Public sector finances, UK: July 2026

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

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1. Overview

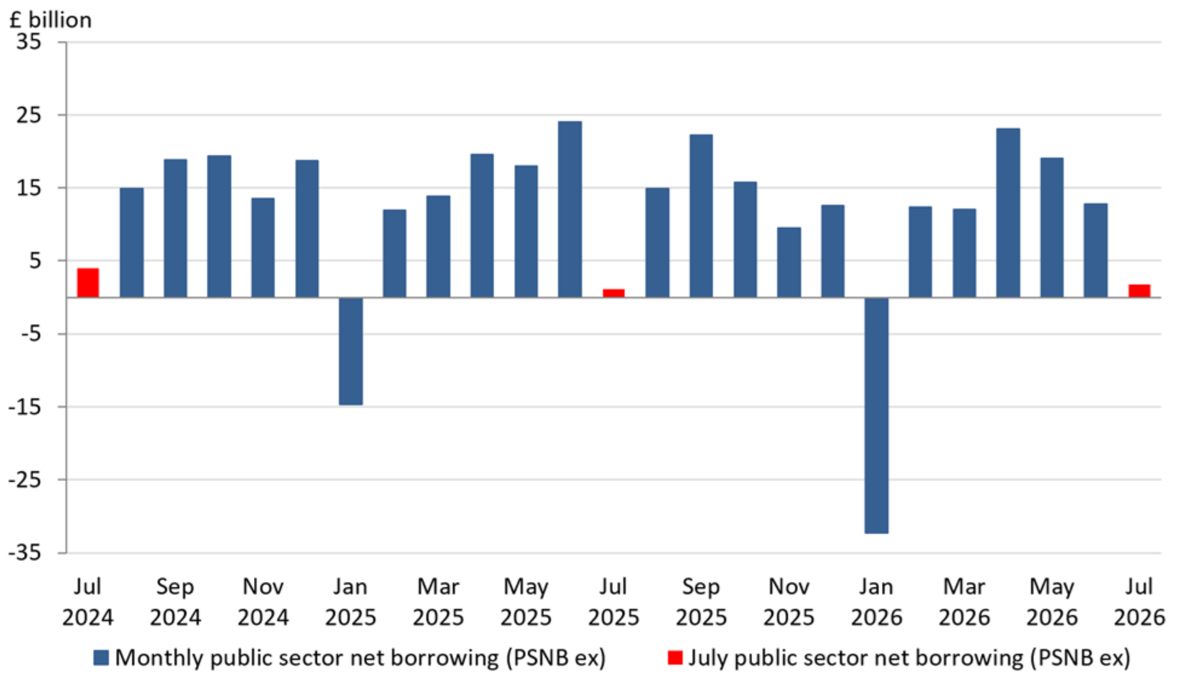
Public sector borrowing in July 2026 was marginally higher than a year earlier, as spending growth outpaced receipts despite strong self-assessed income tax revenue.

Borrowing in the financial year to July 2026 was below the same period last year, but higher than the official government forecast.

Debt remained just below £3 trillion at end of July 2026, although debt as a share of the economy was lower than a year earlier.

Figure 1: The UK borrowed £1.8 billion in July 2026, up £0.7 billion on the same month last year

Public sector net borrowing, £ billion, UK, July 2024 to July 2026



Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics
Notes:
1. Dataset identifier code: -J5II.
2. Figures exclude those banks classified to the public sector between October 2007 and May 2024.
3. Positive numbers indicate a deficit, while negative numbers indicate a surplus.
4. Each January usually records a surplus because of additional self-assessed income tax receipts.

Public sector net borrowing

- Borrowing – the difference between total public sector spending and income – was £1.8 billion in July 2026; this was £0.7 billion (68.7%) more than in July 2025 and £2.3 billion above the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) forecast.

- Self-assessed (SA) income tax receipts in July 2026 were £17.1 billion, £1.7 billion more than in July 2025; however, because of the possibility of delayed July payments, we recommend considering July and August SA income tax receipts as a whole when making year-on-year comparisons.

- Borrowing was £56.7 billion in the financial year (FY) to July 2026; this was £6.0 billion (9.6%) less than in the same period last year but £2.3 billion above the OBR forecast.

- Borrowing in the FY to July 2026 was 1.8% of gross domestic product (GDP); this was 0.3 percentage points lower than in the same period a year earlier, and the 12th lowest April to July period since comparable monthly records began in 1993.

Public sector current budget deficit

- The current budget – borrowing used to fund day-to-day public sector activities – was in surplus by £3.1 billion in July 2026, bringing the total in the FY to July 2026 to £37.5 billion; this was £6.9 billion (15.5%) less than in the same period last year, but £0.2 billion above the OBR forecast.

Public sector net debt

- Public sector net debt – the amount owed to the UK private sector and overseas, less liquid assets – was provisionally estimated at £2,984.9 billion at the end of July 2026, £95.9 billion more than a year earlier.

- Debt at the end of July 2026 was equivalent to 94.1% of GDP, 0.8 percentage points lower than a year earlier and at levels last seen in the early 1960s.

Public sector net financial liabilities

- Public sector net financial liabilities – a wider balance sheet measure than net debt, which includes additional financial assets and liabilities – were provisionally estimated at £2,657.7 billion at the end of July 2026, £127.2 billion more than a year earlier.

- Net financial liabilities were 83.7% of GDP at the end of July 2026; this was 0.6 percentage points higher than a year earlier and 10.4 percentage points lower than net debt, as the additional financial assets included exceed the additional financial liabilities.

Central government net cash requirement

- Central government net cash requirement (excluding UK Asset Resolution Limited and Network Rail Limited) – the additional cash needed to be raised from the financial markets to finance activities – was £2.8 billion in July 2026; this was £3.1 billion (52.7%) less than in July 2025 but £3.9 billion above the OBR forecast.

User needs of country and regional public sector finances statistics

Country and regional public sector finances (CRPSF) is our annual publication providing estimates of public sector revenue, expenditure and net fiscal balance across the UK countries and regions. We would like to hear how you use CRPSF statistics, including which outputs and data are most valuable to you, whether there are any barriers to accessing, interpreting or using the information, and suggestions for improvements to be made.

Improvements and data updates in September 2026

In September 2026, we expect to make some of our regular annual data updates to incorporate the latest available data and classification decisions. These include:

- updates to the estimates of public sector pension funds' liabilities
- recognition and valuation of equity in multilateral development banks
- updates to modelling of central government lease liabilities
- the inclusion of Scottish National Investment Bank into UK public sector finance statistics

Further information is available in our article Economic statistics classifications and developments in public sector finances: August 2026

2. Borrowing in July 2026

Public sector borrowing was £1.8 billion in July 2026, the sixteenth-lowest July on record (not adjusted for inflation). This was £0.7 billion (68.7%) higher than a year earlier, because spending growth outpaced receipts despite strong self-assessed (SA) income tax revenue payments, typically received each July and January.

Table 1: Public sector net borrowing monthly summary

Public sector net borrowing by subsector July 2026 compared with July 2025, £ billion, UK

Sub-sector	July 2026 (£ billion)	July 2025 (£ billion)	Difference (£ billion)	Difference (%)
Central government net borrowing	6.4	5.2	1.1	22.0
Local government net borrowing	-2.1	-1.7	-0.4	-22.4
Total public corporations net borrowing	-2.4	-2.4	0.0	-0.9
Of which: non-financial public corporations	0.1	-0.1	0.1	198.1
Of which: funded public sector pensions	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-20.4
Of which: Bank of England	-2.2	-2.1	-0.1	-4.1
Public sector net borrowing	1.8	1.1	0.7	68.7
Memo item: Public sector current budget deficit	-3.1	-3.0	-0.1	-4.0
Memo item: Central government net cash requirement [note 2]	2.8	6.0	-3.1	-52.7

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

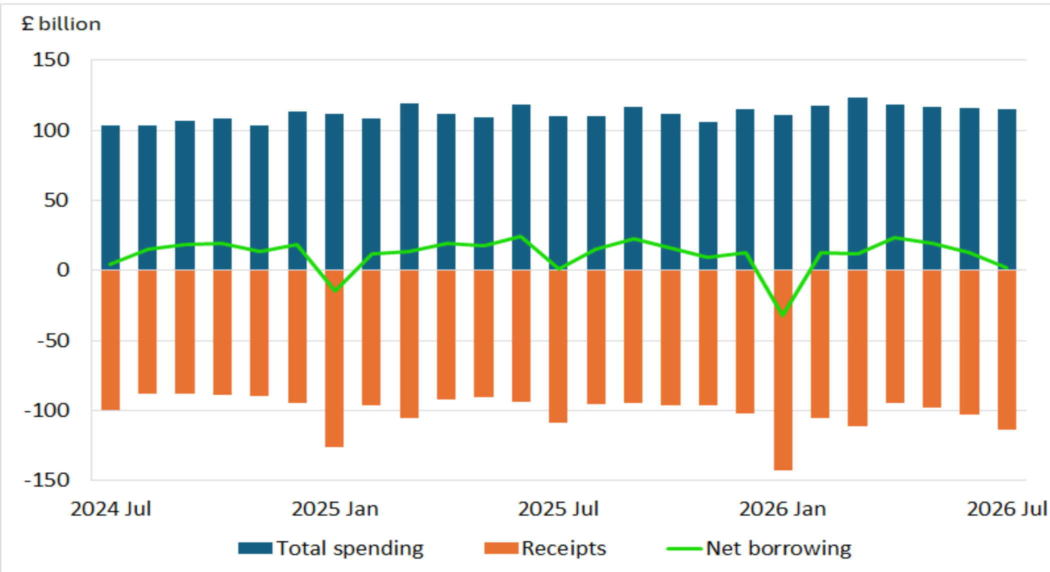
Notes

1. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
2. Figures exclude Network Rail Limited and UK Asset Resolution Limited.
3. A breakdown of net borrowing by subsector and a summary of central government receipts and expenditure data are presented in Tables 1 to 3 in our Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M dataset.
4. Data for both funded public sector pensions and the Bank of England are highly provisional and rely partly on data published annually.

Our Public sector finances borrowing by subsector: Appendix R dataset provides further detail on data presented in Table 1 and includes the option to select other time periods.

Figure 2: The public sector spent £1.8 billion more in July 2026 than it received in taxes and other income

The determinants of public sector net borrowing, £ billion, UK, July 2024 to July 2026



Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier codes: KX5Q, -JW2O and -J5II.
2. Figures exclude those banks classified to the public sector between October 2007 and May 2024.
3. In this presentation spending is shown as positive and receipts shown as negative.
4. Each January usually records a surplus because of additional self-assessed income tax receipts.

! Our initial estimates of borrowing for the most recent months are susceptible to revisions in later months. Estimates of public corporations' data including those of Bank of England and public sector pensions are highly provisional estimates.

Central government borrowing

Central government is the largest subsector of the public sector and is typically the main contributor to changes in monthly public sector borrowing. As in previous years, borrowing in July 2026 was lower than in recent months because of SA income tax payments made during the month. However, despite higher tax receipts central government borrowing was £6.4 billion in July 2026, £1.1 billion more than a year earlier.

Central government receipts

Strong growth in income-related taxes contributed to higher tax receipts in July 2026 compared with a year earlier.

Table 2: Central government receipts monthly summary

July 2026 compared with July 2025, £ billion, UK

Receipt category	July 2026 (£ billion)	July 2025 (£ billion)	Difference (£ billion)	Difference (%)
Value Added Tax	18.5	17.5	1.0	6.0
Income-related taxes	38.6	36.5	2.2	5.9
Corporation Tax	8.9	8.2	0.6	7.7
Other central government taxes	15.4	15.2	0.2	1.2
Total central government taxes	81.4	77.4	4.0	5.2
National Insurance Contributions [note1]	16.5	16.1	0.5	2.9
Other central government income	6.4	6.3	0.1	1.3
Total current central government receipts	104.3	99.8	4.6	4.6

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. National Insurance Contributions are the principal component of Compulsory Social Contributions.
2. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
3. A detailed breakdown of central government income is presented in our Public sector current receipts: Appendix D dataset.
4. The forecasts underlying our current tax estimates reflect the expectations published in the Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026 report from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR).

Our Public sector current receipts: Appendix D dataset provides a detailed breakdown of central government income.

Self-assessed income tax

SA income tax receipts were provisionally estimated at £17.1 billion in July 2026, £1.7 billion more than in July 2025. This was £0.4 billion less than forecast by the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) but the highest in any July since monthly records began in 1999 (not adjusted for inflation).

The revenue raised through SA income tax primarily affects receipts in July, but also tends to lead to higher receipts in August, although to a lesser extent. This is because any delayed July payments will be recorded in August instead.

We recommend considering July and August SA receipts together when making year-on-year comparisons.

Value Added Tax receipts

The UK Government's Great British Summer Savings scheme has temporarily reduced the Value Added Tax (VAT) rate on certain family-focused activities and children's meals from 25 July to 1 September 2026.

The scheme lowers the VAT rate on eligible transactions from 20% to 5%, reducing VAT receipts during the period it is in effect. The UK Government has estimated that the scheme will cost around £300 million in total.

Central government current expenditure

Central government spending data for July 2026 are provisional and are subject to revision as more detailed departmental information becomes available.

This month, spending on public services, benefits and other costs was higher than a year earlier. Although debt interest payable was lower than in recent months, it remained slightly above July 2025.

Table 3: Central government spending monthly summary

July 2026 compared with July 2025, £ billion, UK

Expenditure category	July 2026 (£ billion)	July 2025 (£ billion)	Difference (£ billion)	Difference (%)
Central government interest payable [note 2]	7.7	7.0	0.7	9.6
Central government net social benefits [note 3]	29.5	27.5	2.0	7.2
Central government spending on goods and services [note 4]	39.8	38.7	1.2	3.0
Central government current transfers to local government [note 5]	15.0	14.1	0.9	6.5
Other central government current spending	5.0	4.7	0.2	4.6
Total central government current expenditure	97.0	92.0	4.9	5.4
Central government net investment	9.8	9.4	0.5	5.1
Central government depreciation	3.9	3.6	0.3	7.9
Total central government expenditure	110.7	105.0	5.7	5.4

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
2. Central government debt interest payable rises and falls with movements in the Retail Prices Index (RPI), adding volatility to monthly debt interest costs.
3. Movements in net social benefits paid by central government are largely caused by inflation-linked increases in many benefits, and earnings-linked increases to State Pension payments.
4. Central government departmental spending on goods and services includes pay and the cost of delivering public services, both of which are affected by inflation.
5. Payments to support the day-to-day running of local government are intra-government transfers, recorded as offsetting central government expenditure and local government income, with no impact on overall public sector borrowing.

Central government debt interest costs

Central government borrowing is mainly financed by issuing gilts by the Debt Management Office. The UK government then pays interest to the investors who hold these gilts.

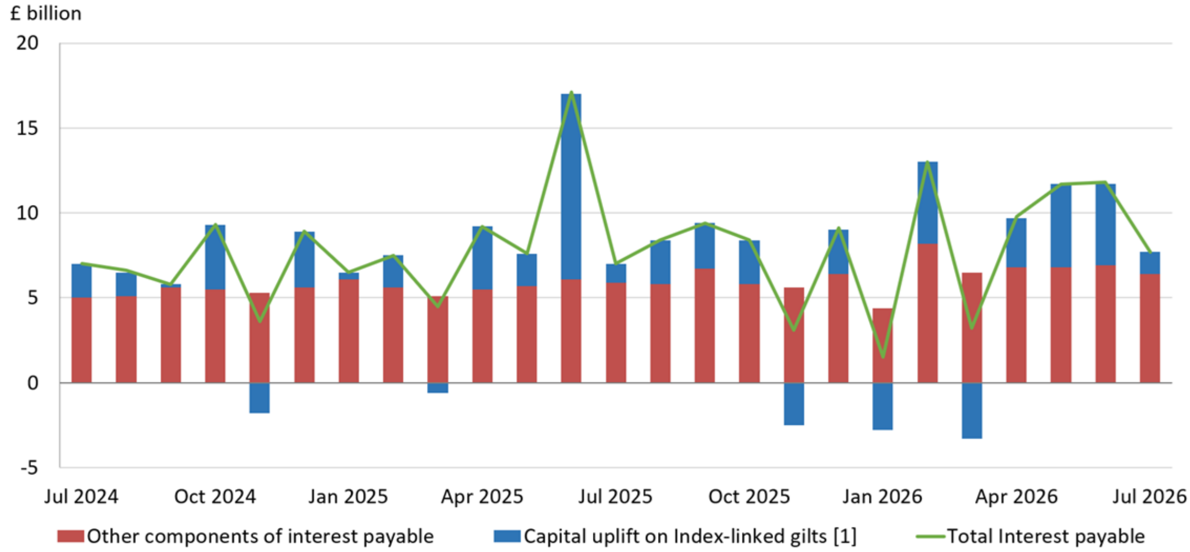
The interest payable on index-linked gilts rises and falls with the Retail Prices Index (RPI), adding volatility to central government debt interest costs.

Capital uplift (the RPI-linked component) added £1.3 billion to interest payable in July 2026, largely reflecting the 0.2% increase in RPI between April and May 2026.

Capital uplift is accrued throughout the life of each index-linked gilt, but is paid to gilt holders as interest at redemption. Accrued capital uplift is shown as the light blue portion of each stacked bar in Figure 3

Figure 3: Recent movements in the Retail Prices Index added £1.3 billion to central government debt interest payable in July 2026

Central government debt interest payable, £ billion, UK, July 2024 to July 2026



Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics
Notes
1. Net of redemption proceeds.
2. Dataset identifier codes: NMFX, JNYY and JNYX.

Central government current budget deficit

The central government current budget, which represents the amount of borrowing required to fund its day-to-day activities, was in surplus by £3.5 billion in July 2026. This surplus was £0.7 billion smaller than in July 2025.

The July 2026 surplus reflects the difference between £104.3 billion in current receipts and £97.0 billion in current expenditure, after accounting for £3.9 billion in depreciation.

The current budget balance excludes borrowing to finance capital investment and therefore provides an indication of whether current receipts are sufficient to meet the costs of day-to-day public services, welfare and administration.

Our Public sector finances borrowing by subsector: Appendix R dataset presents central government current budget deficit as a component of the total public sector current budget deficit. It also provides an additional breakdown of its components

One of the government's fiscal objectives is to achieve a surplus in the public sector current budget by the financial year ending March 2030. Further information is provided in Section 6: UK fiscal targets.

Central government net investment

Central government net investment was £9.8 billion in July 2026, £0.5 billion more than in July 2025. This includes £3.1 billion transferred from HM Treasury to the Bank of England (BoE) Asset Purchase Facility (APF) Fund.

The quarterly payment from HM Treasury to the APF Fund was £0.3 billion lower in July 2026 than in July 2025. These transfers are intra-public sector transactions and, therefore do not affect overall public sector borrowing, as they are recorded simultaneously as central government expenditure and as income received by the BoE.

Comparing our July 2026 borrowing estimates with official forecasts

Public sector borrowing was £2.3 billion above forecast in July 2026, largely because central government borrowed more than anticipated.

The OBR produces the UK Government's official fiscal forecasts, usually twice a year. The latest forecast used in this bulletin was published by the OBR in its Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026 report on 3 March 2026, with corresponding monthly profiles published in April 2026.

The UK Government has confirmed that the date of the 2026 Budget will be Wednesday 28 October. The OBR will publish an updated set of fiscal forecasts to accompany the Budget.

Table 4: Comparing our July 2026 estimates with the corresponding OBR forecasts

Latest public sector finances estimates compared with the corresponding Office for Budget Responsibility forecast, UK, £ billion

July 2026	ONS estimate	OBR forecast	Difference [note 3]
Central government total current receipts	104.3	105.6	-1.2
Central government total expenditure	110.7	109.5	1.2
Central government net borrowing	6.4	3.9	2.4
Local government net borrowing	-2.1	-1.5	-0.7
Total public corporations net borrowing [note 4]	-2.4	-3.0	0.5
Public sector net borrowing	1.8	-0.5	2.3
Memo item: Public sector current budget deficit	-3.1	-4.0	0.9

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

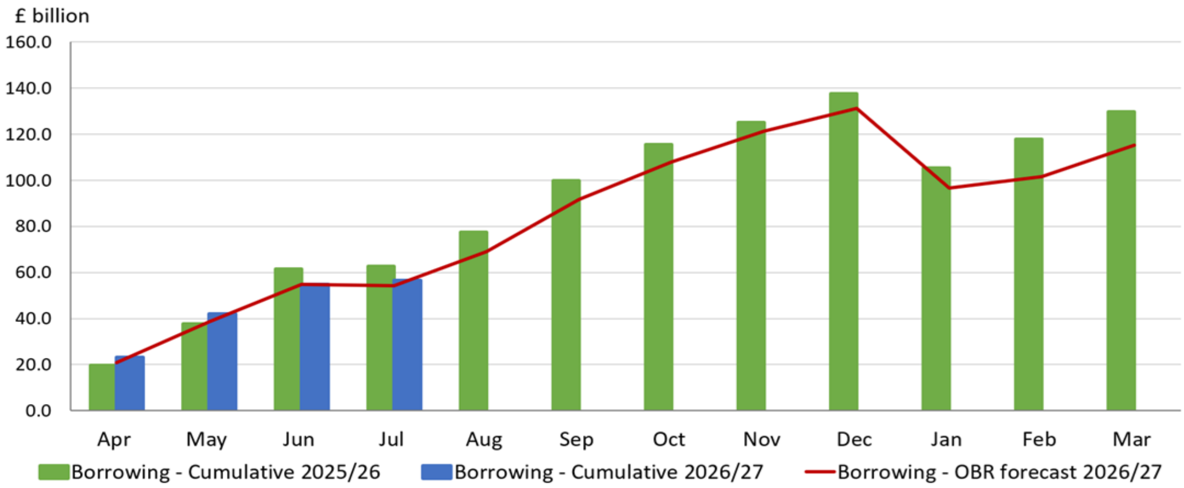
1. This table uses the Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026 and the corresponding monthly profiles published in April 2026.
2. Year-to-date comparisons offer a more reliable view of overall trends, while monthly figures can be more prone to short-term forecast volatility.
3. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
4. Includes non-financial public corporations, funded public sector pensions and the Bank of England

3. Borrowing in the financial year to July 2026

Borrowing in the financial year (FY) to July 2026 was £56.7 billion. This was £6.0 billion (9.6%) less than in the same period last year and £2.3 billion above the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) forecast.

Figure 4: Borrowing in the financial year to July 2026 was lower than in the same period last year, but higher than the OBR forecast

Cumulative public sector net borrowing, £ billion, UK



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

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier code: -J5II.
2. Figures exclude those banks classified to the public sector between October 2007 and May 2024.
3. This chart uses forecast data published by OBR in their Economic and fiscal outlook- March 2026 monthly forecast updates in April 2026.

Table 5: Public sector net borrowing financial year to date summary

Public sector net borrowing by subsector, financial year (FY) to July 2026 compared with the FY to July 2025, UK

Sub-sector	Financial year to July 2026 (£ billion)	Financial year to July 2025 (£ billion)	Difference (£ billion)	Difference (%)
Central government net borrowing	70.5	71.3	-0.8	-1.2
Local government net borrowing	-8.2	-5.3	-3.0	-55.8
Total public corporations net borrowing	-5.6	-3.4	-2.2	-65.7
Of which: non-financial public corporations	0.3	-0.5	0.7	152.5
Of which: funded public sector pensions	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2	-20.1
Of which: Bank of England	-4.9	-2.1	-2.8	-133.6
Public sector net borrowing	56.7	62.7	-6.0	-9.6
Memo item: Public sector current budget deficit	37.5	44.4	-6.9	-15.5
Memo item: Central government net cash requirement [note 2]	62.9	61.5	1.3	2.2

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
2. Figures exclude Network Rail Limited and UK Asset Resolution Limited.
3. A breakdown of net borrowing by subsector and a summary of central government receipts and expenditure data are presented in Tables 1 to 3 in our Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M dataset.
4. Data for both funded public sector pensions and the Bank of England are highly provisional and rely partly on data published annually.

Our Public sector finances borrowing by subsector: Appendix R dataset provides further detail on data presented in Table 5 and includes the option to select other time periods.

Central government receipts and expenditure

Central government accounted for most of the borrowing in the FY to July 2026. Higher receipts more than offset increased expenditure, resulting in slightly lower borrowing than in the same period a year earlier.

Table 6: Central government receipts financial year to date summary

Financial year (FY) to July 2026 compared with the FY to July 2025, UK

Receipt category	FY to July 2026 (£ billion)	FY to July 2025 (£ billion)	Difference (£ billion)	Difference (%)
Value Added Tax	73.9	68.7	5.2	7.6
Income-related taxes	108.7	100.9	7.8	7.7
Corporation Tax	36.7	32.5	4.2	13.0
Other central government taxes	62.9	61.1	1.8	3.0
Total central government taxes	282.2	263.1	19.1	7.2
National Insurance Contributions [note1]	65.6	63.1	2.5	4.0
Other central government income	24.9	23.9	1.0	4.2
Total current central government receipts	372.8	350.2	22.6	6.4

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. National Insurance Contributions are the principal component of Compulsory Social Contributions.
2. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
3. A detailed breakdown of central government income is presented in our Public sector current receipts: Appendix D dataset.
4. The forecasts underlying our current tax estimates reflect the expectations published in the Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026 report from the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR).

