiable expenditure	**48,676**	**43,929**	**44,294**	**47,462**	**46,447**	**25,941**	**18,599**	**16,154**	**17,592**	**17,676**	**22,735**	**25,329**	**28,140**	**29,870**	**28,771**
Outside the UK	94	103	128	145	158	27	26	30	38	40	68	77	98	107	118
Total identifiable expenditure	**48,770**	**44,031**	**44,422**	**47,607**	**46,605**	**25,968**	**18,625**	**16,184**	**17,630**	**17,716**	**22,802**	**25,406**	**28,238**	**29,977**	**28,889**
Non-identifiable expenditure	615	653	819	748	633	509	443	485	536	550	106	209	334	211	82
Total Expenditure on Services	**49,385**	**44,684**	**45,241**	**48,355**	**47,238**	**26,476**	**19,069**	**16,669**	**18,167**	**18,266**	**22,909**	**25,615**	**28,573**	**30,188**	**28,971**

(1) Higher current expenditure seen in 2020-21 and 2021-22 reflects the response to the Covid-19 pandemic.
(2) The breakdown of spending on High Speed 2 is based on the 2020 business case for phase one of the project. See the separate explanatory notes in CRA 2025 for further information.
(3) Trends in national roads spend are driven particularly by capital spend by Highways England which is based on where capital projects took place in each year. This means that capital expenditure is known to flucuate between regions as different programmes of work start/come to an end in each region.

Table 9.9 Identifiable expenditure on environment protection, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Environment protection					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	344	393	421	452	470	286	330	339	379	368	59	63	82	73	102
North West[1]	3,007	3,234	3,204	3,424	3,605	1,404	1,397	1,306	1,379	1,200	1,603	1,837	1,898	2,045	2,404
Yorkshire and The Humber	769	856	853	878	986	580	621	635	711	744	189	235	218	167	242
East Midlands	594	680	716	820	879	481	555	580	584	611	113	125	135	236	268
West Midlands	680	728	756	856	932	540	582	621	695	719	140	146	135	161	213
East	1,072	1,163	1,174	1,360	1,443	736	771	817	916	903	336	392	358	444	540
London	1,328	1,413	1,679	1,928	1,995	1,026	1,080	1,140	1,263	1,297	303	333	540	665	699
South East	1,228	1,368	1,623	1,898	1,954	948	1,026	1,062	1,205	1,219	280	342	561	693	736
South West	963	1,060	1,113	1,238	1,315	690	733	768	794	793	273	327	345	444	522
England	**9,986**	**10,894**	**11,539**	**12,853**	**13,580**	**6,690**	**7,094**	**7,267**	**7,925**	**7,855**	**3,296**	**3,800**	**4,273**	**4,928**	**5,725**
Scotland	1,441	1,464	1,440	1,496	1,750	944	980	956	1,046	1,014	497	484	485	450	737
Wales	686	749	762	883	989	535	609	607	665	746	151	140	155	218	244
Northern Ireland	318	326	351	381	375	295	291	301	334	308	24	35	50	47	67
UK identifiable expenditure	**12,432**	**13,433**	**14,093**	**15,614**	**16,695**	**8,464**	**8,974**	**9,130**	**9,970**	**9,923**	**3,967**	**4,458**	**4,962**	**5,643**	**6,772**
Outside the UK	1	9	18	9	34	1	1	2	1	1	0	8	16	8	32
Total identifiable expenditure	**12,433**	**13,442**	**14,110**	**15,623**	**16,729**	**8,465**	**8,976**	**9,132**	**9,972**	**9,925**	**3,967**	**4,466**	**4,978**	**5,651**	**6,804**
Non-identifiable expenditure	535	343	245	329	398	100	148	44	61	84	435	195	201	268	314
Total Expenditure on Services	**12,968**	**13,785**	**14,355**	**15,952**	**17,127**	**8,566**	**9,123**	**9,176**	**10,033**	**10,009**	**4,403**	**4,661**	**5,179**	**5,919**	**7,118**

[1] Higher levels of spending in the North West is largely due to expenditure on nuclear decommissioning.

Table 9.10 Identifiable expenditure on housing and community amenities, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Housing and community amenities					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	453	540	624	760	708	123	102	120	141	138	330	438	503	619	570
North West	968	1,109	1,272	1,665	1,761	305	286	333	357	360	662	823	939	1,309	1,401
Yorkshire and The Humber	847	826	1,004	1,139	1,317	249	235	292	311	322	599	591	712	829	995
East Midlands	642	690	641	977	998	227	187	232	264	266	416	503	409	713	732
West Midlands	955	930	873	1,336	1,378	274	243	293	315	315	681	687	581	1,021	1,062
East	927	950	1,128	1,580	1,621	306	274	313	341	343	621	676	815	1,240	1,277
London	2,872	3,748	4,640	5,131	5,208	559	578	609	759	768	2,313	3,170	4,031	4,373	4,440
South East	1,308	1,183	1,313	1,900	2,037	449	417	483	514	526	859	766	830	1,387	1,511
South West	707	663	803	1,086	1,181	259	214	258	284	288	448	449	546	802	893
England	**9,679**	**10,639**	**12,299**	**15,575**	**16,210**	**2,751**	**2,535**	**2,933**	**3,284**	**3,328**	**6,928**	**8,104**	**9,366**	**12,291**	**12,882**
Scotland	2,118	2,462	2,686	2,607	3,010	244	159	171	210	268	1,875	2,303	2,515	2,397	2,742
Wales	857	1,057	1,206	1,418	1,440	195	173	201	246	225	662	884	1,005	1,172	1,215
Northern Ireland	1,031	1,059	1,156	1,227	1,286	616	605	631	599	652	414	454	525	628	634
UK identifiable expenditure	**13,685**	**15,217**	**17,347**	**20,827**	**21,946**	**3,806**	**3,472**	**3,936**	**4,339**	**4,473**	**9,879**	**11,745**	**13,412**	**16,488**	**17,473**
Outside the UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total identifiable expenditure	**13,685**	**15,217**	**17,347**	**20,827**	**21,946**	**3,806**	**3,472**	**3,936**	**4,339**	**4,473**	**9,879**	**11,745**	**13,412**	**16,488**	**17,473**
Non-identifiable expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure on Services	**13,685**	**15,217**	**17,347**	**20,827**	**21,946**	**3,806**	**3,472**	**3,936**	**4,339**	**4,473**	**9,879**	**11,745**	**13,412**	**16,488**	**17,473**

Table 9.11 Identifiable expenditure on health, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Health					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	9,202	8,955	8,794	9,395	10,197	8,671	8,611	8,398	8,992	9,701	531	344	396	403	497
North West	25,668	25,300	24,815	26,194	28,196	23,980	24,019	23,290	24,740	26,560	1,688	1,281	1,526	1,454	1,637
Yorkshire and The Humber	17,286	16,819	16,577	17,507	19,037	16,185	16,109	15,650	16,527	17,863	1,101	710	927	980	1,174
East Midlands	14,466	13,962	13,880	14,787	16,042	13,500	13,381	13,043	13,889	14,990	966	581	838	899	1,052
West Midlands	19,060	18,707	18,376	19,768	21,516	17,728	17,728	17,286	18,695	20,291	1,332	979	1,091	1,073	1,226
East	18,494	18,150	17,655	18,805	20,325	17,211	17,239	16,531	17,488	18,903	1,283	910	1,124	1,317	1,422
London	34,186	33,471	33,000	35,659	38,357	32,225	32,295	31,586	34,104	36,683	1,961	1,176	1,414	1,555	1,674
South East	27,294	26,760	25,904	27,633	29,782	25,383	25,497	24,523	26,041	27,947	1,911	1,263	1,382	1,592	1,834
South West	17,277	17,095	16,755	17,954	19,491	16,105	16,248	15,755	16,862	18,092	1,172	847	1,000	1,093	1,399
England	**182,932**	**179,219**	**175,758**	**187,702**	**202,944**	**170,988**	**171,127**	**166,061**	**177,337**	**191,029**	**11,944**	**8,092**	**9,697**	**10,365**	**11,915**
Scotland	18,114	19,035	16,803	18,153	19,633	17,463	18,308	15,924	17,270	18,679	651	727	880	884	954
Wales	10,215	10,697	10,277	11,023	11,974	9,653	10,210	9,889	10,579	11,430	563	487	388	444	544
Northern Ireland	6,605	6,523	6,189	6,852	7,054	6,190	6,218	5,851	6,413	6,638	415	305	338	440	416
UK identifiable expenditure	**217,867**	**215,474**	**209,028**	**223,731**	**241,605**	**204,294**	**205,864**	**197,725**	**211,599**	**227,776**	**13,573**	**9,611**	**11,303**	**12,132**	**13,829**
Outside the UK	700	762	947	940	849	697	760	914	940	848	3	3	33	0	1
Total identifiable expenditure	**218,567**	**216,237**	**209,976**	**224,671**	**242,454**	**204,991**	**206,623**	**198,639**	**212,538**	**228,624**	**13,576**	**9,613**	**11,337**	**12,133**	**13,830**
Non-identifiable expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure on Services	**218,567**	**216,237**	**209,976**	**224,671**	**242,454**	**204,991**	**206,623**	**198,639**	**212,538**	**228,624**	**13,576**	**9,613**	**11,337**	**12,133**	**13,830**

Table 9.12 Identifiable expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Recreation, culture and religion					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	324	335	376	407	481	234	237	249	246	284	90	98	127	161	197
North West	877	968	1,052	1,015	1,073	679	689	681	662	649	199	278	372	354	423
Yorkshire and The Humber	684	685	734	749	794	555	521	546	537	545	129	164	187	212	249
East Midlands	532	495	477	515	523	395	344	337	336	330	137	151	140	178	193
West Midlands	669	784	1,014	583	577	519	602	883	438	443	150	182	131	145	134
East	595	569	590	653	664	435	422	421	424	417	160	148	170	229	246
London	1,688	1,306	1,416	1,338	1,358	1,349	1,053	1,098	898	921	339	253	318	440	438
South East	949	902	885	931	973	700	639	633	621	616	249	263	253	310	358
South West	622	603	572	586	612	439	390	392	380	368	182	213	180	206	244
England	**6,942**	**6,646**	**7,116**	**6,776**	**7,054**	**5,305**	**4,897**	**5,238**	**4,542**	**4,572**	**1,637**	**1,750**	**1,878**	**2,234**	**2,482**
Scotland	1,209	1,224	998	1,255	1,251	1,018	966	914	949	928	191	258	83	306	323
Wales	650	622	617	588	640	551	497	489	415	422	99	125	127	173	218
Northern Ireland	484	460	459	470	521	437	403	408	415	401	47	58	52	55	120
UK identifiable expenditure	**9,285**	**8,952**	**9,189**	**9,089**	**9,467**	**7,311**	**6,762**	**7,049**	**6,321**	**6,324**	**1,974**	**2,190**	**2,140**	**2,768**	**3,143**
Outside the UK	57	103	265	260	257	51	88	161	170	197	6	15	104	90	59
Total identifiable expenditure	**9,342**	**9,055**	**9,455**	**9,349**	**9,724**	**7,362**	**6,850**	**7,211**	**6,490**	**6,521**	**1,980**	**2,205**	**2,244**	**2,858**	**3,203**
Non-identifiable expenditure	3,260	3,707	5,074	4,059	5,299	3,203	3,618	4,315	3,598	4,631	57	89	759	461	668
Total Expenditure on Services	**12,602**	**12,762**	**14,529**	**13,407**	**15,023**	**10,565**	**10,468**	**11,525**	**10,088**	**11,153**	**2,037**	**2,294**	**3,004**	**3,319**	**3,870**

Table 9.13 Identifiable expenditure on education, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Education					of which: current					of which: capital				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	3,687	3,870	4,194	4,545	4,876	3,313	3,524	3,785	4,053	4,530	373	347	410	492	345
North West	9,865	10,402	11,370	11,890	12,819	9,119	9,644	10,491	10,745	11,975	746	759	879	1,145	844
Yorkshire and The Humber	7,516	7,916	8,603	9,117	9,856	6,822	7,217	7,832	8,252	9,235	694	699	771	866	621
East Midlands	6,462	6,808	7,427	7,989	8,631	5,861	6,202	6,730	7,123	7,980	601	606	697	865	651
West Midlands	8,384	8,789	9,547	10,406	11,231	7,647	8,082	8,772	9,467	10,600	736	708	774	940	631
East	8,337	8,833	9,662	10,354	11,262	7,479	7,976	8,625	9,164	10,294	857	856	1,037	1,190	968
London	13,796	14,283	15,227	16,227	17,232	12,265	12,812	13,639	14,201	15,796	1,531	1,471	1,589	2,026	1,436
South East	12,041	12,907	13,932	14,647	15,719	10,750	11,558	12,548	13,087	14,605	1,290	1,350	1,384	1,560	1,114
South West	7,054	7,458	8,157	8,669	9,333	6,406	6,801	7,355	7,760	8,705	648	656	802	909	628
England	**77,140**	**81,266**	**88,119**	**93,844**	**100,958**	**69,663**	**73,815**	**79,775**	**83,851**	**93,720**	**7,477**	**7,451**	**8,344**	**9,993**	**7,238**
Scotland	10,066	10,295	10,838	11,370	11,807	8,948	9,225	9,773	10,222	10,311	1,118	1,069	1,065	1,148	1,496
Wales	4,986	5,219	5,235	5,559	5,896	4,504	4,793	4,772	4,977	5,354	482	426	463	582	542
Northern Ireland	3,335	3,350	3,426	3,729	4,070	3,103	3,095	3,160	3,406	3,680	231	255	266	323	390
UK identifiable expenditure	**95,527**	**100,130**	**107,619**	**114,502**	**122,732**	**86,219**	**90,929**	**97,480**	**102,456**	**113,066**	**9,309**	**9,201**	**10,138**	**12,046**	**9,666**
Outside the UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total identifiable expenditure	**95,527**	**100,130**	**107,619**	**114,502**	**122,732**	**86,219**	**90,929**	**97,480**	**102,456**	**113,066**	**9,309**	**9,201**	**10,138**	**12,046**	**9,666**
Non-identifiable expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure on Services	**95,527**	**100,130**	**107,619**	**114,502**	**122,732**	**86,219**	**90,929**	**97,480**	**102,456**	**113,066**	**9,309**	**9,201**	**10,138**	**12,046**	**9,666**

Table 9.14 Identifiable expenditure on social protection, 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Social protection					of which: current					of which: capital[1]				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	12,977	12,979	14,132	15,930	16,870	12,959	12,948	14,105	15,891	16,784	18	31	27	39	86
North West	33,988	34,109	37,085	41,607	43,997	33,910	34,007	36,998	41,494	43,779	79	102	87	113	217
Yorkshire and The Humber	23,931	23,895	26,008	29,313	30,965	23,899	23,848	25,962	29,252	30,830	33	47	47	61	136
East Midlands	20,381	20,441	22,326	25,089	26,579	20,343	20,390	22,288	25,047	26,476	38	51	39	43	103
West Midlands	26,112	26,162	28,474	32,174	34,075	26,073	26,101	28,432	32,104	33,923	39	61	42	70	152
East	25,420	25,427	27,688	31,120	33,061	25,357	25,338	27,596	31,026	32,887	63	89	92	94	174
London	37,374	36,781	39,435	43,831	46,703	37,297	36,680	39,346	43,693	46,451	77	101	89	138	251
South East	36,723	36,821	39,928	44,961	47,799	36,652	36,731	39,859	44,855	47,572	70	90	69	105	227
South West	24,846	25,055	27,075	30,345	31,906	24,806	25,004	27,026	30,283	31,769	40	51	49	63	137
England	**241,752**	**241,669**	**262,153**	**294,370**	**311,954**	**241,297**	**241,047**	**261,613**	**293,644**	**310,471**	**456**	**622**	**540**	**726**	**1,483**
Scotland	25,677	25,948	28,693	31,866	33,963	25,552	25,771	28,529	31,721	33,757	125	177	164	144	205
Wales	16,311	16,495	17,627	19,585	20,622	16,259	16,441	17,580	19,518	20,494	52	54	46	67	128
Northern Ireland	9,917	10,041	10,837	12,190	12,777	9,911	10,033	10,830	12,182	12,755	5	8	7	7	23
UK identifiable expenditure	**293,657**	**294,153**	**319,310**	**358,010**	**379,316**	**293,019**	**293,292**	**318,552**	**357,066**	**377,476**	**638**	**861**	**758**	**945**	**1,840**
Outside the UK	5,140	5,289	5,493	6,000	6,411	5,139	5,288	5,493	6,000	6,412	0	0	0	1	-1
Total identifiable expenditure	**298,797**	**299,442**	**324,803**	**364,010**	**385,727**	**298,158**	**298,581**	**324,045**	**363,065**	**383,888**	**638**	**861**	**758**	**945**	**1,839**
Non-identifiable expenditure	516	589	656	668	799	516	589	644	662	788	1	0	12	6	11
Total Expenditure on Services	**299,313**	**300,031**	**325,459**	**364,678**	**386,526**	**298,674**	**299,169**	**324,689**	**363,728**	**384,676**	**639**	**861**	**770**	**951**	**1,850**

[1] Capital spending on social protection includes compensation paid directly to individuals/households, such as by the Infected Blood Compensation Authority and the financial redress being provided to sub-postmasters affected by the Post Office Horizon IT system. This is consistent with UN guidance on compensation.

Table 9.15 UK identifiable expenditure on services by function per head[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25

Data in this table from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are Accredited Official Statistics — £ per head

	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	Total Expenditure on Services
2020-21																		
North East	120	119	1	13	615	2,543	1,744	97	43	91	568	131	172	3,489	123	1,398	4,920	13,523
North West	122	121	1	1	523	2,748	1,972	70	51	59	595	407	131	3,478	119	1,337	4,605	13,470
Yorkshire and The Humber	106	105	1	1	439	2,632	1,886	83	40	98	525	141	155	3,161	125	1,374	4,376	12,511
East Midlands	116	115	1	2	504	2,549	1,885	71	37	98	459	122	132	2,979	110	1,331	4,197	12,043
West Midlands	165	164	1	2	474	2,713	1,905	110	37	69	592	115	161	3,213	113	1,413	4,402	12,771
East	175	174	1	3	419	3,090	2,176	96	32	94	691	170	147	2,937	94	1,324	4,036	12,395
London	153	152	1	2	804	4,332	2,704	140	52	25	1,411	150	324	3,855	190	1,556	4,215	15,582
South East	148	147	1	2	419	3,078	2,073	121	30	58	797	133	142	2,959	103	1,305	3,981	12,270
South West	139	139	1	2	413	2,785	2,080	86	31	108	479	170	125	3,051	110	1,246	4,388	12,428
England	**141**	**140**	**1**	**2**	**517**	**3,052**	**2,104**	**101**	**39**	**72**	**736**	**177**	**172**	**3,248**	**123**	**1,370**	**4,292**	13,094
Scotland	277	276	1	1	573	3,253	2,074	112	36	173	858	266	392	3,349	224	1,861	4,747	14,943
Wales	203	202	1	1	552	2,879	2,052	71	37	184	536	221	276	3,291	209	1,606	5,254	14,493
Northern Ireland	425	424	1	-	703	2,750	1,816	52	40	346	495	168	542	3,475	255	1,755	5,218	15,290
UK identifiable expenditure	**163**	**162**	**1**	**2**	**528**	**3,051**	**2,091**	**99**	**39**	**93**	**729**	**186**	**205**	**3,264**	**139**	**1,431**	**4,400**	13,371
2021-22																		
North East	161	161	1	8	587	1,141	427	86	71	88	468	148	204	3,382	126	1,462	4,902	12,123
North West	122	121	1	1	551	1,334	491	83	78	54	629	436	149	3,408	130	1,401	4,594	12,127
Yorkshire and The Humber	109	108	1	1	475	1,121	455	93	65	89	419	156	151	3,068	125	1,444	4,358	11,007
East Midlands	122	121	1	3	511	1,016	430	73	57	88	368	139	141	2,860	101	1,395	4,187	10,476
West Midlands	140	139	1	2	484	1,332	462	114	62	69	626	122	156	3,141	132	1,476	4,392	11,377
East	136	135	1	1	441	1,393	578	75	51	81	609	183	150	2,858	90	1,391	4,005	10,647
London	171	170	1	3	837	2,366	882	130	88	23	1,244	160	426	3,801	148	1,622	4,177	13,711
South East	135	134	1	2	430	1,429	559	122	48	54	646	147	127	2,879	97	1,389	3,961	10,595
South West	134	133	1	2	435	1,111	471	90	49	97	404	185	116	2,992	106	1,305	4,386	10,774
England	**137**	**136**	**1**	**2**	**535**	**1,437**	**556**	**100**	**64**	**66**	**652**	**193**	**188**	**3,169**	**118**	**1,437**	**4,273**	11,489
Scotland	321	319	2	1	615	1,918	721	111	60	158	867	270	455	3,517	226	1,902	4,794	14,018
Wales	303	302	1	1	576	1,267	468	80	60	187	471	241	340	3,444	200	1,681	5,311	13,364
Northern Ireland	316	315	1	-	734	1,582	605	62	54	382	479	171	556	3,425	242	1,759	5,272	14,058
UK identifiable expenditure	**165**	**164**	**1**	**2**	**549**	**1,472**	**567**	**99**	**63**	**88**	**656**	**201**	**227**	**3,217**	**134**	**1,495**	**4,392**	11,853

Table 9.15 UK identifiable expenditure on services by function per head[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

Data in this table from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are Accredited Official Statistics — £ per head

	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	Total Expenditure on Services
2022-23																		
North East	134	*133*	*1*	5	631	1,625	*852*	*86*	*62*	*85*	*541*	157	232	3,276	140	1,562	5,264	**13,027**
North West	120	*119*	*1*	1	588	1,707	*837*	*70*	*71*	*56*	*673*	426	169	3,297	140	1,511	4,927	**12,884**
Yorkshire and The Humber	117	*116*	*1*	1	532	1,480	*826*	*73*	*58*	*92*	*432*	154	181	2,992	132	1,553	4,694	**11,836**
East Midlands	124	*123*	*1*	1	523	1,378	*806*	*82*	*51*	*89*	*350*	145	130	2,812	97	1,504	4,523	**11,236**
West Midlands	115	*114*	*1*	1	529	1,690	*833*	*89*	*55*	*66*	*647*	126	145	3,052	168	1,586	4,730	**12,143**
East	139	*139*	*1*	1	473	1,705	*901*	*118*	*46*	*85*	*555*	183	176	2,758	92	1,509	4,325	**11,361**
London	115	*115*	*1*	1	868	2,667	*1,130*	*157*	*79*	*23*	*1,279*	189	523	3,720	160	1,716	4,445	**14,406**
South East	139	*138*	*1*	2	461	1,738	*898*	*156*	*43*	*56*	*584*	173	140	2,758	94	1,483	4,251	**11,238**
South West	132	*131*	*1*	2	448	1,420	*812*	*77*	*44*	*100*	*388*	193	139	2,904	99	1,414	4,693	**11,445**
England	**126**	***125***	***1***	**1**	**568**	**1,776**	***894***	***108***	***57***	***67***	***650***	**202**	**215**	**3,076**	**125**	**1,542**	**4,588**	12,219
Scotland	390	*389*	*1*	1	655	2,231	*1,044*	*100*	*52*	*159*	*877*	264	493	3,085	183	1,990	5,268	**14,560**
Wales	206	*205*	*1*	2	610	1,714	*911*	*62*	*54*	*194*	*494*	243	385	3,279	197	1,670	5,624	**13,931**
Northern Ireland	271	*270*	*1*	-	743	1,779	*838*	*101*	*55*	*364*	*421*	184	605	3,240	240	1,793	5,672	**14,528**
UK identifiable expenditure	**155**	***154***	***1***	**1**	**582**	**1,810**	***905***	***105***	***56***	***89***	***655***	**208**	**256**	**3,090**	**136**	**1,591**	**4,721**	12,552
2023-24																		
North East	160	*159*	*1*	2	751	1,103	*246*	*134*	*78*	*107*	*538*	166	279	3,448	149	1,668	5,846	**13,573**
North West	137	*136*	*1*	0	616	1,300	*297*	*97*	*87*	*65*	*754*	448	218	3,431	133	1,557	5,450	**13,291**
Yorkshire and The Humber	125	*124*	*1*	1	567	1,024	*239*	*107*	*75*	*99*	*504*	156	203	3,120	134	1,625	5,225	**12,180**
East Midlands	137	*136*	*1*	1	557	891	*241*	*103*	*66*	*102*	*378*	164	195	2,955	103	1,596	5,014	**11,613**
West Midlands	115	*114*	*1*	1	557	1,282	*293*	*121*	*70*	*77*	*720*	140	219	3,237	95	1,704	5,269	**12,620**
East	145	*144*	*1*	1	502	1,287	*354*	*151*	*59*	*107*	*615*	209	243	2,896	100	1,595	4,793	**11,772**
London	137	*136*	*1*	2	945	2,065	*497*	*194*	*96*	*18*	*1,259*	214	570	3,962	149	1,803	4,870	**14,718**
South East	133	*132*	*1*	1	478	1,281	*342*	*181*	*55*	*65*	*638*	199	199	2,900	98	1,537	4,718	**11,544**
South West	136	*135*	*1*	1	486	988	*260*	*101*	*56*	*131*	*440*	212	186	3,080	100	1,487	5,205	**11,881**
England	**135**	***134***	***1***	**1**	**609**	**1,310**	***325***	***138***	***72***	***79***	***696***	**222**	**269**	**3,240**	**117**	**1,620**	**5,081**	12,603
Scotland	401	*400*	*1*	1	654	1,650	*482*	*146*	*65*	*156*	*802*	272	473	3,297	228	2,065	5,787	**14,829**
Wales	226	*225*	*1*	1	644	1,250	*293*	*99*	*70*	*219*	*570*	279	448	3,480	186	1,755	6,183	**14,451**
Northern Ireland	275	*274*	*1*	-	792	1,330	*272*	*132*	*40*	*403*	*484*	199	639	3,568	245	1,942	6,347	**15,337**
UK identifiable expenditure	**164**	***163***	***1***	**1**	**619**	**1,335**	***335***	***137***	***70***	***101***	***693***	**228**	**304**	**3,265**	**133**	**1,671**	**5,224**	12,944

Table 9.15 UK identifiable expenditure on services by function per head[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

Data in this table from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are Accredited Official Statistics £ per head

	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	Total Expenditure on Services
2024-25																		
North East	188	*187*	*1*	2	756	984	*202*	*127*	*61*	*98*	*496*	170	256	3,694	174	1,766	6,111	**14,102**
North West	157	*156*	*1*	0	645	1,213	*258*	*117*	*71*	*56*	*711*	466	228	3,644	139	1,657	5,686	**13,835**
Yorkshire and The Humber	146	*145*	*1*	1	615	924	*200*	*100*	*61*	*89*	*475*	174	232	3,356	140	1,737	5,458	**12,783**
East Midlands	154	*153*	*1*	1	585	822	*183*	*121*	*55*	*86*	*376*	174	197	3,168	103	1,705	5,249	**12,158**
West Midlands	133	*132*	*1*	1	590	1,170	*249*	*138*	*57*	*70*	*656*	151	223	3,478	93	1,815	5,507	**13,160**
East	165	*164*	*1*	1	552	1,180	*272*	*146*	*46*	*89*	*628*	219	246	3,091	101	1,713	5,027	**12,296**
London	161	*160*	*1*	2	1,000	1,859	*393*	*176*	*76*	*20*	*1,195*	220	573	4,220	149	1,896	5,138	**15,217**
South East	149	*148*	*1*	1	539	1,151	*254*	*176*	*44*	*51*	*626*	203	211	3,088	101	1,630	4,957	**12,031**
South West	152	*151*	*1*	1	541	899	*188*	*113*	*44*	*104*	*450*	223	201	3,309	104	1,585	5,417	**12,432**
England	**154**	***153***	***1***	**1**	**653**	**1,191**	***257***	***140***	***57***	***68***	***669***	**232**	**277**	**3,462**	**120**	**1,722**	**5,322**	13,134
Scotland	342	*341*	*1*	1	707	1,638	*443*	*142*	*53*	*159*	*841*	316	543	3,539	226	2,129	6,123	**15,563**
Wales	252	*251*	*1*	1	688	1,172	*304*	*93*	*58*	*203*	*514*	311	452	3,758	201	1,850	6,471	**15,155**
Northern Ireland	317	*316*	*1*	-	832	1,438	*283*	*143*	*64*	*462*	*486*	195	667	3,659	270	2,111	6,628	**16,116**
UK identifiable expenditure	**178**	***177***	***1***	**1**	**664**	**1,233**	***275***	***138***	***57***	***92***	***670***	**241**	**317**	**3,487**	**137**	**1,772**	**5,475**	13,504

[1] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.