Table 7: Central government spending financial year to date summary

Financial year (FY) to July 2026 compared with the FY to July 2025, UK

Expenditure category	FY to July 2026 (£ billion)	FY to July 2025 (£ billion)	Difference (£ billion)	Difference (%)
Central government interest payable [note 2]	41.0	40.9	0.0	0.1
Central government net social benefits [note 3]	115.8	107.9	7.9	7.3
Central government spending on goods and services [note 4]	156.7	151.2	5.4	3.6
Central government current transfers to local government [note 5]	58.0	55.6	2.4	4.3
Other central government current spending	20.5	19.3	1.2	6.2
Total central government current expenditure	392.0	375.0	17.0	4.5
Central government net investment	35.8	32.2	3.7	11.4
Central government depreciation	15.5	14.4	1.1	7.6
Total central government expenditure	443.3	421.5	21.7	5.2

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
2. Central government debt interest payable rises and falls with movements in the Retail Prices Index (RPI), adding volatility to monthly debt interest costs.
3. Movements in net social benefits paid by central government are largely caused by inflation-linked increases in many benefits, and earnings-linked increases to State Pension payments.
4. Central government departmental spending on goods and services includes pay and the cost of delivering public services, both of which are affected by inflation.
5. Payments to support the day-to-day running of local government are intra-government transfers, recorded as offsetting central government expenditure and local government income, with no impact on overall public sector borrowing.

Central government current budget deficit

The central government current budget deficit was £34.7 billion in the FY to July 2026. This was £4.5 billion less than in the FY to July 2025 but £0.2 billion above the OBR forecast.

The deficit for the FY to July 2026 reflects the gap between £372.8 billion in current receipts and £392.0 billion in current spending, after accounting for £15.5 billion of depreciation.

Central government net investment

Central government net investment was £35.8 billion in the FY to July 2026, £3.7 billion more than in the same period last year.

This included a £8.2 billion payment to the Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund, £0.7 billion more than in the FY to July 2025. These payments are recorded as both central government net investment expenditure and Bank of England receipts, so they have no effect on overall public sector borrowing.

Other increases included higher gross capital formation and higher capital payments to other sectors. Some capital payments such as those made to local authorities are public sector borrowing neutral because they are recorded as both central government expenditure and local government income.

Local government and public corporations' borrowing

Initial estimates show that local government recorded a surplus of £8.2 billion in the FY to July 2026, a surplus that was larger by £3.0 billion than in the same period last year. Over the same period public corporations borrowed £0.3 billion, compared with a £0.5 billion surplus in the FY to July 2025.

Data for local government and public corporations in the current FY are highly provisional and are largely based on the OBR's Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026 report. Further information is provided in Section 10: Data sources and quality.

Comparing our financial year to July 2026 borrowing estimates with official forecasts

Public sector borrowing was £2.3 billion above forecast in the FY to July 2026. This was because both central government borrowing and highly provisional estimates of public corporations borrowing were higher than anticipated. These differences were partially offset by the provisional estimate of local government borrowing which was lower than forecast.

Table 8: Comparing financial year to July 2026 estimates with corresponding OBR forecasts

Latest public sector finances estimates compared with the corresponding Office for Budget Responsibility forecast, UK, £ billion

Financial year to July 2026	ONS estimate	OBR forecast	Difference [note 4]
Central government total current receipts	372.8	370.0	2.8
Central government total expenditure	443.3	438.2	5.1
Central government net borrowing	70.5	68.2	2.3
Local government net borrowing	-8.2	-5.8	-2.5
Total public corporations net borrowing [note 5]	-5.6	-8.0	2.4
Public sector net borrowing	56.7	54.4	2.3
Memo item: Public sector current budget deficit	37.5	36.7	0.8

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics

Notes

1. This table uses the Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026 and the corresponding monthly profiles published in April 2026.
2. Year-to-date comparisons offer a more reliable view of overall trends, while monthly figures can be more prone to short-term forecast volatility.
3. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
4. Includes non-financial public corporations, funded public sector pensions and the Bank of England

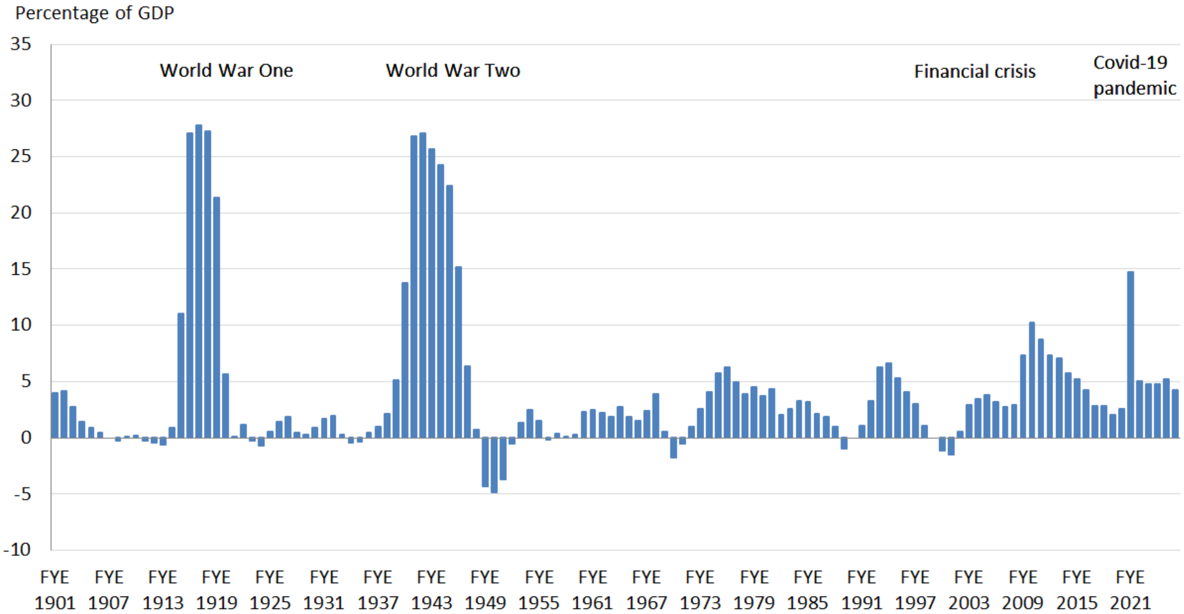
4. Expressing borrowing as a percentage of gross domestic product

Expressing borrowing as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) provides context for the scale of borrowing relative to the size of the economy and supports comparisons over time.

Provisional estimates indicate that the public sector borrowed £129.8 billion in the financial year ending March 2026, equivalent to 4.2% of GDP. This was broadly in line with the Office for Budget Responsibility's forecast of 4.3% of GDP and continued the pattern of borrowing in recent years.

Figure 5: Financial year borrowing has been stable at between 4% and 5% of GDP since the end of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic period

Public sector net borrowing as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), UK, financial year ending (FYE) March 1901 to FYE March 2026



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

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier code: -J5IJ.
2. Figures exclude those banks classified to the public sector between October 2007 and May 2024.
3. This chart uses historical data published in the Public finances databank 2025 to 2026.

Borrowing in the financial year to July 2026 was 1.8% of GDP. This was 0.3 percentage points lower than in the same period a year earlier, and the 12th lowest April to July period since comparable monthly records began, in 1993.

5. The public sector balance sheet

Borrowing measures the flow of public sector finances over a period. Debt and other balance sheet measures provide a snapshot of the public sector's financial position at a point in time, showing its liabilities and assets.

There are several measures of the public sector balance sheet. The relationship between them is summarised in Table 9 and is discussed in our What the UK government owns and what it owes blog.

Table 9: The public sector balance sheet

Balance sheet measures as at the end of July 2026, £ billion, UK

Classification of assets and liabilities [note 1] [note 2] [note 8]	Central government gilts	General government gross debt	PSND excluding BoE	PSND	PSNFL	Public sector net worth
Total [note 3]	**2,721.1**	**3,175.4**	**2,861.3**	**2,984.9**	**2,657.7**	**-751.3**
Assets: Non-financial						1,906.4
Assets: Illiquid financial [note 4]					1,068.6	1,068.6
Assets: Liquid financial [note 4]			284.2	551.1	551.1	551.1
Liabilities: Currency and deposits		277.8	282.8	1,076.0	1,076.0	1,076.0
Liabilities: Gilts [note 5]	2,721.1	2,720.6	2,681.4	2,256.4	2,256.4	2,256.4
Liabilities: Other debt securities and loans		177.0	181.4	203.7	203.7	203.7
Liabilities: Other financial liabilities [note 6]					741.4	741.4

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

Notes:

1. All aggregates are presented on a 2010 European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010) basis unless stated otherwise.
2. Consolidation between subsectors means that the size of assets and liabilities, such as gilts, can change as coverage increases.
3. Total equals liabilities less assets except public sector net worth, where total equals assets less liabilities.
4. "Liquid financial assets" mainly consist of foreign exchange reserves and cash deposits. "Illiquid financial assets" include assets such as loans, financial derivatives and other accounts receivable.
5. Gilt liabilities have been adjusted to remove those held by Pool Re which is classified as a central government body.
6. "Other financial liabilities" includes monetary gold and special drawing rights, standardised guarantees, financial derivatives, funded pension liabilities and other accounts payable.
7. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
8. PSND refers to public sector net debt and PSNFL to public sector net financial liabilities.
9. Figures exclude banks classified to the public sector between October 2007 and May 2024.

As a part of its quantitative easing activities, the Bank of England (BoE) purchased central government gilts from the market through the Asset Purchase Facility (APF) Fund. These gilt holdings consolidate within the public sector balance sheet, leaving only the difference between their purchase price and their redemption value.

Subsequent movements in the market value of these consolidated gilt holdings have no effect on the public sector balance sheet.

The reserves created by the BoE were subsequently loaned to the APF to purchase these gilts. They remain on the public sector balance sheet as a liability in currency and deposits until the loan is repaid.

We publish an additional presentation of the UK public sector balance sheet in our International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics framework in the public sector finances: Appendix E.

Public sector net debt

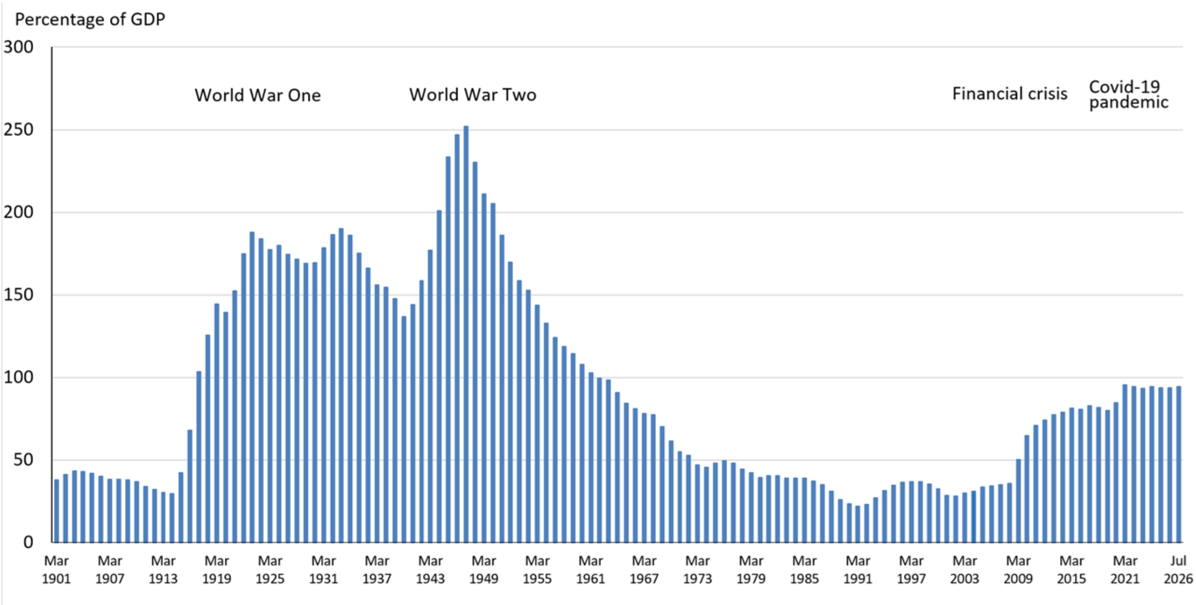
Public sector net debt is a widely quoted balance sheet measure. Expressing net debt as a ratio of gross domestic product (GDP) gives an estimate of its affordability and provides a more consistent measure for comparison of the UK's fiscal position over time.

The net debt-to-GDP ratio at the end of July 2026 was provisionally estimated at 94.1%; this was 0.8 percentage points lower than in July 2025 and 0.3 percentage points less than the Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) forecast.

Our How the ONS estimates UK debt to GDP figures blog explains why our estimates of the debt-to-GDP ratio are susceptible to revision.

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

Public sector net debt as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), UK, financial year ending (FYE) March 1901 to July 2026



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

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier code: HF6X.
2. Figures exclude those banks classified to the public sector between October 2007 and May 2024.
3. This chart uses historical data published in the Public finances databank 2025 to 2026.

Our Public sector balance sheet tables: Appendix N dataset presents a detailed reconciliation between the balance sheet measures summarised in Table 9.

Public sector net financial liabilities

Public sector net financial liabilities (PSNFL) is broader than public sector net debt (PSND) because it includes additional financial assets and liabilities.

PSNFL was 83.7% of GDP at the end of July 2026; this was 0.6 percentage points higher than at the end of July 2025.

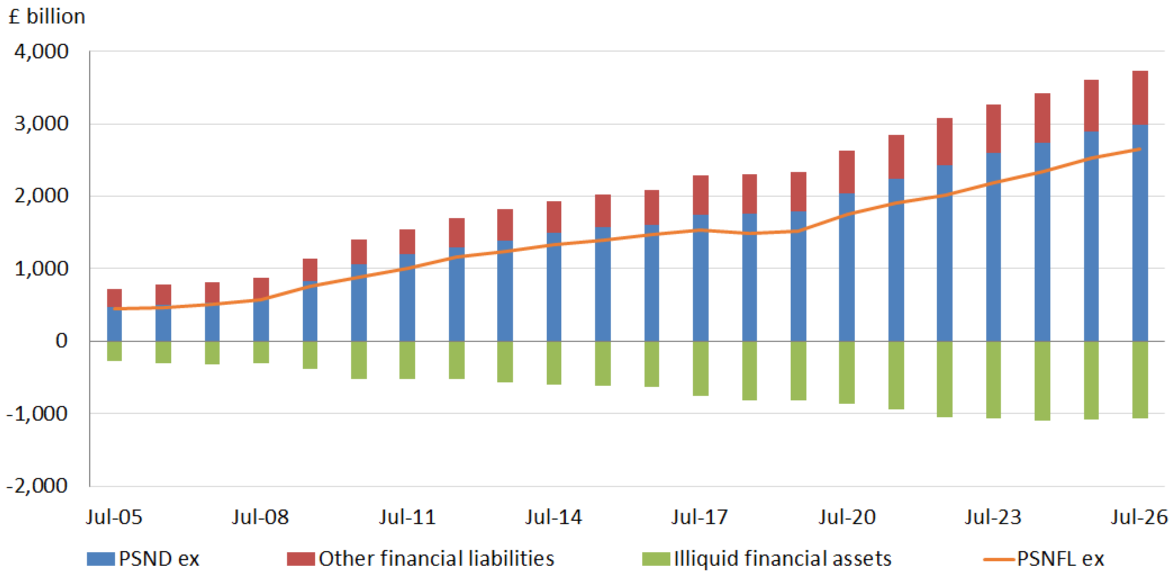
These extra financial assets are currently valued at more than the extra financial liabilities, meaning that PSNFL was 10.4 percentage points of GDP less than PSND at the end of July 2026.

We explain the financial assets and liabilities captured in PSNFL in our PSNFL methodology.

Additionally, we published our blog explaining the PSNFL measure, because it has been selected by the UK government as the reference for a balance sheet fiscal rule.

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

Public sector net financial liabilities, £ billion, UK, month ending July 2005 to July 2026



Source: Public sector finances from Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. Dataset identifier codes: KSE6, JMET, JMEU and CPNF.
2. Figures exclude those banks classified to the public sector between October 2007 and May 2024.
3. PSND abbreviates public sector net debt.
4. PSNFL abbreviates public sector net financial liabilities.

The additional financial assets and liabilities included in PSNFL that fall outside of the PSND boundary are not updated monthly. Instead, they are updated quarterly, or when data become available. These data were last updated on 19 June 2026 and will next be updated on 22 September 2026.

A detailed presentation of PSNFL is available in our PSNFL by subsector: Appendix G dataset, last updated on 19 June 2026.

6. UK fiscal targets

The UK government has legislated for fiscal targets to constrain its management of the public finances. The Autumn Budget 2024 announced that from January 2025, these fiscal targets focus on the public sector current budget deficit and public sector net financial liabilities (PSNFL).

The targets are for the current budget to be in surplus and for PSNFL to fall as a share of gross domestic product (GDP), by the financial year ending (FYE) March 2030. Our latest figures show that:

- the public sector current budget deficit was £48.9 billion in the FYE March 2026; this was £27.6 billion less than in the FYE March 2025
- PSNFL were initially estimated at 82.6% of GDP at the end of March 2026; this was 1.8 percentage points more than at the end of March 2025

7. Revisions

The latest estimates include some forecast-based data. These are replaced with improved estimates as more information becomes available, and later with outturn data.

Tax updates in August 2026

Each month, we incorporate the latest available information into our estimates of tax receipts.

In August 2026, this process coincided with HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) aligning its provisional tax receipts data for the financial year ending (FYE) March 2026 with the figures published in its Annual report and accounts (ARA): 2025 to 2026, published in July 2026.

HMRC has also introduced monthly alignment of some of its largest receipts categories to further improve data quality.

From August 2026, income tax, National Insurance contributions (NICs) and Value Added Tax (VAT) receipts have been aligned monthly to HMRC accounting data, with the methodology applied retrospectively to receipts from April 2026 onwards. Corporation tax receipts are already aligned to accounting data on a monthly basis.

This methodological improvement strengthens the quality assurance of provisional monthly receipts statistics by increasing the proportion of receipts that are aligned with HMRC accounting data each month. It forms part of HMRC's broader programme of improvements to statistical production and quality, including recommendations arising from the HMRC Statistics Review, which is due to be published shortly.

As a result of these alignment activities, previously published receipts data for the FYE March 2026 and for the current financial year to June 2026 have been revised beyond the updates typically incorporated through the regular monthly revisions process. For some taxes, including corporation tax, there are also some revisions to earlier years.

As the FYE March 2026 is the first year in which this more frequent alignment approach has been applied, direct comparisons of published income tax, NICs and VAT receipts with earlier periods, including year-to-date comparisons, should be interpreted with caution.

Receipts data from April 2026 onwards remain provisional and may be further revised following the final annual alignment exercise after publication of ARA 2026 to 2027 in summer 2027.

Revisions to public sector net borrowing

Since releasing our Public sector finances, UK: June 2026 bulletin, we have reduced our previous estimate of public sector net borrowing in the financial year (FY) to June 2026 by £2.7 (4.6%) billion to £54.9 billion, to include the latest central government data.

Table 10: Revisions to public sector net borrowing by subsector
Public sector net borrowing by subsector compared with the previous publication, UK

Sub-sector	FY to June 2026 (£ billion)	Change since June 2026 publication [note 3] (£ billion)	Financial Year ending March 2026 (£ billion)	Change since June 2026 publication [note 3] (£ billion)
Central government net borrowing	64.2	-1.3	124.9	1.8
Local government net borrowing	-6.1	-1.4	13.3	0.0
Total public corporations net borrowing	-3.2	0.0	-8.4	0.0
Of which: non-financial public corporations	0.2	0.0	-2.3	0.0
Of which: funded public sector pensions	-0.7	0.0	-2.4	0.0
Of which: Bank of England	-2.6	0.0	-3.7	0.0
Public sector net borrowing	54.9	-2.7	129.8	1.8
Memo item: Public sector current budget deficit	40.6	-1.4	48.9	1.8

Source: Public sector finances from the Office for National Statistics
Notes
1. Figures may not sum because of rounding.
2. Figures exclude those banks classified to the public sector between October 2007 and May 2024.
3. A positive figure indicates that we have increased our previously published estimate; conversely, a negative figure indicates that we have reduced our previous estimate.
4. Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M dataset compares our latest public sector finances data with those in our Public sector finances, UK: June 2026 bulletin, published on 19 July 2026 in more detail.

Of the £2.7 billion downward revision to public sector borrowing in the FY to June 2026, £2.0 billion reflected higher central government tax receipts partially offset by a £0.4 billion reduction in our estimate of NICs.

Within this increase to central government tax receipts, VAT receipts were revised up by £2.0 billion compared with our previous estimate. This revision incorporates a reduction of £0.7 billion in cash receipts in June 2026. This follows the identification and correction of an error by HMRC through its quality assurance procedures, partially offsetting the overall increase.

Central government expenditure was revised up by £0.3 billion overall, though this net change contained several larger and offsetting revisions. These included an increase of £1.4 billion in transfers to local government. Consequently, our previous estimate of local government borrowing for the FY to June 2026 has been reduced by £1.4 billion.

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

Revisions to public sector net debt at the end of June 2026

Since publishing our Public sector finances, UK: June 2026 bulletin we have increased our estimate of debt at the end of June 2026 by £4.9 billion (0.2%) to £2,994.8 billion. This is largely because of updated Bank of England (BoE) data. Revisions of this magnitude are not uncommon, as some underlying BoE data are reported with a one-month lag.

Revisions to gross domestic product

This month's release incorporates gross domestic product (GDP) data from our GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2026 bulletin, published on 13 August 2026. The updated GDP estimate for January to March 2026 was higher than the initial estimate, resulting in lower debt-to-GDP ratios for recent months than previously reported.

8. Data on public sector finances

Public sector finances tables 1 to 10: Appendix A
Dataset | Released 21 August 2026
The data underlying the public sector finances statistical bulletin are presented in the tables PSA 1 to 10.

Public sector current receipts: Appendix D
Dataset | Released 21 August 2026
A breakdown of UK public sector income by latest month, financial year-to-date and full financial year, with comparisons with the same period in the previous financial year.

Public sector finances summary tables: Appendix M
Dataset | Released 21 August 2026
The latest public sector net borrowing by subsector and a summary of central government receipts and expenditure data.

Public sector balance sheet tables: Appendix N
Dataset | Released 21 August 2026
A reconciliation of the latest public sector balance sheet measures.

Public sector finances borrowing by subsector: Appendix R
Dataset | Released 21 August 2026
Public sector finances analytical tables (PSAT) showing transactions related to borrowing by subsector. Total Managed Expenditure (TME) is also provided.

Public sector net financial liabilities by subsector: Appendix G
Dataset | Released 19 June 2026
A reconciliation of public sector net borrowing and movements in net financial liabilities.

International Monetary Fund's Government Finance Statistics framework in the public sector finances: Appendix E
Dataset | Released 19 June 2026
Presents the balance sheet, statement of operations, and statement of other economic flows for the public sector, compliant with the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014: GFSM 2014 presentation. Updated quarterly, depending on the availability of data.

Public sector net worth: Appendix O
Dataset | Released 19 June 2026
Presents the balance sheet for the public sector, consistent with the 2010 European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010), and Eurostat's Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (MGDD). Updated quarterly, depending on the availability of data.

9. Glossary

Public sector

The UK public sector comprises of six subsectors: central government, local government, public non-financial corporations, public sector-funded pensions, the Bank of England (BoE), and public financial corporations.

Figures in this release exclude public sector banks, following the reclassification of NatWest Group to the private sector in May 2024.

Public sector net borrowing

Public sector net borrowing (often referred to as the deficit) is the difference between total expenditure and receipts. Positive numbers indicate a deficit, while negative numbers indicate a surplus.

Public sector current budget deficit

Public sector current budget deficit is the difference between current expenditure and receipts, after accounting for depreciation. It measures the borrowing needed to fund the costs of day-to-day public services, welfare and administration, and is the reference statistic for a UK government fiscal rule. Positive numbers indicate a deficit, while negative numbers indicate a surplus.

Both current budget deficit and borrowing are recorded on an accrual basis, that is, income when earned and spending when incurred, rather than when cash is paid.

Central government net cash requirement

The central government net cash requirement is the cash the government must raise from financial markets to finance its activities. It reflects the timing of payments and receipts rather than when liabilities arise.

Public sector net debt

Public sector net debt (often referred to as the national debt) measures the public sector's liabilities to the private sector and overseas, net of its liquid financial assets.

Public sector net financial liabilities

Public sector net financial liabilities (sometimes referred to as net financial debt) is a broader balance sheet measure than net debt, capturing all financial assets and liabilities recognised in the national accounts.

PSNFL is the reference statistic for a UK government fiscal rule.

Public sector net worth

Adding non-financial assets to PSNFL results in public sector net worth, the widest measure of the public sector balance sheet.

10. Data sources and quality

About the statistics

Economic statistics classifications and developments in public sector finances: August 2026
Article | Released 21 August 2026
Includes the latest economic statistics classification updates and information on future developments to the public sector finance statistics.

Pensions in the public sector finances: a methodological guide
Methodology | Released 4 December 2024
Explains the methods and data sources we use to record pensions in fiscal statistics.

Monthly statistics on the public sector finances: a methodological guide
Methodology | Released 4 October 2023
This methodological guide provides comprehensive contextual and methodological information on the monthly public sector finances (PSF) statistical bulletin, which is jointly produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Treasury (HMT).

Public sector finances quality and methodology information (QMI)
Methodology | Released 4 October 2023
Quality and Methodology Information for the UK public sector finances and government deficit and debt under the Maastricht Treaty, detailing the strengths and limitations of the data, methods used, and data uses and users.

Student loans in the public sector finances: a methodological guide
Methodology | Released 22 January 2020
Explains the methods we will use to partition student loans into government expenditure and a financial transaction.

About our data sources

Calculation of interest payable on government gilts
Methodology | Released 18 July 2022
Explains the recording of interest payable to holders of UK government gilts in the UK public sector finances.

The use of gross domestic product (GDP) in public sector fiscal ratio statistics
Methodology | Released 21 September 2016
Explains the methodology used for the presentation of GDP ratios in the UK PSF publication.

How the ONS estimates UK debt to GDP figures
Blog | Released 21 July 2023
Explains the methodology used for the presentation of GDP ratios in the UK PSF publication and in particular for the public sector net debt where a centred approach (requiring forecasts) is used.

Statistical designation

The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) independently reviewed the public sector net borrowing, cash requirement, and debt statistics in July 2017, concluding that they comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics and should be labelled accredited official statistics.

The public sector net financial liabilities and public sector net financial worth statistics are both official statistics. These measures were introduced after July 2017, so have not yet been reviewed by the OSR. The public sector net worth statistics are labelled as official statistics in development. They are based on information from public sector finance and data from the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) non-financial accounts.

International reporting standards

All aggregates in this bulletin are reported in accordance with the 2010 European system of national and regional accounts (ESA 2010) (PDF, 6.4MB), unless otherwise stated.

HM Revenue and Customs data quality review

On 8 October 2025, HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) reported an under-estimation in its Value Added Tax (VAT) cash receipts data for the period April to August 2025.

HMRC implemented immediate improvements to quality assurance processes, including comparisons with independent data sources, working with HM Treasury and the ONS. HMRC is carrying out a robust review across all receipts to consider the underlying issue and to identify actions to minimise the risk of similar incidents in future. The review is due to be published shortly.

We are working with HM Treasury to support this process. The Office for Statistics Regulation will provide an independent perspective on HMRC's review to ensure compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics.

We have reported progress on work to improve the quality of public sector finance statistics in the second quarterly update on the Economic Statistics Plan in our surveys and economic statistics improvement plan, quarterly progress update: July 2026.

Local government data quality

Local government data for in the financial year ending (FYE) March 2027 are highly provisional estimates for the UK. They are largely based on the Office for Budget Responsibility's (OBR) Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026 report.

Data for the FYE March 2026 remain provisional estimates for the UK. They are largely based on local authority budget data for England, Scotland and Wales, and estimates for Northern Ireland.

For the FYE March 2025, estimates of the current expenditure of local authorities in England are based on published second release data; capital expenditure and receipts are based on published final outturn data.

Estimates for the devolved administrations for the FYE March 2025 are based on published outturn data for Wales and Scotland, and final returned data for Northern Ireland.

In recent years, planned local government current and capital expenditure in local authority budgets have differed from the final outturn expenditure reported in the audited accounts. Current expenditure was also systematically lower than what was reported at final outturn. Therefore, we may include adjustments to increase or decrease the amounts reported at the budget stage.

For the FYE March 2026, these adjustments include:

- a £2.0 billion upward adjustment to England's current expenditure
- a £3.0 billion upward adjustment to England's capital expenditure
- a £2.4 billion upward adjustment to Scotland's current expenditure

To reflect the most recently available data for housing benefits, we have applied a further £2.7 billion downward adjustment to current expenditure in the FYE March 2026.

Public corporations' data quality

Public corporations' data for the current financial year are highly provisional estimates for the UK. They are largely based on the OBR's Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026 report.

Estimates for the FYEs March 2025 and March 2026 remain largely based on the OBR's Economic and fiscal outlook – November 2025 report. This was supplemented by in-year data for train operating companies, the Housing Revenue Account, and surveyed public corporations.

11. Related links

HMRC tax receipts and National Insurance contributions for the UK
Bulletin | Updated 21 August 2026
Summary of HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) tax receipts, National Insurance contributions (NICs), and expenditure for the UK.

Looking ahead – developments in public sector finance statistics: 2026
Article | Released 22 June 2026
What the Office for National Statistics sees as areas for future development in public sector finance statistics.

Country and regional public sector finances, UK: financial year ending March 2025
Article | Released 26 May 2026
Public sector revenue, expenditure, and net fiscal balance on a country and regional basis.

Government expenditure in the UK
Article | Released 18 May 2026
Types of government expenditure and their trends over the last 30 years, including current and capital spending by central and local government.

Economic and fiscal outlook – March 2026
Report | Released 3 March 2026
The latest set of economic forecasts published by the Office for Budget Responsibility.

Public sector net financial liabilities
Methodology | Last revised 30 October 2024
An explanation of the financial assets and liabilities captured in public sector net financial liabilities (PSNFL), how PSNFL compares with public sector net debt (PSND), and how it has changed over time.

Effects of the economy on public sector net debt, UK: April 2024
Article | Released 10 May 2024
Examines the economic reasons behind the large increase in public sector net debt as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) over the last two decades.

12. Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 21 August 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Public sector finances, UK: July 2026

PSA1 Public Sector Summary

£ million unless otherwise stated

	Excluding public sector banks											
	Current Budget Deficit	Net Investment	Net Borrowing	Net Debt excluding Bank of England (£ billion)	Net Debt excluding Bank of England as a % GDP[1]	Net Debt (£ billion)	Net Debt as a % GDP[1]	Net Financial Liabilities (£ billion)	Net Financial Liabilities as a % GDP[1] (£ billion)	Net Borrowing	Net Debt (£ billion)	Net Debt as a % GDP [1]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	-JW2T	-JW2Z	-J5II	CPPH	CPOA	HF6W	HF6X	JSK7	CPOE	-ANNX	RUTN	RUTO
2017	9 113	45 519	54 632	1 577.1	73.9	1 744.7	81.7	1 501.4	70.3	39 786	2 012.2	94.3
2018	7 433	43 604	51 037	1 607.3	72.7	1 798.8	81.3	1 521.7	68.8	42 109	2 090.5	94.5
2019	5 819	43 827	49 646	1 653.2	75.8	1 837.6	84.2	1 586.1	72.7	42 892	2 141.6	98.2
2020	203 057	66 927	269 984	1 912.2	86.7	2 152.7	97.6	1 837.2	83.3	260 300	2 467.6	111.9
2021	106 692	54 430	161 122	2 044.3	83.1	2 364.9	96.2	1 976.8	80.4	152 348	2 689.1	109.4
2022	70 954	37 177	108 131	2 218.2	82.6	2 501.4	93.1	2 104.0	78.3	98 203	2 849.8	106.1
2023	78 730	64 833	143 563	2 432.3	86.3	2 695.7	95.6	2 287.5	81.1	132 717	3 067.8	108.8
2024	75 648	76 427	152 075	2 613.2	88.0	2 815.4	94.8	2 452.2	82.5	147 852	2 815.4	94.8
2025	71 756	77 000	148 756	2 795.4	90.1	2 925.5	94.3	2 594.2	83.6	148 756	2 925.5	94.3
2017/18	12 973	46 324	59 297	1 575.1	73.1	1 757.9	81.6	1 494.2	69.4	47 326	2 033.1	94.4
2018/19	–1 254	45 580	44 326	1 600.8	71.8	1 776.1	79.6	1 477.4	66.3	35 253	2 072.8	93.0
2019/20	15 985	42 402	58 387	1 643.5	76.5	1 816.0	84.5	1 585.4	73.8	51 210	2 130.2	99.1
2020/21	239 135	71 842	310 977	1 930.4	85.4	2 155.2	95.4	1 849.5	81.9	301 515	2 471.2	109.4
2021/22	67 399	52 821	120 220	2 050.6	81.2	2 381.0	94.3	1 982.5	78.5	111 210	2 710.9	107.4
2022/23	80 709	46 664	127 373	2 253.0	82.5	2 545.7	93.2	2 157.5	79.0	117 210	2 899.3	106.2
2023/24	66 975	68 105	135 080	2 446.0	85.8	2 685.6	94.2	2 268.1	79.5	124 285	3 053.5	107.1
2024/25	76 508	75 167	151 675	2 639.4	87.9	2 804.9	93.4	2 436.5	81.1	150 174	2 804.9	93.4
2025/26	48 936	80 887	129 823	2 787.4	89.2	2 918.4	93.4	2 591.0	82.9	129 823	2 918.4	93.4
2023 Q1	–8 993	28 903	19 910	2 253.0	82.5	2 545.7	93.2	2 157.5	79.0	17 137	2 899.3	106.2
Q2	44 495	9 955	54 450	2 331.1	84.7	2 610.5	94.9	2 221.5	80.7	52 075	2 969.3	107.9
Q3	16 421	13 194	29 615	2 368.7	84.9	2 609.8	93.6	2 199.5	78.8	26 861	2 975.3	106.7
Q4	26 807	12 781	39 588	2 432.3	86.3	2 695.7	95.6	2 287.5	81.1	36 644	3 067.8	108.8
2024 Q1	–20 748	32 175	11 427	2 446.0	85.8	2 685.6	94.2	2 268.1	79.5	8 705	3 053.5	107.1
Q2	39 520	11 962	51 482	2 512.2	86.9	2 731.0	94.5	2 325.2	80.4	49 981	2 731.0	94.5
Q3	21 839	15 757	37 596	2 555.8	87.1	2 757.7	94.0	2 364.4	80.6	37 596	2 757.7	94.0
Q4	35 037	16 533	51 570	2 613.2	88.0	2 815.4	94.8	2 452.2	82.5	51 570	2 815.4	94.8
2025 Q1	–19 888	30 915	11 027	2 639.4	87.9	2 804.9	93.4	2 436.5	81.1	11 027	2 804.9	93.4
Q2	47 400	14 223	61 623	2 706.5	89.2	2 867.6	94.5	2 508.2	82.7	61 623	2 867.6	94.5
Q3	22 375	15 821	38 196	2 743.0	89.4	2 913.4	94.9	2 556.0	83.3	38 196	2 913.4	94.9
Q4	21 869	16 041	37 910	2 795.4	90.1	2 925.5	94.3	2 594.2	83.6	37 910	2 925.5	94.3
2026 Q1	–42 708	34 802	–7 906	2 787.4	89.2	2 918.4	93.4	2 591.0	82.9	–7 906	2 918.4	93.4
Q2	40 647	14 249	54 896	2 859.1	90.4	2 994.8	94.6	2 667.5	84.3	54 896	2 994.8	94.6
2024 Jul	506	3 450	3 956	2 526.5	87.0	2 736.3	94.2	2 337.5	80.5	3 956	2 736.3	94.2
Aug	10 248	4 619	14 867	2 541.6	87.1	2 758.7	94.5	2 360.6	80.9	14 867	2 758.7	94.5
Sep	11 085	7 688	18 773	2 555.8	87.1	2 757.7	94.0	2 364.4	80.6	18 773	2 757.7	94.0
Oct	15 038	4 334	19 372	2 576.8	87.5	2 780.8	94.4	2 394.7	81.3	19 372	2 780.8	94.4
Nov	9 378	4 153	13 531	2 594.6	87.7	2 815.6	95.2	2 432.9	82.2	13 531	2 815.6	95.2
Dec	10 621	8 046	18 667	2 613.2	88.0	2 815.4	94.8	2 452.2	82.5	18 667	2 815.4	94.8
2025 Jan	–22 873	8 201	–14 672	2 599.9	87.2	2 774.4	93.0	2 406.1	80.7	–14 672	2 774.4	93.0
Feb	5 725	6 211	11 936	2 614.4	87.4	2 794.9	93.4	2 424.8	81.0	11 936	2 794.9	93.4
Mar	–2 740	16 503	13 763	2 639.4	87.9	2 804.9	93.4	2 436.5	81.1	13 763	2 804.9	93.4
Apr	13 753	5 889	19 642	2 651.4	88.0	2 824.8	93.7	2 460.7	81.7	19 642	2 824.8	93.7
May	13 983	3 995	17 978	2 681.1	88.7	2 867.5	94.8	2 507.1	82.9	17 978	2 867.5	94.8
Jun	19 664	4 339	24 003	2 706.5	89.2	2 867.6	94.5	2 508.2	82.7	24 003	2 867.6	94.5
Jul	–3 019	4 086	1 067	2 708.6	88.9	2 889.0	94.9	2 530.5	83.1	1 067	2 889.0	94.8
Aug	10 600	4 339	14 939	2 725.8	89.1	2 906.8	95.1	2 545.2	83.2	14 939	2 906.8	95.1
Sep	14 794	7 396	22 190	2 743.0	89.4	2 913.4	94.9	2 556.0	83.3	22 190	2 913.4	94.9
Oct	11 635	4 155	15 790	2 764.8	89.7	2 896.9	94.0	2 570.1	83.4	15 790	2 896.9	94.0
Nov	3 411	6 133	9 544	2 776.1	89.8	2 927.0	94.7	2 598.4	84.0	9 544	2 927.0	94.7
Dec	6 823	5 753	12 576	2 795.4	90.1	2 925.5	94.3	2 594.2	83.6	12 576	2 925.5	94.3
2026 Jan	–41 363	9 074	–32 289	2 750.0	88.4	2 871.6	92.3	2 540.8	81.7	–32 289	2 871.6	92.3
Feb	5 133	7 295	12 428	2 762.8	88.6	2 883.2	92.5	2 554.2	81.9	12 428	2 883.2	92.5
Mar	–6 478	18 433	11 955	2 787.4	89.2	2 918.4	93.4	2 591.0	82.9	11 955	2 918.4	93.4
Apr	16 449	6 678	23 127	2 804.6	89.4	2 940.7	93.7	2 613.2	83.3	23 127	2 940.7	93.7
May	14 745	4 240	18 985	2 835.2	90.0	2 976.0	94.4	2 648.6	84.0	18 985	2 976.0	94.4
Jun	9 453	3 331	12 784	2 859.1	90.4	2 994.8	94.6	2 667.5	84.3	12 784	2 994.8	94.6
Jul	–3 140	4 940	1 800	2 861.3	90.2	2 984.9	94.1	2 657.7	83.7	1 800	2 984.9	94.1

Relationship between columns : 3=1+2

1 GDP denominator 12 month centred moving total

PSA2 Public Sector Net Borrowing : by sector

£ million

	Net Borrowing									
	Central government	Local government	General government (Maastricht Deficit)	Non-financial PCs	Public Sector Pensions[5]	Public Sector excluding both public sector banks and BoE[4] (PSNB ex BoE)	APF[1] Bank of England (including & SLS[2])[3]	Public Sector excluding public sector banks (PSNB ex)	Public sector banks	Public Sector (PSNB)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	-NMFJ	-NMOE	-NNBK	-CPCM	-CWNY	-CPNZ	-JW2H	-J5II	-IL6B	-ANNX
2017	41 934	10 143	52 077	2 648	2 255	56 980	–2 348	54 632	–14 846	39 786
2018	41 145	7 327	48 472	–1 274	5 736	52 934	–1 897	51 037	–8 928	42 109
2019	43 254	10 373	53 627	–1 939	1 873	53 561	–3 915	49 646	–6 754	42 892
2020	277 761	–3 399	274 362	–1 767	1 579	274 174	–4 190	269 984	–9 684	260 300
2021	177 830	–2 763	175 067	–3 164	–1 056	170 847	–9 725	161 122	–8 774	152 348
2022	107 608	11 111	118 719	–4 260	–6 147	108 312	–181	108 131	–9 928	98 203
2023	154 118	12 452	166 570	–4 994	–2 938	158 638	–15 075	143 563	–10 846	132 717
2024	159 684	14 903	174 587	–2 122	–1 645	170 820	–18 745	152 075	–4 223	147 852
2025	143 559	15 084	158 643	–2 984	–2 247	153 412	–4 656	148 756	–	148 756
2017/18	49 877	9 213	59 090	2 247	1 515	62 852	–3 555	59 297	–11 971	47 326
2018/19	33 162	7 235	40 397	–1 555	7 147	45 989	–1 663	44 326	–9 073	35 253
2019/20	57 470	6 990	64 460	–1 909	115	62 666	–4 279	58 387	–7 177	51 210
2020/21	321 275	–5 065	316 210	–2 221	2 067	316 056	–5 079	310 977	–9 462	301 515
2021/22	135 010	45	135 055	–3 779	–2 091	129 185	–8 965	120 220	–9 010	111 210
2022/23	123 932	14 103	138 035	–5 745	–7 507	124 783	2 590	127 373	–10 163	117 210
2023/24	146 848	13 551	160 399	–3 790	–1 414	155 195	–20 115	135 080	–10 795	124 285
2024/25	153 476	16 402	169 878	–1 953	–1 728	166 197	–14 522	151 675	–1 501	150 174
2025/26	124 916	13 326	138 242	–2 348	–2 409	133 485	–3 662	129 823	–	129 823
2023 Q1	19 102	5 906	25 008	–3 132	–1 879	19 997	–87	19 910	–2 773	17 137
Q2	63 574	–3 438	60 136	–941	–353	58 842	–4 392	54 450	–2 375	52 075
Q3	33 748	4 330	38 078	–342	–353	37 383	–7 768	29 615	–2 754	26 861
Q4	37 694	5 654	43 348	–579	–353	42 416	–2 828	39 588	–2 944	36 644
2024 Q1	11 832	7 005	18 837	–1 928	–355	16 554	–5 127	11 427	–2 722	8 705
Q2	60 814	–3 430	57 384	–458	–430	56 496	–5 014	51 482	–1 501	49 981
Q3	38 884	4 847	43 731	720	–430	44 021	–6 425	37 596	–	37 596
Q4	48 154	6 481	54 635	–456	–430	53 749	–2 179	51 570	–	51 570
2025 Q1	5 624	8 504	14 128	–1 759	–438	11 931	–904	11 027	–	11 027
Q2	66 127	–3 542	62 585	–426	–603	61 556	67	61 623	–	61 623
Q3	36 190	2 909	39 099	–285	–603	38 211	–15	38 196	–	38 196
Q4	35 618	7 213	42 831	–514	–603	41 714	–3 804	37 910	–	37 910
2026 Q1	–13 019	6 746	–6 273	–1 123	–600	–7 996	90	–7 906	–	–7 906
Q2	64 150	–6 102	58 048	199	–724	57 523	–2 627	54 896	–	54 896
2024 Jul	16 033	–1 724	14 309	–59	–143	14 107	–10 151	3 956	–	3 956
Aug	9 298	3 919	13 217	–40	–143	13 034	1 833	14 867	–	14 867
Sep	13 553	2 652	16 205	819	–144	16 880	1 893	18 773	–	18 773
Oct	24 280	793	25 073	–150	–143	24 780	–5 408	19 372	–	19 372
Nov	8 887	3 327	12 214	–154	–143	11 917	1 614	13 531	–	13 531
Dec	14 987	2 361	17 348	–152	–144	17 052	1 615	18 667	–	18 667
2025 Jan	–13 972	3 854	–10 118	–498	–147	–10 763	–3 909	–14 672	–	–14 672
Feb	6 022	5 108	11 130	–507	–147	10 476	1 460	11 936	–	11 936
Mar	13 574	–458	13 116	–754	–144	12 218	1 545	13 763	–	13 763
Apr	27 058	–4 481	22 577	–163	–201	22 213	–2 571	19 642	–	19 642
May	15 828	1 166	16 994	–126	–201	16 667	1 311	17 978	–	17 978
Jun	23 241	–227	23 014	–137	–201	22 676	1 327	24 003	–	24 003
Jul	5 218	–1 748	3 470	–54	–201	3 215	–2 148	1 067	–	1 067
Aug	11 552	2 615	14 167	–70	–201	13 896	1 043	14 939	–	14 939
Sep	19 420	2 042	21 462	–161	–201	21 100	1 090	22 190	–	22 190
Oct	20 779	1 041	21 820	–164	–201	21 455	–5 665	15 790	–	15 790
Nov	5 556	3 348	8 904	–144	–201	8 559	985	9 544	–	9 544
Dec	9 283	2 824	12 107	–206	–201	11 700	876	12 576	–	12 576
2026 Jan	–33 261	3 040	–30 221	–218	–201	–30 640	–1 649	–32 289	–	–32 289
Feb	7 799	4 192	11 991	–232	–201	11 558	870	12 428	–	12 428
Mar	12 443	–486	11 957	–673	–198	11 086	869	11 955	–	11 955
Apr	32 666	–5 131	27 535	90	–242	27 383	–4 256	23 127	–	23 127
May	18 204	153	18 357	61	–242	18 176	809	18 985	–	18 985
Jun	13 280	–1 124	12 156	48	–240	11 964	820	12 784	–	12 784
Jul	6 364	–2 140	4 224	53	–242	4 035	–2 235	1 800	–	1 800

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

1 APF = Asset Purchase Facility

2 SLS = Special Liquidity Scheme.

3 Figures derived from Bank of England accounts and ONS estimates

4 Bank of England

5 Funded pensions only

PSA3 Long run fiscal indicators

£ billion

Public sector net debt excluding public sector banks and the Bank of England: as a percentage of GDP at market prices

	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	2026 /27
April	73.0	75.6	76.3	78.3	78.1	75.9	72.6	71.2	78.8	85.9	80.7	83.2	86.1	88.0	89.4
May	73.2	75.9	76.8	78.7	78.1	76.1	72.5	71.4	81.6	86.1	80.8	83.8	86.8	88.7	90.0
June	74.2	76.3	77.6	79.4	78.4	76.7	72.9	71.9	83.9	86.3	81.2	84.7	86.9	89.2	90.4
July	73.7	75.5	77.1	78.8	77.5	76.1	72.0	71.2	84.9	85.3	80.7	84.8	87.0	88.9	90.2
August	73.8	75.3	77.1	78.5	77.4	76.0	72.0	71.3	86.2	83.9	80.5	84.8	87.1	89.1	..
September	74.8	75.9	78.1	79.2	78.0	76.7	72.4	71.8	87.5	83.5	80.8	84.9	87.1	89.4	..
October	74.8	75.3	77.9	79.0	77.4	75.2	72.1	72.8	86.6	83.1	81.1	85.3	87.5	89.7	..
November	75.4	75.8	78.1	79.1	77.6	74.3	72.2	74.1	86.5	82.8	81.5	85.9	87.7	89.8	..
December	76.5	76.8	79.3	79.4	78.3	73.9	72.7	75.8	86.7	83.1	82.6	86.3	88.0	90.1	..
January	75.0	75.8	77.8	78.0	76.4	72.6	71.3	75.3	85.3	81.6	81.5	85.2	87.2	88.4	..
February	74.7	75.8	77.8	77.7	76.1	72.4	71.2	75.5	85.2	81.2	81.8	85.4	87.4	88.6	..
March	75.9	76.5	78.7	78.4	76.8	73.1	71.8	76.5	85.4	81.2	82.5	85.8	87.9	89.2	..

Public sector current budget deficit excluding public sector banks as a percentage of GDP: rolling 12-month average

	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	2026 /27
April	5.6	5.4	4.6	3.8	2.7	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	8.2	5.4	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.3
May	5.6	5.3	4.6	3.7	2.7	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.8	8.6	4.9	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.3
June	5.5	5.3	4.5	3.6	2.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	1.2	8.8	4.4	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.1
July	5.5	5.2	4.4	3.5	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.2	1.7	8.9	4.0	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.0
August	5.5	5.2	4.4	3.4	2.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	2.2	8.9	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.6	..
September	5.4	5.1	4.3	3.3	2.4	1.2	0.5	0.1	2.9	8.7	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.6	..
October	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.2	2.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	3.5	8.6	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.6	..
November	5.4	5.0	4.2	3.1	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.1	4.2	8.3	2.6	3.3	2.4	2.7	..
December	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.0	2.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	5.0	7.9	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.6	..
January	5.4	4.9	4.0	2.9	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	5.8	7.3	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.6	..
February	5.4	4.8	3.9	2.8	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	6.7	6.8	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.5	..
March	5.4	4.7	3.9	2.8	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	7.6	6.0	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.4	..

Public sector net investment excluding public sector banks as a percentage of GDP: rolling 12-month average

	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	2026 /27
April	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.6
May	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.6	2.6
June	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.6
July	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.6
August	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	..
September	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.6	..
October	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.6	..
November	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.6	..
December	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.6	..
January	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.6	..
February	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	..
March	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	..

1 A dash (-) represents a zero value

PSA4 Public Sector balance sheet and Debt interest to revenue ratio

£ billion

Public sector net debt[1] excluding public sector banks: amount outstanding at end period

	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	2026 /27
April	1 260.7	1 369.3	1 466.5	1 553.3	1 603.5	1 713.3	1 769.9	1 787.1	1 918.1	2 191.8	2 384.5	2 552.4	2 675.7	2 824.8	2 940.7
May	1 270.9	1 384.2	1 480.7	1 564.7	1 611.8	1 727.2	1 772.2	1 796.6	1 989.1	2 218.3	2 401.7	2 581.8	2 720.1	2 867.5	2 976.0
June	1 290.1	1 397.8	1 498.0	1 577.9	1 620.0	1 750.1	1 780.0	1 808.9	2 024.5	2 225.6	2 426.1	2 610.5	2 731.0	2 867.6	2 994.8
July	1 290.4	1 393.7	1 493.2	1 572.3	1 610.0	1 749.1	1 762.3	1 794.7	2 035.5	2 239.2	2 421.0	2 592.0	2 736.3	2 889.0	2 984.9
August	1 291.9	1 399.8	1 496.7	1 569.8	1 618.8	1 750.6	1 770.5	1 792.6	2 066.7	2 229.3	2 430.6	2 607.2	2 758.7	2 906.8	..
September	1 308.9	1 415.5	1 513.9	1 583.5	1 628.7	1 773.6	1 775.9	1 808.2	2 069.1	2 236.8	2 443.9	2 609.8	2 757.7	2 913.4	..
October	1 318.3	1 416.2	1 519.2	1 591.7	1 640.7	1 759.1	1 781.7	1 822.0	2 100.2	2 321.5	2 455.5	2 650.8	2 780.8	2 896.9	..
November	1 332.5	1 431.5	1 527.8	1 596.3	1 658.7	1 748.6	1 787.0	1 828.2	2 128.9	2 352.2	2 478.8	2 677.5	2 815.6	2 927.0	..
December	1 354.3	1 452.6	1 550.8	1 602.9	1 690.7	1 744.7	1 798.8	1 837.6	2 152.7	2 364.9	2 501.4	2 695.7	2 815.4	2 925.5	..
January	1 335.2	1 440.3	1 528.8	1 581.4	1 661.0	1 727.1	1 769.5	1 812.9	2 134.1	2 351.7	2 489.3	2 654.2	2 774.4	2 871.6	..
February	1 340.0	1 446.4	1 534.9	1 581.0	1 683.9	1 752.0	1 772.7	1 808.7	2 157.3	2 353.2	2 513.7	2 670.5	2 794.9	2 883.2	..
March	1 366.2	1 461.1	1 551.9	1 595.0	1 714.6	1 757.9	1 776.1	1 816.0	2 155.2	2 381.0	2 545.7	2 685.6	2 804.9	2 918.4	..