Table 9.16 UK identifiable expenditure on services by function, per head indexed, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Data in this table from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are Accredited Official Statistics

Index (UK Identifiable expenditure = 100)

	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	Total Expenditure on Services
2020-21																		
North East	74	*73*	*98*	612	116	83	*83*	*98*	*110*	*98*	*78*	70	84	107	88	98	112	**101**
North West	75	*75*	*98*	48	99	90	*94*	*71*	*130*	*64*	*82*	219	64	107	85	93	105	**101**
Yorkshire and The Humber	65	*65*	*98*	57	83	86	*90*	*84*	*103*	*106*	*72*	75	76	97	90	96	99	**94**
East Midlands	71	*71*	*98*	81	95	84	*90*	*72*	*94*	*105*	*63*	66	65	91	79	93	95	**90**
West Midlands	101	*101*	*98*	86	90	89	*91*	*111*	*95*	*74*	*81*	62	79	98	81	99	100	**96**
East	107	*107*	*98*	137	79	101	*104*	*97*	*82*	*101*	*95*	91	72	90	68	92	92	**93**
London	94	*94*	*98*	90	152	142	*129*	*142*	*134*	*26*	*193*	80	158	118	137	109	96	**117**
South East	91	*91*	*98*	111	79	101	*99*	*122*	*76*	*62*	*109*	71	69	91	74	91	90	**92**
South West	85	*85*	*98*	71	78	91	*99*	*87*	*80*	*116*	*66*	91	61	93	79	87	100	**93**
England	**87**	***86***	***98***	**111**	**98**	**100**	***101***	***102***	***101***	***77***	***101***	**95**	**84**	**99**	**89**	**96**	**98**	**98**
Scotland	170	*170*	*122*	49	109	107	*99*	*113*	*93*	*186*	*118*	143	191	103	161	130	108	**112**
Wales	124	*125*	*98*	47	105	94	*98*	*72*	*94*	*197*	*73*	119	135	101	150	112	119	**108**
Northern Ireland	260	*261*	*98*	-	133	90	*87*	*53*	*102*	*371*	*68*	90	264	106	183	123	119	**114**
UK identifiable expenditure	**100**	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
2021-22																		
North East	98	*98*	*92*	448	107	77	*75*	*87*	*114*	*100*	*71*	74	90	105	95	98	112	**102**
North West	74	*74*	*92*	52	100	91	*87*	*84*	*125*	*61*	*96*	217	66	106	98	94	105	**102**
Yorkshire and The Humber	66	*66*	*92*	46	87	76	*80*	*94*	*103*	*101*	*64*	78	66	95	93	97	99	**93**
East Midlands	74	*74*	*92*	176	93	69	*76*	*74*	*90*	*100*	*56*	69	62	89	76	93	95	**88**
West Midlands	85	*85*	*92*	115	88	90	*82*	*115*	*99*	*78*	*95*	61	69	98	99	99	100	**96**
East	83	*83*	*92*	41	80	95	*102*	*75*	*81*	*92*	*93*	91	66	89	67	93	91	**90**
London	104	*104*	*92*	137	152	161	*156*	*132*	*140*	*26*	*190*	80	187	118	111	109	95	**116**
South East	82	*82*	*92*	100	78	97	*99*	*124*	*76*	*62*	*98*	73	56	89	73	93	90	**89**
South West	82	*82*	*92*	108	79	75	*83*	*91*	*78*	*110*	*62*	92	51	93	79	87	100	**91**
England	**83**	***83***	***92***	**113**	**97**	**98**	***98***	***101***	***101***	***75***	***99***	**96**	**83**	**99**	**88**	**96**	**97**	**97**
Scotland	195	*195*	*191*	32	112	130	*127*	*113*	*95*	*180*	*132*	135	200	109	169	127	109	**118**
Wales	184	*185*	*92*	46	105	86	*83*	*81*	*96*	*213*	*72*	120	150	107	150	112	121	**113**
Northern Ireland	192	*193*	*92*	-	134	107	*107*	*63*	*86*	*434*	*73*	85	245	106	181	118	120	**119**
UK identifiable expenditure	**100**	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 9.16 UK identifiable expenditure on services by function, per head indexed, 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

Data in this table from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are Accredited Official Statistics

Index (UK Identifiable expenditure = 100)

	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	Total Expenditure on Services
2022-23																		
North East	86	*86*	*98*	343	108	90	*94*	*82*	*111*	*96*	*83*	75	91	106	103	98	112	**104**
North West	77	*77*	*98*	39	101	94	*92*	*67*	*126*	*63*	*103*	204	66	107	103	95	104	**102**
Yorkshire and The Humber	75	*75*	*98*	53	91	82	*91*	*69*	*103*	*103*	*66*	74	71	97	97	98	99	**95**
East Midlands	80	*80*	*98*	71	90	76	*89*	*79*	*91*	*100*	*53*	70	51	91	71	95	96	**90**
West Midlands	74	*74*	*98*	90	91	93	*92*	*85*	*98*	*75*	*99*	60	57	99	124	100	100	**97**
East	90	*90*	*98*	60	81	94	*100*	*113*	*81*	*95*	*85*	88	69	89	68	95	92	**91**
London	75	*74*	*98*	107	149	147	*125*	*150*	*140*	*26*	*195*	91	204	120	117	108	94	**113**
South East	89	*89*	*98*	141	79	96	*99*	*149*	*76*	*63*	*89*	83	55	89	69	93	90	**89**
South West	85	*85*	*98*	167	77	78	*90*	*73*	*78*	*112*	*59*	93	54	94	73	89	99	**92**
England	**81**	***81***	***98***	**106**	**98**	**98**	***99***	***103***	***101***	***76***	***99***	**97**	**84**	**100**	**92**	**97**	**97**	**97**
Scotland	252	*253*	*119*	47	112	123	*115*	*95*	*92*	*179*	*134*	127	192	100	135	125	112	**115**
Wales	133	*133*	*98*	152	105	95	*101*	*59*	*96*	*218*	*75*	117	150	106	145	105	119	**112**
Northern Ireland	175	*175*	*98*	-	128	98	*93*	*96*	*98*	*409*	*64*	88	236	105	177	113	120	**119**
UK identifiable expenditure	**100**	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
2023-24																		
North East	97	*97*	*98*	178	121	83	*74*	*98*	*111*	*107*	*78*	73	92	106	113	100	112	**105**
North West	84	*83*	*98*	49	100	97	*89*	*71*	*124*	*64*	*109*	197	72	105	100	93	104	**103**
Yorkshire and The Humber	76	*76*	*99*	67	91	77	*72*	*79*	*106*	*98*	*73*	69	67	96	101	97	100	**94**
East Midlands	83	*83*	*99*	111	90	67	*72*	*75*	*94*	*102*	*55*	72	64	91	78	96	96	**90**
West Midlands	70	*70*	*99*	73	90	96	*88*	*88*	*100*	*77*	*104*	62	72	99	72	102	101	**97**
East	88	*88*	*99*	102	81	96	*106*	*110*	*84*	*107*	*89*	92	80	89	76	95	92	**91**
London	84	*83*	*98*	163	153	155	*149*	*142*	*137*	*18*	*182*	94	188	121	112	108	93	**114**
South East	81	*81*	*98*	138	77	96	*102*	*133*	*78*	*64*	*92*	87	66	89	74	92	90	**89**
South West	83	*83*	*99*	98	78	74	*78*	*73*	*79*	*131*	*64*	93	61	94	76	89	100	**92**
England	**82**	***82***	***98***	**108**	**98**	**98**	***97***	***101***	***102***	***78***	***100***	**97**	**88**	**99**	**88**	**97**	**97**	**97**
Scotland	244	*245*	*117*	66	106	124	*144*	*107*	*93*	*155*	*116*	119	156	101	172	124	111	**115**
Wales	137	*138*	*99*	76	104	94	*87*	*72*	*100*	*218*	*82*	122	147	107	140	105	118	**112**
Northern Ireland	167	*168*	*99*	-	128	100	*81*	*96*	*57*	*401*	*70*	87	210	109	184	116	121	**118**
UK identifiable expenditure	**100**	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 9.16 UK identifiable expenditure on services by function, per head indexed, 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

Data in this table from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are Accredited Official Statistics — Index (UK Identifiable expenditure = 100)

	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	Total Expenditure on Services
2024-25																		
North East	105	*105*	*100*	174	114	80	*74*	*92*	*107*	*106*	*74*	71	81	106	127	100	112	**104**
North West	88	*88*	*100*	48	97	98	*94*	*84*	*124*	*61*	*106*	193	72	104	101	94	104	**102**
Yorkshire and The Humber	82	*82*	*100*	66	93	75	*73*	*72*	*106*	*97*	*71*	72	73	96	102	98	100	**95**
East Midlands	86	*86*	*100*	109	88	67	*66*	*88*	*95*	*94*	*56*	72	62	91	76	96	96	**90**
West Midlands	74	*74*	*100*	72	89	95	*91*	*100*	*99*	*76*	*98*	62	70	100	68	102	101	**97**
East	93	*93*	*100*	100	83	96	*99*	*106*	*80*	*97*	*94*	91	78	89	74	97	92	**91**
London	90	*90*	*100*	160	151	151	*143*	*127*	*132*	*21*	*178*	91	181	121	109	107	94	**113**
South East	84	*84*	*100*	135	81	93	*92*	*127*	*77*	*56*	*93*	84	67	89	74	92	91	**89**
South West	85	*85*	*100*	96	81	73	*68*	*82*	*77*	*114*	*67*	93	63	95	76	89	99	**92**
England	**87**	***86***	***100***	**106**	**98**	**97**	***94***	***101***	***100***	***73***	***100***	**96**	**87**	**99**	**88**	**97**	**97**	**97**
Scotland	192	*192*	*100*	77	107	133	*161*	*103*	*92*	*173*	*125*	131	171	101	165	120	112	**115**
Wales	141	*141*	*100*	95	104	95	*111*	*67*	*101*	*221*	*77*	129	143	108	147	104	118	**112**
Northern Ireland	178	*178*	*100*	-	125	117	*103*	*103*	*112*	*502*	*73*	81	211	105	198	119	121	**119**
UK identifiable expenditure	**100**	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	***100***	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 9.17 Total local government identifiable expenditure on services, 2020-21 to 2024-25

	£ million					as a per cent of total spending in that region (from Table 9.1)				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	6,574	6,816	7,336	7,941	8,424	18	21	21	21	22
North West	18,488	19,155	20,494	22,396	24,073	19	21	21	22	22
Yorkshire and The Humber	12,209	12,389	13,264	14,353	15,354	18	21	20	21	21
East Midlands	9,433	9,520	10,081	11,274	12,026	16	19	18	19	20
West Midlands	13,247	13,419	14,087	15,924	16,947	17	20	19	21	21
East	13,084	12,859	13,630	14,864	15,974	17	19	19	19	20
London	32,504	31,346	32,555	34,044	35,995	24	26	25	26	26
South East	19,905	20,117	21,041	22,844	24,449	18	20	20	21	21
South West	11,834	12,127	12,680	13,534	14,528	17	20	19	20	20
Total England	**137,277**	**137,748**	**145,169**	**157,174**	**167,768**	**19**	**21**	**21**	**22**	**22**
Scotland	15,561	16,530	17,811	19,099	19,765	19	22	22	23	23
Wales	9,692	10,190	10,783	11,707	12,540	22	25	25	26	26
Northern Ireland[1]	766	829	884	907	1,109	3	3	3	3	4
UK local government identifiable expenditure	**163,296**	**165,297**	**174,646**	**188,887**	**201,182**	**18**	**21**	**21**	**21**	**22**
Non-identifiable expenditure	730	802	870	1,106	978	1	1	0	1	0
Total local government expenditure on services	**164,026**	**166,099**	**175,516**	**189,993**	**202,160**	**16**	**17**	**16**	**17**	**17**
Accounting adjustments	46,077	34,045	38,393	39,453	40,953	56	40	46	35	34
Total local government expenditure	**210,103**	**200,144**	**213,909**	**229,446**	**243,113**	**19**	**19**	**18**	**19**	**19**

[1] The relative weighting of Northern Ireland is lower in these tables because spending that is undertaken by local government in Great Britain is mostly undertaken by Northern Ireland departments.

Table 9.18 Total local government identifiable expenditure on services, per head[1] 2020-21 to 2024-25

	£ per head					Index (UK identifiable expenditure = 100)				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	2,492	2,575	2,733	2,914	3,051	102	104	106	106	105
North West	2,505	2,580	2,723	2,934	3,111	102	105	105	106	107
Yorkshire and The Humber	2,233	2,260	2,394	2,558	2,706	91	92	93	93	93
East Midlands	1,943	1,950	2,042	2,253	2,375	79	79	79	82	82
West Midlands	2,233	2,253	2,340	2,608	2,739	91	91	91	95	94
East	2,078	2,025	2,129	2,289	2,429	85	82	82	83	84
London	3,666	3,560	3,670	3,783	3,960	150	144	142	137	136
South East	2,158	2,164	2,240	2,397	2,535	88	88	87	87	87
South West	2,090	2,123	2,198	2,321	2,467	85	86	85	84	85
Total England	**2,437**	**2,436**	**2,540**	**2,713**	**2,862**	**100**	**99**	**98**	**98**	**99**
Scotland	2,877	3,054	3,270	3,469	3,563	118	124	127	126	123
Wales	3,122	3,281	3,440	3,696	3,935	128	133	133	134	136
Northern Ireland[2]	403	435	463	473	575	16	18	18	17	20
UK local government identifiable expenditure	**2,447**	**2,468**	**2,582**	**2,756**	**2,904**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

[1] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.
[2] The relative weighting of Northern Ireland is lower in these tables because spending that is undertaken by local government in Great Britain is mostly undertaken by Northern Ireland departments.

Table 9.19 Total identifiable expenditure on services *excluding* local government[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25

	£ million					as a per cent of total spending in that region from 9.1				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	29,093	25,280	27,636	29,042	30,506	82	79	79	79	78
North West	80,929	70,874	76,478	79,075	82,974	81	79	79	78	78
Yorkshire and The Humber	56,206	47,958	52,319	53,982	57,166	82	79	80	79	79
East Midlands	49,044	41,619	45,385	46,839	49,534	84	81	82	81	80
West Midlands	62,508	54,344	59,015	61,132	64,475	83	80	81	79	79
East	64,977	54,745	59,110	61,577	64,890	83	81	81	81	80
London	105,658	89,379	95,245	98,413	102,328	76	74	75	74	74
South East	93,286	78,375	84,516	87,165	91,566	82	80	80	79	79
South West	58,535	49,421	53,349	55,736	58,690	83	80	81	80	80
Total England	**600,237**	**511,994**	**553,054**	**572,960**	**602,130**	**81**	**79**	**79**	**78**	**78**
Scotland	65,266	59,350	61,497	62,549	66,563	81	78	78	77	77
Wales	35,300	31,314	32,879	34,065	35,753	78	75	75	74	74
Northern Ireland[2]	28,292	25,944	26,872	28,546	29,960	97	97	97	97	96
UK identifiable expenditure excluding local government	**729,096**	**628,602**	**674,302**	**698,120**	**734,406**	**82**	**79**	**79**	**79**	**78**
Outside UK	27,282	22,168	25,133	26,559	21,469	100	100	100	100	100
Total identifiable expenditure on services excluding local government	**756,378**	**650,771**	**699,435**	**724,679**	**755,874**	**82**	**80**	**80**	**79**	**79**
Non-identifiable expenditure	100,547	138,962	202,755	203,301	209,346	99	99	100	99	100
Total expenditure on services excluding local government	**856,925**	**789,733**	**902,190**	**927,980**	**965,220**	**84**	**83**	**84**	**83**	**83**
Accounting adjustments	35,833	50,996	44,528	73,371	79,720	44	60	54	65	66
Total Managed Expenditure excluding local government	**892,758**	**840,729**	**946,718**	**1,001,351**	**1,044,940**	**81**	**81**	**82**	**81**	**81**

[1] Expenditure in this table covers central government, public corporations, Bank of England and public sector pensions.
[2] The relative weighting of Northern Ireland is higher in these tables because spending that is undertaken by local government in Great Britain is mostly undertaken by Northern Ireland departments.

Table 9.20 UK identifiable expenditure *excluding* local government[1] per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25

	£ per head					Index (UK identifiable expenditure = 100)				
	Accredited Official Statistics					Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
North East	11,031	9,549	10,294	10,658	11,050	101	102	103	105	104
North West	10,965	9,547	10,161	10,358	10,724	100	102	102	102	101
Yorkshire and The Humber	10,278	8,747	9,442	9,622	10,077	94	93	95	94	95
East Midlands	10,101	8,526	9,194	9,360	9,783	92	91	92	92	92
West Midlands	10,538	9,124	9,803	10,012	10,421	96	97	98	98	98
East	10,317	8,622	9,232	9,483	9,867	94	92	93	93	93
London	11,916	10,151	10,736	10,935	11,258	109	108	108	107	106
South East	10,112	8,431	8,998	9,147	9,496	93	90	90	90	90
South West	10,338	8,651	9,248	9,560	9,965	95	92	93	94	94
Total England	**10,656**	**9,053**	**9,678**	**9,890**	**10,272**	**98**	**96**	**97**	**97**	**97**
Scotland	12,066	10,964	11,290	11,360	12,000	110	117	113	112	113
Wales	11,371	10,083	10,490	10,755	11,220	104	107	105	106	106
Northern Ireland[3]	14,887	13,622	14,065	14,865	15,540	136	145	141	146	147
UK identifiable expenditure excluding local government	**10,924**	**9,385**	**9,970**	**10,188**	**10,600**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

[1] Expenditure in this table covers central government, public corporations, Bank of England and public sector pensions.
[2] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.
[3] The relative weighting of Northern Ireland is higher in these tables because spending that is undertaken by local government in Great Britain is mostly undertaken by Northern Ireland departments.

Table 9.21 Identifiable expenditure on services for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2024-25

All the data in this table are Accredited Official Statistics | £ million

Departmental grouping / Function	Accredited Official Statistics																	
	1. General public services	*of which: public and common services*	*of which: international services*	2. Defence	3. Public order and safety	4. Economic affairs	*of which: enterprise and economic development*	*of which: science and technology*	*of which: employment policies*	*of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry*	*of which: transport*	5. Environment protection	6. Housing and community amenities	7. Health	8. Recreation, culture and religion	9. Education	10. Social protection	Total Expenditure on Services
Scotland																		
Scottish Government[1]	1,143	*1,143*	-	-	3,848	3,579	*692*	*2*	-	*720*	*2,164*	474	1,248	19,537	271	2,998	6,351	**39,448**
Scotland Office	13	*13*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**13**
Scottish local government	600	*600*	-	4	-	1,887	*627*	-	-	*107*	*1,152*	920	1,729	-	865	8,788	6,269	**21,061**
Local government public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	*5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
UK government departments	141	*136*	*6*	-	75	3,618	*1,141*	*787*	*292*	*53*	*1,344*	356	33	96	115	22	21,343	**25,801**
Total identifiable expenditure in Scotland	**1,898**	***1,892***	***6***	**4**	**3,923**	**9,088**	***2,460***	***790***	***292***	***881***	***4,666***	**1,750**	**3,010**	**19,633**	**1,251**	**11,807**	**33,963**	**86,328**
Wales																		
Welsh Government[1]	326	*326*	-	-	2	1,395	*200*	*12*	-	*446*	*737*	337	450	11,921	170	1,494	276	**16,372**
Wales Office	5	*5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**
Welsh local government	354	*354*	-	3	1,313	832	*299*	-	-	*89*	*444*	527	963	-	386	4,390	4,225	**12,993**
Local government public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	*3*	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**
UK government departments	117	*114*	*3*	-	877	1,503	*469*	*284*	*183*	*113*	*454*	126	27	53	84	12	16,121	**18,920**
Total identifiable expenditure in Wales	**803**	***799***	***3***	**3**	**2,192**	**3,734**	***968***	***296***	***183***	***648***	***1,639***	**989**	**1,440**	**11,974**	**640**	**5,896**	**20,622**	**48,293**
Northern Ireland																		
Northern Ireland Executive	498	*498*	-	-	1,601	2,058	*221*	*115*	*124*	*673*	*925*	81	888	6,954	190	4,070	11,967	**28,307**
Northern Ireland Office	64	*64*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**64**
Northern Irish local government[2]	-	-	-	-	-	96	*96*	-	-	-	-	261	387	68	298	-	-	**1,109**
UK government departments	48	*46*	*2*	-	3	618	*229*	*160*	-	*217*	*12*	34	10	32	33	-	810	**1,588**
Total identifiable expenditure in Northern Ireland	**610**	***609***	***2***	**-**	**1,603**	**2,772**	***545***	***275***	***124***	***890***	***938***	**375**	**1,286**	**7,054**	**521**	**4,070**	**12,777**	**31,069**

[1] This includes public corporations sponsored by central government departments.
[2] The relative weighting of Northern Ireland is lower in these tables because spending that is undertaken by local government in Great Britain is mostly undertaken by Northern Ireland departments.

10 Public expenditure by geography and sub-function

10.1 This chapter (with the exception of two tables) presents public expenditure by geography and sub-function. The figures in this chapter are consistent with **Chapter 9**.

10.2 As with **Chapter 9**, the information in **Chapter 10** was gathered in a separate data collection exercise during the summer of 2025. The **Chapter 10** tables are identical to those published in the 'Country and regional analysis' (CRA) Accredited Official Statistics release from November 2025[1]. Mid-year population estimates used to produce the 'per head' tables in this chapter are from the most up-to-date available source as of November 2025.

10.3 Most public spending is planned to benefit categories of individuals and enterprises irrespective of location. The regional analyses presented in this chapter show where the individuals and enterprises that benefited from public spending were located. It does not mean that all such spending was planned to benefit a particular region because only a minority of public spending is planned on a regional basis.

10.4 **Tables 10.5** to **10.8** in this chapter present the total identifiable expenditure on services for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland per head. While this makes figures more easily comparable, it draws attention to any inconsistencies in the sub-functional classification of spending across the UK.

10.5 The interactive tables and database available on GOV.UK alongside the November 2025 CRA release will include information in **Table 10.9** for earlier years.

10.6 Users should be aware that whilst accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and devolved authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.

10.7 Below is a summary of the tables presented in this chapter. Unless otherwise stated, these tables show outturn between 2020-21 and 2024-25:

- **Table 10.1** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for England by sub-function;
- **Table 10.2** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for Scotland by sub-function;
- **Table 10.3** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for Wales by sub-function;
- **Table 10.4** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for Northern Ireland by sub-function;
- **Table 10.5** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for England by sub-function per head;
- **Table 10.6** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for Scotland by sub-function per head;
- **Table 10.7** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for Wales by sub-function per head;

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/country-and-regional-analysis-2025

- **Table 10.8** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for Northern Ireland by sub-function per head;
- **Table 10.9** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for each English region by sub-function for outturn period 2024-25 only and;
- **Table 10.10** shows total identifiable expenditure on services for each English region by sub-function per head for outturn period 2024-25 only.

Table 10.1 Total identifiable expenditure on services in England by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	2,552	2,594	2,775	2,840	2,942
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	1,930	1,776	1,653	1,790	2,009
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	4	6	10	14	22
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	3,470	3,364	2,752	3,172	4,077
Total general public services	**7,957**	**7,739**	**7,189**	**7,815**	**9,049**
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	134	119	80	63	64
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**134**	**119**	**80**	**63**	**64**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	14,694	16,030	16,968	18,217	19,532
of which: immigration and citizenship	*-*	*8*	*20*	*18*	*25*
of which: other police services	*14,694*	*16,022*	*16,948*	*18,199*	*19,507*
3.2 Fire-protection services	2,333	2,422	2,633	2,904	3,124
3.3 Law courts	5,869	6,662	6,783	7,597	7,825
3.4 Prisons	4,665	4,499	5,149	5,612	6,269
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	1,541	660	949	939	1,534
Total public order and safety	**29,103**	**30,273**	**32,482**	**35,268**	**38,284**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	118,050	32,035	17,077	15,591	13,813
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4,052	3,722	3,852	4,566	3,958
of which: market support	*2,035*	*1,884*	*1,857*	*2,805*	*1,789*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*1,955*	*1,772*	*1,905*	*1,634*	*1,991*
of which: forestry	*63*	*66*	*89*	*127*	*178*
4.3 Fuel and energy	939	1,360	35,854	6,032	3,037
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	1,079	951	635	405	395
4.5 Transport	41,428	36,859	37,164	40,315	39,205
of which: national roads	*5,041*	*4,316*	*4,695*	*5,112*	*5,390*
of which: local roads	*5,423*	*4,415*	*4,566*	*5,344*	*5,563*
of which: local public transport	*6,517*	*4,325*	*3,495*	*3,789*	*4,431*
of which: railway	*23,378*	*22,458*	*23,509*	*25,336*	*22,820*
of which: other transport	*1,069*	*1,346*	*899*	*734*	*1,000*
4.6 Communication	111	139	125	249	421
4.7 Other industries	97	106	136	101	107
4.8 R&D economic affairs	5,678	5,652	6,158	8,003	8,206
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	455	453	487	606	659
Total economic affairs	**171,890**	**81,277**	**101,488**	**75,867**	**69,800**

Table 10.1 Total identifiable expenditure on services in England by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	7,454	7,768	8,387	9,071	9,260
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	263	746	415	708	1,222
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	207	288	341	419	436
5.5 R&D environment protection	120	84	165	237	300
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	1,942	2,009	2,232	2,418	2,362
Total environment protection	**9,986**	**10,894**	**11,539**	**12,853**	**13,580**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	5,727	6,606	8,160	10,660	11,342
of which: local authority housing	*4,494*	*5,482*	*6,837*	*8,613*	*8,976*
of which: other social housing	*1,233*	*1,124*	*1,323*	*2,047*	*2,366*
6.2 Community development	3,071	3,023	3,083	3,663	3,514
6.3 Water supply	6	6	7	7	7
6.4 Street lighting	677	724	846	902	841
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	199	280	203	343	505
Total housing and community amenities	**9,679**	**10,639**	**12,299**	**15,575**	**16,210**
7. Health[2]					
Medical services	155,356	160,451	165,401	182,442	195,828
Health research	1,422	1,521	1,441	1,537	2,001
Central and other health services	26,154	17,247	8,916	3,722	5,115
Total health	**182,932**	**179,219**	**175,758**	**187,702**	**202,944**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	2,593	3,008	3,050	2,756	2,797
8.2 Cultural services	3,993	3,351	3,501	3,484	3,684
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	188	187	275	244	268
8.4 Religious and other community services	8	17	131	130	109
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	103	61	55	54	81
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	57	22	104	108	116
Total recreation, culture and religion	**6,942**	**6,646**	**7,116**	**6,776**	**7,054**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	24,980	25,791	27,230	29,195	32,659
of which: under fives	*3,599*	*3,478*	*3,638*	*3,944*	*6,160*
of which: primary education	*21,381*	*22,313*	*23,592*	*25,251*	*26,498*
9.2 Secondary education[3]	40,642	43,485	46,960	47,863	52,883
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	571	634	730	873	1,034
9.4 Tertiary education	2,368	2,433	2,502	5,156	2,667
9.5 Education not definable by level	757	594	915	789	1,009
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	3,729	4,147	4,780	5,422	6,106
9.7 R&D education	2,698	2,608	2,972	2,754	2,824
9.8 Education n.e.c.	1,396	1,574	2,030	1,792	1,777
Total education	**77,140**	**81,266**	**88,119**	**93,844**	**100,958**

Table 10.1 Total identifiable expenditure on services in England by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*31,546*	*32,518*	*35,672*	*41,007*	*44,301*
10.1 Sickness and disability	47,750	48,286	51,445	59,483	66,071
of which: personal social services	*10,308*	*10,368*	*10,992*	*12,541*	*13,509*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*37,442*	*37,918*	*40,453*	*46,941*	*52,561*
10.2 Old age	99,483	101,458	108,577	123,636	129,179
of which: personal social services	*9,470*	*9,592*	*10,282*	*11,782*	*12,725*
of which: pensions	*90,013*	*91,866*	*98,295*	*111,854*	*116,454*
10.3 Survivors	787	809	925	926	902
10.4 Family and children	21,811	22,450	24,093	26,750	28,066
of which: personal social services	*10,527*	*11,248*	*12,764*	*14,556*	*15,510*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*11,284*	*11,202*	*11,329*	*12,194*	*12,555*
10.5 Unemployment	1,298	659	550	723	707
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*1,298*	*659*	*550*	*723*	*707*
10.6 Housing	15,898	14,797	17,395	14,555	14,189
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	50,542	48,749	50,254	57,851	66,936
of which: personal social services	*1,242*	*1,310*	*1,634*	*2,127*	*2,557*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*49,300*	*47,438*	*48,619*	*55,724*	*64,379*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	4,184	4,461	8,914	10,448	5,904
Total social protection	**241,752**	**241,669**	**262,153**	**294,370**	**311,954**
Total Expenditure on Services in England	**737,515**	**649,742**	**698,222**	**730,134**	**769,898**

[1] Although accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and Devolved Authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.
[2] The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.
[3] The Department for Education is currently recording all central government academy expenditure as 'Secondary Education', across all years presented. While secondary schools currently account for the largest population in the academy sector, it is recognised that this will also cover some schools in primary and other functional categories. In future editions of PESA and the CRA the Department for Education will look to improve apportionment of spending across the education categories.

Table 10.2 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Scotland by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	1,224	1,417	1,891	1,649	1,626
1.2 Foreign economic aid	1	5	1	1	-
1.3 General services	55	84	63	71	68
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	35	35	12	12	12
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	184	196	160	477	191
Total general public services	**1,499**	**1,738**	**2,126**	**2,210**	**1,898**
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	6	3	3	4	4
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**6**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	1,760	1,875	1,983	1,967	2,098
of which: immigration and citizenship	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other police services	*1,760*	*1,875*	*1,983*	*1,967*	*2,098*
3.2 Fire-protection services	415	435	461	455	491
3.3 Law courts	527	584	642	669	723
3.4 Prisons	379	409	458	484	581
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	20	26	22	25	30
Total public order and safety	**3,101**	**3,330**	**3,566**	**3,600**	**3,923**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	10,811	3,572	1,871	1,835	1,795
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	935	856	866	857	881
of which: market support	*486*	*475*	*473*	*472*	*470*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*373*	*340*	*328*	*338*	*368*
of which: forestry	*77*	*41*	*64*	*48*	*42*
4.3 Fuel and energy	230	286	3,704	754	489
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	1	1	1	0	1
4.5 Transport	4,643	4,693	4,779	4,413	4,666
of which: national roads	*719*	*769*	*709*	*682*	*790*
of which: local roads	*658*	*739*	*887*	*1,000*	*892*
of which: local public transport	*422*	*400*	*425*	*407*	*444*
of which: railway	*2,307*	*2,186*	*2,115*	*1,691*	*1,860*
of which: other transport	*538*	*599*	*642*	*633*	*679*
4.6 Communication	97	109	147	169	212
4.7 Other industries	152	126	93	100	69
4.8 R&D economic affairs	604	603	542	805	790
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	122	135	150	153	186
Total economic affairs	**17,595**	**10,381**	**12,153**	**9,087**	**9,088**

Table 10.2 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Scotland by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	992	1,038	960	1,022	1,029
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	16	51	24	37	76
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	115	135	142	152	160
5.5 R&D environment protection	16	10	14	17	20
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	301	232	300	268	466
Total environment protection	**1,441**	**1,464**	**1,440**	**1,496**	**1,750**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	1,517	1,777	1,934	1,936	2,080
of which: local authority housing	*851*	*1,173*	*1,307*	*1,381*	*1,651*
of which: other social housing	*666*	*604*	*627*	*556*	*429*
6.2 Community development	134	84	87	132	127
6.3 Water supply	461	591	655	523	789
6.4 Street lighting	5	5	4	5	6
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	0	1	3	7	5
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	1	3	3	3	3
Total housing and community amenities	**2,118**	**2,462**	**2,686**	**2,607**	**3,010**
7. Health[2]					
Medical services	16,475	16,725	15,743	16,741	18,444
Health research	198	241	381	483	416
Central and other health services	1,441	2,069	679	929	774
Total health	**18,114**	**19,035**	**16,803**	**18,153**	**19,633**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	520	571	603	590	583
8.2 Cultural services	633	598	340	602	609
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	35	42	30	26	26
8.4 Religious and other community services	10	6	19	31	24
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	11	6	6	5	9
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	-	0	0	0	0
Total recreation, culture and religion	**1,209**	**1,224**	**998**	**1,255**	**1,251**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	4,175	4,469	4,809	5,073	5,315
of which: under fives	*939*	*1,009*	*1,025*	*1,043*	*1,118*
of which: primary education	*3,236*	*3,460*	*3,784*	*4,029*	*4,197*
9.2 Secondary education	3,295	3,422	3,618	3,912	4,145
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-
9.4 Tertiary education	1,773	1,648	1,593	1,571	1,537
9.5 Education not definable by level	123	128	140	147	131
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	323	312	307	308	306
9.7 R&D education	-6	0	0	0	0
9.8 Education n.e.c.	383	317	371	359	374
Total education	**10,066**	**10,295**	**10,838**	**11,370**	**11,807**

Table 10.2 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Scotland by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*3,530*	*3,687*	*4,223*	*4,498*	*4,863*
10.1 Sickness and disability	5,862	5,884	6,495	7,551	8,346
of which: personal social services	*1,083*	*1,140*	*1,422*	*1,527*	*1,651*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*4,779*	*4,744*	*5,073*	*6,024*	*6,695*
10.2 Old age	10,930	11,266	12,147	13,497	14,332
of which: personal social services	*1,542*	*1,626*	*1,806*	*1,902*	*2,059*
of which: pensions	*9,389*	*9,640*	*10,341*	*11,595*	*12,273*
10.3 Survivors	174	196	193	231	247
10.4 Family and children	1,935	1,923	2,009	2,155	2,262
of which: personal social services	*906*	*922*	*995*	*1,069*	*1,153*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*1,029*	*1,001*	*1,015*	*1,086*	*1,108*
10.5 Unemployment	133	132	65	65	65
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*133*	*132*	*65*	*65*	*65*
10.6 Housing	1,422	1,356	1,608	1,323	1,358
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	4,344	4,179	4,267	4,904	5,667
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*4,344*	*4,179*	*4,267*	*4,904*	*5,667*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	877	1,012	1,908	2,140	1,686
Total social protection	25,677	25,948	28,693	31,866	33,963
Total Expenditure on Services in Scotland	80,827	75,879	79,308	81,647	86,328

[1] Although accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and Devolved Authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.
[2] The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.

Table 10.3 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Wales by sub-function(1), 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	455	455	475	475	518
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	34	37	31	33	36
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	141	449	140	207	248
Total general public services	**631**	**941**	**646**	**715**	**803**
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	3	3	6	2	3
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**3**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**3**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	842	916	972	1,049	1,144
of which: immigration and citizenship	*-*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*1*
of which: other police services	*842*	*915*	*971*	*1,048*	*1,143*
3.2 Fire-protection services	169	167	190	207	220
3.3 Law courts	322	345	363	401	397
3.4 Prisons	322	338	356	350	378
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	59	22	32	32	53
Total public order and safety	**1,714**	**1,787**	**1,913**	**2,039**	**2,192**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	6,172	1,330	775	710	768
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	570	582	607	693	648
of which: market support	*254*	*246*	*255*	*255*	*257*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*314*	*336*	*352*	*436*	*389*
of which: forestry	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
4.3 Fuel and energy	95	118	2,032	376	223
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	19	12	14	17	31
4.5 Transport	1,663	1,463	1,548	1,805	1,639
of which: national roads	*319*	*314*	*233*	*306*	*263*
of which: local roads	*338*	*328*	*356*	*350*	*334*
of which: local public transport	*73*	*79*	*100*	*114*	*91*
of which: railway	*871*	*677*	*812*	*984*	*896*
of which: other transport	*62*	*64*	*48*	*51*	*54*
4.6 Communication	48	50	49	-61	34
4.7 Other industries	42	53	39	42	54
4.8 R&D economic affairs	222	249	194	313	296
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	108	77	115	66	41
Total economic affairs	**8,939**	**3,934**	**5,373**	**3,961**	**3,734**

Table 10.3 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Wales by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	465	478	492	551	546
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	3	19	6	10	32
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	10	9	10	11	12
5.5 R&D environment protection	3	2	3	5	6
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	206	240	251	305	393
Total environment protection	**686**	**749**	**762**	**883**	**989**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	617	793	930	1,071	986
of which: local authority housing	*617*	*793*	*930*	*1,071*	*986*
of which: other social housing	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Community development	190	215	229	287	398
6.3 Water supply	-	-	-	-	-
6.4 Street lighting	42	40	37	49	44
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	8	9	9	11	12
Total housing and community amenities	**857**	**1,057**	**1,206**	**1,418**	**1,440**
7. Health[2]					
Medical services	9,138	9,528	9,714	10,418	11,387
Health research	41	50	48	51	51
Central and other health services	1,037	1,119	515	554	535
Total health	**10,215**	**10,697**	**10,277**	**11,023**	**11,974**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	238	241	246	276	287
8.2 Cultural services	286	263	240	251	294
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	86	78	88	12	13
8.4 Religious and other community services	-4	-1	-1	2	1
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	3	1	1	1	2
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	40	40	43	46	44
Total recreation, culture and religion	**650**	**622**	**617**	**588**	**640**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	1,913	2,074	2,207	2,416	2,576
of which: under fives	*49*	*67*	*57*	*64*	*66*
of which: primary education	*1,864*	*2,007*	*2,150*	*2,352*	*2,510*
9.2 Secondary education	2,324	2,509	2,187	2,295	2,459
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-
9.4 Tertiary education	339	278	491	488	483
9.5 Education not definable by level	132	132	135	162	167
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	149	137	99	92	106
9.7 R&D education	-	-	-	-	-
9.8 Education n.e.c.	129	88	115	106	106
Total education	**4,986**	**5,219**	**5,235**	**5,559**	**5,896**

Table 10.3 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Wales by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*2,464*	*2,578*	*2,793*	*3,058*	*3,273*
10.1 Sickness and disability	3,833	3,915	4,207	4,671	5,145
of which: personal social services	*688*	*727*	*829*	*890*	*980*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*3,144*	*3,188*	*3,379*	*3,781*	*4,165*
10.2 Old age	6,540	6,676	7,034	7,976	8,287
of which: personal social services	*877*	*905*	*874*	*965*	*1,035*
of which: pensions	*5,663*	*5,771*	*6,161*	*7,012*	*7,252*
10.3 Survivors	68	67	73	70	72
10.4 Family and children	1,429	1,488	1,614	1,791	1,869
of which: personal social services	*795*	*861*	*977*	*1,102*	*1,167*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*633*	*628*	*637*	*689*	*702*
10.5 Unemployment	65	33	29	38	37
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*65*	*33*	*29*	*38*	*37*
10.6 Housing	1,067	1,061	1,233	1,099	1,082
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	2,819	2,663	2,760	3,176	3,654
of which: personal social services	*103*	*86*	*113*	*100*	*92*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*2,716*	*2,577*	*2,647*	*3,076*	*3,562*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	490	591	675	762	477
Total social protection	**16,311**	**16,495**	**17,627**	**19,585**	**20,622**
Total Expenditure on Services in Wales	**44,992**	**41,505**	**43,662**	**45,772**	**48,293**

[1] Although accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and Devolved Authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.
[2] The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.

Table 10.4 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Northern Ireland by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	229	261	294	300	374
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	560	319	201	210	212
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	0	0	0	0	-
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	18	22	23	18	25
Total general public services	**807**	**602**	**518**	**528**	**610**
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	881	912	887	952	996
of which: immigration and citizenship	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other police services	*881*	*912*	*887*	*952*	*996*
3.2 Fire-protection services	95	99	116	126	133
3.3 Law courts	212	242	261	273	294
3.4 Prisons	146	142	152	168	178
3.5 R&D public order and safety	1	1	1	1	1
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	1	2	2	2	2
Total public order and safety	**1,335**	**1,398**	**1,419**	**1,522**	**1,603**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	3,417	1,087	593	457	548
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	657	727	696	774	890
of which: market support	*16*	*11*	*5*	*2*	*2*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*627*	*704*	*688*	*760*	*869*
of which: forestry	*14*	*12*	*4*	*12*	*19*
4.3 Fuel and energy	26	36	986	35	29
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	1	1	1	1	2
4.5 Transport	942	913	804	929	938
of which: national roads	*73*	*39*	*29*	*19*	*17*
of which: local roads	*379*	*384*	*351*	*365*	*414*
of which: local public transport	*187*	*179*	*141*	*153*	*168*
of which: railway	*232*	*243*	*226*	*316*	*277*
of which: other transport	*71*	*68*	*56*	*76*	*61*
4.6 Communication	26	56	64	49	37
4.7 Other industries	48	66	49	44	45
4.8 R&D economic affairs	99	118	193	253	275
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	9	9	13	12	8
Total economic affairs	**5,226**	**3,013**	**3,399**	**2,555**	**2,772**

Table 10.4 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Northern Ireland by sub-function(1), 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	225	241	271	287	272
5.2 Waste water management	0	10	1	1	14
5.3 Pollution abatement	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	0	0	0	0	0
5.5 R&D environment protection	0	0	2	2	3
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	93	74	77	91	87
Total environment protection	**318**	**326**	**351**	**381**	**375**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	263	235	277	266	285
of which: local authority housing	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other social housing	*263*	*235*	*277*	*266*	*285*
6.2 Community development	187	151	116	145	118
6.3 Water supply	331	372	464	512	506
6.4 Street lighting	38	51	45	44	24
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	1	1	1	0	0
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	211	250	254	260	353
Total housing and community amenities	**1,031**	**1,059**	**1,156**	**1,227**	**1,286**
7. Health(2)					
Medical services	5,614	5,851	5,543	6,150	6,489
Health research	14	15	14	16	17
Central and other health services	977	657	631	687	548
Total health	**6,605**	**6,523**	**6,189**	**6,852**	**7,054**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	213	170	191	194	198
8.2 Cultural services	215	227	214	220	264
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	9	11	12	12	12
8.4 Religious and other community services	46	51	42	43	46
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	2	1	1	1	1
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total recreation, culture and religion	**484**	**460**	**459**	**470**	**521**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	947	993	965	1,346	1,449
of which: under fives	*67*	*69*	*36*	*161*	*181*
of which: primary education	*880*	*924*	*929*	*1,185*	*1,269*
9.2 Secondary education	1,251	1,299	1,296	1,779	1,947
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-
9.4 Tertiary education	418	362	252	223	236
9.5 Education not definable by level	108	90	78	67	74
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	442	422	441	161	180
9.7 R&D education	0	-	0	0	0
9.8 Education n.e.c.	169	184	394	153	183
Total education	**3,335**	**3,350**	**3,426**	**3,729**	**4,070**

Table 10.4 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Northern Ireland by sub-function[1], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*1,276*	*1,343*	*1,517*	*1,579*	*1,681*
10.1 Sickness and disability	3,184	3,277	3,489	3,874	4,115
of which: personal social services	*421*	*471*	*525*	*538*	*572*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*2,763*	*2,806*	*2,964*	*3,336*	*3,542*
10.2 Old age	3,897	4,003	4,334	4,989	5,190
of which: personal social services	*622*	*626*	*715*	*754*	*803*
of which: pensions	*3,276*	*3,377*	*3,619*	*4,235*	*4,387*
10.3 Survivors	88	90	96	82	87
10.4 Family and children	1,236	1,289	1,422	1,712	2,255
of which: personal social services	*233*	*246*	*277*	*287*	*305*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*1,002*	*1,044*	*1,145*	*1,425*	*1,950*
10.5 Unemployment	362	394	409	429	494
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*362*	*394*	*409*	*429*	*494*
10.6 Housing	462	435	414	414	406
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	647	515	417	365	164
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*647*	*515*	*417*	*365*	*164*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	40	39	256	325	67
Total social protection	**9,917**	**10,041**	**10,837**	**12,190**	**12,777**
Total Expenditure on Services in Northern Ireland	**29,058**	**26,773**	**27,756**	**29,454**	**31,069**

[1] Although accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and Devolved Authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.
[2] The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.

Table 10.5 Total identifiable expenditure on services in England by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	45	46	49	49	50
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	34	31	29	31	34
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	0	0	0	0	0
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	62	59	48	55	70
Total general public services	**141**	**137**	**126**	**135**	**154**
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	2	2	1	1	1
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	261	283	297	314	333
of which: immigration and citizenship	-	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: other police services	*261*	*283*	*297*	*314*	*333*
3.2 Fire-protection services	41	43	46	50	53
3.3 Law courts	104	118	119	131	133
3.4 Prisons	83	80	90	97	107
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	27	12	17	16	26
Total public order and safety	**517**	**535**	**568**	**609**	**653**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	2,096	566	299	269	236
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	72	66	67	79	68
of which: market support	*36*	*33*	*33*	*48*	*31*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*35*	*31*	*33*	*28*	*34*
of which: forestry	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*
4.3 Fuel and energy	17	24	627	104	52
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	19	17	11	7	7
4.5 Transport	736	652	650	696	669
of which: national roads	*89*	*76*	*82*	*88*	*92*
of which: local roads	*96*	*78*	*80*	*92*	*95*
of which: local public transport	*116*	*76*	*61*	*65*	*76*
of which: railway	*415*	*397*	*411*	*437*	*389*
of which: other transport	*19*	*24*	*16*	*13*	*17*
4.6 Communication	2	2	2	4	7
4.7 Other industries	2	2	2	2	2
4.8 R&D economic affairs	101	100	108	138	140
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	8	8	9	10	11
Total economic affairs	**3,052**	**1,437**	**1,776**	**1,310**	**1,191**

Table 10.5 Total identifiable expenditure on services in England by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	132	137	147	157	158
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	5	13	7	12	21
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	4	5	6	7	7
5.5 R&D environment protection	2	1	3	4	5
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	34	36	39	42	40
Total environment protection	**177**	**193**	**202**	**222**	**232**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	102	117	143	184	193
of which: local authority housing	*80*	*97*	*120*	*149*	*153*
of which: other social housing	*22*	*20*	*23*	*35*	*40*
6.2 Community development	55	53	54	63	60
6.3 Water supply	0	0	0	0	0
6.4 Street lighting	12	13	15	16	14
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	4	5	4	6	9
Total housing and community amenities	**172**	**188**	**215**	**269**	**277**
7. Health[3]					
Medical services	2,758	2,837	2,894	3,149	3,341
Health research	25	27	25	27	34
Central and other health services	464	305	156	64	87
Total health	**3,248**	**3,169**	**3,076**	**3,240**	**3,462**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	46	53	53	48	48
8.2 Cultural services	71	59	61	60	63
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	3	3	5	4	5
8.4 Religious and other community services	0	0	2	2	2
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	2	1	1	1	1
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	1	0	2	2	2
Total recreation, culture and religion	**123**	**118**	**125**	**117**	**120**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	443	456	477	504	557
of which: under fives	*64*	*62*	*64*	*68*	*105*
of which: primary education	*380*	*395*	*413*	*436*	*452*
9.2 Secondary education[4]	722	769	822	826	902
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	10	11	13	15	18
9.4 Tertiary education	42	43	44	89	46
9.5 Education not definable by level	13	10	16	14	17
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	66	73	84	94	104
9.7 R&D education	48	46	52	48	48
9.8 Education n.e.c.	25	28	36	31	30
Total education	**1,370**	**1,437**	**1,542**	**1,620**	**1,722**

Table 10.5 Total identifiable expenditure on services in England by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*560*	*575*	*624*	*708*	*756*
10.1 Sickness and disability	848	854	900	1,027	1,127
of which: personal social services	*183*	*183*	*192*	*216*	*230*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*665*	*670*	*708*	*810*	*897*
10.2 Old age	1,766	1,794	1,900	2,134	2,204
of which: personal social services	*168*	*170*	*180*	*203*	*217*
of which: pensions	*1,598*	*1,624*	*1,720*	*1,931*	*1,987*
10.3 Survivors	14	14	16	16	15
10.4 Family and children	387	397	422	462	479
of which: personal social services	*187*	*199*	*223*	*251*	*265*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*200*	*198*	*198*	*210*	*214*
10.5 Unemployment	23	12	10	12	12
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*23*	*12*	*10*	*12*	*12*
10.6 Housing	282	262	304	251	242
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	897	862	879	999	1,142
of which: personal social services	*22*	*23*	*29*	*37*	*44*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*875*	*839*	*851*	*962*	*1,098*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	74	79	156	180	101
Total social protection	**4,292**	**4,273**	**4,588**	**5,081**	**5,322**
Total Expenditure on Services in England	**13,094**	**11,489**	**12,219**	**12,603**	**13,134**

(1) Although accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and Devolved Authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.
(2) Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.
(3) The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.
(4) The Department for Education is currently recording all central government academy expenditure as 'Secondary Education', across all years presented. While secondary schools currently account for the largest population in the academy sector, it is recognised that this will also cover some schools in primary and other functional categories. In future editions of PESA and the CRA the Department for Education will look to improve apportionment of spending across the education categories.