Public sector net debt[1] excluding public sector banks: as a percentage of GDP at market prices[2]

	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	2026 /27
April	73.6	77.1	78.8	80.9	80.7	82.3	81.9	79.9	89.6	96.1	93.8	93.2	93.4	93.7	93.7
May	74.0	77.6	79.3	81.3	80.7	82.7	81.8	80.0	93.3	96.4	93.7	94.1	94.5	94.8	94.4
June	74.9	78.1	79.9	81.8	80.8	83.4	82.0	80.3	95.3	95.8	94.0	94.9	94.5	94.5	94.6
July	74.8	77.6	79.5	81.3	80.0	83.2	80.9	79.5	96.0	95.3	93.2	93.8	94.2	94.9	94.1
August	74.7	77.6	79.5	81.0	80.2	83.0	81.1	79.3	97.7	93.9	92.9	93.9	94.5	95.1	..
September	75.5	78.1	80.2	81.5	80.3	83.9	81.1	79.9	98.1	93.2	92.8	93.6	94.0	94.9	..
October	75.8	77.8	80.3	81.6	80.6	82.9	81.1	81.5	98.1	95.9	92.6	94.7	94.4	94.0	..
November	76.3	78.3	80.5	81.6	81.2	82.2	81.1	82.8	97.9	96.4	92.9	95.3	95.2	94.7	..
December	77.3	79.2	81.5	81.7	82.5	81.7	81.3	84.2	97.6	96.2	93.1	95.6	94.8	94.3	..
January	76.0	78.2	80.2	80.4	80.7	80.7	79.8	83.5	96.0	94.8	92.2	93.8	93.0	92.3	..
February	76.0	78.3	80.3	80.1	81.5	81.6	79.7	83.7	96.2	94.0	92.6	94.0	93.4	92.5	..
March	77.2	78.8	81.1	80.6	82.7	81.6	79.6	84.5	95.4	94.3	93.2	94.2	93.4	93.4	..

Public sector net financial liabilities excluding public sector banks: as a percentage of GDP at market prices[3]

	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	2026 /27
April	66.3	69.2	70.2	72.0	73.3	73.2	69.6	66.9	77.5	82.5	78.1	79.1	78.9	81.7	83.3
May	66.8	69.7	70.7	72.3	73.5	73.3	69.4	67.5	80.7	82.6	78.1	79.9	80.2	82.9	84.0
June	67.8	70.1	71.3	72.9	73.9	73.9	69.6	68.1	82.5	81.8	78.4	80.7	80.4	82.7	84.3
July	67.4	69.3	70.8	72.6	73.0	73.1	68.4	67.3	83.0	81.5	77.7	79.4	80.5	83.1	83.7
August	67.2	69.1	70.6	72.4	73.2	72.7	68.4	67.2	84.2	81.0	77.4	79.2	80.9	83.2	..
September	67.8	69.5	71.2	73.0	73.4	73.4	68.2	67.9	83.9	80.0	77.4	78.8	80.6	83.3	..
October	67.9	69.2	71.3	73.4	73.5	72.2	68.2	69.6	83.8	80.6	77.2	80.1	81.3	83.4	..
November	68.3	69.7	71.5	73.6	73.8	71.2	68.3	71.0	83.7	80.4	77.7	80.7	82.2	84.0	..
December	69.3	70.6	72.6	74.2	74.6	70.3	68.8	72.7	83.3	80.4	78.3	81.1	82.5	83.6	..
January	68.2	69.4	71.3	72.9	72.1	69.0	66.9	72.2	81.9	79.1	77.6	79.2	80.7	81.7	..
February	68.3	69.4	71.4	72.6	72.5	69.1	66.5	72.7	82.5	78.3	78.1	79.2	81.0	81.9	..
March	69.3	70.2	72.3	73.2	73.3	69.4	66.3	73.8	81.9	78.5	79.0	79.5	81.1	82.9	..

Public sector debt interest to revenue ratio: rolling 12-month percentage[3]

	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	2026 /27
April	7.1	6.2	5.9	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.3	3.9	2.6	5.6	10.1	7.8	7.5	7.4
May	7.2	6.2	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.9	2.6	5.9	10.2	7.8	7.3	7.6
June	7.0	6.2	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.1	4.5	3.3	3.3	7.1	9.6	7.3	8.0	7.1
July	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.5	3.1	3.4	7.4	9.9	7.1	7.9	7.1
August	6.6	6.2	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.0	4.4	3.0	3.7	7.6	9.8	7.1	8.0	..
September	6.5	6.2	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.6	7.9	9.3	7.5	8.2	..
October	6.4	6.3	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.1	2.8	4.0	7.9	9.5	7.5	8.0	..
November	6.3	6.2	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.4	4.9	3.9	3.0	4.0	8.3	9.5	7.1	7.9	..
December	6.3	6.0	5.6	4.7	5.2	5.5	4.8	3.7	2.9	4.6	9.4	8.3	7.4	7.8	..
January	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.8	5.2	5.5	4.7	3.8	2.6	5.0	9.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	..
February	6.0	6.1	5.4	4.9	5.3	5.6	4.5	3.7	2.6	5.3	9.5	8.0	7.5	7.6	..
March	6.3	5.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.4	4.4	3.9	2.7	5.4	9.6	7.9	7.5	7.4	..

1 Net debt at the end of the month
2 Gross Domestic Product for 12 months centred on the end of the month
3 Official statistics

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

% of GDP

	Excluding public sector banks							
	Public Sector Current Budget Deficit [1 5]	Public Sector Net Investment [1]	Public Sector Net Borrowing [1 5]	Public Sector Net Debt excluding BoE [2 3]	Public Sector Net Debt [2]	Public Sector Net Financial Liabilities [2 4]	Public Sector Net Borrowing [1 5]	Public Sector Net Debt [2]
	JW2V	MUB2	J5IJ	CPOA	HF6X	CPOE	J4DD	RUTO
1975/76	0.7	5.6	6.3	53.8	49.4	–	6.3	49.4
1976/77	0.4	4.5	4.9	52.1	47.8	–	4.9	47.8
1977/78	0.7	3.2	3.9	48.2	44.4	–	3.9	44.4
1978/79	1.8	2.7	4.5	46.4	42.2	–	4.5	42.2
1979/80	1.2	2.5	3.7	42.5	39.1	–	3.7	39.1
1980/81	2.1	2.2	4.3	42.8	40.4	–	4.3	40.4
1981/82	0.6	1.4	2.0	42.3	40.1	–	2.0	40.1
1982/83	0.7	1.9	2.6	40.8	38.7	–	2.6	38.7
1983/84	1.2	2.1	3.3	40.5	38.9	–	3.3	38.9
1984/85	1.3	1.9	3.2	41.1	38.7	–	3.2	38.7
1985/86	0.6	1.5	2.1	38.6	37.1	–	2.1	37.1
1986/87	0.9	0.9	1.9	37.1	34.8	–	1.9	34.8
1987/88	0.7	0.3	1.0	33.1	31.0	–	1.0	31.0
1988/89	–1.0	0.1	–1.0	27.2	25.6	–	–1.0	25.6
1989/90	–0.8	0.8	–	24.5	23.1	–	–	23.1
1990/91	0.1	1.0	1.1	22.6	21.7	–	1.1	21.7
1991/92	2.1	1.3	3.3	23.5	22.9	–	3.3	22.9
1992/93	5.2	1.1	6.3	27.8	26.7	–	6.3	26.7
1993/94	5.8	0.8	6.6	32.5	31.2	–	6.6	31.2
1994/95	4.5	0.8	5.3	36.0	34.6	–	5.3	34.6
1995/96	3.3	0.8	4.1	37.9	36.1	–	4.1	36.1
1996/97	2.8	0.4	3.0	38.6	36.7	–	3.0	36.7
1997/98	0.5	0.6	1.1	36.5	36.5	33.0	1.1	36.5
1998/99	–0.6	0.6	–	35.1	35.1	31.9	–	35.1
1999/00	–1.6	0.6	–1.1	32.5	32.4	27.4	–1.1	32.4
2000/01	–2.0	0.5	–1.5	28.3	28.2	26.9	–1.5	28.2
2001/02	–0.7	1.2	0.5	28.1	28.0	28.2	0.5	28.0
2002/03	1.4	1.5	2.9	29.8	29.7	31.3	2.9	29.7
2003/04	1.7	1.7	3.4	30.9	30.8	31.2	3.4	30.8
2004/05	1.8	2.0	3.8	33.5	33.4	33.3	3.8	33.4
2005/06	1.3	1.9	3.2	34.3	34.2	32.3	3.2	34.2
2006/07	0.9	1.8	2.7	35.1	34.9	32.3	2.7	34.9
2007/08	1.0	1.8	2.9	35.6	35.5	34.1	2.9	41.4
2008/09	4.3	3.0	7.3	50.3	50.2	47.2	5.9	140.1
2009/10	7.1	3.0	10.2	63.6	64.4	54.3	8.8	145.1
2010/11	6.2	2.5	8.7	70.3	70.6	58.6	7.6	140.8
2011/12	5.4	1.9	7.3	74.2	73.9	64.6	6.2	132.1
2012/13	5.2	1.9	7.1	75.9	77.2	69.3	6.4	128.7
2013/14	4.2	1.5	5.7	76.5	78.8	70.2	5.2	109.7
2014/15	3.2	1.9	5.2	78.7	81.1	72.3	4.7	96.9
2015/16	2.5	1.7	4.2	78.4	80.6	73.2	3.8	95.9
2016/17	1.0	1.8	2.8	76.8	82.7	73.3	2.3	96.9
2017/18	0.6	2.2	2.8	73.1	81.6	69.4	2.2	94.4
2018/19	–0.1	2.1	2.0	71.8	79.6	66.3	1.6	93.0
2019/20	0.7	1.9	2.6	76.5	84.5	73.8	2.3	99.1
2020/21	11.3	3.4	14.7	85.4	95.4	81.9	14.3	109.4
2021/22	2.8	2.2	5.0	81.2	94.3	78.5	4.6	107.4
2022/23	3.1	1.8	4.8	82.5	93.2	79.0	4.4	106.2
2023/24	2.4	2.4	4.8	85.8	94.2	79.5	4.5	107.1
2024/25	2.6	2.6	5.2	87.9	93.4	81.1	5.1	93.4
2025/26	1.6	2.6	4.2	89.2	93.4	82.9	4.2	93.4

1 GDP denominator 12 month moving total to period
2 GDP denominator 12 month centred moving total around period
3 BoE abbreviates Bank of England
4 Time series only available back to 2000 Q1 with "-" denoting no data
5 "-" denotes zero value for that period

PSA6A Net borrowing summary: month and year-to-date comparisons

		July 2026 (billion)	July 2025 (billion)	Change between July 2025 and July 2026 (£ billion)	Change between July 2025 and July 2026 (%)	April 2026 to July 2026 (billion)	April 2025 to July 2025 (billion)	Change between April 2025 to July 2025 and April 2026 to July 2026 (£ billion)	Change between April 2025 to July 2025 and April 2026 to July 2026 (%)
Total taxes on production	NMBY	31.4	30.5	0.9	3.0	126.5	120.1	6.4	5.3
Taxes on production of which, VAT	NZGF	18.5	17.5	1.0	6.0	73.9	68.7	5.2	7.6
Total taxes on income and wealth	NMCU	47.5	44.5	3.0	6.7	145.6	133.4	12.2	9.2
Taxes on income and wealth of which, income tax and capital gains tax	LIBR	38.6	36.5	2.2	5.9	108.7	100.9	7.8	7.7
Taxes on income and wealth of which of, other (mainly corporation tax)	LIBP	8.8	8.0	0.8	10.6	36.9	32.5	4.4	13.7
Other taxes	LIQR	2.6	2.5	0.1	4.1	10.1	9.6	0.5	4.7
Compulsory social contributions[11]	AIIH	16.8	16.4	0.4	2.7	66.3	63.9	2.4	3.8
Interest & dividend receipts	LIQP	1.8	2.0	-0.2	-12.2	7.2	7.3	-0.1	-0.9
Interest & dividend receipts, of which Asset Purchase Facility Fund	L6BD	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Other receipts	LIQQ	4.3	4.0	0.4	8.8	17.0	15.8	1.2	7.3
Total central government current receipts	**ANBV**	**104.3**	**99.8**	**4.6**	**4.6**	**372.8**	**350.2**	**22.6**	**6.4**
Interest payable	NMFX	7.7	7.0	0.7	9.6	41.0	40.9	0.0	0.1
Net social benefits	GZSJ	29.5	27.5	2.0	7.2	115.8	107.9	7.9	7.3
Other current expenditure	LIQS	59.8	57.5	2.3	4.0	235.1	226.1	9.0	4.0
Total current expenditure	**ANLP**	**97.0**	**92.0**	**4.9**	**5.4**	**392.0**	**375.0**	**17.0**	**4.5**
Savings, gross plus capital taxes	ANPM	7.4	7.7	-0.4	-5.0	-19.2	-24.8	5.6	22.6
Central government depreciation	NSRN	3.9	3.6	0.3	7.9	15.5	14.4	1.1	7.6
Current Budget Deficit [2]	-ANLV	-3.5	-4.1	0.7	16.3	34.7	39.2	-4.5	-11.5
Central Government Net Investment[3]	-ANNS	9.8	9.4	0.5	5.1	35.8	32.2	3.7	11.4
Central Government Net Investment, of which Asset Purchase Facility Fund[13]	MF7A	3.1	3.4	-0.3	-	8.2	7.4	0.7	9.9
Central Government Net Borrowing[4]	**-NMFJ**	**6.4**	**5.2**	**1.1**	**22.0**	**70.5**	**71.3**	**-0.8**	**-1.2**
Local Government Net Borrowing	-NMOE	-2.1	-1.7	-0.4	-22.4	-8.2	-5.3	-3.0	-55.8
General Government Net Borrowing	-NNBK	4.2	3.5	0.8	21.7	62.3	66.1	-3.8	-5.7
Non-financial Public Corporations Net Borrowing	-CPCM	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-	0.3	-0.5	0.7	-
Public Sector Pensions Net Borrowing[10]	-CWNY	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-20.4	-1.0	-0.8	-0.2	-20.1
Bank of England Net Borrowing (including APF[5] & SLS[6])	-JW2H	-2.2	-2.1	-0.1	-4.1	-4.9	-2.1	-2.8 -	
Public Sector Net Borrowing excluding public sector banks	**-J5II**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**0.7**	**68.7**	**56.7**	**62.7**	**-6.0**	**-9.6**
Memo items: Central Government Income tax and NICs	KSS8	55.4	52.8	2.6	4.9	175.0	164.8	10.2	6.2
Memo items: Central Government Total Expenditure (current plus net investment)	DU3N	110.7	105.0	5.7	5.4	443.3	421.5	21.7	5.2
Memo items: Central Government Total Expenditure[12]	KSS6	89.3	85.0	4.3	5.0	351.0	334.0	16.9	5.1
Memo items: Central Government Net Cash Requirement	RUUW	2.7	5.9	-3.1	-53.6	62.5	61.1	1.3	2.2
Memo items: General Government Net Borrowing as a % GDP	A3PT	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	4.3	5.5	-	-1.2
Memo items: General Government Gross Debt as a % GDP	A3PW	100.1	99.4	-	0.7	100.1	99.4	-	0.7
Memo items: Public Sector Net Investment excluding public sector banks	-JW2Z	4.9	4.1	0.9	20.9	19.2	18.3	0.9	4.8
Memo items: Public Sector Current Budget Deficit excluding public sector banks	-JW2T	-3.1	-3.0	-0.1	-4.0	37.5	44.4	-6.9	-15.5
Memo items: Public Sector Net Borrowing as a % of GDP excluding public sector banks[7,9]	JNV5	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	4.0	5.3	-	-1.3
Memo items: Public Sector Net Debt excluding public sector banks	HF6W	2,984.9	2,889.0	95.9	3.3	2,984.9	2,889.0	95.9	3.3
Memo items: Public Sector Net Debt as a % of GDP excluding public sector banks[8,9]	HF6X	94.1	94.9	-	-0.8	94.1	94.9	-	-0.8
Memo items: Public Sector Financial Liabilities excluding public sector banks	JSK7	2,657.7	2,530.5	127.2	5.0	2,657.7	2,530.5	127.2	5.0
Memo items: Public Sector Net Financial Liabilities as a % of GDP excluding PS banks[8,9]	CPOE	83.7	83.1	-	0.6	83.7	83.1	-	0.6

Notes:

1 Unless otherwise stated
2 Current Budget Deficit is the difference between current expenditure and current receipts
3 Net Investment is investment less depreciation
4 Net Borrowing is Current Budget Deficit plus Net Investment
5 APF - Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility
6 SLS - Special Liquidity Scheme
7 Nominal GDP in the 12 months ending at each month
8 Nominal GDP in the 12 months centred on each month
9 Change measured in percentage points
10 Funded pensions only
11 Mainly national insurance contributions (NICs)
12 Includes current expenditure,net investment and depreciation
13 The first capital transfer from central government to APF occurred in October 2022.

Source: Office for National Statistics: Public sector finance

PSA6B Central Government Account : overview

£ million

	Current receipts										
	Taxes on production	of which	Taxes on income and wealth					Interest and dividends	of which		
	Total	VAT	Total	Income and capital gains tax[1]	Other[2]	Other taxes	Compulsory Social contributions[3]	Total	Asset Purchase Facility	Other receipts[4]	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	NMBY	NZGF	NMCU	LIBR	LIBP	LIQR	AIIH	LIQP	L6BD	LIQQ	ANBV
2022/23	325 927	185 322	354 408	268 915	85 493	22 509	180 908	19 580	4 164	39 587	942 919
2023/24	336 487	196 388	387 254	291 490	95 764	23 816	180 760	24 655	–	42 652	995 624
2024/25	347 644	202 575	417 673	319 591	98 082	25 305	173 823	24 520	–	45 252	1 034 217
2025/26	359 771	210 826	457 407	353 458	103 949	27 376	206 746	21 748	–	48 521	1 121 569
2024 Jul	29 421	16 879	39 777	31 773	8 004	2 209	13 723	2 333	–	3 715	91 178
Aug	29 138	16 779	29 135	20 949	8 186	2 196	13 812	1 864	–	3 733	79 878
Sep	28 773	16 660	28 387	20 336	8 051	2 229	13 780	2 384	–	3 719	79 272
Oct	29 364	16 865	28 974	20 794	8 180	2 159	14 080	2 079	–	3 764	80 420
Nov	29 589	16 733	29 392	21 054	8 338	2 001	14 209	1 722	–	3 823	80 736
Dec	29 452	17 422	33 907	25 297	8 610	1 942	15 383	1 823	–	3 734	86 241
2025 Jan	28 281	17 403	66 031	57 897	8 134	2 031	14 808	2 012	–	3 906	117 069
Feb	27 438	16 514	36 495	28 442	8 053	2 033	15 286	1 752	–	3 904	86 908
Mar	29 369	17 502	40 819	31 684	9 135	2 067	18 160	2 239	–	3 923	96 577
Apr	30 550	17 693	29 351	21 134	8 217	2 352	15 092	1 806	–	3 947	83 098
May	29 643	16 708	28 745	20 761	7 984	2 393	15 644	1 653	–	3 938	82 016
Jun	29 490	16 827	30 800	22 519	8 281	2 405	16 836	1 784	–	3 956	85 271
Jul	30 460	17 467	44 470	36 492	7 978	2 488	16 350	2 044	–	3 980	99 792
Aug	30 030	17 298	31 400	23 101	8 299	2 306	17 101	1 580	–	3 961	86 378
Sep	30 513	17 639	29 874	21 579	8 295	2 349	16 699	2 123	–	3 954	85 512
Oct	31 339	18 143	30 715	21 771	8 944	2 370	16 422	1 935	–	4 039	86 820
Nov	31 168	18 114	31 580	22 486	9 094	2 109	17 015	1 549	–	4 018	87 439
Dec	31 043	18 581	36 090	27 235	8 855	2 234	17 867	1 646	–	4 095	92 975
2026 Jan	28 211	17 189	79 433	70 506	8 927	2 059	17 914	1 870	–	4 167	133 654
Feb	28 071	17 035	41 892	32 778	9 114	2 185	18 253	1 627	–	4 175	96 203
Mar	29 253	18 132	43 057	33 096	9 961	2 126	21 553	2 131	–	4 291	102 411
Apr	31 885	18 430	30 766	21 510	9 256	2 357	14 801	1 864	–	4 171	85 844
May	31 397	18 411	31 854	22 728	9 126	2 525	16 744	1 703	–	4 218	88 441
Jun	31 868	18 545	35 503	25 812	9 691	2 621	18 011	1 858	–	4 263	94 124
Jul	31 373	18 515	47 463	38 643	8 820	2 590	16 791	1 795	–	4 331	104 343

	Current expenditure									
	Interest[5]	Net Social Benefits	Other	Total	Saving, gross plus capital taxes	Depreciation	Current budget deficit	Net investment	Net borrowing	Memo item:Total expenditure
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	NMFX	GZSJ	LIQS	ANLP	ANPM	NSRN	-ANLV	-ANNS	-NMFJ	DU3N
2022/23	108 063	254 055	603 076	965 194	–22 275	35 349	57 624	66 308	123 932	1 066 851
2023/24	83 213	291 554	607 765	982 532	13 092	38 414	25 322	121 526	146 848	1 142 472
2024/25	85 386	306 594	638 072	1 030 052	4 165	41 160	36 995	116 481	153 476	1 187 693
2025/26	96 946	326 328	670 636	1 093 910	27 659	44 127	16 468	108 448	124 916	1 246 485
2024 Jul	6 988	25 999	53 901	86 888	4 290	3 383	–907	16 940	16 033	107 211
Aug	6 553	26 243	48 434	81 230	–1 352	3 383	4 735	4 563	9 298	89 176
Sep	5 828	25 521	51 225	82 574	–3 302	3 382	6 684	6 869	13 553	92 825
Oct	9 288	25 565	53 968	88 821	–8 401	3 438	11 839	12 441	24 280	104 700
Nov	3 557	25 219	53 337	82 113	–1 377	3 438	4 815	4 072	8 887	89 623
Dec	8 884	26 047	54 755	89 686	–3 445	3 438	6 883	8 104	14 987	101 228
2025 Jan	6 533	26 127	54 042	86 702	30 367	3 567	–26 800	12 828	–13 972	103 097
Feb	7 457	24 090	52 651	84 198	2 710	3 567	857	5 165	6 022	92 930
Mar	4 512	26 178	57 965	88 655	7 922	3 565	–4 357	17 931	13 574	110 151
Apr	9 241	26 685	58 801	94 727	–11 629	3 594	15 223	11 835	27 058	110 156
May	7 609	27 230	54 445	89 284	–7 268	3 594	10 862	4 966	15 828	97 844
Jun	17 057	26 529	55 333	98 919	–13 648	3 593	17 241	6 000	23 241	108 512
Jul	7 031	27 490	57 527	92 048	7 744	3 612	–4 132	9 350	5 218	105 010
Aug	8 373	27 363	54 043	89 779	–3 401	3 612	7 013	4 539	11 552	97 930
Sep	9 389	29 019	53 477	91 885	–6 373	3 614	9 987	9 433	19 420	104 932
Oct	8 365	27 664	56 088	92 117	–5 297	3 690	8 987	11 792	20 779	107 599
Nov	3 130	26 680	52 822	82 632	4 807	3 690	–1 117	6 673	5 556	92 995
Dec	9 062	27 894	55 633	92 589	386	3 690	3 304	5 979	9 283	102 258
2026 Jan	1 508	27 585	56 272	85 365	48 289	3 812	–44 477	11 216	–33 261	100 393
Feb	12 965	25 386	54 776	93 127	3 076	3 812	736	7 063	7 799	104 002
Mar	3 216	26 803	61 419	91 438	10 973	3 814	–7 159	19 602	12 443	114 854
Apr	9 762	29 385	62 399	101 546	–15 702	3 864	19 566	13 100	32 666	118 510
May	11 747	28 381	55 460	95 588	–7 147	3 864	11 011	7 193	18 204	106 645
Jun	11 769	28 623	57 440	97 832	–3 708	3 864	7 572	5 708	13 280	107 404
Jul	7 705	29 458	59 823	96 986	7 357	3 897	–3 460	9 824	6 364	110 707

Relationship between columns 11=1+3+6+7+8+10 ; 15=12+13+14

1 Includes capital gains tax paid by households. Includes income tax and capital gains tax paid by corporations.
2 Mainly comprises corporation tax and petroleum revenue tax.