Table 10.6 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Scotland by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	226	262	347	299	293
1.2 Foreign economic aid	0	1	0	0	-
1.3 General services	10	16	12	13	12
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	6	6	2	2	2
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	34	36	29	87	34
Total general public services	**277**	**321**	**390**	**401**	**342**
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	1	1	1	1	1
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	325	346	364	357	378
of which: immigration and citizenship	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other police services	*325*	*346*	*364*	*357*	*378*
3.2 Fire-protection services	77	80	85	83	89
3.3 Law courts	97	108	118	122	130
3.4 Prisons	70	75	84	88	105
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	4	5	4	5	5
Total public order and safety	**573**	**615**	**655**	**654**	**707**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	1,999	660	343	333	324
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	173	158	159	156	159
of which: market support	*90*	*88*	*87*	*86*	*85*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*69*	*63*	*60*	*61*	*66*
of which: forestry	*14*	*8*	*12*	*9*	*8*
4.3 Fuel and energy	42	53	680	137	88
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	0	0	0	0	0
4.5 Transport	858	867	877	802	841
of which: national roads	*133*	*142*	*130*	*124*	*142*
of which: local roads	*122*	*137*	*163*	*182*	*161*
of which: local public transport	*78*	*74*	*78*	*74*	*80*
of which: railway	*426*	*404*	*388*	*307*	*335*
of which: other transport	*99*	*111*	*118*	*115*	*122*
4.6 Communication	18	20	27	31	38
4.7 Other industries	28	23	17	18	12
4.8 R&D economic affairs	112	111	100	146	142
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	23	25	28	28	34
Total economic affairs	**3,253**	**1,918**	**2,231**	**1,650**	**1,638**

Table 10.6 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Scotland by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	183	192	176	186	185
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	3	9	4	7	14
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	21	25	26	28	29
5.5 R&D environment protection	3	2	2	3	4
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	56	43	55	49	84
Total environment protection	**266**	**270**	**264**	**272**	**316**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	281	328	355	352	375
of which: local authority housing	*157*	*217*	*240*	*251*	*298*
of which: other social housing	*123*	*112*	*115*	*101*	*77*
6.2 Community development	25	16	16	24	23
6.3 Water supply	85	109	120	95	142
6.4 Street lighting	1	1	1	1	1
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	0	0	1	1	1
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	0	0	1	1	1
Total housing and community amenities	**392**	**455**	**493**	**473**	**543**
7. Health[3]					
Medical services	3,046	3,090	2,890	3,041	3,325
Health research	37	44	70	88	75
Central and other health services	266	382	125	169	139
Total health	**3,349**	**3,517**	**3,085**	**3,297**	**3,539**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	96	105	111	107	105
8.2 Cultural services	117	111	62	109	110
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	7	8	5	5	5
8.4 Religious and other community services	2	1	3	6	4
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	2	1	1	1	2
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	-	-	0	0	0
Total recreation, culture and religion	**224**	**226**	**183**	**228**	**226**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	772	826	883	921	958
of which: under fives	*174*	*186*	*188*	*190*	*202*
of which: primary education	*598*	*639*	*695*	*732*	*757*
9.2 Secondary education	609	632	664	711	747
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-
9.4 Tertiary education	328	304	292	285	277
9.5 Education not definable by level	23	24	26	27	24
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	60	58	56	56	55
9.7 R&D education	-1	0	0	0	0
9.8 Education n.e.c.	71	59	68	65	67
Total education	**1,861**	**1,902**	**1,990**	**2,065**	**2,129**

Table 10.6 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Scotland by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*653*	*681*	*775*	*817*	*877*
10.1 Sickness and disability	1,084	1,087	1,192	1,371	1,505
of which: personal social services	*200*	*211*	*261*	*277*	*298*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*884*	*876*	*931*	*1,094*	*1,207*
10.2 Old age	2,021	2,081	2,230	2,451	2,584
of which: personal social services	*285*	*300*	*332*	*345*	*371*
of which: pensions	*1,736*	*1,781*	*1,899*	*2,106*	*2,213*
10.3 Survivors	32	36	36	42	45
10.4 Family and children	358	355	369	391	408
of which: personal social services	*167*	*170*	*183*	*194*	*208*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*190*	*185*	*186*	*197*	*200*
10.5 Unemployment	25	24	12	12	12
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*25*	*24*	*12*	*12*	*12*
10.6 Housing	263	250	295	240	245
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	803	772	783	891	1,022
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*803*	*772*	*783*	*891*	*1,022*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	162	187	350	389	304
Total social protection	**4,747**	**4,794**	**5,268**	**5,787**	**6,123**
Total Expenditure on Services in Scotland	**14,943**	**14,018**	**14,560**	**14,829**	**15,563**

(1) Although accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and Devolved Authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.
(2) Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.
(3) The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.

Table 10.7 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Wales by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	147	147	152	150	163
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	11	12	10	10	11
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	45	145	45	65	78
Total general public services	203	303	206	226	252
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	1	1	2	1	1
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	1	1	2	1	1
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	271	295	310	331	359
of which: immigration and citizenship	-	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: other police services	*271*	*295*	*310*	*331*	*359*
3.2 Fire-protection services	55	54	61	65	69
3.3 Law courts	104	111	116	127	124
3.4 Prisons	104	109	113	111	119
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	19	7	10	10	17
Total public order and safety	552	576	610	644	688
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	1,988	428	247	224	241
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	184	187	194	219	203
of which: market support	*82*	*79*	*81*	*81*	*81*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*101*	*108*	*112*	*138*	*122*
of which: forestry	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
4.3 Fuel and energy	30	38	648	119	70
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	6	4	4	5	10
4.5 Transport	536	471	494	570	514
of which: national roads	*103*	*101*	*74*	*97*	*83*
of which: local roads	*109*	*106*	*114*	*111*	*105*
of which: local public transport	*24*	*26*	*32*	*36*	*28*
of which: railway	*281*	*218*	*259*	*311*	*281*
of which: other transport	*20*	*21*	*15*	*16*	*17*
4.6 Communication	16	16	16	-19	11
4.7 Other industries	14	17	12	13	17
4.8 R&D economic affairs	71	80	62	99	93
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	35	25	37	21	13
Total economic affairs	2,879	1,267	1,714	1,250	1,172

Table 10.7 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Wales by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	150	154	157	174	171
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	1	6	2	3	10
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	3	3	3	3	4
5.5 R&D environment protection	1	1	1	2	2
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	66	77	80	96	123
Total environment protection	**221**	**241**	**243**	**279**	**311**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	199	255	297	338	310
of which: local authority housing	*199*	*255*	*297*	*338*	*310*
of which: other social housing	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Community development	61	69	73	91	125
6.3 Water supply	-	-	-	-	-
6.4 Street lighting	13	13	12	15	14
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	2	3	3	3	4
Total housing and community amenities	**276**	**340**	**385**	**448**	**452**
7. Health[3]					
Medical services	2,943	3,068	3,099	3,289	3,574
Health research	13	16	15	16	16
Central and other health services	334	360	164	175	168
Total health	**3,291**	**3,444**	**3,279**	**3,480**	**3,758**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	77	78	79	87	90
8.2 Cultural services	92	85	76	79	92
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	28	25	28	4	4
8.4 Religious and other community services	-1	0	0	0	0
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	1	0	0	0	1
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	13	13	14	14	14
Total recreation, culture and religion	**209**	**200**	**197**	**186**	**201**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	616	668	704	763	809
of which: under fives	*16*	*22*	*18*	*20*	*21*
of which: primary education	*601*	*646*	*686*	*742*	*788*
9.2 Secondary education	749	808	698	725	772
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-
9.4 Tertiary education	109	89	157	154	151
9.5 Education not definable by level	42	43	43	51	52
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	48	44	32	29	33
9.7 R&D education	-	-	-	-	-
9.8 Education n.e.c.	41	28	37	34	33
Total education	**1,606**	**1,681**	**1,670**	**1,755**	**1,850**

Table 10.7 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Wales by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*794*	*830*	*891*	*965*	*1,027*
10.1 Sickness and disability	1,235	1,261	1,342	1,475	1,615
of which: personal social services	*222*	*234*	*264*	*281*	*308*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*1,013*	*1,027*	*1,078*	*1,194*	*1,307*
10.2 Old age	2,106	2,150	2,244	2,518	2,601
of which: personal social services	*282*	*291*	*279*	*305*	*325*
of which: pensions	*1,824*	*1,858*	*1,966*	*2,214*	*2,276*
10.3 Survivors	22	22	23	22	22
10.4 Family and children	460	479	515	566	586
of which: personal social services	*256*	*277*	*312*	*348*	*366*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*204*	*202*	*203*	*218*	*220*
10.5 Unemployment	21	11	9	12	11
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*21*	*11*	*9*	*12*	*11*
10.6 Housing	344	342	394	347	339
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	908	857	881	1,003	1,147
of which: personal social services	*33*	*28*	*36*	*32*	*29*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*875*	*830*	*844*	*971*	*1,118*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	158	190	215	240	150
Total social protection	**5,254**	**5,311**	**5,624**	**6,183**	**6,471**
Total Expenditure on Services in Wales	**14,493**	**13,364**	**13,931**	**14,451**	**15,155**

[1] Although accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and Devolved Authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.
[2] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.
[3] The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.

Table 10.8 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Northern Ireland by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
1. General public services					
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	121	137	154	156	194
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	295	167	105	109	110
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	0	0	0	0	-
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	10	12	12	9	13
Total general public services	**425**	**316**	**271**	**275**	**317**
2. Defence					
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3. Public order and safety					
3.1 Police services	463	479	464	496	517
of which: immigration and citizenship	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other police services	*463*	*479*	*464*	*496*	*517*
3.2 Fire-protection services	50	52	61	66	69
3.3 Law courts	112	127	136	142	152
3.4 Prisons	77	75	80	87	92
3.5 R&D public order and safety	0	0	0	0	0
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	0	1	1	1	1
Total public order and safety	**703**	**734**	**743**	**792**	**832**
4. Economic affairs					
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	1,798	571	310	238	284
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	346	382	364	403	462
of which: market support	*9*	*6*	*3*	*1*	*1*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*330*	*370*	*360*	*396*	*451*
of which: forestry	*7*	*6*	*2*	*6*	*10*
4.3 Fuel and energy	14	19	516	18	15
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	1	1	1	1	1
4.5 Transport	495	479	421	484	486
of which: national roads	*39*	*20*	*15*	*10*	*9*
of which: local roads	*199*	*202*	*184*	*190*	*215*
of which: local public transport	*98*	*94*	*74*	*80*	*87*
of which: railway	*122*	*128*	*118*	*165*	*144*
of which: other transport	*37*	*36*	*29*	*40*	*32*
4.6 Communication	14	29	34	26	19
4.7 Other industries	25	35	26	23	23
4.8 R&D economic affairs	52	62	101	132	143
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	5	5	7	6	4
Total economic affairs	**2,750**	**1,582**	**1,779**	**1,330**	**1,438**

Table 10.8 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Northern Ireland by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
5. Environment protection					
5.1 Waste management	119	127	142	150	141
5.2 Waste water management	0	5	0	1	7
5.3 Pollution abatement	-	-	-	-	-
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	0	0	0	0	0
5.5 R&D environment protection	0	0	1	1	2
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	49	39	41	47	45
Total environment protection	**168**	**171**	**184**	**199**	**195**
6. Housing and community amenities					
6.1 Housing development	139	123	145	138	148
of which: local authority housing	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other social housing	*139*	*123*	*145*	*138*	*148*
6.2 Community development	98	79	61	76	61
6.3 Water supply	174	195	243	266	263
6.4 Street lighting	20	27	23	23	12
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	0	1	0	0	0
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	111	131	133	135	183
Total housing and community amenities	**542**	**556**	**605**	**639**	**667**
7. Health[3]					
Medical services	2,954	3,072	2,901	3,203	3,366
Health research	8	8	8	8	9
Central and other health services	514	345	330	358	284
Total health	**3,475**	**3,425**	**3,240**	**3,568**	**3,659**
8. Recreation, culture and religion					
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	112	89	100	101	103
8.2 Cultural services	113	119	112	115	137
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	5	6	6	6	6
8.4 Religious and other community services	24	27	22	22	24
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	1	0	0	0	1
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-
Total recreation, culture and religion	**255**	**242**	**240**	**245**	**270**
9. Education					
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	498	521	505	701	752
of which: under fives	*35*	*36*	*19*	*84*	*94*
of which: primary education	*463*	*485*	*486*	*617*	*658*
9.2 Secondary education	658	682	678	927	1,010
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	-	-	-	-	-
9.4 Tertiary education	220	190	132	116	123
9.5 Education not definable by level	57	47	41	35	38
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	233	222	231	84	93
9.7 R&D education	0	-	0	0	0
9.8 Education n.e.c.	89	96	206	80	95
Total education	**1,755**	**1,759**	**1,793**	**1,942**	**2,111**

Table 10.8 Total identifiable expenditure on services in Northern Ireland by sub-function[1], per head[2], 2020-21 to 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics				
	2020-21 outturn	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn
10. Social protection					
of which: personal social services	*672*	*705*	*794*	*822*	*872*
10.1 Sickness and disability	1,676	1,721	1,826	2,017	2,134
of which: personal social services	*222*	*247*	*275*	*280*	*297*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*1,454*	*1,473*	*1,551*	*1,737*	*1,837*
10.2 Old age	2,051	2,102	2,268	2,598	2,692
of which: personal social services	*327*	*329*	*374*	*393*	*417*
of which: pensions	*1,724*	*1,773*	*1,894*	*2,205*	*2,276*
10.3 Survivors	46	47	50	43	45
10.4 Family and children	650	677	744	892	1,170
of which: personal social services	*123*	*129*	*145*	*149*	*158*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*527*	*548*	*599*	*742*	*1,011*
10.5 Unemployment	191	207	214	223	256
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*191*	*207*	*214*	*223*	*256*
10.6 Housing	243	228	217	215	211
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	341	270	218	190	85
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*341*	*270*	*218*	*190*	*85*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	21	20	134	169	35
Total social protection	**5,218**	**5,272**	**5,672**	**6,347**	**6,628**
Total Expenditure on Services in Northern Ireland	**15,290**	**14,058**	**14,528**	**15,337**	**16,116**

[1] Although accurate at the functional level, differences between countries at the lower sub-functional level will reflect the different structures departments and Devolved Authorities use when reporting data to HM Treasury, in addition to any actual policy differences which may exist.
[2] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.
[3] The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.

Table 10.9 Total identifiable expenditure on services in the English Regions by sub-function for 2024-25

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics									
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Total England
1. General public services										
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	152	424	294	244	218	363	473	485	289	2,942
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	112	327	147	192	251	171	441	284	85	2,009
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	2	22
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	253	461	383	342	349	550	549	668	520	4,077
Total general public services	**519**	**1,215**	**826**	**781**	**820**	**1,087**	**1,466**	**1,440**	**896**	**9,049**
2. Defence										
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	5	4	4	6	5	7	15	13	6	64
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**5**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**5**	**7**	**15**	**13**	**6**	**64**
3. Public order and safety										
3.1 Police services	858	2,494	1,766	1,297	1,704	1,756	5,432	2,603	1,623	19,532
of which: immigration and citizenship	*1*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*3*	*25*
of which: other police services	*857*	*2,490*	*1,763*	*1,295*	*1,702*	*1,753*	*5,428*	*2,599*	*1,620*	*19,507*
3.2 Fire-protection services	179	422	311	221	306	316	577	484	310	3,124
3.3 Law courts	394	1,029	726	659	763	644	2,088	951	571	7,825
3.4 Prisons	573	824	539	674	718	782	639	960	559	6,269
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	84	221	150	110	159	135	354	199	123	1,534
Total public order and safety	**2,087**	**4,989**	**3,491**	**2,962**	**3,651**	**3,632**	**9,090**	**5,197**	**3,185**	**38,284**
4. Economic affairs										
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	483	1,805	957	826	1,294	1,543	3,856	2,226	822	13,813
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	270	437	506	438	431	588	179	494	615	3,958
of which: market support	*113*	*175*	*189*	*226*	*177*	*255*	*8*	*230*	*416*	*1,789*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*148*	*238*	*300*	*197*	*236*	*313*	*143*	*234*	*181*	*1,991*
of which: forestry	*8*	*24*	*17*	*15*	*19*	*20*	*28*	*29*	*18*	*178*
4.3 Fuel and energy	169	403	334	331	368	334	340	435	324	3,037
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	24	80	85	-40	128	70	-83	29	102	395

Table 10.9 Total identifiable expenditure on services in the English Regions by sub-function for 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics									
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Total England
4. Economic affairs continued										
4.5 Transport	1,370	5,501	2,694	1,905	4,060	4,127	10,861	6,037	2,648	39,205
of which: national roads	*372*	*512*	*533*	*310*	*425*	*829*	*51*	*1,694*	*665*	*5,390*
of which: local roads	*268*	*824*	*692*	*510*	*648*	*732*	*336*	*911*	*642*	*5,563*
of which: local public transport	*118*	*844*	*265*	*187*	*244*	*193*	*2,073*	*269*	*238*	*4,431*
of which: railway[1]	*596*	*3,052*	*1,137*	*822*	*2,637*	*2,233*	*8,389*	*2,997*	*958*	*22,820*
of which: other transport	*16*	*269*	*68*	*77*	*107*	*140*	*12*	*165*	*146*	*1,000*
4.6 Communication	18	58	43	33	38	70	39	70	53	421
4.7 Other industries	8	15	11	6	7	6	32	15	7	107
4.8 R&D economic affairs	350	902	565	615	854	960	1,598	1,696	665	8,206
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	25	187	48	46	56	64	76	99	59	659
Total economic affairs	**2,717**	**9,388**	**5,243**	**4,160**	**7,237**	**7,763**	**16,897**	**11,101**	**5,294**	**69,800**
5. Environment protection										
5.1 Waste management	289	3,118	538	555	580	739	1,343	1,287	811	9,260
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	52	135	101	91	106	178	198	235	126	1,222
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	22	42	67	69	53	49	23	56	55	436
5.5 R&D environment protection	18	34	22	25	31	37	47	58	28	300
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	89	276	258	139	161	440	385	318	295	2,362
Total environment protection	**470**	**3,605**	**986**	**879**	**932**	**1,443**	**1,995**	**1,954**	**1,315**	**13,580**
6. Housing and community amenities										
6.1 Housing development	334	970	771	626	859	1,185	4,430	1,370	796	11,342
of which: local authority housing	*216*	*335*	*502*	*463*	*654*	*846*	*4,425*	*993*	*543*	*8,976*
of which: other social housing	*119*	*635*	*270*	*163*	*206*	*339*	*5*	*377*	*253*	*2,366*
6.2 Community development	300	616	403	271	351	294	541	472	265	3,514
6.3 Water supply	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
6.4 Street lighting	60	107	101	67	125	82	119	125	55	841
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	13	68	41	33	42	58	116	69	64	505
Total housing and community amenities	**708**	**1,761**	**1,317**	**998**	**1,378**	**1,621**	**5,208**	**2,037**	**1,181**	**16,210**

Table 10.9 Total identifiable expenditure on services in the English Regions by sub-function for 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics									
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Total England
7. Health[2]										
Medical services	9,863	27,260	18,352	15,429	20,765	19,526	37,250	28,606	18,778	195,828
Health research	94	262	190	172	211	225	315	334	199	2,001
Central and other health services	241	675	495	442	540	574	793	841	514	5,115
Total health	**10,197**	**28,196**	**19,037**	**16,042**	**21,516**	**20,325**	**38,357**	**29,782**	**19,491**	**202,944**
8. Recreation, culture and religion										
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	163	475	325	220	258	257	494	391	213	2,797
8.2 Cultural services	290	525	416	255	264	339	764	485	346	3,684
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	12	35	25	22	27	32	45	43	26	268
8.4 Religious and other community services	5	16	10	11	8	13	18	18	10	109
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	4	7	6	4	7	10	19	18	6	81
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	5	16	11	10	12	13	18	19	12	116
Total recreation, culture and religion	**481**	**1,073**	**794**	**523**	**577**	**664**	**1,358**	**973**	**612**	**7,054**
9. Education[3]										
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	1,417	5,040	2,739	2,485	3,551	3,320	6,317	5,374	2,416	32,659
of which: under fives	*265*	*958*	*525*	*463*	*675*	*607*	*1,199*	*1,016*	*451*	*6,160*
of which: primary education	*1,152*	*4,082*	*2,214*	*2,022*	*2,876*	*2,713*	*5,118*	*4,357*	*1,965*	*26,498*
9.2 Secondary education	2,607	5,948	5,670	5,033	6,188	6,456	7,518	7,964	5,500	52,883
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	49	124	121	69	87	76	225	142	142	1,034
9.4 Tertiary education	139	301	253	218	280	185	601	455	236	2,667
9.5 Education not definable by level	56	142	99	91	107	99	170	153	93	1,009
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	411	684	547	382	656	648	1,334	866	577	6,106
9.7 R&D education	113	339	254	198	169	282	791	480	198	2,824
9.8 Education n.e.c.	84	241	174	155	194	197	275	286	172	1,777
Total education	**4,876**	**12,819**	**9,856**	**8,631**	**11,231**	**11,262**	**17,232**	**15,719**	**9,333**	**100,958**
10. Social protection										
of which: personal social services	*2,234*	*6,033*	*4,311*	*3,492*	*4,873*	*4,389*	*7,514*	*6,957*	*4,499*	*44,301*
10.1 Sickness and disability	4,080	10,590	7,093	5,906	7,333	6,662	8,574	9,302	6,529	66,071
of which: personal social services	*626*	*1,888*	*1,294*	*1,084*	*1,426*	*1,482*	*2,000*	*2,262*	*1,448*	*13,509*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*3,455*	*8,703*	*5,799*	*4,822*	*5,908*	*5,180*	*6,574*	*7,041*	*5,080*	*52,561*
10.2 Old age	6,787	17,063	12,581	11,824	13,815	15,388	13,505	22,658	15,558	129,179
of which: personal social services	*695*	*1,593*	*1,241*	*1,057*	*1,420*	*1,351*	*1,981*	*2,047*	*1,339*	*12,725*
of which: pensions	*6,092*	*15,470*	*11,339*	*10,767*	*12,395*	*14,038*	*11,524*	*20,611*	*14,219*	*116,454*

Table 10.9 Total identifiable expenditure on services in the English Regions by sub-function for 2024-25 (continued)

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics									
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Total England
10. Social protection continued										
10.3 Survivors	68	125	122	116	105	96	-31	137	163	902
10.4 Family and children	1,473	4,033	2,940	2,344	3,297	2,741	4,421	4,136	2,680	28,066
of which: personal social services	*873*	*2,257*	*1,630*	*1,221*	*1,839*	*1,359*	*2,590*	*2,254*	*1,488*	*15,510*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax redits	*600*	*1,776*	*1,311*	*1,123*	*1,458*	*1,382*	*1,831*	*1,883*	*1,192*	*12,555*
10.5 Unemployment	34	90	70	60	79	77	123	113	62	707
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*34*	*90*	*70*	*60*	*79*	*77*	*123*	*113*	*62*	*707*
10.6 Housing	673	1,752	1,093	863	1,443	1,209	4,188	1,854	1,114	14,189
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	3,424	9,484	6,500	5,011	7,368	6,286	14,787	8,782	5,296	66,936
of which: personal social services	*40*	*295*	*146*	*131*	*188*	*197*	*942*	*395*	*224*	*2,557*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*3,384*	*9,189*	*6,354*	*4,881*	*7,179*	*6,089*	*13,845*	*8,387*	*5,072*	*64,379*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	332	860	565	454	635	602	1,135	816	504	5,904
Total social protection	**16,870**	**43,997**	**30,965**	**26,579**	**34,075**	**33,061**	**46,703**	**47,799**	**31,906**	**311,954**
Total Expenditure on Services in the English Regions	**38,930**	**107,047**	**72,520**	**61,560**	**81,421**	**80,864**	**138,322**	**116,015**	**73,218**	**769,898**

(1) The breakdown of spending on High Speed 2 is based on the 2020 business case for phase one of the project. See the separate explanatory notes in CRA 2025 for further information.
(2) The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.
(3) The Department for Education is currently recording all central government academy expenditure as 'Secondary Education', across all years presented. While secondary schools currently account for the largest population in the academy sector, it is recognised that this will also cover some schools in primary and other functional categoires. In future editions of PESA the Department for Education will look to improve apportionment of spending across the education categories.

Table 10.10 Total identifiable expenditure on services in the English Regions by sub-function, per head[1] for 2024-25

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics									
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Total England
1. General public services										
1.1 Executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs	55	55	52	48	35	55	52	50	49	50
1.2 Foreign economic aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 General services	41	42	26	38	41	26	49	29	14	34
1.4 Basic research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 R&D general public services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.6 General public services n.e.c.	92	60	68	68	56	84	60	69	88	70
Total general public services	**188**	**157**	**146**	**154**	**133**	**165**	**161**	**149**	**152**	**154**
2. Defence										
2.1 Military defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2 Civil defence	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
2.3 Foreign miltary aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 R&D defence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.5 Defence n.e.c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total defence	**2**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**
3. Public order and safety										
3.1 Police services	311	322	311	256	275	267	598	270	275	333
of which: immigration and citizenship	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
of which: other police services	*310*	*322*	*311*	*256*	*275*	*267*	*597*	*270*	*275*	*333*
3.2 Fire-protection services	65	55	55	44	49	48	63	50	53	53
3.3 Law courts	143	133	128	130	123	98	230	99	97	133
3.4 Prisons	208	107	95	133	116	119	70	100	95	107
3.5 R&D public order and safety	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.6 Public order and safety n.e.c.	30	29	26	22	26	21	39	21	21	26
Total public order and safety	**756**	**645**	**615**	**585**	**590**	**552**	**1,000**	**539**	**541**	**653**
4. Economic affairs										
4.1 General economic, commercial and labour affairs	175	233	169	163	209	235	424	231	140	236
4.2 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	98	56	89	86	70	89	20	51	104	68
of which: market support	*41*	*23*	*33*	*45*	*29*	*39*	*1*	*24*	*71*	*31*
of which: other agriculture, food and fisheries policy	*54*	*31*	*53*	*39*	*38*	*48*	*16*	*24*	*31*	*34*
of which: forestry	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*
4.3 Fuel and energy	61	52	59	65	59	51	37	45	55	52
4.4 Mining, manufacturing and construction	9	10	15	-8	21	11	-9	3	17	7

Table 10.10 Total identifiable expenditure on services in the English Regions by sub-function, per head(1) for 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics									
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Total England
4. Economic affairs continued										
4.5 Transport	496	711	475	376	656	628	1,195	626	450	669
of which: national roads	*135*	*66*	*94*	*61*	*69*	*126*	*6*	*176*	*113*	*92*
of which: local roads	*97*	*107*	*122*	*101*	*105*	*111*	*37*	*95*	*109*	*95*
of which: local public transport	*43*	*109*	*47*	*37*	*39*	*29*	*228*	*28*	*40*	*76*
of which: railway(2)	*216*	*394*	*200*	*162*	*426*	*340*	*923*	*311*	*163*	*389*
of which: other transport	*6*	*35*	*12*	*15*	*17*	*21*	*1*	*17*	*25*	*17*
4.6 Communication	7	7	8	7	6	11	4	7	9	7
4.7 Other industries	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2
4.8 R&D economic affairs	127	117	100	121	138	146	176	176	113	140
4.9 Economic affairs n.e.c.	9	24	8	9	9	10	8	10	10	11
Total economic affairs	**984**	**1,213**	**924**	**822**	**1,170**	**1,180**	**1,859**	**1,151**	**899**	**1,191**
5. Environment protection										
5.1 Waste management	105	403	95	110	94	112	148	133	138	158
5.2 Waste water management	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3 Pollution abatement	19	17	18	18	17	27	22	24	21	21
5.4 Protection of biodiversity and landscape	8	5	12	14	9	8	3	6	9	7
5.5 R&D environment protection	7	4	4	5	5	6	5	6	5	5
5.6 Environment protection n.e.c.	32	36	45	27	26	67	42	33	50	40
Total environment protection	**170**	**466**	**174**	**174**	**151**	**219**	**220**	**203**	**223**	**232**
6. Housing and community amenities										
6.1 Housing development	121	125	136	124	139	180	487	142	135	193
of which: local authority housing	*78*	*43*	*88*	*91*	*106*	*129*	*487*	*103*	*92*	*153*
of which: other social housing	*43*	*82*	*48*	*32*	*33*	*52*	*1*	*39*	*43*	*40*
6.2 Community development	109	80	71	54	57	45	60	49	45	60
6.3 Water supply	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.4 Street lighting	22	14	18	13	20	13	13	13	9	14
6.5 R&D housing and community amenities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.6 Housing and community amenities n.e.c.	5	9	7	7	7	9	13	7	11	9
Total housing and community amenities	**256**	**228**	**232**	**197**	**223**	**246**	**573**	**211**	**201**	**277**

Table 10.10 Total identifiable expenditure on services in the English Regions by sub-function, per head[1] for 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics									
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Total England
7. Health[3]										
Medical services	3,573	3,523	3,235	3,047	3,356	2,969	4,098	2,967	3,188	3,341
Health research	34	34	34	34	34	34	35	35	34	34
Central and other health services	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Total health	**3,694**	**3,644**	**3,356**	**3,168**	**3,478**	**3,091**	**4,220**	**3,088**	**3,309**	**3,462**
8. Recreation, culture and religion										
8.1 Recreational and sporting services	59	61	57	43	42	39	54	41	36	48
8.2 Cultural services	105	68	73	50	43	52	84	50	59	63
8.3 Broadcasting and publishing services	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5
8.4 Religious and other community services	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
8.5 R&D recreation, culture and religion	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
8.6 Recreation, culture and religion n.e.c.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total recreation, culture and religion	**174**	**139**	**140**	**103**	**93**	**101**	**149**	**101**	**104**	**120**
9. Education[4]										
9.1 Pre-primary and primary education	513	651	483	491	574	505	695	557	410	557
of which: under fives	*96*	*124*	*93*	*92*	*109*	*92*	*132*	*105*	*77*	*105*
of which: primary education	*417*	*528*	*390*	*399*	*465*	*412*	*563*	*452*	*334*	*452*
9.2 Secondary education	944	769	999	994	1,000	982	827	826	934	902
9.3 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	18	16	21	14	14	12	25	15	24	18
9.4 Tertiary education	50	39	45	43	45	28	66	47	40	46
9.5 Education not definable by level	20	18	17	18	17	15	19	16	16	17
9.6 Subsidiary services to education	149	88	97	75	106	98	147	90	98	104
9.7 R&D education	41	44	45	39	27	43	87	50	34	48
9.8 Education n.e.c.	30	31	31	31	31	30	30	30	29	30
Total education	**1,766**	**1,657**	**1,737**	**1,705**	**1,815**	**1,713**	**1,896**	**1,630**	**1,585**	**1,722**
10. Social protection										
of which: personal social services	*809*	*780*	*760*	*690*	*788*	*667*	*827*	*721*	*764*	*756*
10.1 Sickness and disability	1,478	1,369	1,250	1,166	1,185	1,013	943	965	1,109	1,127
of which: personal social services	*227*	*244*	*228*	*214*	*230*	*225*	*220*	*235*	*246*	*230*
of which: incapacity, disability and injury benefits	*1,251*	*1,125*	*1,022*	*952*	*955*	*788*	*723*	*730*	*863*	*897*
10.2 Old age	2,458	2,205	2,218	2,335	2,233	2,340	1,486	2,350	2,642	2,204
of which: personal social services	*252*	*206*	*219*	*209*	*230*	*205*	*218*	*212*	*227*	*217*
of which: pensions	*2,207*	*1,999*	*1,999*	*2,126*	*2,003*	*2,135*	*1,268*	*2,137*	*2,414*	*1,987*

Table 10.10 Total identifiable expenditure on services in the English Regions by sub-function, per head[(1)] for 2024-25 (continued)

£ per head

	Accredited Official Statistics									
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Total England
10. Social protection continued										
10.3 Survivors	24	16	22	23	17	15	-3	14	28	15
10.4 Family and children	533	521	518	463	533	417	486	429	455	479
of which: personal social services	*316*	*292*	*287*	*241*	*297*	*207*	*285*	*234*	*253*	*265*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*217*	*230*	*231*	*222*	*236*	*210*	*201*	*195*	*202*	*214*
10.5 Unemployment	12	12	12	12	13	12	14	12	10	12
of which: personal social services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of which: other unemployment benefits	*12*	*12*	*12*	*12*	*13*	*12*	*14*	*12*	*10*	*12*
10.6 Housing	244	226	193	170	233	184	461	192	189	242
10.7 Social exclusion n.e.c.	1,240	1,226	1,146	990	1,191	956	1,627	911	899	1,142
of which: personal social services	*14*	*38*	*26*	*26*	*30*	*30*	*104*	*41*	*38*	*44*
of which: family benefits, income support and tax credits	*1,226*	*1,188*	*1,120*	*964*	*1,160*	*926*	*1,523*	*870*	*861*	*1,098*
10.8 R&D social protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.9 Social protection n.e.c.	120	111	100	90	103	92	125	85	86	101
Total social protection	**6,111**	**5,686**	**5,458**	**5,249**	**5,507**	**5,027**	**5,138**	**4,957**	**5,417**	**5,322**
Total Expenditure on Services in the English Regions	**14,102**	**13,835**	**12,783**	**12,158**	**13,160**	**12,296**	**15,217**	**12,031**	**12,432**	**13,134**

[(1)] Per head figures have been calculated using the latest population estimates as set out in the Annex within the CRA 2025 release.
[(2)] The breakdown of spending on High Speed 2 is based on the 2020 business case for phase one of the project. See the separate explanatory notes in CRA 2025 for further information.
[(3)] The level of detail required for COFOG level 2 is not yet available in all UK countries. Health spending is therefore presented using HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.
[(4)] The Department for Education is currently recording all central government academy expenditure as 'Secondary Education', across all years presented. While secondary schools currently account for the largest population in the academy sector, it is recognised that this will also cover some schools in primary and other functional categoires. In future editions of PESA the Department for Education will look to improve apportionment of spending across the education categories.

A Sources, data quality and conventions

A.1 This annex outlines the main sources used in producing PESA and provides information on:

- data quality;
- our revisions policy;
- coverage of public bodies;
- the treatment of certain transactions;
- consistency with other publications;
- the main conventions used throughout the publication.

A.2 The information in this annex applies to all in-year updates as well as to this publication.

Sources of data

Central government and public corporations' data

A.3 Most expenditure data in PESA are taken directly from the Treasury's public expenditure database, known as the Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting (OSCAR). This system collects public spending data from central government departments and the devolved administrations. OSCAR is a reporting system rather than an accounting system and so contains aggregate spending information rather than any transactional detail.

A.4 Data entered onto OSCAR by departments and devolved administrations cover:

- their own expenditure;
- the expenditure of agencies and Arms Length Bodies (ALBs);
- support for local government and public corporations;
- capital expenditure of the public corporations that they sponsor[1].

A.5 Departments and devolved administrations can maintain up to ten years of live data depending on the year of the latest Spending Review. For PESA 2026 departments reported outturn from 2021-22 to 2025-26 and plans for 2026-27 to 2028-29. Departments are responsible for:

- updating values in the light of better or new information, ensuring final outturns are consistent with information in published audited accounts (normally available in the summer after the end of the financial year);
- implementing classification changes across all live years to ensure data are consistent.

[1] The departmental reporting requirements in relation to public corporations result from the fact that only PC capital expenditure is treated as spending in the National Accounts. The current spending (except debt interest paid to the private sector) is included in the calculation of the gross operating surplus, which scores on the revenue side of the account.

A.6 Data are extracted from OSCAR approximately two weeks prior to publication, with the following exception:

- the historical information that extends back beyond the live outturn years is maintained off-database.

Local government data

A.7 The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) supplies data on local government housing benefit payments in all countries except Northern Ireland. All other data on local government spending in England are supplied by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). The devolved governments provide local government spending data for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

National Accounts aggregates

A.8 The Office for National Statistics (ONS) supplies outturn numbers for the following National Accounts aggregates used in PESA:

- Total Managed Expenditure (TME);
- public sector current expenditure, gross investment and net investment;
- public sector, central and local government, and public corporations' depreciation;
- public sector, central and local government, and public corporations' debt interest;
- central government own expenditure (total, current and capital);
- local government expenditure (total, current, capital);
- public corporations' expenditure (total, current and capital).

A.9 Two points worth noting are:

- the public sector or total expenditure on services (TES) aggregate used in PESA is a Treasury aggregate that broadly follows the National Accounts framework and so is mostly consistent with TME. **Annex E** provides a detailed definition of TES;
- depreciation in budgets is a number sourced from departments consistent with their resource accounts. The depreciation numbers used in the National Accounts are derived by the ONS.

Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)

A.10 The Treasury assigns level 2 United Nations COFOG categories to departmental and local government data in consultation with departments and the devolved administrations. Where data streams cover more than one sub-functional category, departments are asked to change their reporting (if at all possible) so that spending on each sub-function is recorded separately. We do not ask departments to make changes where the amounts involved would be less than £10m.

A.11 All departments and the devolved governments are reporting data against COFOG level 2, with two notable exceptions. Both the Department of Health and Social Care and the Welsh Government are currently unable to report the health function on this basis as the NHS for these bodies is neither financed nor organised along the lines of COFOG level 2. The health sub-functional analysis is therefore presented against Treasury defined sub-functions.

Data quality

A.12 Departments (including agencies and ALBs) and devolved governments aim to produce good quality data for internal management and control, as well as for external reporting via audited accounts. They also seek to ensure that the data they feed into OSCAR are of high quality. Several outputs directly relevant to Whitehall departments' operations and reporting are derived from OSCAR, including Supply Estimates and tables published in Departmental Reports.

A.13 While Whitehall departments have clear incentives to ensure accurate data is reported on OSCAR, a number of factors can adversely affect data quality:

- complexity of the public expenditure system: data needs to be coded so that a wide range of outputs can be produced against a number of frameworks. Some data will be miscoded;
- although comprehensive guidance is made available, those recording data sometimes need to apply judgement to determine the right coding. Views on the right judgement to make may differ;
- while the budget-based numbers in PESA (for example in **Chapter 1**) are key control totals for departments and devolved governments that are closely monitored, some of the economic category and sub-functional analyses do not appear in departmental outputs so may be less robust. The devolved governments do not draw outputs directly from the Treasury's database;
- the need to keep compliance costs down means that some data disaggregation is not justifiable.

A.14 The Department for Education (DfE) continue to make efforts to improve the data underlying their budgetary aggregates. This includes expenditure listed by function (chapters 4, 5 and 6) and on local government grants (chapter 7). While DfE and HMT have engaged in quality assurance on these data, due to the number of academies continuing to move between the local government and central government sectors further work is needed to provide consistent information across outturn and plans years. A programme of work at DfE and with academies is in place to further develop this data and improvements will be made in future editions of PESA.

A.15 The aim of PESA is to provide a broad picture of where public expenditure goes. As a general rule, the more detailed the presentation, the less accurate the attribution to lower level categories. Small differences in numbers should not be taken as significant. We present many figures to the nearest £1m to prevent users from introducing rounding errors.

Revisions policy

A.16 The data in all PESA tables are open for revision to ensure that the latest data are published. Long-run data are published on a consistent classification basis, as far back as possible. The main data updates that will be included through the year are as follows:

- May – updated outturn for central government departments;
- July – Public Spending Statistics (PSS) comprising provisional outturn for central government (Whitehall) departments and PESA including revised spending plans consistent with the Budget;
- November – final outturn for central government (Whitehall) departments and provisional outturn for local government – updated Country and Regional Analysis (CRA);

- February – final outturn for local government and devolved administrations;

A.17 Further information on significant revisions since PESA 2025 is provided in chapter text.

A.18 Where we discover errors after the production of PESA 2026 we will take the following action:

- minor errors will be corrected at the next Accredited Official Statistics update or the next edition of PESA; and
- larger errors will lead to the publication of revised tables on the Treasury's website together with an explanatory note.

Coverage of public bodies

A.19 PESA generally aims to include the expenditure of all bodies classified to the public sector by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). However, when new public bodies are set up, or when bodies are reclassified to, or within, the public sector, there may be a delay before data are recorded in a way that allows their inclusion in PESA.

Treatment of certain transactions in PESA

The Private Finance Initiative

A.20 The private finance initiative (PFI) is a means of procuring capital-intensive services. Instead of the public sector being responsible, for example, for building and maintaining a school building, the public sector contracts with the private sector for the provision of serviced school premises. The government entity that is purchasing services pays a single unitary charge to the PFI provider for as long as the services are provided to the required standard.

A.21 PFI deals may be on or off the government's balance sheet depending upon where the balance of risks in the project lies. For the period that this publication covers, independent public sector auditors take the balance sheet decision based on GAAP principles, and this decision is also normally used by the ONS for the National Accounts. If the project is on the government's balance sheet, the capital expenditure is treated as part of public sector capital expenditure. If the project is off the government's balance sheet, then the capital expenditure is considered to be undertaken by the private sector, with the unitary charge adding to public sector current expenditure.

A.22 For on-balance sheet projects, PESA includes:

- the capital expenditure imputed to the public sector;
- the service and debt interest elements of the unitary charge;
- the depreciation on the imputed asset.

A.23 For off-balance sheet projects, where the asset economically as well as legally belongs to the private sector, PESA includes the whole general government payment of unitary charges as payments for services.

Financial sector interventions

A.24 In December 2009 the ONS created an alternative measure of Public Sector Net Borrowing (PSNBex). This treated the classification of banks to the public sector (Northern Rock, Bradford & Bingley, Dunfermline, Lloyds Banking Group and Royal Bank of Scotland) as temporary, reflecting the Government's intention to return these banks to the private sector. As a result, these institutions were treated as if they were outside the public sector.

A.25 In the budgeting tables, the support scored within the HM Treasury Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) budget. All support to financial sector institutions was central government own spending.

A.26 The expenditure on services tables reflected the impact of this support on public spending in the National Accounts, i.e. on Total Managed Expenditure within PSNBex. The only transactions that were treated as spending within this measure were:

- the element of the share purchase that the ONS classified as a capital grant;
- the element of depositor compensation over and above their statutory entitlements;
- fees received from underwriting commission and credit guarantee scheme income.

A.27 Other transactions did not generally have an impact on Total Managed Expenditure, nor therefore on the expenditure on services tables, because:

- they took the form of financial transactions, such as loans or share purchases, which do not constitute spending (as one asset is exchanged for another); or
- they were offset by recoveries imputed in the National Accounts, such as for liabilities borne by the FSCS.

Consistency with other publications

Previous editions of PESA

A.28 Data in previous editions of PESA may not be directly consistent with PESA 2026 due to changes in data coverage and classification changes. Details of the main budgetary classification changes are shown in **Annex C**. Readers are therefore strongly advised against simply splicing together data in different editions of PESA. The summary analysis in **Chapter 4** incorporates historical data adjusted to current definitions in order to show trends over a longer period.

Public Sector Finance Statistics

A.29 Total Managed Expenditure (TME) and its sectoral components are consistent with the joint ONS/Treasury Public Sector Finance Statistics monthly release published on 19 June 2026.

Conventions

Rounding

A.30 The figures in this publication are generally shown to the nearest £1million.

A.31 In all chapters dashes in the tables show that there are no data, while zeros show that there are data that round to 0.

A.32 Figures in tables may not sum due to rounding.

Real terms figures

A.33 A number of the tables in this publication give figures in real terms or as a percentage of GDP. Real terms figures are the current price outturns or plans adjusted to a constant price level by excluding the effect of general inflation as measured by the GDP deflator at market prices. The real terms figures in this publication are given in 2025-26 prices. The GDP data used in this publication are those given in **Annex F.**

Use of accruals data in tables

A.34 All data are presented on an accruals basis.

B Departmental Groups

B.1 A number of tables in this publication present analyses by department. Rather than showing figures for all individual government departments separately, departments are grouped together. These groupings are set out below.

B.2 This presentation is consistent with Budget 2025 documents.

Title	Departments included
Health and Social Care	Department of Health and Social Care (inc NHS)
Education	Department for Education
Home Office	Home Office National Crime Agency
Justice	Ministry of Justice
Law Officers' Departments	The Crown Prosecution Service Serious Fraud Office HM Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor
Defence	Ministry of Defence
Single Intelligence Account	Single Intelligence Account
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
MHCLG – Local Government	Local Government part of Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (mainly grants to English local authorities and the Greater London Authority)
MHCLG – Housing and Communities	Housing and Communities part of Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Culture, Media and Sport	Department for Culture, Media and Sport
Science, Innovation and Technology	Department for Science, Innovation and Technology
Transport	Department for Transport
Energy Security and Net Zero	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Business and Trade	Department for Business and Trade
Work and Pensions	Department for Work and Pensions
HM Revenue and Customs	HM Revenue and Customs
HM Treasury	HM Treasury
Cabinet Office	Cabinet Office
Scottish Government	Scottish Government
Welsh Government	Welsh Government
Northern Ireland Executive	Northern Ireland Executive

Title	Departments included
Small and Independent Bodies	Charity Commission Competition and Markets Authority Crown Estate Office Electoral Commission Export Credits Guarantee Department Food Standards Agency Government Actuary’s Department House of Commons House of Lords Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority Local Government Boundary Commission for England National Audit Office National Savings and Investments Northern Ireland Office Office for Standards in Education, Children’s Services and Skills Office of Gas and Electricity Markets Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual) Office of Rail and Road Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and Health Service Commissioners for England Parliamentary Works Grant Scotland Office and Office of the Advocate General Statistics Board The National Archives United Kingdom Supreme Court Wales Office Water Services Regulatory Authority

C Public expenditure budgeting and control aggregates

C.1 This annex describes the budgeting and control regime under the current resource budgeting framework that was first introduced for the 2002 Spending Review (full resource budgeting) and that has been modified since then.

C.2 Departments have separate resource and capital budgets. These are split into Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) and departmental Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). Within DEL there are separate control totals for capital and resource DEL budgets; and within resource DEL there is a further control total for administration budgets. In addition to departmental AME, other AME covers spending that is not tied to a departmental budget. DEL plus AME, including accounting adjustments, sum to Total Managed Expenditure (TME), an aggregate that is drawn from National Accounts.

Resource budgeting

C.3 Since 2003-04, budgets have been set and monitored in resource terms, as described below.

C.4 There are separate departmental budgets for resource (i.e. current) and capital expenditure. These are also laid out in more detail below.

Resource budget

C.5 The **resource budget** controls the current expenditure of a department and largely follows the contents of resource accounts. Resource accounts are prepared in accordance with the Government Financial Reporting Manual, which follows International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) with such adaptations as are necessary for the public sector.

C.6 **Resource budgets** measure expenditure when it accrues rather than when the cash is spent. They do not include, as an in-year cost, prepayments for goods and services not consumed in that year but they will include resources consumed but paid for in later years or where pre-financed in earlier periods. Stock consumption scores in the resource budget whereas spending on adding to stocks does not. They include non-cash costs such as movements in provisions and charges for bad debts. Resource budgets record the cost of lending to students on the basis of an assessment of the subsidy implied in the low interest rate charged and the bad debt provision that is required. The annual resource cost to departments of the assets they use to deliver services is also included in resource budgets. This cost is in the form of charges for capital consumed in that year (depreciation).

C.7 The resource (DEL) budget includes all administration costs of central government departments such as pay and employer pension contributions or superannuation charges paid to unfunded public service pensions schemes. It also includes most of departments' other purchases of services. It includes current grants and subsidies paid to the private sector.

C.8 The resource budgets for the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) include an attributed share of the EU's expenditure on overseas aid and the Common Foreign and Security Policy.

C.9 Arms Length Bodies – resource and capital budgets include the expenditure of most arms length bodies (ALBs) classified to the central government sector.

C.10 Public Corporations are budgeted for on an external finance basis. Resource budgets include subsidies paid to, and dividends and interest received from, all public corporations sponsored by a department. Capital grants, lending to public corporations, and private sector borrowing by public corporations are in the capital budget.

C.11 Central government support for local government – the resource budget scores current grants to local government. Capital support scores in capital budgets. More information on local government is in **Chapter 7**.

Capital budget

C.12 Capital budgets include expenditure on fixed capital assets, capital grants and the acquisition of certain financial assets acquired or sold for policy reasons. Capital budgets include capital expenditure financed by finance leases and on balance sheet Private Finance Initiative transactions. Capital budgets are set net of the sale value of receipts from the sale of capital assets.

C.13 In resource accounts proceeds from sales of assets are split between the book value and any profit/loss on disposal. Receipts relating to the book value are recorded in capital budgets. The profit/loss on disposal is recorded in the resource budget.

C.14 Capital budgets generally include loans on a net basis, i.e. new loans issued *less* repayments of loan principal. Large (over £20 million) prepayments and debtors score in capital budgets if they last more than 12 months.

C.15 Central government support for local government – current grants score in resource budgets. Capital grants (also called Supported Capital Expenditure (Capital) in England and Wales) score in capital budgets. Capital budgets also include amounts for local authority borrowing where central government has agreed to fund the resultant loan charges. These credit approvals are known as Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue) in England and Wales, and supported borrowing in Scotland. More information on local government is in **Chapter 7**.

Resource and capital budgets – summary table

C.16 This table summarises the main standard contents of resource and capital budgets:

	Resource budget	Capital budget
Department's own transactions	Pay, current purchases, grants to individuals, subsidies Depreciation and impairments on the department's assets Take-up of provisions, movement in value of provisions and utilisation of provisions Bad debts Loss on sale of fixed assets *Less* income from sales of goods and services *Less* release of provisions *Less* profit on sale of fixed assets	Expenditure on new fixed assets *Less* book value sale proceeds of fixed assets Net lending to the private sector Investment grants to the private sector
ALB transactions	As the department	As the department
Local government	Current grants to local government	Capital grants to local government Credit approvals
Public corporations on an external finance basis	Subsidies paid to public corporations *Less* interest and dividends received from public corporations	Investment grants paid to public corporations Net lending to public corporations (including equity withdrawals from public corporations) Public corporations' market and overseas borrowing

Departmental Expenditure Limits

C.17 Around half of public expenditure (TME) by value is in DEL. But because AME includes a small number of large programmes, by far the majority of public expenditure programmes are in DEL. The main programmes in AME are set out later in this section.

C.18 DELs are ordinarily set for three or four years in a Spending Review. They represent firm plans for departmental spending that may only be increased in exceptional circumstances with the Treasury's agreement through a claim on the DEL Reserve. Departments may carry forward some unspent DEL from one year to the next with the agreement of Treasury under the system of Budget Exchange.

C.19 DEL is net of certain receipts, mainly from sales of goods and services, asset sales, dividends, interest, rent of land and income from the European Union. It is also net of certain taxes, levies and fines where exceptionally the Chief Secretary to the Treasury has given specific agreement for a department to retain them in their DEL.

C.20 DEL includes a Reserve to meet unexpected needs. When sums are allocated from the Reserve, individual departments' DELs are increased and the Reserve line reduced by the same amount.

C.21 **Public corporations** – most transactions in respect of public corporations score in DEL but those in respect of self-financing public corporations score in departmental AME (except where they receive grants and subsidies, which would score in DEL).

C.22 **Total DEL** is not a control total but a standard way of presenting the sum of current and capital spending in DEL.

Annually Managed Expenditure

C.23 The following text describes the components of AME, which for the purposes of PESA is divided into departmental AME and other AME. The items in bold correspond to the row names of **Table 1.1**.

Departmental Annually Managed Expenditure

C.24 Departmental AME programmes are set out in departmental reports. A programme is included in AME if it cannot reasonably be subject to firm three-year limits as for DEL. Typically this is where the programme expenditure is demand-led, volatile, and large in relation to the size of the department. But those are neither necessary nor sufficient conditions for inclusion in AME. Discretionary new spending programmes are always in DEL except where a special case can be made to demonstrate that treatment as AME is likely to deliver better control of expenditure.

C.25 The main programmes in departmental AME are:

- social security benefits;
- tax credits for individuals;
- net lending to students;
- depreciation (including impairments and student loan provisions)
- BBC domestic services;
- net public service pensions;
- expenditure financed by the proceeds of the national lottery.

C.26 Social security benefits – includes payments of social security and National Insurance benefits by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and the Northern Ireland Department for Communities. It includes central government support for certain social security benefits paid by local government, such as Housing Benefit.

C.27 Tax credits – Until PESA 2011 tax credits in HMRC's AME did not include negative tax (i.e. where the amount paid is less than or equal to the tax liability of the household). In this PESA all tax credits are included in departmental AME, increasing departmental AME by approximately £5 billion to £6 billion per year. This aligns to the way tax credits appear in resource accounts.

C.28 Student loans – the transactions of loan principal score in capital departmental AME while resource departmental AME contains interest receivable and certain non-cash transactions.