Relationship between columns 18=(15-11)+17 ; 20=18+19 ; 21=15+17+19

3 Mainly national insurance contributions (NICs).
4 Consists largely of gross operating surplus, equates to depreciation for government. Also includes rent receipts.
5 Includes investment income attributable to insurance policy holders

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

£ million

	Total Revenue										
	Current receipts (as in PSA6B)										
	Total	Taxes	Compulsory social contributions[1]	Interest and dividends	Other receipts[2]	Market output and output for own final use[3]	Pension contributions[4]	Current grants to central government	Capital transfers to central government[5]	Less gross operating surplus	Total revenue
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ANBV	MF6P	AIIH	LIQP	LIQQ	MUT5	MF6Q	MHA8	MFO7	-NRLN	MF6R
2022/23	942 919	702 844	180 908	19 580	39 587	26 028	44 699	71	12 783	–35 349	991 151
2023/24	995 624	747 557	180 760	24 655	42 652	29 213	47 545	50	3 223	–38 414	1 037 241
2024/25	1 034 217	790 622	173 823	24 520	45 252	31 816	56 457	1 191	2 475	–41 160	1 084 996
2025/26	1 121 569	844 554	206 746	21 748	48 521	35 485	59 907	5	852	–44 127	1 173 691
2024 Jul	91 178	71 407	13 723	2 333	3 715	2 387	4 519	299	80	–3 383	95 080
Aug	79 878	60 469	13 812	1 864	3 733	2 480	4 397	298	72	–3 383	83 742
Sep	79 272	59 389	13 780	2 384	3 719	2 508	4 695	295	230	–3 382	83 618
Oct	80 420	60 497	14 080	2 079	3 764	2 469	5 121	–	67	–3 438	84 639
Nov	80 736	60 982	14 209	1 722	3 823	2 537	4 925	–	57	–3 438	84 817
Dec	86 241	65 301	15 383	1 823	3 734	2 782	4 936	–	72	–3 438	90 593
2025 Jan	117 069	96 343	14 808	2 012	3 906	3 151	4 906	–1	532	–3 567	122 090
Feb	86 908	65 966	15 286	1 752	3 904	3 324	4 748	–1	330	–3 567	91 742
Mar	96 577	72 255	18 160	2 239	3 923	3 177	5 389	2	579	–3 565	102 159
Apr	83 098	62 253	15 092	1 806	3 947	2 752	4 145	–	32	–3 594	86 433
May	82 016	60 781	15 644	1 653	3 938	2 412	4 829	1	33	–3 594	85 697
Jun	85 271	62 695	16 836	1 784	3 956	2 347	4 858	–	33	–3 593	88 916
Jul	99 792	77 418	16 350	2 044	3 980	2 595	4 881	1	56	–3 612	103 713
Aug	86 378	63 736	17 101	1 580	3 961	2 895	5 234	1	131	–3 612	91 027
Sep	85 512	62 736	16 699	2 123	3 954	3 088	4 892	–	54	–3 614	89 932
Oct	86 820	64 424	16 422	1 935	4 039	3 111	5 021	–	52	–3 690	91 314
Nov	87 439	64 857	17 015	1 549	4 018	3 082	5 020	1	34	–3 690	91 886
Dec	92 975	69 367	17 867	1 646	4 095	3 094	5 044	1	34	–3 690	97 458
2026 Jan	133 654	109 703	17 914	1 870	4 167	3 196	5 082	1	51	–3 812	138 172
Feb	96 203	72 148	18 253	1 627	4 175	3 361	5 075	–3	150	–3 812	100 974
Mar	102 411	74 436	21 553	2 131	4 291	3 552	5 826	2	192	–3 814	108 169
Apr	85 844	65 008	14 801	1 864	4 171	2 658	4 367	–	46	–3 864	89 051
May	88 441	65 776	16 744	1 703	4 218	2 865	5 117	1	58	–3 864	92 618
Jun	94 124	69 992	18 011	1 858	4 263	3 093	5 144	1	53	–3 864	98 551
Jul	104 343	81 426	16 791	1 795	4 331	3 553	5 167	1	39	–3 897	109 206

	Current expenditure						Capital expenditure			
	Current expenditure (as in PSA6B)	Less market output and output for own final use[3]	Less pension contributions[4]	Less current grants to central government	Less depreciation	Total current expenditure	Net investment	Less capital transfers to central government[5]	Depreciation	Total capital expenditure
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	ANLP	MUT5	MF6Q	MHA8	-NSRN	MF6S	-ANNS	MFO7	NSRN	MF6T
2022/23	965 194	26 028	44 699	71	–35 349	1 000 643	66 308	12 783	35 349	114 440
2023/24	982 532	29 213	47 545	50	–38 414	1 020 926	121 526	3 223	38 414	163 163
2024/25	1 030 052	31 816	56 457	1 191	–41 160	1 078 356	116 481	2 475	41 160	160 116
2025/26	1 093 910	35 485	59 907	5	–44 127	1 145 180	108 448	852	44 127	153 427
2024 Jul	86 888	2 387	4 519	299	–3 383	90 710	16 940	80	3 383	20 403
Aug	81 230	2 480	4 397	298	–3 383	85 022	4 563	72	3 383	8 018
Sep	82 574	2 508	4 695	295	–3 382	86 690	6 869	230	3 382	10 481
Oct	88 821	2 469	5 121	–	–3 438	92 973	12 441	67	3 438	15 946
Nov	82 113	2 537	4 925	–	–3 438	86 137	4 072	57	3 438	7 567
Dec	89 686	2 782	4 936	–	–3 438	93 966	8 104	72	3 438	11 614
2025 Jan	86 702	3 151	4 906	–1	–3 567	91 191	12 828	532	3 567	16 927
Feb	84 198	3 324	4 748	–1	–3 567	88 702	5 165	330	3 567	9 062
Mar	88 655	3 177	5 389	2	–3 565	93 658	17 931	579	3 565	22 075
Apr	94 727	2 752	4 145	–	–3 594	98 030	11 835	32	3 594	15 461
May	89 284	2 412	4 829	1	–3 594	92 932	4 966	33	3 594	8 593
Jun	98 919	2 347	4 858	–	–3 593	102 531	6 000	33	3 593	9 626
Jul	92 048	2 595	4 881	1	–3 612	95 913	9 350	56	3 612	13 018
Aug	89 779	2 895	5 234	1	–3 612	94 297	4 539	131	3 612	8 282
Sep	91 885	3 088	4 892	–	–3 614	96 251	9 433	54	3 614	13 101
Oct	92 117	3 111	5 021	–	–3 690	96 559	11 792	52	3 690	15 534
Nov	82 632	3 082	5 020	1	–3 690	87 045	6 673	34	3 690	10 397
Dec	92 589	3 094	5 044	1	–3 690	97 038	5 979	34	3 690	9 703
2026 Jan	85 365	3 196	5 082	1	–3 812	89 832	11 216	51	3 812	15 079
Feb	93 127	3 361	5 075	–3	–3 812	97 748	7 063	150	3 812	11 025
Mar	91 438	3 552	5 826	2	–3 814	97 004	19 602	192	3 814	23 608
Apr	101 546	2 658	4 367	–	–3 864	104 707	13 100	46	3 864	17 010
May	95 588	2 865	5 117	1	–3 864	99 707	7 193	58	3 864	11 115
Jun	97 832	3 093	5 144	1	–3 864	102 206	5 708	53	3 864	9 625
Jul	96 986	3 553	5 167	1	–3 897	101 810	9 824	39	3 897	13 760

Relationship between columns 1+6+7+8+9+10=11

1 Mainly national insurance contributions (NICs).

2 Consists largely of gross operating surplus, equates to depreciation for government. Also includes rent receipts.

Relationships between columns 12+13+14+15+16=17; 18+19+20=21

3 Includes payments for non-market output

4 Contains contributions from employers and employees.

5 Includes the student loan book revaluation in 2022, the HRA changes and Royal Mail pension transfer in 2012 and FSCS Capital Tax in 2008.

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

continued £ million

	Total revenue	Total expenditure	of which: Total current expenditure	of which: Total capital expenditure	Net borrowing
	22	23	24	25	26
	MF6R	MF6U	MF6S	MF6T	-NMFJ
2022/23	991 151	1 115 083	1 000 643	114 440	123 932
2023/24	1 037 241	1 184 089	1 020 926	163 163	146 848
2024/25	1 084 996	1 238 472	1 078 356	160 116	153 476
2025/26	1 173 691	1 298 607	1 145 180	153 427	124 916
2024 Jul	95 080	111 113	90 710	20 403	16 033
Aug	83 742	93 040	85 022	8 018	9 298
Sep	83 618	97 171	86 690	10 481	13 553
Oct	84 639	108 919	92 973	15 946	24 280
Nov	84 817	93 704	86 137	7 567	8 887
Dec	90 593	105 580	93 966	11 614	14 987
2025 Jan	122 090	108 118	91 191	16 927	–13 972
Feb	91 742	97 764	88 702	9 062	6 022
Mar	102 159	115 733	93 658	22 075	13 574
Apr	86 433	113 491	98 030	15 461	27 058
May	85 697	101 525	92 932	8 593	15 828
Jun	88 916	112 157	102 531	9 626	23 241
Jul	103 713	108 931	95 913	13 018	5 218
Aug	91 027	102 579	94 297	8 282	11 552
Sep	89 932	109 352	96 251	13 101	19 420
Oct	91 314	112 093	96 559	15 534	20 779
Nov	91 886	97 442	87 045	10 397	5 556
Dec	97 458	106 741	97 038	9 703	9 283
2026 Jan	138 172	104 911	89 832	15 079	–33 261
Feb	100 974	108 773	97 748	11 025	7 799
Mar	108 169	120 612	97 004	23 608	12 443
Apr	89 051	121 717	104 707	17 010	32 666
May	92 618	110 822	99 707	11 115	18 204
Jun	98 551	111 831	102 206	9 625	13 280
Jul	109 206	115 570	101 810	13 760	6 364

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

PSA6D Central Government Account : Current Receipts

£ million

	Taxes on production										
		of which									
	Total	VAT	Alcohol	Tobacco	Fuel duty	Business rates[1]	Stamp duty (shares)	Stamp duty (land and property)[2]	Vehicle duty paid by businesses	Customs Duties	Other[3]
	NMBY	NZGF	MF6V	GTAO	CUDG	CUKY	BKST	MM9F	EKED	FV2H	MF6W
2022/23	325 927	185 322	12 384	9 375	25 105	25 768	3 782	16 695	3 073	5 446	38 977
2023/24	336 487	196 388	12 515	8 969	24 922	26 241	3 197	12 799	3 220	4 814	43 422
2024/25	347 644	202 575	12 545	7 909	24 359	28 874	4 322	15 227	3 322	4 870	43 641
2025/26	359 771	210 826	12 432	7 468	24 559	29 982	4 735	16 627	3 502	5 010	44 630
2024 Jul	29 421	16 879	1 042	797	2 116	2 585	335	1 301	275	395	3 696
Aug	29 138	16 779	1 003	798	2 054	2 585	384	1 215	292	424	3 604
Sep	28 773	16 660	1 061	653	2 059	2 587	263	1 204	294	434	3 558
Oct	29 364	16 865	1 031	755	1 983	2 419	391	1 479	275	468	3 698
Nov	29 589	16 733	1 509	493	2 253	2 419	455	1 426	259	436	3 606
Dec	29 452	17 422	912	610	1 904	2 425	347	1 638	251	393	3 550
2025 Jan	28 281	17 403	1 097	668	1 780	1 757	287	931	256	370	3 732
Feb	27 438	16 514	771	478	2 155	1 757	330	1 142	289	368	3 634
Mar	29 369	17 502	922	796	2 041	1 762	423	1 498	281	409	3 735
Apr	30 550	17 693	814	599	2 032	3 075	459	1 495	273	375	3 735
May	29 643	16 708	1 179	669	2 122	3 075	399	1 041	317	382	3 751
Jun	29 490	16 827	972	773	1 926	3 080	333	1 173	308	409	3 689
Jul	30 460	17 467	1 118	646	2 055	2 722	366	1 564	297	433	3 792
Aug	30 030	17 298	930	732	2 031	2 722	373	1 437	310	464	3 733
Sep	30 513	17 639	1 076	644	2 208	2 725	302	1 572	317	453	3 577
Oct	31 339	18 143	1 349	593	2 017	2 581	457	1 649	311	429	3 810
Nov	31 168	18 114	1 338	647	2 256	2 582	358	1 487	272	406	3 708
Dec	31 043	18 581	767	431	2 098	2 585	441	1 849	270	367	3 654
2026 Jan	28 211	17 189	1 127	461	1 985	1 612	353	998	287	381	3 818
Feb	28 071	17 035	844	577	2 043	1 612	412	1 098	332	463	3 655
Mar	29 253	18 132	918	696	1 786	1 611	482	1 264	208	448	3 708
Apr	31 885	18 430	1 070	587	2 335	3 075	467	1 488	293	370	3 770
May	31 397	18 411	947	652	2 006	3 075	495	1 197	333	438	3 843
Jun	31 868	18 545	953	983	2 026	3 080	421	1 360	316	425	3 759
Jul	31 373	18 515	1 101	488	1 998	2 722	425	1 511	316	415	3 882

	Taxes on income and wealth								
		of which income taxes				of which business taxes			
							of which		
	Total	Self assessed income tax	Capital gains tax[4]	PAYE IT[5]	Other income tax[6]	Total Corporation tax[7]	Energy Profits Levy	Petroleum revenue tax	Miscellaneous
	NMCU	LISB	MS62	MS6W	MF6X	CPRN	JIS6	ACCJ	MF6Z
2022/23	354 408	42 939	16 928	214 814	–5 766	84 916	4 256	–234	811
2023/24	387 254	42 257	14 493	238 968	–4 228	95 465	3 169	–427	726
2024/25	417 673	48 165	13 686	262 131	–4 391	97 616	2 548	–350	816
2025/26	457 407	54 071	24 310	280 513	–5 436	103 534	2 756	–443	858
2024 Jul	39 777	12 764	183	19 832	–1 006	8 121	146	–132	15
Aug	29 135	1 503	197	19 559	–310	8 190	146	–44	40
Sep	28 387	448	192	20 157	–461	7 919	237	–	132
Oct	28 974	430	251	20 279	–166	8 166	237	–	14
Nov	29 392	585	222	20 360	–113	8 293	237	–	45
Dec	33 907	2 449	335	22 772	–259	8 442	237	–	168
2025 Jan	66 031	25 860	10 033	22 166	–162	8 181	267	–62	15
Feb	36 495	3 242	1 387	23 903	–90	8 120	267	–112	45
Mar	40 819	601	412	30 982	–311	8 977	267	–	158
Apr	29 351	–549	191	21 804	–312	8 199	267	–	18
May	28 745	77	232	21 495	–1 043	7 934	232	–	50
Jun	30 800	874	144	22 539	–1 038	8 129	232	–	152
Jul	44 470	15 452	165	21 462	–587	8 224	232	–266	20
Aug	31 400	1 304	190	22 082	–475	8 260	232	–	39
Sep	29 874	497	207	21 502	–627	8 151	220	–	144
Oct	30 715	447	230	21 531	–437	8 926	220	–	18
Nov	31 580	587	224	21 976	–301	9 072	220	–	22
Dec	36 090	3 054	231	23 764	186	8 703	220	–	152
2026 Jan	79 433	27 589	18 949	24 041	–73	8 907	227	–	20
Feb	41 892	4 218	3 017	25 683	–140	9 053	227	–	61
Mar	43 057	521	530	32 634	–589	9 976	227	–177	162
Apr	30 766	–653	162	23 719	–1 718	9 239	227	–	17
May	31 854	9	168	23 555	–1 004	9 104	185	–	22
Jun	35 503	1 096	192	24 458	66	9 518	185	–	173
Jul	47 463	17 140	194	22 212	–903	8 856	185	–63	27

1 These are National Non-Domestic Rates.
2 Includes annual tax on enveloped dwellings.
3 Includes taxes on betting, gaming, lottery, Camelot payments to National Lottery, air passenger duty, insurance premium tax, landfill tax, regulator fees, aggregates levy, climate change levy, renewable energy obligations and consumer credit act fees.
4 Includes legacy tax. The equivalent of HMRC published series BKLO.
5 PAYE IT is Pay As You Earn Income Tax.
6 Mainly consists of repayments and those tax credits recorded as negative taxes plus company IT and TDSI (tax deduction scheme for interest).
7 Gross of tax credits. Includes diverted profit tax, Bank Surcharge and Energy Profits Levy.

PSA6D Central Government Account : Current Receipts

continued

	Other taxes					
		of which				
	Total	Television licence	Vehicle duty paid by households	Bank levy	Other[8]	Total taxes
	LIQR	DH7A	CDDZ	KIH3	MF72	MF73
2022/23	22 509	3 749	4 252	1 284	13 224	702 844
2023/24	23 816	3 666	4 617	1 509	14 024	747 557
2024/25	25 305	3 819	5 040	1 329	15 117	790 622
2025/26	27 376	3 910	5 529	1 515	16 422	844 554
2024 Jul	2 209	318	413	123	1 355	71 407
Aug	2 196	318	438	123	1 317	60 469
Sep	2 229	318	441	123	1 347	59 389
Oct	2 159	318	409	99	1 333	60 497
Nov	2 001	318	386	99	1 198	60 982
Dec	1 942	318	377	99	1 148	65 301
2025 Jan	2 031	318	404	115	1 194	96 343
Feb	2 033	318	457	115	1 143	65 966
Mar	2 067	321	442	115	1 189	72 255
Apr	2 352	326	432	138	1 456	62 253
May	2 393	326	502	138	1 427	60 781
Jun	2 405	326	489	138	1 452	62 695
Jul	2 488	326	470	130	1 562	77 418
Aug	2 306	326	491	130	1 359	63 736
Sep	2 349	326	502	130	1 391	62 736
Oct	2 370	326	490	98	1 456	64 424
Nov	2 109	326	427	98	1 258	64 857
Dec	2 234	326	429	98	1 381	69 367
2026 Jan	2 059	326	455	139	1 139	109 703
Feb	2 185	326	528	139	1 192	72 148
Mar	2 126	324	314	139	1 349	74 436
Apr	2 357	326	465	123	1 443	65 008
May	2 525	326	528	123	1 548	65 776
Jun	2 621	326	507	123	1 665	69 992
Jul	2 590	326	493	114	1 657	81 426

		Interest and dividends			Other receipts				
			of which			of which			
	Compulsory social contributions[9]	Total	Asset Purchase Facility[10]	Other	Total	Gross operating surplus (imputed)[11]	Rent	Other [12]	Total current receipts
	AIIH	LIQP	L6BD	MF74	LIQQ	NRLN	NMCK	MF75	ANBV
2022/23	180 908	19 580	4 164	15 416	39 587	35 349	371	3 867	942 919
2023/24	180 760	24 655	–	24 655	42 652	38 414	363	3 875	995 624
2024/25	173 823	24 520	–	24 520	45 252	41 160	365	3 727	1 034 217
2025/26	206 746	21 748	–	21 748	48 521	44 127	365	4 029	1 121 569
2024 Jul	13 723	2 333	–	2 333	3 715	3 383	31	301	91 178
Aug	13 812	1 864	–	1 864	3 733	3 383	31	319	79 878
Sep	13 780	2 384	–	2 384	3 719	3 382	30	307	79 272
Oct	14 080	2 079	–	2 079	3 764	3 438	31	295	80 420
Nov	14 209	1 722	–	1 722	3 823	3 438	31	354	80 736
Dec	15 383	1 823	–	1 823	3 734	3 438	29	267	86 241
2025 Jan	14 808	2 012	–	2 012	3 906	3 567	32	307	117 069
Feb	15 286	1 752	–	1 752	3 904	3 567	32	305	86 908
Mar	18 160	2 239	–	2 239	3 923	3 565	26	332	96 577
Apr	15 092	1 806	–	1 806	3 947	3 594	28	325	83 098
May	15 644	1 653	–	1 653	3 938	3 594	28	316	82 016
Jun	16 836	1 784	–	1 784	3 956	3 593	35	328	85 271
Jul	16 350	2 044	–	2 044	3 980	3 612	31	337	99 792
Aug	17 101	1 580	–	1 580	3 961	3 612	31	318	86 378
Sep	16 699	2 123	–	2 123	3 954	3 614	30	310	85 512
Oct	16 422	1 935	–	1 935	4 039	3 690	32	317	86 820
Nov	17 015	1 549	–	1 549	4 018	3 690	32	296	87 439
Dec	17 867	1 646	–	1 646	4 095	3 690	30	375	92 975
2026 Jan	17 914	1 870	–	1 870	4 167	3 812	32	323	133 654
Feb	18 253	1 627	–	1 627	4 175	3 812	32	331	96 203
Mar	21 553	2 131	–	2 131	4 291	3 814	24	453	102 411
Apr	14 801	1 864	–	1 864	4 171	3 864	28	279	85 844
May	16 744	1 703	–	1 703	4 218	3 864	28	326	88 441
Jun	18 011	1 858	–	1 858	4 263	3 864	35	364	94 124
Jul	16 791	1 795	–	1 795	4 331	3 897	31	403	104 343

8 Includes business rates paid by non-market sectors and passport fees
9 Mainly national insurance contributions (NICs)
10 Includes only the dividend payments to central government, changes in equity are recorded in the financial account.
11 Equates to depreciation in government accounts.
12 Includes standardised guarantees

PSA6E Central Government Account : Current Expenditure

£ million

	Current expenditure on goods and services					Subsidies			
		of which					of which		
	Total	Staff costs	Market output and output for final use[3 4]	Purchase of goods and services[5]	Depreciation	Total	CJRS[7]	SEISS[8]	Interest[9]
	NMBJ	NMBG	-MUT5	MF76	NSRN	NMCD	CXLP	CXLQ	NMFX
2022/23	371 142	171 110	–26 028	190 711	35 349	53 439	–	–	108 063
2023/24	405 454	193 457	–29 213	202 796	38 414	32 373	–	–	83 213
2024/25	433 740	211 811	–31 816	212 585	41 160	28 569	–	–	85 386
2025/26	461 470	228 954	–35 485	223 874	44 127	29 381	–	–	96 946
2024 Jul	35 662	16 559	–2 387	18 107	3 383	2 372	–	–	6 988
Aug	34 308	16 549	–2 480	16 856	3 383	2 369	–	–	6 553
Sep	35 699	18 152	–2 508	16 673	3 382	2 299	–	–	5 828
Oct	37 025	18 233	–2 469	17 823	3 438	2 347	–	–	9 288
Nov	37 467	18 457	–2 537	18 109	3 438	2 378	–	–	3 557
Dec	36 986	18 282	–2 782	18 048	3 438	2 452	–	–	8 884
2025 Jan	37 148	18 252	–3 151	18 480	3 567	2 417	–	–	6 533
Feb	37 306	18 646	–3 324	18 417	3 567	2 408	–	–	7 457
Mar	38 440	19 277	–3 177	18 775	3 565	2 526	–	–	4 512
Apr	37 151	18 427	–2 752	17 882	3 594	2 355	–	–	9 241
May	37 405	18 821	–2 412	17 402	3 594	2 429	–	–	7 609
Jun	37 999	18 835	–2 347	17 918	3 593	2 441	–	–	17 057
Jul	38 675	19 172	–2 595	18 486	3 612	2 448	–	–	7 031
Aug	37 558	18 853	–2 895	17 988	3 612	2 455	–	–	8 373
Sep	37 969	19 034	–3 088	18 409	3 614	2 481	–	–	9 389
Oct	38 523	19 176	–3 111	18 768	3 690	2 521	–	–	8 365
Nov	37 460	19 078	–3 082	17 774	3 690	2 438	–	–	3 130
Dec	39 114	19 416	–3 094	19 102	3 690	2 521	–	–	9 062
2026 Jan	39 082	19 324	–3 196	19 142	3 812	2 374	–	–	1 508
Feb	39 251	19 224	–3 361	19 576	3 812	2 406	–	–	12 965
Mar	41 283	19 594	–3 552	21 427	3 814	2 512	–	–	3 216
Apr	38 738	19 641	–2 658	17 891	3 864	2 725	–	–	9 762
May	38 914	19 768	–2 865	18 147	3 864	2 741	–	–	11 747
Jun	39 163	19 849	–3 093	18 543	3 864	2 728	–	–	11 769
Jul	39 836	20 038	–3 553	19 454	3 897	2 731	–	–	7 705

	Net Social Benefits					Current transfers						
		of which					Paid abroad					
	Total	National insurance fund benefits[1]	Social assistance[2]	Public service pension payments	Public service pension contributi-ons[3]	UK contributi-ons to EU[10]	Total	of which: UK payments to EU[11]	Received from abroad[3 6]	To local government	Other current grants	Total current expenditure
	GZSJ	QYRJ	NZGO	MF77	-MF6Q	M9LH	NMDZ	FV5N	-NMDL	QYJR	NMFC	ANLP
2022/23	254 055	122 584	130 739	45 431	–44 699	–	14 264	8 872	–71	126 654	37 648	965 194
2023/24	291 554	137 948	151 056	50 095	–47 545	–	14 080	7 725	–50	135 077	20 831	982 532
2024/25	306 594	147 488	160 619	54 944	–56 457	–	9 692	2 191	–1 191	145 093	22 169	1 030 052
2025/26	326 328	157 813	172 001	56 421	–59 907	–	7 338	918	–5	149 166	23 286	1 093 910
2024 Jul	25 999	12 478	13 451	4 589	–4 519	–	249	–	–299	14 222	1 695	86 888
Aug	26 243	12 506	13 531	4 603	–4 397	–	300	–	–298	9 909	1 846	81 230
Sep	25 521	12 461	13 003	4 752	–4 695	–	390	–	–295	11 075	2 057	82 574
Oct	25 565	12 571	13 429	4 686	–5 121	–	784	187	–	12 145	1 667	88 821
Nov	25 219	12 187	13 187	4 770	–4 925	–	1 110	187	–	10 570	1 812	82 113
Dec	26 047	12 725	13 727	4 531	–4 936	–	1 722	185	–	11 394	2 201	89 686
2025 Jan	26 127	12 574	13 813	4 646	–4 906	–	1 054	188	1	11 391	2 031	86 702
Feb	24 090	11 368	13 066	4 404	–4 748	–	1 089	186	1	10 289	1 558	84 198
Mar	26 178	12 334	14 649	4 584	–5 389	–	1 470	187	–2	13 635	1 896	88 655
Apr	26 685	12 159	13 962	4 709	–4 145	–	509	191	–	16 781	2 005	94 727
May	27 230	13 484	13 809	4 766	–4 829	–	707	188	–1	12 002	1 903	89 284
Jun	26 529	12 726	14 229	4 432	–4 858	–	374	46	–	12 713	1 806	98 919
Jul	27 490	13 205	14 551	4 615	–4 881	–	562	46	–1	14 120	1 723	92 048
Aug	27 363	13 196	14 744	4 657	–5 234	–	706	45	–1	11 467	1 858	89 779
Sep	29 019	14 731	14 075	5 105	–4 892	–	648	47	–	10 292	2 087	91 885
Oct	27 664	13 281	14 436	4 968	–5 021	–	744	60	–	12 376	1 924	92 117
Nov	26 680	12 801	14 432	4 467	–5 020	–	387	59	–1	10 447	2 091	82 632
Dec	27 894	13 500	14 620	4 818	–5 044	–	433	59	–1	11 346	2 220	92 589
2026 Jan	27 585	13 292	14 803	4 572	–5 082	–	491	59	–1	12 161	2 165	85 365
Feb	25 386	12 049	13 820	4 592	–5 075	–	493	59	3	10 867	1 756	93 127
Mar	26 803	13 389	14 520	4 720	–5 826	–	1 284	59	–2	14 594	1 748	91 438
Apr	29 385	13 448	15 616	4 688	–4 367	–	291	59	–	18 293	2 352	101 546
May	28 381	13 936	14 786	4 776	–5 117	–	354	59	–1	11 407	2 045	95 588
Jun	28 623	13 545	15 456	4 766	–5 144	–	376	11	–1	13 271	1 903	97 832
Jul	29 458	13 979	15 494	5 152	–5 167	–	331	19	–1	15 037	1 889	96 986