C.29 Depreciation – Until PESA 2026 depreciation (including impairments and student loan provisions) was part of Resource DEL. This budgetary expenditure was specifically ringfenced to ensure it was only used for these non-cash items. To align the Resource DEL figures voted by Parliament in the Supply Estimates with the Treasury's main control total of Resource DEL excluding depreciation, the ringfence has been moved into departments' AME budgets.

C.30 BBC domestic services – the expenditure of the BBC on domestic broadcasting scores in departmental AME. Certain trading operations of the BBC are treated as self-financing public corporations in AME.

C.31 **Net public service pensions** – this line scores the majority of the operating costs, net of income, for the main public service unfunded pension schemes. Operating costs are measured under International Accounting Standard 19 (IAS 19) as amended for the public sector. The main schemes are those for NHS staff, the civil service, teachers and the armed forces. This line comprises an assessment of the increase in the liability relating to current employees *less* relevant receipts. It does not include an amount for the unwinding of the discount rate, which is shown as part of the non-cash items in AME.

C.32 All the major unfunded pension schemes follow IAS 19 to report any increase (or decrease) in liabilities accrued in the period. In broad terms, there is a charge (or benefit) shown in this row equal to the gross increase in the provision that impacts on the operating statement of the scheme (excluding the unwinding of the discount rate) *less* pension contributions receivable from employers and employees, and *less* other income.

C.33 Note that there may be several reasons for a difference in the level of contributions and the IAS 19 charge. In particular, calculations of contributions and of the IAS 19 charge use different discount rates and different actuarial methodologies. In addition, contribution rates are revised only every three or four years, after full actuarial valuations, so the contribution rate is set to reflect previous over- and under-assessment of contributions due to scheme-specific experience on issues such as pay and demography.

C.34 Cash payments of members' continuing pensions, lump sums, spouses' benefits and similar payments, and bulk and individual transfers out, are all normally charged directly to the pension provision shown on the balance sheet. This means that they do not impact on the cost of the scheme as measured in this line, because the obligation to pay the pension had been recognised as adding to liabilities by an increase in the pension provision when the right to the pension accrued. However, if any cash payment is made that is not covered by a previously recognised liability then that payment would score in this AME line.

C.35 Relevant receipts include employers' contributions (including accruing superannuation liability charges such as those paid by departments to the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme), employees' contributions for ordinary pensions (including widows'/widowers' pensions) and for added years, and receipts of bulk and individual transfers in.

C.36 This line does not reflect changes to the pension provision on the balance sheet resulting from changes in the actuarial assumptions made about the future (for example life expectancy, pay growth, inflation etc). Such changes result in the cost of providing already accrued pensions being higher (or lower) than previously thought. For example, if pensioners are living longer than previously thought, then the overall liability of a scheme will rise. The effects of these changes are shown in a separate statement (Statement of Recognised Gains and Losses) in the pension schemes' resource accounts and do not score in budgets.

C.37 For simplicity, and because of the immateriality of the amounts, some small unfunded schemes may report the difference between the cash paid out during the year and any contributions received.

C.38 Note that this line does not cover:

- pension schemes with a real pensions fund, such as local government and most public corporations' pension schemes;
- the schemes for police officers and fire-fighters, which although unfunded are run by local government, and whose costs are therefore in local government expenditure;
- pensions of some ALBs and other offices in the central government sector which operate their own pay-as-you-go pensions schemes and which are in DEL, generally on an IAS 19 basis.

C.39 Future payments of pensions are discounted in order to obtain the value of the liability in today's terms. Each year, future payments come a year closer and so the effects of discounting are reduced. That unwinding of the discount rate is a cost that is recognised in the accounts. In budgets, the amount for the unwinding of the discount rate on the liability is part of the **non-cash items** row.

C.40 The amount for the unwinding of the discount rate can be seen as loosely equivalent to the amount of interest the government would have had to pay if the schemes had been funded, and is sometimes referred to as interest on scheme liabilities (note that the discount rate is set in accordance with IFRS principles as endorsed by the Financial Reporting Advisory Board and is not automatically a gilt rate). So this item reflects the fact that the schemes are unfunded. Showing this item in the non-cash items row separates out the costs that the government bears as employer from guaranteeing the schemes (which are the costs in the net public service pensions row) from the notional costs that result because the schemes are unfunded.

C.41 The cost of pension schemes as measured on an IFRS basis does not impact directly on TME or the other fiscal aggregates. **Annex D** explains how the IFRS measures for the main public service pension schemes in departmental AME can be reconciled to their impact on TME, and this is shown in detail in **Table D.1**.

C.42 The overall change over the year in the schemes' balance sheet pensions liability measured on an IFRS basis is normally given by:

- current service cost and other pension costs (e.g. liabilities transferred in);
- *plus* unwinding of the discount rate;
- *less* pensions paid out;
- *plus* or *less* changes in actuarial assumptions and other balance sheet adjustments.

C.43 With the exception of the last item, which is not an expenditure or budget item, figures for the components listed above are shown in **Table D.1**.

C.44 Expenditure on services includes the cost of public service pensions on a TME basis in the social protection function.

C.45 **National Lottery** – expenditure on good causes funded from the proceeds of the National Lottery is in this line.

C.46 **Non-cash items** include:

- large, demand-led non-cash items that could not reasonably be included in DEL budgets, such as provisions for nuclear decommissioning liabilities and the increase in the liability of public service pensions schemes due to the unwinding of the discount rate;
- non-cash items in respect of departmental AME programmes.

C.47 **Financial sector interventions** – includes all transactions that relate to the support provided by the Treasury to financial institutions since 2008-09.

C.48 **Other departmental expenditure** includes:

- transactions in respect of Self-Financing Public Corporations;
- European Union Financial Settlement payments and European Investment Bank receipts;
- Export Credits Guarantee Department (part);

- expenditure on tax credits for companies (research and development for Small and Medium Enterprises, contaminated land clearance) and charities calculated on an OECD basis, which reflects payments in excess of tax liability;
- HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) payments in respect of Child Trust Funds;
- rates paid on behalf of embassies, net of beneficial portion receipts;
- Housing Subsidy in England and Wales, and Housing Support Grant in Scotland;
- Redundancy Payments Scheme;
- coal health liabilities;
- adjustments to prior years' National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) collection;
- support to local government in respect of police officers' and fire-fighters' pension schemes;
- debt repayment grants to local authorities;
- expenditure of certain levy-funded bodies;
- acceptances of artworks in lieu of Inheritance Tax.

Other Annually Managed Expenditure

C.49 **Locally Financed Expenditure (LFE)** – this line comprises the following items:

- Local Authority Self-Financed Expenditure (LASFE) in the UK;
- expenditure financed from the product of the Scottish Non-Domestic Rates;
- expenditure financed from the product of the Welsh Non-Domestic Rates;
- central government expenditure financed from the product of Northern Ireland Regional Rates (NIRR) and from borrowing from the National Loans Fund under the Re-investment & Reform Initiative (RRI).

C.50 LASFE is that part of total local authority expenditure not met by central government support. Its largest single financing component is the product of the Council Tax. Other components include the surpluses of trading activities, interest receipts, unsupported borrowing and the use of reserves.

C.51 Northern Ireland Regional Rates (NIRR) are set by the central government in Northern Ireland and can be used to finance any public sector expenditure within Northern Ireland. By convention it is treated in PESA as locally financed central government expenditure. The product of NIRR is treated as a transfer from AME into DEL, so this means that DEL is set net of the product of the NIRR.

C.52 Expenditure financed by borrowing from the National Loans Fund under the RRI is shown under LFE because the loans will be serviced and repaid out of the product of the NIRR.

C.53 **Net expenditure transfers to the European Union** –Transactions with the institutions of the European Union are shown in **Table C.1** and comprise the following concepts:

- net expenditure transfers to the European Union;
- net payments to EU institutions;
- the net contribution to the EU budget.

C.54 The TME effect of EU membership is therefore given by:

- GNI-based contributions
- *plus* VAT-based payments to the EU
- *less* the UK's abatement
- *less* an amount in respect of the cost of collecting Traditional Own Resources.

Table C.1 Transactions with the institutions of the European Union, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans[5]	2027-28 plans[5]	2028-29 plans[5]
GNI based contribution	139	46	1,353	-1,179	-108	100	2	0
UK abatement	181	-428	10	-	-	-	-	-
VAT-based payments to the EU[1]	-4	0	-459	-6	-	-	-	-
Net expenditure transfers to the EU not in departmental budgets	**315**	**-383**	**904**	**-1,186**	**-108**	**100**	**2**	**0**
Receipts to cover collection costs in respect of collecting Traditional Own Resources (TOR)[3]	-14	-14	-9	-7	-1	-1	-	-
to give contribution to TME not in departmental budgets[1]	**301**	**-397**	**896**	**-1,193**	**-110**	**99**	**2**	**0**
European Union Financial Settlement payments and receipts[2]	7,758	8,939	6,529	1,914	771	233	437	841
to give total contribution to TME	**8,060**	**8,543**	**7,425**	**722**	**661**	**332**	**438**	**841**
TOR[3]	49	50	31	24	5	5	-	-
Gross contribution to the EU budget	**8,108**	**8,592**	**7,455**	**746**	**666**	**337**	**438**	**841**
Public sector EU receipts[4]	-2,248	-1,659	-854	-219	-57	-34	-94	-78
Net contributions to the EU budget	**5,861**	**6,934**	**6,602**	**526**	**610**	**303**	**344**	**763**
less Other attributed costs and repayments[6]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net payments to EU institutions	**5,861**	**6,934**	**6,602**	**526**	**610**	**303**	**344**	**763**

[1] VAT-based payments to the EU are included in the TME subtotal, reflecting changes in the European System of Accounts 2010.
[2] European Union Financial Settlement payments and European Investment Bank receipts form part of HM Treasury's departmental AME.
[3] TOR comprises customs duties (including those on agricultural products) and sugar levies.
[4] Receipts are shown here on a cash basis. EU receipts in budgets are on an accruals basis. Under the Withdrawal Agreement, the UK continues to participate in programmes funded under the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework, with funding continuing to be received post-2020.
[5] Consistent with forecasts published by the OBR in March 2026.
[6] The UK's contribution to the cost of EU aid to states outside the EU is attributed to departmental budgets.

C.55 **Public Corporations' Own-Financed Capital Expenditure** – this line comprises the capital expenditure of public corporations' net of any capital grants or loans given by its parent department and net of public corporations' market and overseas borrowing where that scores to departmental budgets.

C.56 This line also includes the whole amount of capital expenditure of public corporations accountable to local government, whether own-financed or supported by local government: an accounting adjustment removes local government support to public corporations to avoid this spending being double counted.

C.57 **Central government debt interest** – this line includes interest paid to the private sector and overseas, but not interest paid to other parts of the public sector. The capital uplift on index-linked gilts is scored as interest at the time it accrues. This line includes the amortisation of discounts/premia on gilts at issue.

C.58 **Accounting adjustments** are described in **Annex D**.

Total Managed Expenditure

C.59 Total Managed Expenditure (TME) is an aggregate drawn from National Accounts. It covers the current and capital expenditure of the public sector, net of some receipts. It therefore includes expenditure of central government, local government and the capital expenditure of public corporations. TME excludes grants and interest payments between parts of the public sector (as it is a consolidated measure) as well as all financial transactions (such as lending). So TME is the expenditure side of the equation that gives public sector net borrowing, a measure of the fiscal stance.

C.60 As in **Table 1.1**, TME can be shown to equal Total DEL + AME (including accounting adjustments).

C.61 In addition, TME may be expressed as the sum of:

- public sector current expenditure;
- public sector net investment;
- public sector depreciation.

C.62 In this presentation, depreciation represents the amount of capital expenditure required to make good the depreciation of assets, and net investment represents the amount of capital expenditure that adds to the overall stock of assets.

D Accounting adjustments in the budgeting presentation of TME

The need for accounting adjustments

D.1 The National Accounts, produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), follow international guidelines and provide a widely accepted framework for analysing the economic activity of the country. Total Managed Expenditure (TME) is an aggregate drawn from National Accounts that measures the sum of public sector current and capital spending.

D.2 Government departments budget and account for their spending in resource terms. From 2009-10 onwards this was based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and prior to that was based on UK's Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. Both accounting frameworks differ in a numbers of ways from National Accounts, which are based on the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA10). The main difference is that ESA10, in the main, recognises liabilities and assets only when they crystallise.

D.3 As a consequence of this, a number of adjustments are needed to reconcile budgets to the component parts of TME – these are known as accounting adjustments. **Table 1.1** shows resource DEL plus resource AME equalling public sector current expenditure, and capital DEL plus capital AME equalling public sector gross investment. Public sector current expenditure (PSCE) plus public sector gross investment (PSGI) then equals TME. In this presentation the AME totals include the accounting adjustments.

D.4 The accounting adjustments are shown separately for resource and capital in **Table 1.13**, the former shows the breakdown of those adjustments necessary to reconcile to PSCE and the latter those adjustments necessary to reconcile to PSGI. In each table the accounting adjustments are broken down into three categories;

a. data that are removed from budgets because the National Accounts uses a different data source;

b. data that are removed from budgets because they are not part of spending as defined by the National Accounts;

c. accounting adjustments that are made to budgets to move them to a basis and economic categorisation consistent with spending as defined by the National Accounts.

D.5 The accounting adjustments in the first two categories above are shown separately according to whether they are in DEL or AME. The main accounting adjustments within the third category are shown separately for the central government and local government sectors arranged by the economic categories within TME. The section below goes through the main adjustments giving a description of the nature of the adjustment and the reason that it needs to be made. For each economic category there are a large number of smaller adjustments that are not shown separately – the total for these is in the 'other' category. These adjustments include the part of the timing adjustments published at the bottom of **Table 1.13** that is applicable to each economic category and a number of less significant accounting adjustments, including those that switch misreported data on OSCAR between economic categories.

List of the accounting adjustments in Table 1.13

Resource Accounting Adjustments

Remove data in budgets which form part of public sector current expenditure but where a different source is used for National Accounts

Capital consumption

D.6 This item is removed from both DEL and AME because, as is common international practice, estimates of capital consumption in the National Accounts are produced using a Perpetual Inventory Model (PIM) rather than the data reported by departments as part of their budgets.

Interest

D.7 This item is removed from both DEL and AME as the ONS sources its central government interest transaction from a variety of sources with none being the data in budgets reported by departments. In **Table 1.1** gross debt interest is shown separately from accounting adjustments under other AME. This is far larger than the interest items deducted from budgets as it includes the interest the Debt Management Office pays on its gilts as well as interest paid by departments.

Subsidy element of renewable obligation certificates and other environmental levies

D.8 Where there is a compulsory and unrequited payment imposed by government, even if the payment is not to a public sector body, National Accounts sometimes require the payment to be imputed in the public finances as offsetting taxation and subsidy spending. This is the case with renewable obligation certificates (ROCs), where companies not meeting their renewable obligations have to purchase ROCs from companies who have exceeded their obligations. The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) have already included estimates in their AME forecast for the subsidy elements, however ONS and the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) are currently using a different source for their estimates of the value of this subsidy so the DESNZ estimates are removed from AME. This also applies for other environmental levies such as Feed-in Tariffs and the Renewable Heat Initiative so these are also removed.

Other

D.9 The items deducted from both DEL and AME under this category include dividends and rent. In both cases ONS use sources other than the data reported by departments as part of their budgets.

Adjustment for different data used by OBR in PSCE forecast

D.10 The forecast data for departments' DEL and AME budgets for 2026-27 onwards used in this publication are taken from the data submitted by departments on OSCAR. The OBR used OSCAR data consistent with PESA 2025 as a starting point for their forecast in the March 2026 Economic and Fiscal Outlook (EFO). These adjustments are to reconcile the data used by the OBR in their forecast with that in PESA. For AME, the OBR used the forecasts provided to them by departments, which should also have been reflected on OSCAR. For DEL the OBR used plans from PESA 2025 adjusted to reflect policy announcements made during the year. For 2026-27 onwards the OBR also included an estimate of the expected level of underspending by departments.

Remove data in budgets which do not form part of public sector current expenditure

Impairments

D.11 Impairments as defined in budgets, in both DEL and AME, can result from a number of factors which do not affect PSCE as defined in the National Accounts. Examples of these are impairments resulting from the revaluation of assets or from unexpected losses which are treated as balance sheet movements only in National Accounts. Impairments from wear and tear in the course of normal business are treated as part of PSCE capital consumption in the National Accounts and are accounted for as part of the PIM discussed in D.6 above. As a result all impairments as reported in budgets by departments are removed from both DEL and AME as they do not form part of public expenditure.

Fees, levies and charges, receipts treated as negative DEL but revenue in National Accounts, and miscellaneous current transfers

D.12 Some receipts included under these categories benefit resource budgets, in both DEL and AME, even where they are included on the revenue side of the National Accounts. The deduction of such receipts in budgets needs to be reversed in the calculation of TME.

D.13 The central government receipts that are removed in the adjustment are:

- certain taxes collected, including licences issued by the utility regulators;
- certain fines;
- current donations;
- current compensation;
- rent of land;
- dividends and interest from the private sector and overseas.

Change in pension scheme liabilities, unwinding of discount rate on pension scheme liabilities and release of provisions covering payments of pension benefits.

D.14 Pension costs are measured differently in resource accounts (and predominantly AME budgets) and National Accounts due to the different way these frameworks deal with provision liabilities.

D.15 In the National Accounts, the following transactions are included within TME:

- payments to pensioners, surviving spouses etc and transfers out to other schemes;
- less receipts of contributions by employees and employers, and transfers in from other schemes.

D.16 In resource accounts a provision liability is recognised on the balance sheet equal to the net present value of the expected future cash benefits to be paid. Broadly speaking, changes in this liability impact on the operating cost statement. The net public service pensions line in departmental AME presents expenditure on this basis. The line consists of the following:

- the gross change in the liability that scores in the operating statement of the schemes;
- plus payments of pensions or transfers out that are not covered by a previously recognised liability;
- less receipts of contributions by employees and employers, and transfers in from other schemes.

D.17 The unwinding of the discount rate that is applied to the future cash flows is also a cost in the operating statement in accounts. This cost is recorded separately in the non-cash items in departmental AME. See **Annex C** for further details.

D.18 **Table D.1** reconciles pensions expenditure as presented in **Table 1.1**, in resource accounts and in TME. So the table presents:

- the three main contributions to the net public service pensions line in **Table 1.1** (as in D.16 above);
- the pensions element of the non-cash items line in **Table 1.1** (i.e. the unwinding of the discount on the liability);
- the sum of these elements, which is the contribution of pension schemes to departmental AME;
- the accounting adjustments required to reach the contribution to TME (see D.19 below);
- the contribution of the main public service pensions schemes to TME.

D.19 The adjustments are as follows:

- remove changes in liabilities scored in the net public service pensions line;
- remove changes in liabilities arising from the unwinding of the discount rate that are scored in the non-cash items line in AME;
- add cash payments to pensioners, surviving spouses etc. and transfers out to other schemes.

Table D.1 Pay as you go public service pension schemes in AME and in TME, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Departmental AME (GAAP basis)								
Change in liability	98,107	95,660	40,239	37,660	42,388	36,929	32,886	33,618
Contributions received*	-40,742	-43,971	-47,220	-56,153	-59,386	-60,771	-60,768	-62,207
Cash payments in OCS not covered by release of provision*	43	57	67	40	109	206	123	88
Net public service pensions (GAAP basis)	**57,408**	**51,746**	**-6,914**	**-18,453**	**-16,888**	**-23,636**	**-27,759**	**-28,501**
Unwinding of discount rate (= contribution to non-cash items)	26,639	37,015	54,816	63,175	65,528	69,445	59,373	61,517
Total Departmental AME (GAAP basis)	**84,047**	**88,762**	**47,902**	**44,723**	**48,640**	**45,808**	**31,614**	**33,016**
Accounting adjustments								
Remove change in liability	-98,107	-95,660	-40,239	-37,660	-42,388	-36,929	-32,886	-33,618
Remove increased liability due to unwinding of discount rate	-26,639	-37,015	-54,816	-63,175	-65,528	-69,445	-59,373	-61,517
Add pensions in payment covered by release of provision*+	42,107	44,932	49,429	54,371	55,490	58,001	57,426	58,546
Accounting adjustments (Pensions)	**-82,640**	**-87,744**	**-45,626**	**-46,464**	**-52,426**	**-48,373**	**-34,833**	**-36,589**
Contribution to TME (National Accounts basis)	**1,407**	**1,018**	**2,276**	**-1,742**	**-3,786**	**-2,565**	**-3,219**	**-3,573**
of which:								
Pensions in payment*	42,150	44,989	49,496	54,411	55,600	58,207	57,549	58,635
Contributions received*	-40,742	-43,971	-47,220	-56,153	-59,386	-60,771	-60,768	-62,207

* Includes bulk and individual transfers, including transfers of liabilities within government.
+ offsets change in gross liability.

Grant equivalent element of student lending

D.20 In budgets this is the provision that represents the net present value of the interest support element of student loans that scores in DEL and AME as the loans are issued. In the National Accounts the impact on the current balance is determined by the difference between interest payments made on government debt and interest income receivable from students. These values therefore need to be removed from DEL and AME as an accounting adjustment.

Stock write-offs

D.21 In budgets the write-off of stocks covers items such as military expenditure and medical stocks that are treated as being consumed at the point of purchase in National Accounts. This adjustment therefore removes the value of these stocks from DEL.

Northern Ireland Executive transfers between DEL and AME

D.22 As explained in Annex C, expenditure financed by Northern Ireland Rates is treated as a transfer from AME into DEL and by convention treated as part of locally financed expenditure in **Table 1.1**. This is removed from DEL and added back in the section which removes data from local government expenditure.

Profit or loss – sale of company securities

D.23 Departmental resource DEL and AME budgets include the profit or loss on the sale of company securities. These are removed as an adjustment as they are scored as financial transactions in the National Accounts.

Profit or loss – sale of other assets

D.24 Departmental resource DEL and AME budgets include the profit or loss on sales of tangible and intangible fixed assets. In the National Accounts, these are treated as capital transactions rather than resource transactions and so this adjustment is necessary to remove them from PSCE.

Fee income treated as capital in National Accounts

D.25 The Government announced the intention to instigate the Asset Protection Scheme for Lloyds Banking Group (LBG) and RBS in February 2009. In December 2009, RBS signed the contract to participate in the scheme and LBG announced it would not take part in the scheme. The Government received an exit fee from LBG and a fee from RBS for the implicit guarantee provided between February and December 2009. These fees were treated as capital receipts in the National Accounts but as negative resource AME (receipts) in HM Treasury's budget. This adjustment removes the receipts from PSCE.

Other

D.26 There are a number of other items that are removed from DEL and AME because they do not score as part of TME in the National Accounts. These include:

- notional audit fees, which are not scored in TME as no money flows;
- some other miscellaneous transactions that are scored in budgets but treated as financial transactions in the National Accounts;
- some transfers between different parts of central government that are excluded from the National Accounts as they are within the same sector in the National Accounts.

Central Government Adjustments in the National Accounts

Expenditure on Goods and Services

VAT refunds

D.27 VAT is a tax that is paid by final consumers, i.e. government and households. Producers pay VAT on materials that they use in the course of production, but are able to claim those VAT payments back from HMRC. Producers then charge VAT on sales and pass these monies to HMRC. Where a public sector body is engaged in production and receives such a VAT refund, this refund would not add to TME, nor would it be included in their spending data, which is measured net of recoverable VAT. Therefore, in these cases no adjustment is needed to reconcile to TME.

D.28 However, some public sector bodies additionally receive refunds of VAT that they have paid in respect of contracted out services for non-business purposes, including the free-to-enter public museums. These VAT payments by general government bodies form part of the prices paid as a final consumer, and therefore form part of final government consumption within TME (as well as part of current receipts). However, departmental budgets, and other spending data, are net of all recoverable VAT. This adjustment therefore adds back VAT refunded to central government departments in respect of contracted out services for non-business purposes and VAT refunds to free public museums in respect of non-business activities.

EU tax collection costs

D.29 The UK receives a payment from the EU for collecting Traditional Own Resources (customs duties, agricultural and sugar levies) on behalf of the EU. This receipt (which is netted off the payment made to the EU) is treated as a government receipt and reduces TME. This income is recorded here.

Capital consumption

D.30 As explained above, departmental estimates for capital consumption are removed from both DEL and AME because, as is common international practice, estimates of capital consumption in the National Accounts are produced using a Perpetual Inventory Model (PIM). This adjustment adds in the PIM estimates.

Net Current Grants Abroad

EU receipts and EU funded expenditure

D.31 EU grant expenditure routed through government departments is treated in the National Accounts as a transaction between the EU and the end-recipient of the grant. Both the receipt from the EU and the spending funded by the EU are included in departments' DEL budgets. This adjustment therefore removes the receipt of the EU finance by departments, which is scored as part of their DEL budget. There are adjustments within the "other" category in Other Current Grants and in Subsidies that remove the spending.

Subsidies

Renewable obligation certificates and other environmental levies

D.32 As mentioned above, ROCs and some other environmental levies are treated as imputed subsidies (and tax) in the National Accounts. This adjustment adds in ONS's and OBR's valuation of the imputed subsidy (DESNZ's OSCAR data having been removed in the first section of the table).

Local government adjustments in the National Accounts

D.33 As explained in Annex C, the contribution to AME from the local government sector is locally financed expenditure. This comprises the parts of local authority expenditure not met by central government support in the UK (known as LASFE), expenditure financed by Scottish NNDR, expenditure financed by Welsh NNDR and expenditure financed by Northern Ireland Regional Rates. LASFE is calculated as total local government expenditure, sourced from local government data (as outlined in Annex A), adjusted to a National Accounts basis, less CG support, based on data in central government departments' budgets. The accounting adjustments listed below are therefore the main adjustments to local government source data needed to transform it to a National Accounts basis and to reconcile central and local government sources for PSCE.

Remove data which do not form part of public sector current expenditure

Debt interest payments to central government

D.34 Interest payments to central government are removed as they represent flows between two parts of the public sector and so do not score towards TME.

Adjustments to reconcile use of different data sources

Central government support

D.35 As mentioned above, the data for central government support used in the calculation of LASFE is based on data in central government departments' budgets and the total spending is from the local government sources. This adjustment is therefore necessary to reconcile central government and local government sources of information for current central government support. The data based on central government departments' budgets are the data deducted in the calculation of LASFE as these are felt to be more reliable and are available at a more detailed level for quality assurance.