1 NIF benefits are mainly pension related
2 Includes benefits related to unemployment, disability & income support
3 Recorded as negative expenditure
4 Under ESA2010 includes some 'in-house' Research & Development output
5 Includes both non-market and market production of social transfers in kind
6 Excludes abatement
7 Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme
8 Self Employment Income Support Scheme
9 Includes investment income attributable to insurance policy holders
10 UK VAT, GNI and abatement contributions to the EU budget
11 Payments under the withdrawal agreement

PSA6F Central Government Account : Net Investment

£ million

	Net investment											
				of which				of which				
	Gross capital formation[1]	Less Depreciati-on	Capital transfers to central government	Capital transfers from local government[2]	Capital transfers from public corporatio-ns[3]	Capital transfers from private sector[4]	Capital transfers from central government	Capital transfers to local government[2]	Capital transfers to public corporatio-ns[5]	Capital transfers to private sector[3]	Capital transfers to APF[6]	Total[7]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	MS5Z	-NSRN	-MFO7	-NMGL	-MM9G	-ANNN	MS6X	MF78	MF79	ANNI	MF7A	-ANNS
2022/23	60 977	–35 349	–12 783	–210	–	–12 573	53 463	15 662	1 170	31 621	5 010	66 308
2023/24	66 357	–38 414	–3 223	–3	–	–3 220	96 806	18 810	776	32 671	44 549	121 526
2024/25	70 411	–41 160	–2 475	–27	–	–2 448	89 705	17 615	–74	35 841	36 323	116 481
2025/26	77 992	–44 127	–852	–1	–	–851	75 435	21 206	1 403	36 166	16 660	108 448
2024 Jul	4 879	–3 383	–80	1	–	–81	15 524	2 059	71	1 197	12 197	16 940
Aug	4 810	–3 383	–72	–3	–	–69	3 208	734	51	2 423	–	4 563
Sep	5 553	–3 382	–230	–	–	–230	4 928	830	–809	4 907	–	6 869
Oct	5 198	–3 438	–67	–3	–	–64	10 748	1 792	45	1 678	7 233	12 441
Nov	5 402	–3 438	–57	–1	–	–56	2 165	832	48	1 285	–	4 072
Dec	5 383	–3 438	–72	2	–	–74	6 231	974	45	5 212	–	8 104
2025 Jan	5 713	–3 567	–532	–7	–	–525	11 214	1 382	52	4 259	5 521	12 828
Feb	6 401	–3 567	–330	10	–	–340	2 661	1 214	60	1 387	–	5 165
Mar	13 506	–3 565	–579	–2	–	–577	8 569	3 441	310	4 818	–	17 931
Apr	3 931	–3 594	–32	3	–	–35	11 530	2 146	74	5 240	4 070	11 835
May	4 801	–3 594	–33	–1	–	–32	3 792	1 281	38	2 473	–	4 966
Jun	5 265	–3 593	–33	–3	–	–30	4 361	1 964	48	2 349	–	6 000
Jul	4 954	–3 612	–56	–	–	–56	8 064	2 610	52	2 032	3 370	9 350
Aug	4 770	–3 612	–131	6	–	–137	3 512	895	67	2 550	–	4 539
Sep	5 613	–3 614	–54	–6	–	–48	7 488	2 651	162	4 675	–	9 433
Oct	5 458	–3 690	–52	–7	–	–45	10 076	1 590	90	1 697	6 699	11 792
Nov	7 609	–3 690	–34	6	–	–40	2 788	1 199	70	1 519	–	6 673
Dec	6 334	–3 690	–34	1	–	–35	3 369	831	132	2 406	–	5 979
2026 Jan	6 699	–3 812	–51	9	–	–60	8 380	1 592	68	4 199	2 521	11 216
Feb	7 030	–3 812	–150	–5	–	–145	3 995	1 748	82	2 165	–	7 063
Mar	15 528	–3 814	–192	–4	–	–188	8 080	2 699	520	4 861	–	19 602
Apr	4 843	–3 864	–46	–5	–	–41	12 167	1 577	–21	5 511	5 100	13 100
May	5 058	–3 864	–58	–1	–	–57	6 057	3 176	7	2 874	–	7 193
Jun	5 440	–3 864	–53	–4	–	–49	4 185	2 587	22	1 576	–	5 708
Jul	6 163	–3 897	–39	–4	–	–35	7 597	2 822	46	1 653	3 076	9 824

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

1 Includes net increase in inventories and valuables.

2 Includes Housing Revenue Account reform in Mar 2012.

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

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

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

6 APF = Asset Purchase Facility. The first capital transfer to the APF occurred in October 2022.

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

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

£ million

	Net borrowing -B.9g	Net lending to private sector and rest of world F.4	Net acquisition of company securities F.5	Adjustment for interest on gilts F.3	Accounts receivable/payable	Other financial transactions	Net cash requirement[1]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-J5II	JW33	JW34	JW36	JW35	JW37	JW38
2017	54 632	–4 190	5 087	–6 803	4 508	41 804	95 038
2018	51 037	5 415	136	–8 414	–2 423	–11 808	33 943
2019	49 646	9 862	13 381	–2 743	–13 371	–36 087	20 688
2020	269 984	13 395	23 965	11 264	24 194	–44 159	298 643
2021	161 122	10 026	10 704	–18 849	–15 833	–26 219	120 951
2022	108 131	14 403	11 429	–52 569	4 578	–54 948	31 024
2023	143 563	16 496	–1 137	–33 056	6 932	–86 463	46 335
2024	152 075	18 137	4 130	3 148	–5 662	–78 898	92 930
2025	148 756	18 623	19 129	–27 549	13 836	–123 478	49 317
2017/18	59 297	–3 640	2 232	–6 895	3 331	26 379	80 704
2018/19	44 326	7 019	529	–6 072	–5 817	–23 572	16 413
2019/20	58 387	8 863	16 152	–5 629	–11 723	–40 094	25 956
2020/21	310 977	11 413	20 665	11 277	20 193	–42 162	332 363
2021/22	120 220	11 511	13 714	–27 173	–6 104	–33 849	78 319
2022/23	127 373	15 385	7 775	–51 572	2 326	–57 715	43 572
2023/24	135 080	16 667	1 094	–19 630	10 030	–81 909	61 332
2024/25	151 675	19 617	1 455	–5 205	6 870	–99 540	74 872
2025/26	129 823	17 769	26 427	–16 427	9 671	–128 432	38 831
2023 Q1	19 910	4 447	–214	–4 763	3 304	–31 651	–8 967
Q2	54 450	6 295	–4 767	–20 159	–79	–8 754	26 986
Q3	29 615	4 549	1 548	–635	2 797	–53 067	–15 193
Q4	39 588	1 205	2 296	–7 499	910	7 009	43 509
2024 Q1	11 427	4 618	2 017	8 663	6 402	–27 097	6 030
Q2	51 482	7 400	–1 276	–11 375	–5 081	–22 481	18 669
Q3	37 596	5 156	3 013	12 404	–1 388	–40 161	16 620
Q4	51 570	963	376	–6 544	–5 595	10 841	51 611
2025 Q1	11 027	6 098	–658	310	18 934	–47 739	–12 028
Q2	61 623	7 322	5 834	–19 019	–8 405	–34 914	12 441
Q3	38 196	4 826	6 763	–3 717	178	–44 769	1 477
Q4	37 910	377	7 190	–5 123	3 129	3 944	47 427
2026 Q1	–7 906	5 244	6 640	11 432	14 769	–52 693	–22 514
Q2	54 896	7 466	5 796	–16 390	–5 983	3 028	48 813
2024 Jul	3 956	362	1 201	18 374	–7 431	7 172	23 634
Aug	14 867	362	972	–3 919	5 677	–11 059	6 900
Sep	18 773	4 432	840	–2 051	366	–36 274	–13 914
Oct	19 372	325	–279	–2 879	–5 324	6 833	18 048
Nov	13 531	322	514	–54	5 293	–5 871	13 735
Dec	18 667	316	141	–3 611	–5 564	9 879	19 828
2025 Jan	–14 672	4 733	–609	6 173	541	–18 482	–22 316
Feb	11 936	687	87	–4 838	5 150	–6 020	7 002
Mar	13 763	678	–136	–1 025	13 243	–23 237	3 286
Apr	19 642	6 238	1 715	–2 889	–12 349	–3 496	8 861
May	17 978	547	1 638	–4 346	3 374	1 279	20 470
Jun	24 003	537	2 481	–11 784	570	–32 697	–16 890
Jul	1 067	326	2 308	5 689	–8 145	1 041	2 286
Aug	14 939	236	2 106	–6 236	8 412	–9 349	10 108
Sep	22 190	4 264	2 349	–3 170	–89	–36 461	–10 917
Oct	15 790	137	2 518	–1 552	–3 384	7 167	20 676
Nov	9 544	97	2 339	81	6 798	–9 148	9 711
Dec	12 576	143	2 333	–3 652	–285	5 925	17 040
2026 Jan	–32 289	4 338	2 227	9 652	–8 257	–34 979	–59 308
Feb	12 428	285	2 390	–8 773	10 443	–9 124	7 649
Mar	11 955	621	2 023	10 553	12 583	–8 590	29 145
Apr	23 127	7 515	1 827	–2 423	–12 123	–8 472	9 451
May	18 985	–43	1 925	–7 597	6 534	3 923	23 727
Jun	12 784	–6	2 044	–6 370	–394	7 577	15 635
Jul	1 800	–43	1 643	6 298	–9 331	–29 373	–29 006

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

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

REC2 Reconciliation of Central Government Net Borrowing and Net Cash Requirement

£ million

	Net borrowing -B.9g	Net lending to private sector and rest of world F.4	Net acquisition of company securities F.5	Adjustment for interest on gilts F.3	Accounts receivable/payable	Other financial transactions	Net cash requirement
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	-NMFJ	ANRH	ANRS	ANRU	ANRT	ANRV	RUUX
2017	41 934	–6 911	–5 725	–6 803	5 357	5 093	32 945
2018	41 145	1 218	–6 084	–8 414	–2 491	–526	24 848
2019	43 254	5 919	–1 694	–2 743	–14 452	14 085	44 369
2020	277 761	10 051	–93	11 264	23 192	–9 323	312 852
2021	177 830	6 793	–5 015	–18 849	–14 834	2 448	148 373
2022	107 608	13 535	–3 094	–52 569	3 799	23 676	92 955
2023	154 118	15 713	–3 453	–33 056	5 466	9 630	148 418
2024	159 684	17 508	–6 751	3 148	–6 490	8 918	176 017
2025	143 559	16 906	–3 740	–27 549	13 400	1 732	144 308
2017/18	49 877	–6 429	–3 661	–6 895	3 770	–1 467	35 195
2018/19	33 162	2 391	–7 336	–6 072	–6 381	11 927	27 691
2019/20	57 470	4 911	–436	–5 629	–12 622	4 290	47 984
2020/21	321 275	6 424	–3 462	11 277	20 063	–17 435	338 142
2021/22	135 010	10 827	–4 073	–27 173	–2 695	12 123	124 019
2022/23	123 932	14 749	–1 946	–51 572	–1 024	22 572	106 711
2023/24	146 848	16 176	–2 365	–19 630	7 735	1 639	150 403
2024/25	153 476	17 952	–8 745	–5 205	6 562	9 459	173 499
2025/26	124 916	16 626	–1 439	–16 428	7 163	–3 258	127 580
2023 Q1	19 102	4 093	–1 371	–4 763	1 820	–9 065	9 816
Q2	63 574	6 123	–1 645	–20 159	–1 020	8 785	55 658
Q3	33 748	4 439	–82	–635	2 844	–9 224	31 090
Q4	37 694	1 058	–355	–7 499	1 822	19 134	51 854
2024 Q1	11 832	4 556	–283	8 663	4 089	–17 056	11 801
Q2	60 814	7 089	–4 143	–11 375	–4 888	10 526	58 023
Q3	38 884	4 927	23	12 404	–1 580	–1 842	52 816
Q4	48 154	936	–2 348	–6 544	–4 111	17 290	53 377
2025 Q1	5 624	5 000	–2 277	310	17 141	–16 515	9 283
Q2	66 127	7 070	–1 509	–19 019	–7 444	9 388	54 613
Q3	36 190	4 659	23	–3 717	70	–4 197	33 028
Q4	35 618	177	23	–5 123	3 633	13 056	47 384
2026 Q1	–13 019	4 720	24	11 431	10 904	–21 505	–7 445
Q2	64 150	7 186	23	–16 390	–4 745	11 190	61 414
2024 Jul	16 033	285	8	17 180	–7 192	2 763	29 077
Aug	9 298	285	8	–5 108	5 607	403	10 493
Sep	13 553	4 357	7	332	5	–5 008	13 246
Oct	24 280	316	–1 363	–4 001	–4 669	4 851	19 414
Nov	8 887	313	–992	–1 174	5 595	3 089	15 718
Dec	14 987	307	7	–1 369	–5 037	9 350	18 245
2025 Jan	–13 972	4 367	–759	5 057	1 982	–12 713	–16 038
Feb	6 022	321	–759	–5 952	1 858	4 783	6 273
Mar	13 574	312	–759	1 205	13 301	–8 585	19 048
Apr	27 058	6 154	–759	–3 922	–12 896	–942	14 693
May	15 828	463	–757	–5 377	4 007	10 051	24 215
Jun	23 241	453	7	–9 720	1 445	279	15 705
Jul	5 218	271	8	4 676	–8 022	3 628	5 779
Aug	11 552	181	8	–7 246	8 153	–1 399	11 249
Sep	19 420	4 207	7	–1 147	–61	–6 426	16 000
Oct	20 779	70	8	–2 517	–2 843	4 946	20 443
Nov	5 556	30	8	–879	6 863	1 444	13 022
Dec	9 283	77	7	–1 727	–387	6 666	13 919
2026 Jan	–33 261	4 163	8	8 699	–7 369	–12 843	–40 603
Feb	7 799	110	8	–9 723	7 055	1 671	6 920
Mar	12 443	447	8	12 455	11 218	–10 333	26 238
Apr	32 666	7 422	8	–3 368	–12 798	–7 911	16 019
May	18 204	–136	8	–8 538	7 268	9 223	26 029
Jun	13 280	–100	7	–4 484	785	9 878	19 366
Jul	6 364	–107	8	5 395	–9 120	622	3 162

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

PSA7A Public Sector Net Cash Requirement[1]

£ million

	Central government		Local government			Non-financial public corporations							
		Of which:		of which			of which						
	NCR[4]	Own account	NCR[4]	from CG[7]	other	NCR[4]	from CG[7]	other	Pensions[5]	BoE[2]	PS NCR ex[3 4 6]	PS banks NCR[4 6]	PS NCR[4 6]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	RUUW	RUUX	ABEG	ABEC	AAZK	ABEM	ABEI	J5IH	CWP2	JW2I	JW38	IL6D	RURQ
2017	35 154	32 945	3 815	2 385	1 430	3 901	–176	4 077	–	54 377	95 038	–19 929	75 109
2018	30 377	24 848	5 216	5 785	–569	1 045	–256	1 301	–	2 834	33 943	11 518	45 461
2019	52 529	44 369	2 209	8 252	–6 043	2 394	–92	2 486	–	–28 284	20 688	11 933	32 621
2020	315 186	312 852	–2 694	2 764	–5 458	938	–430	1 368	–	–12 453	298 643	10 921	309 564
2021	152 533	148 373	–7 350	4 340	–11 690	931	–180	1 111	–	–21 003	120 951	10 283	131 234
2022	97 347	92 955	6 958	4 545	2 413	–1 014	–153	–861	–	–67 875	31 024	20 061	51 085
2023	151 262	148 418	12 635	3 029	9 606	864	–185	1 049	–	–115 582	46 335	22 976	69 311
2024	183 129	176 017	12 394	7 265	5 129	533	–153	686	–	–96 014	92 930	–3 020	89 910
2025	151 544	144 308	6 288	7 425	–1 137	3 320	–188	3 508	–	–104 599	49 317	–	49 317
2017/18	38 615	35 195	5 163	3 510	1 653	2 478	–90	2 568	–	37 868	80 704	–11 952	68 752
2018/19	34 814	27 691	2 730	7 419	–4 689	2 159	–296	2 455	–	–16 167	16 413	12 733	29 146
2019/20	56 076	47 984	2 471	8 173	–5 702	1 689	–81	1 770	–	–26 188	25 956	17 129	43 085
2020/21	337 983	338 142	–3 982	103	–4 085	590	–262	852	–	–2 387	332 363	3 901	336 264
2021/22	128 798	124 019	–7 807	4 894	–12 701	1 584	–115	1 699	–	–39 477	78 319	12 530	90 849
2022/23	111 362	106 711	14 218	4 949	9 269	13	–298	311	–	–77 370	43 572	21 159	64 731
2023/24	157 399	150 403	14 313	7 188	7 125	393	–192	585	–	–103 777	61 332	16 424	77 756
2024/25	180 230	173 499	8 343	6 895	1 448	2 500	–164	2 664	–	–109 470	74 872	–1 208	73 664
2025/26	134 618	127 580	8 446	7 184	1 262	2 125	–145	2 270	–	–99 320	38 831	–	38 831
2023 Q1	10 925	9 816	9 586	1 163	8 423	1 718	–54	1 772	–	–30 087	–8 967	4 740	–4 227
Q2	55 497	55 658	–3 724	–150	–3 574	–240	–11	–229	–	–24 708	26 986	4 740	31 726
Q3	30 926	31 090	–10	–101	91	923	–63	986	–	–47 196	–15 193	6 747	–8 446
Q4	53 914	51 854	6 783	2 117	4 666	–1 537	–57	–1 480	–	–13 591	43 509	6 749	50 258
2024 Q1	17 062	11 801	11 264	5 322	5 942	1 247	–61	1 308	–	–18 282	6 030	–1 812	4 218
Q2	57 341	58 023	–4 924	–648	–4 276	–193	–34	–159	–	–34 237	18 669	–1 208	17 461
Q3	53 302	52 816	–267	510	–777	–528	–24	–504	–	–35 401	16 620	–	16 620
Q4	55 424	53 377	6 321	2 081	4 240	7	–34	41	–	–8 094	51 611	–	51 611
2025 Q1	14 163	9 283	7 213	4 952	2 261	3 214	–72	3 286	–	–31 738	–12 028	–	–12 028
Q2	55 232	54 613	–7 145	656	–7 801	–130	–37	–93	–	–34 897	12 441	–	12 441
Q3	32 666	33 028	350	–328	678	–172	–34	–138	–	–31 729	1 477	–	1 477
Q4	49 483	47 384	5 870	2 145	3 725	408	–45	453	–	–6 235	47 427	–	47 427
2026 Q1	–2 763	–7 445	9 371	4 711	4 660	2 019	–29	2 048	–	–26 459	–22 514	–	–22 514
Q2	59 727	61 414	–8 133	–1 651	–6 482	1 377	–36	1 413	–	–5 845	48 813	–	48 813
2024 Jul	29 049	29 077	–3 600	–20	–3 580	–495	–8	–487	–	–1 348	23 634	–	23 634
Aug	11 027	10 493	2 871	542	2 329	–178	–8	–170	–	–6 286	6 900	–	6 900
Sep	13 226	13 246	462	–12	474	145	–8	153	–	–27 767	–13 914	–	–13 914
Oct	19 725	19 414	881	319	562	–7	–8	1	–	–2 240	18 048	–	18 048
Nov	16 307	15 718	2 296	597	1 699	–1	–8	7	–	–4 278	13 735	–	13 735
Dec	19 392	18 245	3 144	1 165	1 979	15	–18	33	–	–1 576	19 828	–	19 828
2025 Jan	–15 250	–16 038	–86	791	–877	788	–3	791	–	–6 980	–22 316	–	–22 316
Feb	8 415	6 273	4 033	2 150	1 883	792	–8	800	–	–4 096	7 002	–	7 002
Mar	20 998	19 048	3 266	2 011	1 255	1 634	–61	1 695	–	–20 662	3 286	–	3 286
Apr	15 705	14 693	–4 025	1 030	–5 055	13	–18	31	–	–1 820	8 861	–	8 861
May	23 944	24 215	142	–263	405	–2	–8	6	–	–3 885	20 470	–	20 470
Jun	15 583	15 705	–3 262	–111	–3 151	–141	–11	–130	–	–29 192	–16 890	–	–16 890
Jul	5 871	5 779	–2 771	110	–2 881	–143	–18	–125	–	–579	2 286	–	2 286
Aug	11 028	11 249	2 409	–213	2 622	–106	–8	–98	–	–3 444	10 108	–	10 108
Sep	15 767	16 000	712	–225	937	77	–8	85	–	–27 706	–10 917	–	–10 917
Oct	21 581	20 443	1 044	1 146	–102	249	–8	257	–	–1 060	20 676	–	20 676
Nov	13 477	13 022	1 653	475	1 178	205	–19	224	–	–5 169	9 711	–	9 711
Dec	14 425	13 919	3 173	524	2 649	–46	–18	–28	–	–6	17 040	–	17 040
2026 Jan	–39 917	–40 603	–72	694	–766	1 301	–8	1 309	–	–19 934	–59 308	–	–59 308
Feb	9 275	6 920	5 569	2 363	3 206	–493	–8	–485	–	–4 347	7 649	–	7 649
Mar	27 879	26 238	3 874	1 654	2 220	1 211	–13	1 224	–	–2 178	29 145	–	29 145
Apr	15 441	16 019	–3 473	–584	–2 889	152	6	146	–	–3 247	9 451	–	9 451
May	25 206	26 029	–1 416	–790	–626	759	–33	792	–	–1 645	23 727	–	23 727
Jun	19 080	19 366	–3 244	–277	–2 967	466	–9	475	–	–953	15 635	–	15 635
Jul	2 723	3 162	–2 679	–430	–2 249	–72	–9	–63	–	–29 417	–29 006	–	–29 006

Relationship between columns: 1=2+4+7 ; 11=2+3+6+9+10 ; 13=11+12
1 Previously known as the borrowing requirement of the sector concerned
2 BoE includes Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund and Special Liquidity Scheme
Figures derived from Bank of England accounts and ONS estimates
Figures for most recent months are ONS estimates
3 Excluding public sector banks
4 NCR = Net Cash Requirement
5 Funded public sector pensions only
6 Public Sector
7 Central Government
General Government NCR (series RUUI) =1+5

PSA7C Central Government Net Cash Requirement

£ million

	Central Government without NRAM, B&B and Network Rail[1]		NRAM and B&B[1]	Network Rail	Central Government with NRAM, B&B and Network Rail[1]			
						of which		
	NCR[2 4]	of which: Own account	NCR[2 3]	NCR[2 3]	NCR[2]	Own account	To LG	To PC
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	M98R	M98S	M98W	MUI2	RUUW	RUUX	ABEC	ABEI
2017	36 946	34 737	116	–1 908	35 154	32 945	2 385	–176
2018	32 879	27 350	–1 101	–1 401	30 377	24 848	5 785	–256
2019	52 768	44 608	–65	–174	52 529	44 369	8 252	–92
2020	315 825	313 491	103	–742	315 186	312 852	2 764	–430
2021	148 531	144 371	4 525	–523	152 533	148 373	4 340	–180
2022	97 348	92 956	–5	4	97 347	92 955	4 545	–153
2023	152 265	149 421	–10	–993	151 262	148 418	3 029	–185
2024	183 661	176 549	–1	–531	183 129	176 017	7 265	–153
2025	152 554	145 317	–1	–1 008	151 544	144 308	7 425	–188
2017/18	40 707	37 287	–223	–1 869	38 615	35 195	3 510	–90
2018/19	36 875	29 752	–819	–1 242	34 814	27 691	7 419	–296
2019/20	55 828	47 736	69	179	56 076	47 984	8 173	–81
2020/21	334 494	334 653	4 537	–1 048	337 983	338 142	103	–262
2021/22	129 180	124 401	–35	–347	128 798	124 019	4 894	–115
2022/23	111 238	106 587	4	120	111 362	106 711	4 949	–298
2023/24	158 776	151 780	–15	–1 362	157 399	150 403	7 188	–192
2024/25	180 486	173 755	–1	–255	180 230	173 499	6 895	–164
2025/26	135 881	128 842	–1	–1 261	134 618	127 580	7 184	–145
2023 Q1	10 891	9 782	4	30	10 925	9 816	1 163	–54
Q2	55 847	56 008	–9	–341	55 497	55 658	–150	–11
Q3	31 270	31 434	–3	–341	30 926	31 090	–101	–63
Q4	54 257	52 197	–2	–341	53 914	51 854	2 117	–57
2024 Q1	17 402	12 141	–1	–339	17 062	11 801	5 322	–61
Q2	57 404	58 086	1	–64	57 341	58 023	–648	–34
Q3	53 366	52 880	–	–64	53 302	52 816	510	–24
Q4	55 489	53 442	–1	–64	55 424	53 377	2 081	–34
2025 Q1	14 227	9 347	–1	–63	14 163	9 283	4 952	–72
Q2	55 546	54 927	1	–315	55 232	54 613	656	–37
Q3	32 981	33 343	–	–315	32 666	33 028	–328	–34
Q4	49 800	47 700	–1	–315	49 483	47 384	2 145	–45
2026 Q1	–2 446	–7 128	–1	–316	–2 763	–7 445	4 711	–29
Q2	60 042	61 729	–	–315	59 727	61 414	–1 651	–36
2024 Jul	29 069	29 097	1	–21	29 049	29 077	–20	–8
Aug	11 049	10 515	–1	–21	11 027	10 493	542	–8
Sep	13 248	13 268	–	–22	13 226	13 246	–12	–8
Oct	19 745	19 434	1	–21	19 725	19 414	319	–8
Nov	16 330	15 741	–2	–21	16 307	15 718	597	–8
Dec	19 414	18 267	–	–22	19 392	18 245	1 165	–18
2025 Jan	–15 230	–16 018	1	–21	–15 250	–16 038	791	–3
Feb	8 438	6 296	–2	–21	8 415	6 273	2 150	–8
Mar	21 019	19 069	–	–21	20 998	19 048	2 011	–61
Apr	15 811	14 799	–1	–105	15 705	14 693	1 030	–18
May	24 047	24 318	2	–105	23 944	24 215	–263	–8
Jun	15 688	15 810	–	–105	15 583	15 705	–111	–11
Jul	5 976	5 884	–	–105	5 871	5 779	110	–18
Aug	11 133	11 354	–	–105	11 028	11 249	–213	–8
Sep	15 872	16 105	–	–105	15 767	16 000	–225	–8
Oct	21 686	20 548	1	–105	21 581	20 443	1 146	–8
Nov	13 583	13 127	–1	–105	13 477	13 022	475	–19
Dec	14 531	14 025	–1	–105	14 425	13 919	524	–18
2026 Jan	–39 812	–40 498	–	–105	–39 917	–40 603	694	–8
Feb	9 381	7 026	–1	–105	9 275	6 920	2 363	–8
Mar	27 985	26 344	–	–106	27 879	26 238	1 654	–13
Apr	15 545	16 123	1	–105	15 441	16 019	–584	6
May	25 312	26 135	–1	–105	25 206	26 029	–790	–33
Jun	19 185	19 471	–	–105	19 080	19 366	–277	–9
Jul	2 828	3 267	–	–105	2 723	3 162	–430	–9

Relationships between columns 1+3+4=5 ; 2+3+4=6 ; 6+7+8=5

1 NRAM = Northern Rock Asset Management, B&B = Bradford and Bingley.
2 NCR = Net Cash Requirement
3 Does not include Net Cash Requirement to Central Government
4 Negative NCR reflects change in financing as from 2014/15 new financing requirements of Network Rail were met through core central government borrowing and are therefore included in main CGNCR.