Debt interest

D.36 This adjustment reconciles differences between the data source used for the calculation of debt interest payments to the private sector by local authorities in the National Accounts and that used in local government sources.

Expenditure on Goods and Services

VAT refunds

D.37 As mentioned in the section on central government adjustments to expenditure on goods and services above, public sector bodies, including local authorities, receive refunds of VAT that they have paid in respect of contracted out services for non-business purposes. Central government support in resource DEL (and AME) and current LASFE are measured net of these VAT refunds, but in TME the expenditure is recorded including the VAT paid and therefore an adjustment is made to add back these refunds.

Capital consumption

D.38 As also mentioned above, in the section on central government adjustments to expenditure on goods and services, estimates of capital consumption in the National Accounts are sourced from the ONS's PIM model. This adjustment adds in these estimates for the local government sector.

Rates

D.39 This deducts payments of National Non-domestic Rates (NNDR) paid by local government which are in locally financed expenditure but do not form part of TME.

Subsidies

Equity injection into Housing Revenue Account

D.40 The HRA is treated as a public corporation in National Accounts. This means that the regular deficit resulting from its operations is treated in National Accounts as an imputed subsidy (if a regular profit were made it would be treated as an imputed dividend). The deficit (or profit) is calculated as the gross operating surplus less gross capital expenditure. Gross, rather than net, capital expenditure is used as sales of housing stock are treated as financial transactions which reduce LG equity in the HRA. Since 2004-05 the HRA have had a regular deficit so a subsidy is imputed from local government to the PC sector. This adjustment adds in the subsidy to local government spending. (Unlike grants subsidies from one part of the public sector to another are included in TME).

Net Social Benefits

Housing benefits and rent rebates

D.41 ONS use data from DWP in respect of housing benefits and rent rebates. An adjustment is necessary to bring data from local government sources into line with that from DWP.

Public corporations

D.42 The main adjustment in relation to public corporations data is their payment of debt interest to the private sector. This is the only part of public corporation own expenditure other than Public Corporations' Own Financed Capital Expenditure (see Annex C) that scores in TME. This adjustment adds in the data used in the National Accounts for their debt interest payments to the private sector.

Capital Accounting Adjustments

Remove data in budgets which form part of public sector gross investment but where a different source is used for National Accounts

Change in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables

D.43 The data in the National Accounts for both of these are sourced from ONS surveys and administrative sources other than OSCAR.

Adjustment for different data used by OBR in PSGI forecast

D.44 As explained above for resource spending, the forecast data for departments' DEL and AME budgets for 2026-27 onwards used in this PESA publication differ from those used by the OBR in their March 2026 EFO. These adjustments are to reconcile the data used by the OBR with those on OSCAR used in PESA.

Remove data in budgets which do not form part of public sector gross investment

Net lending to private sector and the purchase and sale of company securities

D.45 These types of transactions are treated as financial transactions which do not score as spending in the National Accounts, because they involve a swap of financial assets and so are excluded from PSGI and TME. However, they are included in DEL and AME in order to have control over departments' impact on Public Sector Net Debt (PSND) so this adjustment is necessary to exclude them from TME.

Capital support for public corporations and local government supported capital expenditure

D.46 These transactions are excluded from TME as they are lending from central government to support capital expenditure by other parts of the public sector.

Northern Ireland Executive transfers between DEL and AME

D.47 This is the capital equivalent of the transfers described in D.22 above.

Other

D.48 There are a number of other items that are removed from DEL and AME because they do not score as part of PSGI in the National Accounts. These include:

- some capital provisions;
- some other miscellaneous transactions that are scored in budgets but treated as financial transactions in the National Accounts; and
- some transfers between different parts of central government that are excluded from the National Accounts as they are within the same sector in the National Accounts.

Central government adjustments in National Accounts

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

Profit or loss – sale of other assets (from resource budgets)

D.49 As mentioned in the section on resource accounting adjustments, in National Accounts the profit or loss on sales of tangible and intangible fixed assets are treated as capital expenditure and therefore as part of PSGI. However, they are treated as part of resource DEL and AME. This adjustment is necessary to add them to PSGI.

Capital grants to and from the private sector

VAT refunds

D.50 Refunds of VAT are also available on certain items to householders who are building their own home or converting a non-residential building into a home for them to live in. As mentioned above, spending in National Accounts is recorded inclusive of refunded VAT and therefore the value of these refunds is included in PSGI as a capital grant to the household sector (and also included in total VAT receipts) but not in Budgets. This adjustment adds the value of these refunds to PSGI.

Local government adjustments in National Accounts

D.51 The overall rationale behind the accounting adjustments for local government is explained in the section on resource accounting adjustments. The accounting adjustments listed below are the main adjustments to local government source data needed to transform it to a National Accounts basis and to reconcile central and local government sources for PSGI.

Adjustments to reconcile use of different data sources

Central government support

D.52 As mentioned above, the data for central government support used in the calculation of LASFE is based on data in central government departments' budgets and the total spending is from the local government sources. This adjustment is therefore necessary to reconcile central government and local government sources of information for central government support via capital grants. The data based on central government departments' budgets are the data deducted in the calculation of LASFE as these are felt to more reliable and are available at a detailed level for quality assurance.

Financial transactions

D.53 Financial transactions, which do not score as spending in the National Accounts because they involve a swap of financial assets, are excluded from PSGI and TME. This adjustment removes the parts of capital LASFE that need to be excluded as they are financial transactions.

Capital grants from private sector

D.54 In some cases receipts are treated as financing expenditure in AME when National Accounts treat them as reducing expenditure. The value of the receipts needs to be included in TME. An adjustment is therefore made to add to public sector net investment the local authority receipts of investment grants from private sector developers.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation

VAT refunds

D.55 As mentioned above, local authorities receive refunds of VAT that they have paid in respect of contracted-out services for non-business purposes, including on capital expenditure. Central government capital grants to local authorities in resource DEL (and AME) and capital LASFE are measured net of these VAT refunds, but in TME the expenditure is recorded including the VAT paid. This adjustment therefore adds the value of the refunds to PSGI.

Capital Grants to public corporations

D.56 Local government capital expenditure includes grants paid to public corporations. The capital expenditure that this finances is included as part of Public Corporations' Own-Financed Capital Expenditure (PCOFCE), as this contains capital spending other than that financed by central government. An adjustment is therefore required to avoid double counting this spending in TME. This mainly concerns payments by Transport for London to London Underground.

Other capital adjustments

Public corporations

D.57 The Public corporation element of TME is effectively composed of PCOFCE plus central government support for public corporations. This adjustment adds back an element of the net lending subtracted above, to ensure that the level of PC spending is properly reflected.

Payments to the Bank of England for the APF

D.58 HM Treasury's AME includes capital grants to the Bank of England for the Asset Purchase Facility Fund (APF). In the National Accounts these are offset as negative capital grants within the public corporations sector, to leave no effect on public sector net borrowing or TME. An adjustment is therefore needed to cancel out the expenditure recorded in capital AME.

E Expenditure on services framework

E.1 Tables in **Chapters 4 to 8**, showing public expenditure by function and/or economic category are all based on the public sector expenditure on services framework.

E.2 Public sector or total expenditure on services (TES) broadly represents the current and capital expenditure of the public sector, and so is similar to the National Accounts measure of Total Managed Expenditure (TME). For the avoidance of doubt, expenditure on services is the spending required to deliver services, not just the purchasing of services.

E.3 The introduction of the Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting (OSCAR) was accompanied by changes to the chart of accounts, against which departments record their expenditure. Most of the changes to the expenditure on services framework have been minor. The most significant has been the removal of the attributed share of the EU's aid. Departmental budgets include this attributed expenditure, but it doesn't increase TME as it is actually part of EU spending financed by the UK's budgetary contributions. This change brings TES closer into line with the National Accounts.

E.4 Expenditure on services is a more stable measure of public spending than departments' budgets, as it is not affected by the creation or amalgamation of departments or by programmes of work moving between departments.

Expenditure on services and TME

E.5 TME is the current and capital expenditure of the public sector on a National Accounts basis. Public sector expenditure on services is similar, but with minor divergences. The divergences mainly reflect the difficulty of attributing certain types of spending to the correct functions in all cases, which, if attempted, would result in a lack of consistency between functions. The main difference from TME is that expenditure on services does not include general government capital consumption (depreciation) and does not reverse the deduction of certain VAT refunds in the budget-based expenditure data. It also includes a small number of items that are in budgets but not in TME. Public sector expenditure on services is worth about 90% of TME.

EU transactions in expenditure on services

E.6 EU transactions score in their entirety within public sector expenditure on services in the same way as in TME. However, expenditure on services scores EU funded payments, for instance on agriculture, as UK government spending within the appropriate function, whereas the National Accounts score these as direct payments from the EU to enterprises and households.

Expenditure on services and budgets

E.7 Expenditure on services can be built up from departmental budgets (resource DEL, capital DEL and departmental AME). Essentially, (most) transfers to other parts of the public sector are removed, as are transactions that do not score as spending in the National Accounts. Spending by local government and public corporations is then added.

Departmental budgets (resource Departmental Expenditure Limits + capital Departmental Expenditure Limits + departmental Annually Managed Expenditure)	
Less	grants to local government;
	capital grants to public corporations;
	depreciation (includes the impairment costs of Student Loans);
	provisions;
	spending classified as financial transactions in the National Accounts;
	interest and dividends;
	items classified as revenue in the National Accounts which are netted off spending in budgets;
	EU receipts;
	other items that are not classified as spending in National Accounts (e.g. transfers between central government departments); and
	most intra-public sector transfers, the main exceptions being subsidies to public corporations and trading bodies.
Plus	local government current and capital expenditure;
	Northern Ireland locally financed expenditure;
	public corporations' capital expenditure;
	public sector debt interest; and
	EU transactions.

E.8 **Table E.1** shows the derivation of expenditure on services from departmental groups' budgets.

Classification changes

E.9 Classification changes since PESA 2025 are detailed in **Chapter 4**, where they affect expenditure on services or the functional split, and **Chapter 5**, where they affect expenditure on services, the sub-functional split or the economic breakdown.

Table E.1 Derivation of public sector expenditure on services from departmental groups' budgets, 2025-26

£ million

	Health and Social care	Education	Home Office	Justice	Law Officers' Departments	Defence	Single Intelligence Account	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	Housing, Communities and Local Government	Culture, Media and Sport	Science, Innovation and Technology	Transport	Energy Security and Net Zero	Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Business and Trade	Work and Pensions	HM Revenue and Customs	HM Treasury	Cabinet Office	Scottish Government	Welsh Government	Northern Ireland Executive	Small and Independent Bodies	Local Government Expenditure	Total for all departments
Departmental Budgets																									
Resource DEL	204,067	90,376	17,895	11,842	927	38,945	3,257	7,727	18,240	1,507	612	7,629	1,842	4,832	2,160	14,123	5,852	382	714	25,650	18,303	16,885	2,902	-	496,670
Capital DEL	13,342	6,886	1,727	2,229	55	23,050	1,675	3,163	8,593	698	14,357	21,345	11,457	2,481	1,253	636	876	813	419	6,501	3,306	2,230	440	-	127,532
Resource Departmental AME	26,161	31,417	2,942	1,293	39	13,504	827	222	24,386	6,391	676	14,111	28,848	33	-119	308,443	26,567	10,330	10,158	30,608	7,109	15,074	3,874	-	562,894
Capital Departmental AME	552	30,504	-23	0	0	0	-	480	-	975	-111	-234	-14	2	556	186	6	20,840	1,992	1,522	1,407	545	567	-	59,752
Remove																									
Grants to local government	-4,183	-39,709	-16,414	-258	-	-	-	-	-30,407	-168	-5	-5,253	-495	-1,861	-30	-14,127	-	-	-3	-13,143	-8,094	-246	-	-	-134,395
Capital grants to public corporations	-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-114	-416	-27	-108	-	-	-16,660	-	-89	-	-292	-	-	-17,725
Depreciation	-9,215	-27,375	-718	-1,037	-34	-9,083	-837	-332	-550	-511	-489	-11,428	-24,697	-495	235	-972	-735	-11,322	-476	-3,890	-3,149	-2,412	-227	-	-109,753
Provisions	-24,312	-17,957	-17	-487	-1	-3,305	10	50	30	-211	-83	-794	-5,401	210	590	959	-165	2,279	-7,362	-4,113	-358	-2,394	-3,712	-	-66,544
Financial transactions	44	-30,526	-	-	-	-283	-	-605	-182	-75	-216	23	-279	-21	-966	-344	-	-4,888	-	-1,452	-1,364	-451	-565	-	-42,149
Interest and dividends	-135	14,895	-23	-56	-2	-79	-10	-11	137	292	66	-1,823	83	-1	111	25	-	208	61	363	472	149	140	-	14,864
Items classified as revenue in National Accounts	9	734	4,197	1,563	29	24	-2	-126	273	647	585	4,988	2,874	1,345	641	65	32	556	801	-16	188	4	-120	-	19,291
EU receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	52	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	39	8	57	-	-	221
Other items not in TME	-1,655	-8,725	-115	-7	21	-677	22	106	-16,800	59	60	756	-167	-248	-445	-835	-138	178	-117	-1,171	-518	259	-15	-	-30,172
Add																									
Local government current expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,717	179,717
Local government capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,026	26,026
Northern Ireland locally financed expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	722	-	-	722
Public corporations' capital expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-29	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	-	10,257	10,559
Public sector debt interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,173	-	-	-	-	-	1,132	130,305
EU transactions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-166
Loans written off by mutual consent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public sector expenditure on services	**204,655**	**50,520**	**9,450**	**15,082**	**1,035**	**62,095**	**4,942**	**10,644**	**3,719**	**9,605**	**15,458**	**29,258**	**13,636**	**6,253**	**3,879**	**308,217**	**32,294**	**131,724**	**6,188**	**40,810**	**17,311**	**30,456**	**3,283**	**217,133**	**1,227,648**

F GDP deflators

F.1 This annex presents the GDP deflators used in this release.

GDP deflators

F.2 A number of the tables in this publication give figures in real terms. Real terms figures are the current price outturns or plans adjusted to a constant price level by excluding the effect of general inflation as measured by the GDP deflator at market prices. The real terms figures in this publication are given in 2025-26 prices. The GDP deflators used in this publication are those given below. The most up to date deflators can be found on the GOV.UK website[1]. Please note that these deflators do not apply to the real terms tables presented in chapter 9 of this publication.

Table F.1 GDP deflators and money GDP

Outturn data are based on the June 2026 National Accounts figures from ONS
Forecasts are consistent with OBR data as at the Spring Statement 2026

	GDP deflator at market prices		Money GDP
Financial year	2025-26 = 100	Per cent change on previous year	£ million
1985-86	30.240	5.45	424,559
1986-87	31.469	4.06	456,205
1987-88	33.301	5.82	512,832
1988-89	35.568	6.81	572,031
1989-90	38.444	8.09	631,607
1990-91	41.669	8.39	681,464
1991-92	44.175	6.01	716,584
1992-93	45.386	2.74	741,206
1993-94	46.678	2.85	783,220
1994-95	47.452	1.66	823,670
1995-96	48.954	3.16	866,285
1996-97	50.610	3.38	926,554
1997-98	50.741	0.26	970,388
1998-99	51.454	1.41	1,014,098
1999-00	52.090	1.24	1,060,973
2000-01	52.554	0.89	1,117,633
2001-02	53.608	2.00	1,159,585
2002-03	54.710	2.06	1,210,146
2003-04	56.052	2.45	1,277,594
2004-05	57.723	2.98	1,346,417
2005-06	59.309	2.75	1,423,557

[1] https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/gdp-deflators-at-market-prices-and-money-gdp

Table F.1 GDP deflators and money GDP (continued)

	GDP deflator at market prices		Money GDP
Financial year	2025-26 = 100	Per cent change on previous year	£ million
2006-07	61.091	3.01	1,493,448
2007-08	62.286	1.96	1,571,927
2008-09	64.608	3.73	1,593,267
2009-10	65.444	1.29	1,567,070
2010-11	66.557	1.7	1,632,926
2011-12	67.978	2.13	1,680,937
2012-13	69.157	1.73	1,733,512
2013-14	70.595	2.08	1,812,306
2014-15	71.593	1.41	1,888,114
2015-16	72.090	0.69	1,943,837
2016-17	73.535	2	2,027,118
2017-18	74.467	1.27	2,114,617
2018-19	76.164	2.28	2,189,839
2019-20	78.174	2.64	2,263,357
2020-21	82.259	5.23	2,109,996
2021-22	82.455	0.24	2,400,398
2022-23	88.251	7.03	2,634,336
2023-24	92.895	5.26	2,789,505
2024-25	96.669	4.06	2,933,954
2025-26	100.000	3.45	3,069,799
2026-27	*102.006*	*2.01*	*3,164,074*
2027-28	*103.987*	*1.94*	*3,277,008*
2028-29	*105.926*	*1.87*	*3,390,825*

GDP Deflator:	Financial years 1985-86 to 2025-26 taken from ONS series L8GG.
	2026-27 to 2028-29: derived from Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) forecasts for GDP deflator increases as at the March 2026 Spring Statement.
Money GDP:	For years 1985-86 to 2025-26: ONS data for money GDP (not seasonally adjusted, BKTL).
	2026-27 to 2028-29: OBR forecasts for money GDP as at the March 2026 Spring Statement.

Population numbers and GDP deflators used for country and regional tables

F.3 The tables in chapters 9 and 10 are identical to those published in the November 2025 Country and Regional Analysis (CRA)[2] release. Mid-year population estimates and projections used for the November 2025 CRA publication can be found within the annex of that release. Similarly, GDP deflators used to produce 'real terms' tables in chapter 9 of this publication can also be found within that annex.

[2] https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/country-and-regional-analysis-2025

G Supplementary tables

G.1 This annex presents tables used to show outturn against specific policies that have had budgets or plans set for them. These can be more time limited than standard frameworks and tables will be added or removed in future editions of PESA if budgets or plans cease to be set for the policies concerned.

NHS England Expenditure

G.2 These figures are presented in terms of Total Departmental Expenditure Limits (TDEL) and Resource Departmental Expenditure Limits, as set out since Spending Review 2015. The data are also presented in real terms and for both outturn and plan years for the periods covered in each Spending Review and Spending Round.

G.3 For further information please see the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) annual report and accounts.

Table G.1 NHS England – Departmental Expenditure Limits, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

		Accredited Official Statistics							
		2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Total DEL[1]	NHS England[2]	152,711	161,323	171,659	187,503	198,706	206,087	..	..
	NHS England[2] – real terms[3]	185,204	182,800	184,790	193,964	198,706	202,035	..	..
Resource DEL	NHS England[2]	152,317	160,939	171,271	186,894	198,025	205,235	215,386	226,131
	NHS England[2] – real terms[3]	184,727	182,365	184,372	193,333	198,025	201,199	207,128	213,479

[1] Total DEL is given by Resource DEL plus Capital DEL. Total DEL is only available through to 2026-27 in line with the SR25 and the Financial Directions to the NHS.
[2] For further information on NHS England expenditure please refer to the Department of Health and Social Care Annual Report and Accounts and full details of budgets and planned spending can be found in the government's Financial Directions to the NHS
[3] Real-terms figures are the cash figures adjusted to 2025-26 price levels using GDP deflators. The deflators are calculated from data published by the Office for National Statistics and the Office for Budget Responsbility. See annex F for more detail.

Research and development (R&D) expenditure in departmental budgets

G.4 Government budgets use the term "R&D" as defined in the OECD Frascati manual: "creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge … and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications". As set out in the ESA10 statistical standards, R&D spending that meets the Frascati definition is to be accounted for as capital.

G.5 Note that the Frascati definition of R&D differs from R&D spending under the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) system, as published in the functional tables in PESA and the July PSS releases. The former is produced by identifying expenditure recorded against economic account codes which meet the Frascati definition set out above. COFOG is produced using data at a policy programme level ('sub-segment' in HMT's OSCAR database) which are assigned to appropriate functions. Even within the Frascati definition, there are different measurement approaches. To produce their accredited official statistics on R&D expenditure, the ONS uses a survey approach, including for government expenditure. The R&D table in this release is based on the government's administrative data taken from OSCAR. The two collection methods are for different purposes and therefore yield different results, meaning that direct comparison between data from the two systems is not possible.

Table G.2 Research and Development (R&D) expenditure within capital budgets, 2021-22 to 2028-29

£ million

	Accredited Official Statistics							
	2021-22 outturn	2022-23 outturn	2023-24 outturn	2024-25 outturn	2025-26 outturn	2026-27 plans	2027-28 plans	2028-29 plans
Capital DEL by departmental group								
Health and Social Care	1,451	1,451	1,507	2,021	2,153	2,471	2,249	2,456
Education	11	15	16	19	26	62	62	62
Home Office	75	76	84	106	99	3	-	-
Justice	8	7	6	19	8	-	-	-
Law Officers' Departments	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	-
Defence	1,837	2,054	2,659	3,071	3,416	2,890	2,210	2,289
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	7	309	316	509	459	333	240	240
MHCLG - Housing and Communities	18	26	45	54	61	192	151	146
Culture, Media and Sport	1	2	25	20	63	26	26	26
Science, Innovation and Technology	8,566	9,429	11,189	12,252	13,439	14,056	14,586	14,832
Transport	110	104	149	233	108	150	331	304
Energy Security and Net Zero	321	600	759	876	592	639	710	747
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	78	147	251	337	358	578	565	548
Business and Trade	38	30	318	325	404	354	401	460
Work and Pensions	17	11	12	16	20	27	37	26
HM Treasury	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Welsh Government	47	48	49	53	62	58	58	58
Northern Ireland Executive	42	127	133	139	151	167	165	167
Small and Independent Bodies	19	18	23	18	20	10	9	9
Total R&D within capital DEL	**12,647**	**14,457**	**17,540**	**20,073**	**21,452**	**22,015**	**21,802**	**22,370**
Capital AME by departmental group								
Education	-	-	-	-	-3	-	-	-
Culture, Media and Sport	12	-	18	17	29	21	21	21
Science, Innovation and Technology	-16	-17	-14	-12	-7	-	-	-
Energy Security and Net Zero	-2	-2	-8	-4	-5	-	-	-
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	0
Work and Pensions	0	0	1	1	2	-	-	-
Scottish Government	248	405	505	448	636	576	647	640
Total R&D within capital AME	**243**	**386**	**502**	**451**	**653**	**598**	**668**	**661**
Total R&D within capital budgets	**12,889**	**14,843**	**18,042**	**20,523**	**22,105**	**22,613**	**22,470**	**23,031**

H Glossary

Within an explanation of a term, words in bold are themselves explained elsewhere in the glossary.

Acronyms

ALBs	**Arms Length Bodies**
AME	**Annually Managed Expenditure**
ASLCs	**Accruing Superannuation Liability Charges**
CAP	**Common Agricultural Policy**
CRA	**Country and Regional Analysis**
DEL	**Departmental Expenditure Limit**
EFO	**Economic and Fiscal Outlook**
GAAP	**Generally Accepted Accounting Practice**
GDP	**Gross Domestic Product**
IFRS	**International Financial Reporting Standards**
LASFE	**Local Authority Self-Financed Expenditure**
LIBOR	**London Inter-bank Offered Rate**
NEC	**Not Elsewhere Classified**
OBR	**Office for Budget Responsibility**
OSCAR	**Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting**
PCOFCE	**Public Corporations' Own-Financed Capital Expenditure**
PSCE	**Public sector current expenditure**
PSNB	**Public sector net borrowing**
PSND	**Public sector net debt**
PSNI	**Public sector net investment**
RAB	**Resource Accounting and Budgeting**
SUME	**Single Use Military Equipment**
TES	**Total Expenditure on Services**
TME	**Total Managed Expenditure**

Terms

Accounting adjustments shown in, for example, **Table 1.1** are certain items of expenditure that account for the difference between the **National Accounts** aggregate **TME** and the sum of the **resource budgeting** items **DEL**, **departmental AME** and **other AME**. Accounting adjustments are required because there are certain components in TME that are not included in the **resource** and **capital budgets** that form the basis of planning and control of departmental spending under resource budgeting, and there are some items in resource budgeting aggregates that are not part of TME. Annex D has full details.

Accruals – all the data in PESA are based on accruals. Accruals accounting recognises when costs occur rather than when the payment is made, i.e. having the heating on is a cost that accrues each day whereas the bill might be paid quarterly.

Accruing Superannuation Liability Charges (ASLCs) are employer pension contributions paid to the bodies responsible for paying and accounting for unfunded public service occupational pensions. For example, government departments pay ASLCs in respect of serving civil servants. The payments represent an actuarial assessment of the accruing discounted future cost of public expenditure on pensions arising from the current employment of staff. ASLCs are included within **DEL**.

Administration budget – the costs of running a central government department (including their ALBs) that do not relate to the delivery of frontline services; it includes the pay of most of the civil servants who work in the department, and associated expenditure such as **ASLCs**, accommodation, travel and training. Administration budgets are a subset of resource **DEL** that are set net of income arising from departments' administrative activities.

Alignment (or 'Clear Line of Sight') project – in order to simplify public spending reporting, this project aligned more closely the treatment of spending in departmental budgets, **Estimates** and **Resource Accounts.** More information is available on the Treasury's website[1].

Annually Managed Expenditure (AME) is spending included in **TME** that does not fall within **DELs.** Expenditure in AME is generally less predictable and more difficult to control than expenditure in DEL. AME is split into **departmental AME** and **other AME**.

Arms Length Bodies – refers to a department's executive NDPBs and Trading Funds where these bodies have been classified as being within central government by the Office for National Statistics.

Assets can be either financial or non-financial:

- financial assets include monetary gold, bank deposits, International Monetary Fund Special Drawing Rights, loans granted, bonds, shares, accounts receivable, and the value of the government's stake in public corporations; and
- non-financial assets consist of fixed capital (such as buildings and vehicles); stocks; land and valuables.

Billion – a thousand million.

Budget Exchange – a mechanism that allows departments to surrender an underspend in advance of the end of the financial year in return for a corresponding increase in the following year, subject to Treasury agreement.