PSA7D Central Government Net Cash Requirement on own account (receipts and outlays on a cash basis)

£ million

	Cash receipts								Cash outlays				
	HM Revenue and Customs[8]												
	Total paid over[1]	Income tax[2]	Corporation tax[10]	NICs[3]	V.A.T.[4]	Interest and dividends	Net other receipts[5]	Total	Interest payments	Net acquisition of company securities[6]	Net departmental outlays [7]	Total	Own account NCR[9]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	MIZX	RURC	N445	ABLP	EYOO	RUUL	RUUM	RUUN	RUUO	ABIF	RUUP	RUUQ	M98S
2017	553 087	188 588	54 080	129 598	124 692	18 287	43 347	614 721	44 536	–17 079	622 001	649 458	34 737
2018	577 436	195 985	56 848	135 379	130 146	16 619	30 392	624 446	38 537	–11 440	624 699	651 796	27 350
2019	605 833	202 399	60 206	141 915	135 898	17 829	21 707	645 369	37 420	–5 622	658 179	689 977	44 608
2020	541 005	197 943	55 164	141 334	91 065	18 224	33 676	592 905	45 177	–	861 219	906 396	313 491
2021	668 267	228 160	63 493	154 024	155 450	15 626	36 529	720 422	35 309	–6 914	836 398	864 793	144 371
2022	740 680	253 965	75 631	175 356	156 742	12 660	42 808	796 148	44 982	–3 130	847 252	889 104	92 956
2023	789 390	285 610	91 719	177 722	166 391	13 096	37 559	840 045	43 489	–3 214	949 191	989 466	149 421
2024	825 229	307 197	96 779	172 907	170 035	12 875	39 313	877 417	81 250	–6 737	979 453	1 053 966	176 549
2025	890 899	333 958	97 986	193 856	177 169	12 844	43 370	947 113	68 705	–3 833	1 027 559	1 092 431	145 317
2017/18	557 678	187 843	54 710	130 930	126 180	16 072	41 768	615 517	44 109	–14 467	623 162	652 804	37 287
2018/19	589 680	200 221	56 297	136 850	132 310	16 977	25 337	631 994	37 783	–12 739	636 702	661 746	29 752
2019/20	602 190	203 068	63 547	142 870	129 435	18 555	31 287	652 032	35 843	–4 318	668 243	699 768	47 736
2020/21	556 013	204 874	52 049	143 458	101 011	19 726	33 973	609 712	44 406	–5 575	905 534	944 365	334 653
2021/22	687 134	235 874	66 318	158 043	157 480	13 155	36 274	736 563	35 271	–3 876	829 569	860 964	124 401
2022/23	762 323	265 287	83 292	177 445	158 046	12 301	37 953	812 577	48 466	–1 971	872 669	919 164	106 587
2023/24	796 345	289 750	92 375	179 189	168 375	14 177	37 548	848 070	51 064	–2 036	950 822	999 850	151 780
2024/25	839 589	316 486	95 699	172 518	170 986	12 866	40 046	892 501	78 780	–8 838	996 314	1 066 256	173 755
2025/26	919 111	351 241	99 573	200 829	180 261	13 038	44 166	976 314	79 108	–1 532	1 027 581	1 105 157	128 842
2023 Q1	224 745	96 492	25 110	45 542	42 133	1 793	9 887	236 425	13 354	–1 378	234 231	246 207	9 782
Q2	182 155	62 897	18 467	44 364	40 974	3 488	11 677	197 320	8 490	–1 563	246 401	253 328	56 008
Q3	195 480	67 966	23 832	44 938	41 487	4 188	9 891	209 559	11 510	–	229 483	240 993	31 434
Q4	187 010	58 255	24 310	42 878	41 797	3 627	6 104	196 741	10 135	–273	239 076	248 938	52 197
2024 Q1	231 700	100 632	25 766	47 009	44 117	2 874	9 876	244 450	20 929	–200	235 862	256 591	12 141
Q2	191 722	68 456	20 237	43 022	41 425	3 454	13 124	208 300	14 075	–4 166	256 477	266 386	58 086
Q3	202 775	74 366	24 241	41 827	41 819	3 603	10 749	217 127	31 421	–	238 586	270 007	52 880
Q4	199 032	63 743	26 535	41 049	42 674	2 944	5 564	207 540	14 825	–2 371	248 528	260 982	53 442
2025 Q1	246 060	109 921	24 686	46 620	45 068	2 865	10 609	259 534	18 459	–2 301	252 723	268 881	9 347
Q2	206 545	72 650	20 732	47 822	43 787	3 207	13 921	223 674	14 502	–1 532	265 631	278 601	54 927
Q3	224 086	82 140	24 642	50 374	43 088	3 499	10 903	238 487	20 700	–	251 130	271 830	33 343
Q4	214 208	69 247	27 926	49 040	45 226	3 273	7 937	225 418	15 044	–	258 075	273 119	47 700
2026 Q1	274 272	127 204	26 273	53 593	48 160	3 059	11 405	288 735	28 862	–	252 745	281 607	–7 128
Q2	222 458	77 191	23 814	52 416	44 537	3 735	14 021	240 215	16 232	–	285 711	301 942	61 729
2024 Jul	81 248	33 648	6 225	15 607	18 541	1 392	5 116	87 756	24 058	–	92 795	116 853	29 097
Aug	57 993	21 139	3 199	13 189	14 145	1 214	2 548	61 755	1 337	–	70 933	72 270	10 515
Sep	63 534	19 579	14 817	13 031	9 133	997	3 085	67 616	6 026	–	74 858	80 884	13 268
Oct	69 907	20 134	7 222	13 542	18 652	1 194	470	71 571	5 170	–1 371	87 206	91 005	19 434
Nov	59 756	20 737	2 429	13 496	15 408	866	3 183	63 805	2 265	–1 000	78 281	79 546	15 741
Dec	69 369	22 872	16 884	14 011	8 614	884	1 911	72 164	7 390	–	83 041	90 431	18 267
2025 Jan	106 404	59 338	7 856	16 920	19 316	1 094	10 337	117 835	11 474	–767	91 110	101 817	–16 018
Feb	70 956	26 611	2 971	14 563	16 166	898	–3 379	68 475	1 388	–767	74 150	74 771	6 296
Mar	68 700	23 972	13 859	15 137	9 586	873	3 651	73 224	5 597	–767	87 463	92 293	19 069
Apr	79 125	30 013	4 484	17 568	18 938	1 128	7 226	87 479	5 192	–767	97 853	102 278	14 799
May	61 181	21 441	2 967	14 941	14 885	1 157	3 599	65 937	2 106	–765	88 914	90 255	24 318
Jun	66 239	21 196	13 281	15 313	9 964	922	3 096	70 258	7 204	–	78 864	86 068	15 810
Jul	90 812	37 915	6 734	18 164	20 165	1 348	2 008	94 167	11 580	–	88 471	100 051	5 884
Aug	62 028	21 965	3 119	15 810	13 056	1 105	3 688	66 821	1 006	–	77 169	78 175	11 354
Sep	71 246	22 260	14 789	16 400	9 867	1 046	5 207	77 499	8 114	–	85 490	93 604	16 105
Oct	74 787	21 843	6 729	16 181	20 333	1 270	2 154	78 211	5 719	–	93 040	98 759	20 548
Nov	62 443	21 928	2 566	16 079	14 949	986	2 154	65 583	2 121	–	76 590	78 711	13 127
Dec	76 978	25 476	18 631	16 780	9 944	1 017	3 629	81 624	7 204	–	88 445	95 649	14 025
2026 Jan	125 511	70 203	7 229	18 579	21 805	1 140	3 187	129 837	6 996	–	82 343	89 339	–40 498
Feb	73 507	30 974	2 671	17 316	16 267	1 040	2 553	77 100	6 191	–	77 935	84 126	7 026
Mar	75 254	26 027	16 373	17 698	10 088	879	5 665	81 798	15 675	–	92 467	108 142	26 344
Apr	85 368	31 200	4 981	20 918	18 311	1 312	10 237	96 917	6 181	–	106 859	113 040	16 123
May	64 461	22 190	3 316	14 760	15 950	1 181	3 276	68 918	2 993	–	92 060	95 052	26 135
Jun	72 629	23 801	15 517	16 738	10 276	1 242	508	74 380	7 058	–	86 792	93 850	19 471
Jul	97 476	41 083	7 094	19 074	20 233	1 146	4 657	103 279	12 954	–	93 592	106 546	3 267

Relationships between columns 1+6+7=8; 9+10+11=12; 12-8=13

1 Comprises payments into the Consolidated Fund and all payovers of NICS excluding those for Northern Ireland.
2 Income tax includes capital gains tax and is gross of any tax credits treated by HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) as tax deductions.
3 UK receipts net of personal pension rebates; gross of Statutory Maternity Pay and Statutory Sick Pay.
4 Payments into Consolidated Fund.
5 Including some elements of expenditure not separately identified.
6 Mainly comprises privatisation proceeds.
7 Net of certain receipts, and excluding on-lending to local authorities and public corporations.
8 A much more detailed breakdown of tax receipts is available from HMRC at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-revenue-customs
9 NCR = Net Cash Requirement. Without Northern Rock Asset Management & Bradford and Bingley.
10 Gross of tax credits. Includes diverted profit tax.

REC3 Reconciliation of Central Government Net Cash Requirement and Changes in Net Debt

£ million

	Central government net cash requirement[1]	Adjustments[2] related to: Net premia / discounts of gilt issuances	Index linked gilt capital uplift[5]	Other gilt related adjustments[3]	Reclassifications and imputed liabilities[4]	Official Reserves: Revaluations	Official reserves: Special Drawing Rights	National Savings & Tax Instruments	Debt Management Account	Other foreign currency revaluation	Other sterling debt	Other liquid assets	Other	Changes in central government net debt
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	M98R	LSIW	MW7L	E3VL	E3VM	N42A	E3VX	N42C	N42E	N42F	E3VY	E3VZ	N42H	MW4W
2017	36 946	–11 636	11 342	–	1 650	819	–	233	–59	3	–224	–177	–126	38 771
2018	32 879	–6 223	13 574	–	1 156	–3 312	–	101	–2	–2	6	–1 197	825	37 805
2019	52 768	–11 929	8 278	–	386	–75	–	227	2	–14	487	–733	145	49 542
2020	315 825	–35 628	–4 057	–	–1 453	–3 830	–	–325	1	–414	–1 286	384	2 020	271 237
2021	148 531	–11 624	26 476	–	–1 323	2 298	–18 675	640	–	397	–445	–398	–1 513	144 364
2022	97 348	18 389	59 124	–	–179	–5 018	–	–622	1	41	–35	–474	–286	168 289
2023	152 265	20 135	36 329	–	–772	–534	–	360	2	–4	225	308	–446	207 868
2024	183 661	8 004	–2 456	–	–4 067	–6 665	–	913	2	–3	33	–14	326	179 734
2025	152 554	11 446	27 402	–	–1 826	–12 984	–	956	–	8	–225	364	–1 190	176 505
2017/18	40 707	–10 854	11 421	–	2 935	2 298	–	276	–59	2	–171	–399	–160	45 996
2018/19	36 875	–5 839	10 695	–	476	–2 890	–	291	–1	–1	70	–1 095	818	39 399
2019/20	55 828	–14 168	10 346	–	628	–6 886	–	316	1	7	–257	–305	162	45 672
2020/21	334 494	–35 096	–3 941	–	–1 910	5 583	–	–600	1	–435	–722	4 501	1 783	303 658
2021/22	129 180	–8 071	34 684	–	–1 314	–2 880	–18 675	418	–	398	–340	–4 730	–1 476	127 194
2022/23	111 238	23 507	57 274	–	–163	–4 114	–	55	4	38	–33	–376	–388	187 042
2023/24	158 776	16 510	21 822	–	–881	–1 612	–	768	1	–3	310	197	–320	195 568
2024/25	180 486	11 389	6 740	–	–3 955	–8 224	–	966	–	–	–54	146	–284	187 210
2025/26	135 881	6 595	16 958	–	–1 822	–14 004	–	768	–	3	–296	119	–41	144 161
2022 Q3	16 871	6 232	13 402	–	–103	–3 481	–	38	–	2	–9	–375	276	32 853
Q4	57 254	11 115	11 332	–	–90	2 930	–	–379	–	1	–5	139	–354	81 943
2023 Q1	10 891	4 884	7 006	–	–95	–421	–	743	3	–2	–4	116	–194	22 927
Q2	55 847	4 289	19 701	–	–307	3 532	–	–242	–	–3	75	154	–93	82 953
Q3	31 270	7 204	2 579	–	–186	–2 842	–	1 240	–	2	75	–182	–75	39 085
Q4	54 257	3 758	7 043	–	–184	–803	–	–1 381	–1	–1	79	220	–84	62 903
2024 Q1	17 402	1 259	–7 501	–	–204	–1 499	–	1 151	2	–1	81	5	–68	10 627
Q2	57 404	3 155	10 598	–	605	–1 070	–	–239	–	–	–6	18	9	70 474
Q3	53 366	861	–10 865	–	–95	–76	–	520	–	–1	–34	288	634	44 598
Q4	55 489	2 729	5 312	–	–4 373	–4 020	–	–519	–	–1	–8	–325	–249	54 035
2025 Q1	14 227	4 644	1 695	–	–92	–3 058	–	1 204	–	2	–6	165	–678	18 103
Q2	55 546	2 989	16 555	–	–1 568	1 220	–	–313	–	4	–76	382	122	74 861
Q3	32 981	2 377	6 403	–	–96	–6 806	–	274	–	3	–75	–171	–13	34 877
Q4	49 800	1 436	2 749	–	–70	–4 340	–	–209	–	–1	–68	–12	–621	48 664
2026 Q1	–2 446	–207	–8 749	–	–88	–4 078	–	1 016	–	–3	–77	–80	471	–14 241
Q2	60 042	1 723	12 676	–	–95	4 151	–	341	–	–1	–33	–556	–31	78 217
2024 Jul	29 069	445	–12 525	–	636	–278	–	–162	–	–1	–3	65	642	17 888
Aug	11 049	–35	1 439	–	–60	54	–	192	–	1	–4	108	–4	12 740
Sep	13 248	451	221	–	–671	148	–	490	–	–1	–27	115	–4	13 970
Oct	19 745	344	3 791	–	542	–3 385	–	–111	–	2	–3	–227	19	20 717
Nov	16 330	1 951	–1 788	–	–59	–195	–	–143	–	–2	–2	–39	2	16 055
Dec	19 414	434	3 309	–	–4 856	–440	–	–265	–	–1	–3	–59	–270	17 263
2025 Jan	–15 230	2 139	406	–	432	–2 727	–	43	–	4	–3	–11	219	–14 728
Feb	8 438	1 799	1 885	–	–65	583	–	9	–	–3	–3	85	–864	11 864
Mar	21 019	706	–596	–	–459	–914	–	1 152	–	1	–	91	–33	20 967
Apr	15 811	1 164	3 728	–	–1 504	–146	–	11	–	2	–25	–31	122	19 132
May	24 047	1 301	1 903	–	–37	1 122	–	–93	–	–1	–25	60	–4	28 273
Jun	15 688	524	10 924	–	–27	244	–	–231	–	3	–26	353	4	27 456
Jul	5 976	1 431	1 128	–	–32	–3 159	–	–53	–	2	–25	–232	–589	4 447
Aug	11 133	6	2 618	–	–30	113	–	99	–	–	–24	92	579	14 586
Sep	15 872	940	2 657	–	–34	–3 760	–	228	–	1	–26	–31	–3	15 844
Oct	21 686	1 295	2 567	–	–27	–3 625	–	–17	–	1	–17	–127	–8	21 728
Nov	13 583	122	–2 462	–	–29	–818	–	125	–	–	–25	42	–606	9 932
Dec	14 531	19	2 644	–	–14	103	–	–317	–	–2	–26	73	–7	17 004
2026 Jan	–39 812	–272	–2 848	–	–31	–3 966	–	334	–	–5	–25	96	609	–45 920
Feb	9 381	–41	4 808	–	–28	–4 254	–	–86	–	2	–25	–107	–170	9 480
Mar	27 985	106	–10 709	–	–29	4 142	–	768	–	–	–27	–69	32	22 199
Apr	15 545	359	2 935	–	–28	2 065	–	18	–	–1	–11	140	–233	20 789
May	25 312	877	4 901	–	–38	–621	–	349	–	1	–10	–34	215	30 952
Jun	19 185	487	4 840	–	–29	2 707	–	–26	–	–1	–12	–662	–13	26 476
Jul	2 828	844	1 288	–	–38	1 296	–	–763	–	–	–8	–443	9	5 013

Relationship between columns 14=1+2+3+4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11+12+13

1 Excluding Northern Rock Asset Management (NRAM), Bradford & Bingley (B&B) and Network Rail (NR) - although cash flows relating to NRAM and B&B are included from October 2014 and for NR from April 2015

2 All adjustments reflect differences between when, and at what value, liabilities and assets are scored in net debt and their related cash flows

3 Includes gilts that are transferred to central government (such as those previously held by the Royal Mail Pension Plan) as well as timing differences where cash flows and debt movements were recorded in adjacent months

4 Includes the impact of imputed finance leases as well as the reclassifications of London Continental Railway and the reorganisation of the Housing Revenue Account

5 When an index-linked gilt is redeemed, the impact will always be negative which can cause MW7L to be negative.

PSA8A General Government Consolidated Gross Debt nominal values at end of period

£ million

	Central government gross debt							
	British government stock (gilts)	Sterling treasury bills	National savings	Tax instruments	Other sterling debt and foreign currency debt[1]	NRAM and B&B[2]	Network Rail	Total central government (CG) gross debt
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BKPM	BKPJ	ACUA	ACRV	KW6Q	KW6R	MDL3	BKPW
2020/21	1 861 608	51 880	201 565	444	83 166	3	24 396	2 223 062
2021/22	2 003 681	35 392	206 622	413	96 170	–	25 649	2 367 927
2022/23	2 146 571	59 391	216 722	276	68 432	–	29 515	2 520 907
2023/24	2 306 999	79 665	228 857	39	74 724	–	28 801	2 719 085
2024/25	2 483 621	94 038	238 502	11	59 905	–	31 841	2 907 918
2025/26	2 641 711	94 318	250 154	6	69 490	–	30 207	3 085 886
2025 Q1	2 483 621	94 038	238 502	11	59 905	–	31 841	2 907 918
Q2	2 541 228	102 531	240 492	10	66 928	–	30 436	2 981 625
Q3	2 595 396	102 874	241 876	9	71 612	–	30 756	3 042 523
Q4	2 642 112	103 077	247 367	7	68 006	–	30 169	3 090 738
2026 Q1	2 641 711	94 318	250 154	6	69 490	–	30 207	3 085 886
Q2	2 733 086	87 455	251 079	5	66 489	–	30 637	3 168 751
2025 Jul	2 575 018	97 698	240 909	10	68 540	–	30 573	3 012 748
Aug	2 595 672	98 287	242 121	9	70 478	–	30 610	3 037 177
Sep	2 595 396	102 874	241 876	9	71 612	–	30 756	3 042 523
Oct	2 601 755	106 484	243 084	8	69 075	–	30 938	3 051 344
Nov	2 619 966	107 117	245 335	7	72 526	–	30 919	3 075 870
Dec	2 642 112	103 077	247 367	7	68 006	–	30 169	3 090 738
2026 Jan	2 630 568	95 037	247 935	7	55 751	–	30 140	3 059 438
Feb	2 649 063	91 990	248 921	7	63 056	–	30 313	3 083 350
Mar	2 641 711	94 318	250 154	6	69 490	–	30 207	3 085 886
Apr	2 672 361	92 174	249 916	6	62 458	–	30 307	3 107 222
May	2 695 863	89 248	250 588	5	61 518	–	30 483	3 127 705
Jun	2 733 086	87 455	251 079	5	66 489	–	30 637	3 168 751
Jul	2 721 081	93 149	250 645	5	65 127	–	30 621	3 160 628

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

	Local government gross debt					
	Money market instruments	Loans	Bonds	Total local government (LG) gross debt	LG/CG cross holdings of debt	General government (GG) consolidated gross debt (Maastricht)
	9	10	11	12	13	14
	NJHZ	MUF5	NJIM	EYKP	KSC7	BKPX
2020/21	–	110 311	4 399	114 710	–93 318	2 244 454
2021/22	–	115 889	4 407	120 296	–102 871	2 385 352
2022/23	–	120 682	3 174	123 856	–106 940	2 537 823
2023/24	–	126 222	3 164	129 386	–112 702	2 735 769
2024/25	–	132 897	3 069	135 966	–119 405	2 924 479
2025/26	–	138 349	3 136	141 485	–125 414	3 101 957
2025 Q1	–	132 897	3 069	135 966	–119 405	2 924 479
Q2	–	132 603	2 835	135 438	–120 340	2 996 723
Q3	–	131 768	2 791	134 559	–119 452	3 057 630
Q4	–	133 636	3 141	136 777	–120 345	3 107 170
2026 Q1	–	138 349	3 136	141 485	–125 414	3 101 957
Q2	–	136 730	3 136	139 866	–124 046	3 184 571
2025 Jul	–	132 558	2 820	135 378	–121 656	3 026 470
Aug	–	132 191	2 805	134 996	–120 580	3 051 593
Sep	–	131 768	2 791	134 559	–119 452	3 057 630
Oct	–	132 818	2 908	135 726	–120 482	3 066 588
Nov	–	133 220	3 025	136 245	–120 593	3 091 522
Dec	–	133 636	3 141	136 777	–120 345	3 107 170
2026 Jan	–	134 327	3 141	137 468	–121 489	3 075 417
Feb	–	136 695	3 141	139 836	–123 260	3 099 926
Mar	–	138 349	3 136	141 485	–125 414	3 101 957
Apr	–	137 766	3 136	140 902	–125 716	3 122 408
May	–	136 982	3 136	140 118	–124 249	3 143 574
Jun	–	136 730	3 136	139 866	–124 046	3 184 571
Jul	–	136 125	3 136	139 261	–124 441	3 175 448