[1] http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130405170223/http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/psr_clear_line_of_sight_intro.htm

Capital budget – a department's capital budget covers **capital expenditure**. The capital budget is divided into **DEL** and **departmental AME**. The capital budget is not a control total; capital DEL is a control total and capital AME is a planning total. The capital budget includes:

- **capital formation** and the acquisition of assets (including under finance leases) such as land, buildings, machinery and vehicles. In both capital budgets and **National Accounts**, acquisition of assets is recorded net of the sale value of any assets disposed of (where sale value is the aggregate of the net book value and any profit or loss on disposal);
- **net lending** undertaken for policy purposes; *net* means after the repayment of debt principal;
- **in-house development of assets** such as computer software and databases. This can be capitalised in government accounts provided certain conditions are met. It is sometimes called "own account capital formation";
- large (over £20 million) **debtors** or **prepayments** that are long term (over 12 months). These are included in capital budgets on the same basis as **net lending**, i.e. on an additions *less* reductions basis;
- **capital grants**.

Capital consumption – see **depreciation**.

Capital expenditure can be understood in several ways:

- in **National Accounts**, capital expenditure is usually understood to mean **capital formation**, net acquisition of land, and expenditure on **capital grants**. Certain types of significant computer software development are treated as capital expenditure. The **pay** of civil servants engaged in inhouse capital formation is also recorded as capital expenditure, not as pay. **Public sector net investment** is given by capital expenditure as defined above (also known as public sector gross investment) less **depreciation**;
- under **resource accounting**, capital expenditure also includes loans that are given and the net acquisition of shares. In other words, it includes the net acquisition of financial assets that are acquired for policy reasons rather than for managing the government's funds. Such policy lending also generally scores in **DEL**, in the **capital budget**, but is removed by the **accounting adjustments**, as it does not score in **TME**;
- some presentations of central government capital expenditure include **Supported Capital Expenditure** (Revenue) allocations given to local authorities in England and Wales (the equivalent in Scotland is supported borrowing). Northern Ireland does not have an equivalent concept as their local government sector is much smaller.

Capital formation is expenditure, net of sales, on fixed assets (such as buildings, vehicles and machinery) and net stock building, and can be measured gross or net of **depreciation**. Fixed assets are assets that can be used repeatedly to produce goods and services and generally last more than one year. Sometimes a minimum cost threshold (say £1,000) is applied to further define capital assets.

Capital grants (also called investment grants) are payments made by government on the condition that the recipient uses the funds for **capital formation** (for example building a school or factory or buying a machine). Capital grants are also used in **National Accounts** to record debt writeoffs made by government for policy reasons, and some other transfers of accumulated wealth. In the case of debt write-offs, two transactions are recorded: a capital grant from government to the debtor; and the repayment of debt by the debtor. Capital grants are treated as resource expenditure in resource accounts and **Estimates** but are included in the **capital budget**.

Central government is a sector in **National Accounts**. It comprises Parliament; government departments and their executive agencies; the devolved assemblies of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland; government funds such as the **National Loans Fund**; the foreign exchange official reserves; most **ALBs**; and various other non-market public bodies that are controlled by central government. Central government does not include **public corporations**, nor those non-profit institutions that receive significant government funding but are not controlled by government and so belong in the private sector (for example universities, further education colleges, and housing associations).

Central government own expenditure is expenditure that central government makes to the private sector plus subsidies to **public corporations**. It excludes central government support to **local government** and capital support to public corporations**.**

Classification changes are changes in the way public expenditure is recorded, rather than an actual change in the amount of cash spent or resources consumed. Classification changes can increase or decrease the recorded level of public expenditure. When there is a classification change the data are normally restated for all years in order to provide a consistent series.

Classification Of the Functions Of Government (COFOG) – a UN-defined system for functional analysis of government spending. The PESA analysis is consistent with UN COFOG[2] at level 2, with the exception of the health function, which continues to be presented against the HM Treasury's own sub-functional classification.

Control total – **resource budget DEL**, **administration budget** in DEL and **capital budget** DEL are control totals. This means that departments have to manage spending within set limits.

Cost of capital charge used to be a notional charge that was applied to each department's budget in order to make departments aware of the full cost of holding assets. As part of the **alignment project** this charge has been removed from budgets.

Country and Regional Analysis (CRA) – the CRA presents statistical estimates for the allocation of **identifiable expenditure** between the UK countries and nine English regions. See **Chapters 9 and 10** in PESA for more information.

Current expenditure – this is spending on items that are consumed in the process of providing public services or, in other words, is recurring spending. This includes, for example, wages and salaries, benefits, and purchasing goods and services.

Current grants are unrequited payments to individuals or bodies, which means that no specific goods or services are received in return. In **National Accounts** current grants to persons are called **social benefits** and those to trading businesses are called **subsidies**.

Debtors are **assets** on the balance sheet. They are recognised where a transaction has accrued, but cash is yet to be received. For example where a public sector body sells an asset but defers cash receipts – the fact that cash is yet to be received means that **PSND** has not benefited from the accrued transaction. Where a department or its **ALB** has a large (over £20 million), long term (over 12 months) debtor, this is included in their **capital budget** on the same basis as net lending.

[2] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Structure then from the 'Classification' drop down box on the left select 'COFOG'

Dedicated Schools Grants (DSG) is a hypothecated (ring-fenced) **current grant** from central government to local authorities, paid by the Department for Education and allocated to schools on a formula basis. This was introduced from 2006-07 replacing part of the **Revenue Support Grant** (RSG) paid by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

Departmental AME is spending that is outside **DEL** but included in departmental budgets. Main categories include social security benefits and tax credits for individuals.

Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs) are firm plans for three years for a specific part of a department's expenditure. DEL covers all administration costs and programme expenditure except where:

- some programme spending cannot reasonably be subject to close control over a three-year period; or
- spending relates to non-cash costs.

Departmental spending not in DEL is included in **departmental AME**. Both **resource** and **capital budgets** are divided into DEL and departmental AME.

Departmental Unallocated Provision (DUP) is an amount that a department keeps within its budget to meet unplanned increases in spending, and which is not allocated to any particular programme at the start of a year.

Depreciation is also termed capital consumption. It is a measure of the reduction in value of an asset due to the effects of wear and tear. **TME** includes depreciation as an item of **current expenditure**. **Public sector net investment** is given by deducting depreciation from gross **capital expenditure**. The depreciation economic category in Chapter 2 includes depreciation, **impairments** and student loans **provisions** recently classified as **impairments**.

Economic categories – these represent broad classifications of the economic impact of transactions. Examples of economic categories are **pay**, **social benefits** and **subsidies**. The main categories in expenditure on services, based on **National Accounts** definitions, are set out in Table 5.3 and described in Chapter 5. The equivalent budgeting presentation, based on resource accounting, is shown in Table 2.1 and described in Chapter 2.

Economic and Fiscal Outlook – is a bi-annual publication. It sets out the OBR forecasts for the economy and the public finances, and an assessment of whether the government is likely to achieve its fiscal mandate and supplementary target.

Estimated outturn is a forecast of spending incurred on the basis of actual expenditure to date.

Estimates – see **Supply Expenditure**.

European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA10) – This is the system used by the **Office for National Statistics** for measuring and presenting UK **National Accounts**. The system is compulsory for EU member states reporting economic statistics to the EU Commission. ESA10 is consistent with the earlier System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA08), which was developed by a number of international organisations.

Expenditure on services (known as TES) is an aggregate used in PESA to analyse the capital and current spending of the public sector. The current and capital elements of expenditure on services are sometimes shown separately as current expenditure on services and capital expenditure on services. Note that TES and its components represent the overall cost of providing services, rather than just the cost of purchasing services from third parties, and includes expenditure on **assets**. See Annex E for a full definition.

Financial Reporting Standard 17 (FRS17) sets out the **GAAP** basis for recording pensions.

Financial Statement and Budget Report (FSBR) – the FSBR is published each year by the Treasury on Budget day. It has been known as the Red Book. Since 1999 it has been published alongside the Economic and Fiscal Strategy Report in a single Budget document.

Financial transactions are payments and receipts relating to changes in holdings of financial assets or liabilities. Financial assets entitle their owners to unconditional financial claims on the units that have the liability (except for gold where there is no liability on another unit). Government departments' financial assets include bank deposits; foreign currency held; bonds and shares owned; loans given; accounts receivable in respect of, for example, income accrued but not yet paid; and **public dividend capital** and the value of government's other stakes in **public corporations**. Physical assets such as buildings and land are not financial assets. Transactions in some financial assets are undertaken to manage cash flows, for example movements in bank deposits, but some are undertaken to further a policy such as lending to students. These types of financial transactions are sometimes called policy lending and are normally included in a department's **DEL capital budget.**

General Government is the consolidated combination of the **central government** and **local government** sectors in **National Accounts**.

Generally accepted accounting practice (GAAP) – there is no statutory definition of GAAP, but it is taken to be the accounting and disclosure requirements of the Companies Act, pronouncements by the Accounting Standards Board (e.g. financial reporting standards), and the body of accounting knowledge built up over time. **Public sector** bodies have recently moved from GAAP to **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)**.

Grants – see **current grants** and **capital grants**.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (at market prices) is the value of goods and services produced in the UK. "Gross" means there is no deduction for **depreciation**. Economic data are often quoted as a per cent of GDP to give an indication of trends through time and to make international comparisons easier.

Housing Revenue Account (HRA) – the HRA represents the current income and expenditure of local authority social housing provision. The HRA is treated as a quasicorporation in **National Accounts**. The surplus of income (which includes rent rebates and subsidies paid by other parts of government) over expenditure is treated as being paid over to local authorities as a notional dividend. This net amount is then included as revenue rather than spending in the **National Accounts**, which means that the current expenditure of local authority housing departments is not included in **TME**. The cost of rent rebates and subsidies is included in TME; these items are within the **AME** lines for social security benefits and other departmental expenditure in AME. Local authority **capital expenditure** on housing associated with the HRA scores as capital spending in the **public corporation** sector, following the implementation of **ONS**'s reclassification decision in June 2006. PESA had previously shown this spending in the local government sector. Payments of interest on housing related debt will continue to be treated as part of local government expenditure.

Identifiable expenditure is expenditure that can be recognised as having been incurred for the benefit of individuals, enterprises or communities within a particular country or region. Examples are most health and education services, and spending on social security and pensions. See Chapter 9 of PESA for further details.

Impairments are recorded where there is the permanent loss or write-off of the recoverable value of a fixed or current asset below the value recorded on the balance sheet in accounts. Impairments are a non-cash charge in the **resource budget** alongside the **depreciation** charge, but are separately identified. In order to provide support for departments' management decisions, impairments are split into six different categories, scored in **AME**. Further information can be obtained from the Consolidated Budgeting Guidance (CBG)[3]. In the **National Accounts**, impairments resulting from accidental damage are included alongside depreciation; other sorts of impairment are not counted in the main expenditure measures.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) have been implemented by **public sector** bodies to replace **GAAP**-based **resource accounting**. Departments have reported 2009-10 resource accounts against IFRS, whilst local authorities moved onto this basis in 2010-11.

Local Authority Self-Financed Expenditure (LASFE) is aggregate **local government** expenditure *less* its receipts of **central government** current and capital support including distribution of **National Non-Domestic Rates** in England and Wales. It represents local government expenditure financed from local resources such as council tax, trading surpluses, investment income, capital receipts, self-financed borrowing, and use of reserves. LASFE does not include **depreciation**.

Locally Financed Expenditure (LFE) is LASFE plus expenditure financed by non-domestic rates in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Regional Rates (NIRR).

Local government is a sector in **National Accounts**. It comprises all local authorities in the UK including county councils, metropolitan districts, parish councils, police and fire authorities, residuary bodies, passenger transport authorities, Transport for London, London boroughs, and the Greater London Assembly.

National Accounts – this is a statistical system that represents the UK's economic transactions. The system provides a number of key economic statistics including **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**, consumers' expenditure, the balance of payments with the rest of the world, and the public sector balances. The National Accounts is presented by the ONS in the Blue Book.

National Loans Fund (NLF) – the NLF is a government account with the Bank of England set up under the National Loans Fund Act 1968. All government borrowing transactions are handled through this fund.

National Lottery Distribution Fund (NLDF) – the NLDF is a central government fund, administered by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). The Fund receives a proportion of the proceeds from national lottery ticket sales (receipt of that proportion is treated as a tax in **National Accounts**). The Fund passes it to the Lottery Distributors, independent public sector bodies responsible for awarding national lottery grants to good causes. Payments by the distributors are treated in the National Accounts as **central government** expenditure in **AME**.

National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) in England is a tax paid by the occupiers of nondomestic property, principally businesses. Most NNDR is collected from businesses by local authorities and then paid into a **central government** pool. Some large businesses with national activity (such as utility companies) pay directly into the pool (the Central List). The pool is distributed back to local authorities in the form of central government grants. Similar systems apply in Wales and Scotland. The grant is in **DEL** for England and Wales, but in the **AME** line for **Locally Financed Expenditure** in Scotland. NNDR payments by **central government** or **local government** in respect of the occupation of property are consolidated out through the **accounting adjustments** to arrive at **TME**.

Net lending has two meanings:

---

[3] Consolidated budgeting guidance – GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

- in **National Accounts** it is the balance of the current and capital accounts and is often quoted with sign reversed as "net borrowing", which is sometimes called the government deficit; and
- in this publication net lending is more likely to mean lending by government net of any repayments of previous lending. It includes transactions in shares – so, for example, privatisation receipts count as negative net lending. Government lends to students, some industries, **public corporations**, **local government**, some overseas governments and some international bodies that supply foreign aid.

Non-budget income and expenditure normally refers to income and expenditure that pass through a government department's books and that are not included in **DEL** or departmental **AME**. For example, the grant-in-aid paid to **ALBs** is normally a nonbudget transfer – it is the ALB's income and expenditure that scores in budgets.

Non-cash refers to various transactions that appear in the **operating cost statement** under **resource accounting**, but are not directly included in the **National Accounts** measure of surplus on the current Budget**.** The major non-cash transactions are **depreciation**, **impairments** and the taking and release of **provisions**. Depreciation, impairments and most other non-cash items are in **AME**.

Non-identifiable expenditure is expenditure that cannot be recognised as benefiting a particular country or region, so is deemed to be incurred on behalf of the United Kingdom as a whole, e.g. most defence expenditure, overseas representation and tax collection.

Non-voted expenditure is expenditure that is not voted by Parliament through the Supply procedure. It includes spending funded from various funds, such as the National Insurance Fund.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) – the ONS is an independent public sector body that produces many official statistics such as the **National Accounts**. ONS decisions about the classification of bodies are the basis for determining which bodies are included within Public Spending Statistics and PESA and as part of which sector.

Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting (OSCAR) – the Treasury's database that holds public expenditure data.

Other AME is public spending that is outside both **DEL** and **departmental AME**. It includes net transfers to the EU, **locally financed expenditure**, debt interest, **public corporations'** own-financed capital expenditure and **accounting adjustments**.

Outturn describes expenditure actually incurred and will generally have been included in the resource accounts of the relevant body.

Pay includes salaries, employers' National Insurance Contributions, and accruing pension costs, such as **ASLCs**. The pay of staff engaged in ownaccount **capital formation** is treated as **capital expenditure**.

Prepayments are assets on the balance sheet. They are recognised where cash payments are made to suppliers of services in advance of those services being delivered. In resource accounts these are cash movements on the balance sheet and do not score as expenditure in **TME**. The reduction in cash held by the public sector increases **PSND**. Where a department or its **ALB** makes a large (over £20 million) prepayment that is long term (over 12 months) this is included in the **capital budget** on the same basis as **net lending**. When the service is delivered this is scored as appropriate, e.g. as the consumption of goods and services in **resource DEL** within **TME**.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) is a system for purchasing capital intensive services for the public sector. Typically, the private sector designs, finances, builds, and maintains infrastructure, and other fixed capital **assets**, and then operates those assets to sell services to the **public sector**. In a proportion of cases the capital assets are accounted for on the balance sheet of the private sector operator; in other cases they are on the public sector's books. Annex A has more information on the treatment of PFI in Public Spending Statistics.

Privatisation receipts are the receipts from the sale of shares, other securities and debt in **public corporations** that were sold as part of the privatisation programme. The proceeds are recorded as negative **net lending**. A corporation is said to be privatised when it is no longer controlled by government.

Procurement spending is now shown gross throughout Public Spending Statistics, rather than net of sales as was previously the case within certain tables. It is shown as current or capital procurement as follows:

- current procurement is expenditure on goods and services, including hire and rentals under PFI and non-PFI operating leases, payments for contract and agency staff and payments for consultancy and audit services. It also includes the purchase of services from GPs. Purchase of minor maintenance and minor pieces of equipment and IT systems that are not treated as capital would be counted as current procurement;
- capital procurement is expenditure on the purchase of fixed **assets** such as buildings, machinery and large-scale IT projects.

Provider Trusts sell health services in England and Wales. In England they can either be classified as NHS or Foundation Trusts, the latter having more financial and operational independence. In Wales they are known as Health Trusts. In Scotland trusts have been reabsorbed back into Health Boards. All Provider Trusts throughout the UK are in the **central government** sector.

Provisions – departments take provisions in accounts and budgets when a past event means that they should recognise a future liability of uncertain amount or timing. Budgets also score the release of the provision and the expenditure that the release finances. Provisions score as part of the resource budget, usually in **AME** unless they relate to pensions or are scored by independent bodies exceptionally allowed to score provisions in **DEL**.

Public corporations are publicly controlled **trading bodies** with substantial financial and operational independence from **central** and **local government** – they are legally separate institutional units responsible for their own day-to-day operations and producing their own accounts. To be classed as trading they must receive the majority of their income from sales into a market, rather than grant funding from government. They include Royal Mail Holdings, and most **trading funds** such as the Meteorological Office and Companies House.

Public Corporations' Own-Financed Capital Expenditure (PCOFCE) is aggregate **public corporation capital expenditure** *less* its receipts of **central government** capital support in budgets.

Public Dividend Capital (PDC) is a form of long-term government finance for some **public corporations**. The government receives a return in the form of dividends rather than fixed interest payments.

Public expenditure is spending by public bodies. The definition of aggregate public expenditure most frequently used in this publication is **Total Managed Expenditure (TME).**

Public sector – the public sector comprises **central government, local government** and **public corporations**.

Public sector current expenditure (PSCE):

- is the sum of the **current expenditure** of **central government** and **local government,** plus certain transactions (interest and rent) paid by **public corporations** to the private sector and abroad;
- does not include expenditure incurred in producing goods and services for sale where undertaken by **public corporations** – rather the surplus of sale receipts over operating costs for public corporations is scored as a public sector receipt and does not affect expenditure measures;
- is net of certain receipts such as: receipts of contributions to public sector occupational pension schemes; receipts of grants from abroad including the EU abatement; sales of goods and services; and income from rent of buildings; and
- includes non-trading capital consumption. This is the **depreciation** of the fixed **assets** held by **central government** and **local government**. It excludes depreciation on assets used to produce goods and services for sale including the assets of **public corporations** and local authority housing.

Within Public Spending Statistics, PSCE is presented consistent with a measure of **public sector net borrowing** excluding the temporary effects of the financial sector interventions (PSNBex).

Public sector net borrowing (PSNB) is the difference between **public sector** receipts and expenditure as measured by **National Accounts**. It also equals the net balance of the public sector's net acquisition of financial liabilities *less* its acquisition of financial assets. Data imprecision means that the different ways of measuring net borrowing never give exactly the same answer – the difference is called the statistical discrepancy in **ESA10.** In December 2009 the ONS defined an alternative measure of PSNB excluding the temporary effects of the financial sector interventions (PSNBex). Spending aggregates consistent with PSNBex are used throughout this release.

Public sector net debt (PSND) is the sum of the public sector's financial liabilities at nominal value, *less* its liquid financial assets.

Public sector net investment (PSNI) is all **capital expenditure** by the **public sector** *less* an amount representing public sector **depreciation.** Broadly, the amount of capital expenditure that equals the depreciation charge could be seen as keeping the stock of assets stable. Net investment therefore represents the increase in the asset base after allowing for depreciation. For this release, PSNI is presented consistent with a measure of **public sector net borrowing** excluding the temporary effects of the financial sector interventions (PSNBex).

Public sector gross investment (PSGI) – see **capital expenditure**

Quasi-corporations are entities that meet the economic definition of a public corporation (i.e. trading income covers at least half their costs) but that do not take a separate legal form. Examples are Export Credits Guarantee Department and local authority housing. They score in the **National Accounts** like public corporations (although interest on housing related debt is treated as local authority expenditure).

RAB – see **resource accounting** and **resource budgeting.**

Real terms figures are amounts adjusted for the effect of general price inflation as measured by the **GDP** market price deflator.

Reserve – an amount within **DEL** not allocated to departmental programmes, which provides a margin to cover emergencies and genuinely unforeseen contingencies.

Resource accounting is the accounting system used to record expenditure in departmental accounts. It applies **International Financial Reporting Standards** (IFRS) to departmental transactions.

Resource budget is the budget for **current expenditure** on an accruals basis. It is divided into resource **DEL** (which is a **control total**) and resource **departmental AME** (a planning total)**.**

Resource budgeting is the budgeting regime based on **resource accounting** introduced for the spending plans set in the 2000 Spending Review and which has been used for in-year spending control from 2001-02. Under RAB Stage I (2001-02 to 2002-03) resource **DEL** included **near-cash** transactions measured on an **accruals** basis while **non-cash** transactions were in Departmental **AME**. Under RAB Stage II (from 2003-04) most non-cash transactions were included in resource DEL. Near-cash controls were introduced in 2003-04 and clarified in 2005-06 such that nearcash in resource DEL was a control total. However, under the 2011-12 framework on which this release is based, the near-cash control within resource DEL has been removed as part of the **alignment project**. Resource budgeting is largely derived from resource accounting rules, but there are a number of differences in treatment between resource accounts and resource budgets. For example, **capital grants** are capital in budgets (and in the **National Accounts**), but current in departmental resource accounts. See Annex C for further information.

Revenue Support Grant is an unhypothecated (i.e. non ring-fenced) current grant from **central government** to local authorities, paid by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

Social benefits include social security, tax credits and similar payments to individuals. They also include unrequited grants to not-for-profit nonmarket bodies such as charities (although purchases of services from charities count as **procurement**). Public service pension payments are included in social benefits.

Spending Reviews or **Spending Rounds** (SRs) set **DELs** for future years. The first was the Comprehensive Spending Review in 1998 with further SRs held every two years until 2004. The last Spending Review was in 2025 which set departmental budgets up to 2028-29 (2029-30 for CDEL).

Spending sectors are the part of the **public sector** that are making the expenditure, either **central government**, **local government** or **public corporations**.

Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (SoCNE) – this is the statement in departmental resource accounts that shows the current income and expenditure of the department on an accruals basis. It is similar to the profit and loss statement in commercial accounts.

Stock building (also known as the net acquisition of inventories) is the value of the physical increase in stocks. In government accounts it relates mainly to buildings within urban regeneration areas.

Subsidies are payments by government to trading businesses to help pay for current costs. These include payments to farmers. Subsidies may be paid to **public corporations** as well as to private sector firms.

Supply expenditure is expenditure that is voted by Parliament either in the annual Main Estimates (at the start of the year) or in Supplementary Estimates in-year.

Supported borrowing – this is the equivalent of **Supported Capital Expenditure** (Revenue) in Scotland.

Supported Capital Expenditure (SCE) – Supported Capital Expenditure (Revenue) (SCE(R)) is the amount of borrowing by a local authority in England and Wales (to fund capital expenditure) towards which central government is prepared to provide revenue grant. This support is provided either through **Revenue Support Grant** (RSG) or **Housing Revenue Account** (HRA) subsidy. It is known as **supported borrowing** in Scotland but there is no equivalent in Northern Ireland as their local government sector is much smaller. Supported Capital Expenditure (Capital) (SCE(C)) is sometimes used to refer to central government **capital grants** paid to local authorities, although capital grants remains the more commonly used terminology.

Tax credits are the Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit. They replaced former personal tax credits in 2003-04. In budgets tax credits score in departmental AME including negative tax, this is aligned with resource accounts. Tax credits score in **TME** (within departmental **AME**) when the amount paid exceeds the tax liability of the household but as negative tax when the amount paid is less than or equal to the tax liability of the household.

Total DEL is the sum of **resource DEL** (excluding the Scottish Government Block Grant Adjustments) plus **capital** DEL. Total DEL is not a **control total**: it is purely used for presentation.

Total Expenditure on Services (TES) – see **Expenditure on services.**

Total Managed Expenditure (TME) is a definition of aggregate public spending derived from **National Accounts**. It is the consolidated sum of **current** and **capital expenditure** of **central** and **local government**, and **public corporations**. TME can also be presented as the sum of **DEL** and **AME**. For Public Spending Statistics, TME and its components are presented consistent with **public sector net borrowing** excluding the temporary effects of the financial sector interventions (PSNBex).

Trading bodies are publicly owned or controlled trading businesses. **Public corporations** and **quasi-corporations** are trading bodies. There may also be some trading activities that are closely integrated within **central government** or **local government** and do not have enough independence to be classified as a public corporation or quasi-corporation. **Capital expenditure** of trading bodies is included in public expenditure measures, but the surplus of current income over **current expenditure** is included as a revenue item called gross trading surplus. There are examples in the **local government** sector such as some theatres and sports facilities.

Trading Funds are government departments or parts of government departments. They have financing frameworks that allow them to meet outgoings without the cash flows passing through **Supply Estimates**. Generally they cover their costs from trading receipts. In **National Accounts** they are normally treated as **public corporations**.

Traditional Own Resources (TOR) – the European Union's Traditional Own Resources are customs duties, including those on agricultural products and sugar levies.

VAT refunds are given to departments in relation to payments for contractedout services to remove a disincentive to contracting out services that might otherwise have been performed in-house.

HM Treasury contacts
This document can be downloaded from www.gov.uk

If you require this information in an alternative format or have general enquiries about HM Treasury and its work, contact:

Correspondence Team
HM Treasury
1 Horse Guards Road
London
SW1A 2HQ

Tel: 020 7270 5000

Email: public.enquiries@hmtreasury.gov.uk

ISBN 978-1-5286-6541-4
E03616190