Relationship between columns : 12=9+10+11 ; 14=8+12+13

1 Including overdraft with Bank of England, Renminbi and Sukuk

2 NRAM = Northern Rock Asset Management, B&B = Bradford and Bingley.

PSA8B Public Sector Net Debt nominal values at end of period

£ million

	Public Sector Net Debt excluding both public sector banks and BoE [1]									
				Cross holdings			Liquid assets			
	General government (GG) consolidated gross debt[1]	Non-financial PCs (NFPCs) gross debt	Public sector pensions gross debt[3]	*Less* CG/NFPCs cross holdings of debt	*Less* LG/NFPCs cross holdings of debt	*Less* CG/Pensions cross holdings of debt[3]	GG liquid assets	Public corporations liquid assets	Public sector pensions liquid assets[3]	PSND excluding both public sector banks and BoE[2]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BKPX	EYYD	CWP3	KSC8	KSC9	CWP4	MDK3	KSD7	CWP5	CPOF
2020/21	2 244 454	19 819	6 341	–4 947	–10 606	–36 857	265 282	6 514	16 040	1 930 368
2021/22	2 385 352	19 754	8 107	–4 906	–10 814	–38 252	284 421	5 773	18 490	2 050 557
2022/23	2 537 823	20 572	6 755	–5 779	–11 024	–37 194	236 719	5 550	15 930	2 252 954
2023/24	2 735 769	20 383	6 638	–5 685	–11 083	–44 378	233 011	4 787	17 800	2 446 046
2024/25	2 924 479	20 019	10 367	–3 415	–13 447	–44 723	228 607	4 004	21 302	2 639 367
2025/26	3 101 957	22 224	6 639	–3 311	–14 661	–41 054	262 407	3 412	18 556	2 787 419
2025 Q1	2 924 479	20 019	10 367	–3 415	–13 447	–44 723	228 607	4 004	21 302	2 639 367
Q2	2 996 723	21 242	9 435	–3 383	–13 843	–43 806	234 506	4 716	20 616	2 706 530
Q3	3 057 630	21 019	8 503	–3 422	–13 816	–42 889	259 432	4 664	19 930	2 742 999
Q4	3 107 170	21 399	7 571	–3 347	–14 277	–41 972	257 226	4 681	19 244	2 795 393
2026 Q1	3 101 957	22 224	6 639	–3 311	–14 661	–41 054	262 407	3 412	18 556	2 787 419
Q2	3 184 571	22 224	6 639	–3 311	–14 684	–40 965	273 233	3 412	18 688	2 859 141
2025 Jul	3 026 470	21 168	9 124	–3 396	–13 849	–43 500	262 370	4 699	20 387	2 708 561
Aug	3 051 593	21 094	8 813	–3 409	–13 856	–43 194	270 406	4 682	20 158	2 725 795
Sep	3 057 630	21 019	8 503	–3 422	–13 816	–42 889	259 432	4 664	19 930	2 742 999
Oct	3 066 588	21 146	8 192	–3 397	–13 966	–42 583	246 780	4 670	19 701	2 764 829
Nov	3 091 522	21 273	7 881	–3 372	–14 139	–42 277	260 605	4 676	19 472	2 776 135
Dec	3 107 170	21 399	7 571	–3 347	–14 277	–41 972	257 226	4 681	19 244	2 795 393
2026 Jan	3 075 417	21 674	7 260	–3 347	–14 271	–41 666	271 820	4 258	19 015	2 749 974
Feb	3 099 926	21 949	6 949	–3 347	–14 273	–41 360	284 461	3 835	18 786	2 762 762
Mar	3 101 957	22 224	6 639	–3 311	–14 661	–41 054	262 407	3 412	18 556	2 787 419
Apr	3 122 408	22 224	6 639	–3 311	–14 659	–41 024	265 697	3 412	18 600	2 804 568
May	3 143 574	22 224	6 639	–3 311	–14 662	–40 994	256 216	3 412	18 644	2 835 198
Jun	3 184 571	22 224	6 639	–3 311	–14 684	–40 965	273 233	3 412	18 688	2 859 141
Jul	3 175 448	22 224	6 639	–3 311	–14 506	–40 935	262 072	3 412	18 732	2 861 343

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

1 Maastricht Debt

2 Excludes debt of Bank of England (BoE) and its schemes (inc APF)

3 Funded pensions only

	Public Sector Net Debt (PSND)							
	Bank of England contribution to PSND [1 2 3]	PSND excluding public sector banks	Public sector banks (PSBs) gross debt	GG/PSBs [4] cross holdings of debt	PSBs [4] liquid assets	Less CG liquid assets with PSBs [4]	Less LG liquid assets with PSBs [4]	PSND
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	A8J8	KSE6	JX9R	MDL7	KSD9	KSE2	KSE3	BKQK
2020/21	224 842	2 155 210	597 237	–20 722	264 581	–1 274	–2 801	2 471 219
2021/22	330 444	2 381 001	635 972	–13 378	297 656	–1 667	–3 252	2 710 858
2022/23	292 710	2 545 664	595 050	–10 190	237 203	–3 297	–2 636	2 899 254
2023/24	239 574	2 685 620	598 220	–13 551	222 544	–3 299	–2 408	3 053 452
2024/25	165 541	2 804 908	–	–	–	–	–	2 804 908
2025/26	131 030	2 918 449	–	–	–	–	–	2 918 449
2025 Q1	165 541	2 804 908	–	–	–	–	–	2 804 908
Q2	161 023	2 867 553	–	–	–	–	–	2 867 553
Q3	170 394	2 913 393	–	–	–	–	–	2 913 393
Q4	130 135	2 925 528	–	–	–	–	–	2 925 528
2026 Q1	131 030	2 918 449	–	–	–	–	–	2 918 449
Q2	135 655	2 994 796	–	–	–	–	–	2 994 796
2025 Jul	180 406	2 888 967	–	–	–	–	–	2 888 967
Aug	181 010	2 906 805	–	–	–	–	–	2 906 805
Sep	170 394	2 913 393	–	–	–	–	–	2 913 393
Oct	132 113	2 896 942	–	–	–	–	–	2 896 942
Nov	150 878	2 927 013	–	–	–	–	–	2 927 013
Dec	130 135	2 925 528	–	–	–	–	–	2 925 528
2026 Jan	121 572	2 871 558	–	–	–	–	–	2 871 558
Feb	120 367	2 883 153	–	–	–	–	–	2 883 153
Mar	131 030	2 918 449	–	–	–	–	–	2 918 449
Apr	136 174	2 940 742	–	–	–	–	–	2 940 742
May	140 787	2 975 985	–	–	–	–	–	2 975 985
Jun	135 655	2 994 796	–	–	–	–	–	2 994 796
Jul	123 567	2 984 910	–	–	–	–	–	2 984 910

Relationship between columns : 10+11=12; 12+13+14-15-16-17=18

1 Figures derived from Bank of England accounts and ONS estimates

2 Includes Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund (BEAPFF) & Special Liquidity Scheme (SLS)

3 Transactions of the APF are a significant driver of the BoE net debt

4 PSB = Public Sector Banks

PSA8C General Government Net Debt nominal values at end of period

£ million

	General government (GG) consolidated gross debt[1]	General government (GG) liquid assets									General government net debt
			Central government (CG) deposits and other short term assets					Local government (LG) deposits and other short term assets			
		Official reserves	Total	Bank and building society deposits	Other liquid assets	of which CCFF[3]	NRAM and B&B liquid assets[2]	Total	Bank and building society deposits	Other liquid assets	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	BKPX	AIPD	KSD5	BKSM	BKSN	FSX6	MDL5	KSD6	BKSO	BKQG	MDK2
2020/21	2 244 454	130 262	100 295	14 160	81 271	7 929	4 864	34 725	21 860	12 865	1 979 172
2021/22	2 385 352	154 084	88 083	15 671	72 359	–	53	42 254	25 533	16 721	2 100 931
2022/23	2 537 823	152 872	51 371	18 177	33 137	–	57	32 476	17 163	15 313	2 301 104
2023/24	2 735 769	151 252	56 301	19 912	36 346	–	43	25 458	12 332	13 126	2 502 758
2024/25	2 924 479	153 459	52 676	20 853	31 781	–	42	22 472	9 711	12 761	2 695 872
2025/26	3 101 957	177 625	63 949	17 196	46 713	–	40	20 833	8 288	12 545	2 839 550
2025 Q1	2 924 479	153 459	52 676	20 853	31 781	–	42	22 472	9 711	12 761	2 695 872
Q2	2 996 723	155 773	50 614	18 149	32 422	–	43	28 119	11 246	16 873	2 762 217
Q3	3 057 630	165 761	66 326	20 195	46 089	–	42	27 345	10 891	16 454	2 798 198
Q4	3 107 170	170 414	61 810	18 509	43 260	–	41	25 002	10 262	14 740	2 849 944
2026 Q1	3 101 957	177 625	63 949	17 196	46 713	–	40	20 833	8 288	12 545	2 839 550
Q2	3 184 571	173 721	72 070	18 377	53 654	–	39	27 442	10 083	17 359	2 911 338
2025 Jul	3 026 470	159 188	73 737	20 579	53 116	–	42	29 445	11 998	17 447	2 764 100
Aug	3 051 593	159 956	82 775	24 943	57 790	–	42	27 675	11 227	16 448	2 781 187
Sep	3 057 630	165 761	66 326	20 195	46 089	–	42	27 345	10 891	16 454	2 798 198
Oct	3 066 588	169 911	49 087	21 065	27 980	–	42	27 782	11 050	16 732	2 819 808
Nov	3 091 522	170 836	62 775	20 584	42 149	–	42	26 994	10 522	16 472	2 830 917
Dec	3 107 170	170 414	61 810	18 509	43 260	–	41	25 002	10 262	14 740	2 849 944
2026 Jan	3 075 417	173 138	73 735	24 718	48 976	–	41	24 947	9 506	15 441	2 803 597
Feb	3 099 926	178 972	82 159	19 099	63 020	–	40	23 330	8 881	14 449	2 815 465
Mar	3 101 957	177 625	63 949	17 196	46 713	–	40	20 833	8 288	12 545	2 839 550
Apr	3 122 408	170 663	71 358	22 054	49 264	–	40	23 676	8 855	14 821	2 856 711
May	3 143 574	171 164	60 212	18 749	41 423	–	40	24 840	9 626	15 214	2 887 358
Jun	3 184 571	173 721	72 070	18 377	53 654	–	39	27 442	10 083	17 359	2 911 338
Jul	3 175 448	167 826	64 845	18 657	46 149	–	39	29 401	10 705	18 696	2 913 376

Relationship between columns : 11=1-2-3-8

1 Maastricht Debt

2 NRAM = Northern Rock Asset Management, B&B = Bradford and Bingley.

3 CCFF = COVID Corporate Finance Facility Fund

PSA9A Bank of England contribution to public sector net debt

£ million

	APF Liabilities	Banking and Issue Department liabilities[1]		Consolidation			
	APF Loan	Banking & Issue Department liabilties[6]	Banking & Issue Department liabilities not recognised in PSND[7]	APF Gilt holdings (at redemption value)[8]	Banking & Issue Department gilt holdings (at redemption value)[9]	Banking and Issue Department loan to the APF[10]	Banking and Issue Department loans to Central Government[11]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	JQ2I	FZIW	-FZIY	-MEX2	-FZEU	-FZKV	-JK7O
2021/22	867 006	1 113 502	–601	–734 898	–14 003	–867 006	–370
2022/23	843 736	1 066 888	–4 237	–706 905	–19 228	–843 736	–370
2023/24	744 305	933 277	–4 150	–625 375	–18 378	–744 305	–370
2024/25	654 531	850 377	–4 264	–532 054	–16 859	–654 531	–370
2025/26	553 158	820 282	–4 375	–442 909	–15 428	–553 158	–370
2025 Q1	654 531	850 377	–4 264	–532 054	–16 859	–654 531	–370
Q2	622 521	839 539	–4 292	–500 573	–16 113	–622 521	–370
Q3	590 018	834 520	–4 320	–471 483	–15 761	–590 018	–370
Q4	558 069	816 934	–4 348	–467 427	–15 876	–558 069	–370
2026 Q1	553 158	820 282	–4 375	–442 909	–15 428	–553 158	–370
Q2	527 899	836 414	–4 404	–438 064	–15 979	–527 899	–370
2025 Jul	590 018	835 250	–4 301	–497 681	–16 301	–590 018	–370
Aug	590 018	837 543	–4 310	–497 681	–16 414	–590 018	–370
Sep	590 018	834 520	–4 320	–471 483	–15 761	–590 018	–370
Oct	558 069	804 982	–4 329	–469 689	–15 553	–558 069	–370
Nov	558 069	834 594	–4 338	–467 427	–15 713	–558 069	–370
Dec	558 069	816 934	–4 348	–467 427	–15 876	–558 069	–370
2026 Jan	553 158	811 759	–4 357	–445 856	–15 916	–553 158	–370
Feb	553 158	808 299	–4 366	–443 988	–15 400	–553 158	–370
Mar	553 158	820 282	–4 375	–442 909	–15 428	–553 158	–370
Apr	527 899	806 331	–4 385	–440 880	–15 605	–527 899	–370
May	527 899	809 176	–4 395	–438 965	–15 761	–527 899	–370
Jun	527 899	836 414	–4 404	–438 064	–15 979	–527 899	–370
Jul	521 819	820 199	–4 414	–409 122	–15 802	–521 819	–370

	Liquid assets			Memo items					
	Banking & Issue Department liquid assets[6]	Cash held within the APF[12]	Bank of England contribution to PSND	Total asset purchases[2]	APF purchases of gilts[3] [4]	APF purchases of corporate bonds (at redemption value)	APF purchases of corporate bonds (at market value)	Term Funding Scheme loans	Term Funding Scheme (SME) loans[13]
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	JKF4	FZJ4	A8J8	FZIQ	FZIU	CWPL	CWPN	CORN	FSVQ
2021/22	27 114	6 072	330 444	866 848	847 006	19 842	16 946	–	192 291
2022/23	23 231	20 207	292 710	824 218	817 151	7 067	4 872	–	175 925
2023/24	29 382	16 048	239 574	728 136	728 047	89	–	–	144 253
2024/25	100 279	31 010	165 541	622 521	622 521	–	–	–	90 776
2025/26	204 727	21 443	131 030	527 899	527 899	–	–	–	41 894
2025 Q1	100 279	31 010	165 541	622 521	622 521	–	–	–	90 776
Q2	126 431	30 737	161 023	590 018	590 018	–	–	–	84 163
Q3	145 478	26 714	170 394	558 069	558 069	–	–	–	71 733
Q4	196 109	2 669	130 135	553 158	553 158	–	–	–	41 894
2026 Q1	204 727	21 443	131 030	527 899	527 899	–	–	–	41 894
Q2	238 661	3 281	135 655	521 819	521 819	–	–	–	41 894
2025 Jul	130 885	5 306	180 406	586 401	586 401	–	–	–	80 389
Aug	135 816	1 942	181 010	586 401	586 401	–	–	–	79 647
Sep	145 478	26 714	170 394	558 069	558 069	–	–	–	71 733
Oct	179 395	3 533	132 113	556 019	556 019	–	–	–	41 906
Nov	193 275	2 593	150 878	553 158	553 158	–	–	–	41 894
Dec	196 109	2 669	130 135	553 158	553 158	–	–	–	41 894
2026 Jan	200 584	23 104	121 572	531 244	531 244	–	–	–	41 894
Feb	201 816	21 992	120 367	529 118	529 118	–	–	–	41 894
Mar	204 727	21 443	131 030	527 899	527 899	–	–	–	41 894
Apr	207 986	931	136 174	524 940	524 940	–	–	–	41 894
May	206 417	2 481	140 787	522 794	522 794	–	–	–	41 894
Jun	238 661	3 281	135 655	521 819	521 819	–	–	–	41 894
Jul	238 791	28 133	123 567	490 700	490 700	–	–	–	41 763

Column relationships 1+2+3+4+5+6+7-8-9=10

1 Bank of England comprises Banking Department and Issue Department. Banking Department plus Issue Department assets and liabilities measured after consolidation of Issue Department deposit held at Banking Department.
2 From September 2021 this is calculated using APF purchase of gilts (YWWB9T9) plus APF purchase of corporate bonds (YWWZJ5J).
3 From September 2021 APF gilt purchases are sourced directly from BoE website (YWWB9T9).
4 Includes BoE's temporary purchases of long-dated UK government conducted between 28 September and 14 October 2022.
5 Up to the 19th January 2019, Term Funding Scheme was within the APF. From 19th January 2019, TFS was transferred to the BoE balance sheet.
6 These series can be derived from the BoE Annual Report and Accounts covering both the Banking and Issue Department liabilities and assets.
7 Includes: insurance, pension, standardised guarantee schemes and other accounts receivable/payable.
8 Gilts are recorded at face (or redemption) value in this presentation.
9 Consolidation of gilts issued by central government but held by Banking & Issue Department of BoE.
10 Consolidation of the loan to the BoE Asset Purchase Facility Fund (BEAPFF).
11 Comprised of Ways and Means advance to the National Loans Fund and the loan to the CCFF granted in April 2020 and fully repaid in March 2022.
12 HM Treasury estimates based on management information. Estimates for February 2015 to February 2016 based on annual report data only.
13 Term Funding Scheme (SME) is the TFS with additional incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises which started 15th April 2020.

PSA9B Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund (APF): Interest and dividend transactions

£ million

	BoE Asset Purchase Facility Fund (APF)					
				Cash transfers to HM Treasury		
	Interest receivable[1]	Interest payable[2]	Net interest receivable	Total	of which Dividends[3]	Cash transfers from HM Treasury
	MDD6	MDD7	MDD8	MT6A	L6BD	MF7A
2022	17 323	13 394	3 929	4 660	4 660	828
2023	15 815	38 233	–22 418	–	–	37 378
2024	14 216	36 335	–22 119	–	–	42 155
2025	12 216	25 910	–13 692	–	–	19 660
2021/22	17 990	1 859	16 131	7 218	7 218	–
2022/23	17 003	20 567	–3 564	4 164	4 164	5 010
2023/24	15 403	39 748	–24 345	–	–	44 549
2024/25	13 753	34 045	–20 291	–	–	36 323
2025/26	11 802	23 596	–11 793	–	–	16 660
2021 Q3	4 449	213	4 236	1 817	1 817	–
Q4	4 512	332	4 180	4 872	4 872	–
2022 Q1	4 460	1 110	3 350	496	496	–
Q2	4 302	2 167	2 135	3 117	3 117	–
Q3	4 252	3 776	476	1 047	1 047	–
Q4	4 309	6 341	–2 032	–	–	828
2023 Q1	4 140	8 283	–4 143	–	–	4 182
Q2	4 021	9 474	–5 453	–	–	9 806
Q3	3 886	10 427	–6 541	–	–	14 294
Q4	3 768	10 049	–6 281	–	–	9 096
2024 Q1	3 728	9 798	–6 070	–	–	11 353
Q2	3 614	9 593	–5 979	–	–	11 372
Q3	3 512	8 905	–5 393	–	–	12 197
Q4	3 362	8 039	–4 677	–	–	7 233
2025 Q1	3 265	7 508	–4 242	–	–	5 521
Q2	3 080	6 804	–3 723	–	–	4 070
Q3	2 989	6 081	–3 092	–	–	3 370
Q4	2 882	5 517	–2 635	–	–	6 699
2026 Q1	2 851	5 194	–2 343	–	–	2 521
Q2	2 825	4 987	–2 162	–	–	5 100
2024 Jun	1 199	3 186	–1 987	–	–	–
Jul	1 194	3 113	–1 919	–	–	12 197
Aug	1 189	2 896	–1 707	–	–	–
Sep	1 129	2 896	–1 767	–	–	–
Oct	1 122	2 821	–1 699	–	–	7 233
Nov	1 120	2 609	–1 489	–	–	–
Dec	1 120	2 609	–1 489	–	–	–
2025 Jan	1 116	2 600	–1 483	–	–	5 521
Feb	1 114	2 454	–1 340	–	–	–
Mar	1 035	2 454	–1 419	–	–	–
Apr	1 033	2 394	–1 361	–	–	4 070
May	1 031	2 205	–1 173	–	–	–
Jun	1 016	2 205	–1 189	–	–	–
Jul	1 013	2 147	–1 134	–	–	3 370
Aug	1 010	1 967	–957	–	–	–
Sep	966	1 967	–1 001	–	–	–
Oct	965	1 913	–948	–	–	6 699
Nov	960	1 860	–900	–	–	–
Dec	957	1 744	–787	–	–	–
2026 Jan	953	1 736	–783	–	–	2 521
Feb	950	1 729	–779	–	–	–
Mar	948	1 729	–781	–	–	–
Apr	945	1 689	–744	–	–	5 100
May	941	1 649	–708	–	–	–
Jun	939	1 649	–710	–	–	–
Jul	903	1 640	–737	–	–	3 076

1 ONS estimates of the interest received by APF from central government, largely on its gilt holdings.
2 ONS estimates of the interest paid by APF to Bank of England on the loan. Calculated using the Bank of England base rate. From December 2025 the base rate has been set at 3.75 percent.
3 Dividends paid to HM Treasury consolidate between the central government and Bank of England and so are public sector borrowing neutral.
4 The full cash transfers (series MT6A and MF7A) will impact the net cash requirement measure by the total amounts.

Worksheet PSA10: Public sector transactions by sub-sector and economic category, UK, not seasonally adjusted

This worksheet contains one table.

Some cells in this table are black indicating that some transactions do not exist in all subsectors

Time period covered by this presentation April 2025 to March 2026

Transactions	**Central government (£ million)**	**Local government (£ million)**	**General government (£ million)**	**Public corporations (£ million)**	**Public sector funded pension schemes (£ million)**	**Bank of England (£ million) [note 6]**	**Public sector excluding public sector banks (£ million)**	**Public sector banks (£ million) [note 129]**	**Public sector including public sector banks (£ million)**
Taxes on income and wealth	457,407		457,407	-168		-11	457,228	0	457,228
Taxes on production	359,771	779	360,550				360,550		360,550
Other current taxes	18,874	48,787	67,661				67,661		67,661
Taxes on capital	8,502		8,502				8,502		8,502
Compulsory social contributions	206,746		206,746				206,746		206,746
Gross operating surplus	44,127	20,399	64,526	17,115	229	66	81,936	0	81,936
Interest and dividends from private sector and RoW [note 3]	12,956	1,517	14,473	663	22,666	4,491	42,293	0	42,293
Interest and dividends (net) from public sector	8,792	-2,966	5,826	-2,056		-3,770	0	0	0
Rent and other current transfers	4,394	1,206	5,600	-217			5,383	0	5,383
Total current receipts	**1,121,569**	**69,722**	**1,191,291**	**15,337**	**22,895**	**776**	**1,230,299**	**0**	**1,230,299**
Current expenditure on goods and services	461,470	190,015	651,485			1,975	653,460		653,460
Subsidies	29,381	8,489	37,870			-596	37,274		37,274
Net social benefits	326,328	27,863	354,191		-23,394		330,797		330,797
Net current grants abroad	7,333	0	7,333				7,333		7,333
Current grants (net) within general government	149,166	-149,166							
Other current grants	23,286	0	23,286				23,286	0	23,286
VAT and GNI based EU contributions [note 130]	0		0				0		0
Interest and dividends paid to private sector and RoW [note 131]	96,946	1,132	98,078	502	19,381	12,344	130,305	0	130,305
Adjustment for the change in pension entitlements					23,909		23,909		23,909
Total current expenditure	**1,093,910**	**78,333**	**1,172,243**	**502**	**19,896**	**13,723**	**1,206,364**	**0**	**1,206,364**
Saving, gross plus capital taxes	27,659	-8,611	19,048	14,835	2,999	-12,947	23,935	0	23,935
Depreciation	44,127	20,399	64,526	8,272	7	66	72,871	0	72,871
Current budget deficit	**16,468**	**29,010**	**45,478**	**-6,563**	**-2,992**	**13,013**	**48,936**	**0**	**48,936**
Gross fixed capital formation	78,104	23,274	101,378	15,130	520	51	117,079	0	117,079
less Depreciation	-44,127	-20,399	-64,526	-8,272	-7	-66	-72,871	0	-72,871
Increase in inventories and valuables	-112	0	-112	71			-41		-41
Capital grants (net) within public sector	39,268	-19,977	19,291	-2,631		-16,660	0	0	
Capital grants to private sector	36,166	3,089	39,255	299	70		39,624	0	39,624
Capital grants from private sector	-851	-1,671	-2,522	-382		0	-2,904	0	-2,904
Total net investment	**108,448**	**-15,684**	**92,764**	**4,215**	**583**	**-16,675**	**80,887**	**0**	**80,887**
Net borrowing	**124,916**	**13,326**	**138,242**	**-2,348**	**-2,409**	**-3,662**	**129,823**	**0**	**129,823**
Net lending to private sector and RoW [note 131]	16,626	1,427	18,053	-200	-84	0	17,769	0	17,769
Net acquisition of company securities	-1,439	-1,956	-3,395	1,765	28,057	0	26,427	0	26,427
Accounts receivable/payable	7,163	275	7,438	-190	2,387	36	9,671	0	9,671
Adjustment for interest on gilts	-16,428	0	-16,428	0	1	0	-16,427	0	-16,427
Other financial transactions	-3,258	-4,626	-7,884	3,098	-27,952	-95,694	-128,432	0	-128,432
Own Account net cash requirement	**127,580**	**8,446**	**136,026**	**2,125**	**0**	**-99,320**	**38,831**	**0**	**38,831**

PSNFL1 Public Sector Net Financial Liabilities excluding public sector banks (PSNFL ex) - consolidated

£ million

	Liabilities										
		of which									
	Total	Monetary gold & special drawing rights (AF.1)	Currency & Deposits (AF.2)	Debt securities (AF.3) [at face value]	Loans (AF.4)	Equity (AF.5)	Non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61)	Pensions entitlements(AF.6M)[1]	Provisions for call under standardised guarantees (AF.66)	Financial derivatives and employee stock options (AF.7)	Other Accounts Payable (AF.8)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	CPNG	CPMU	CPNH	CPNI	CPNN	CPNO	CPNP	CPMV	CPMW	CPMX	CPMY
2018/19	2 573 939	10 735	782 852	1 185 656	70 458	–	462	424 280	25	1 330	98 141
2019/20	2 645 740	11 190	808 187	1 205 605	68 439	–	501	447 403	17	1 314	103 084
2020/21	3 086 547	10 434	1 168 413	1 243 252	66 392	–	920	470 133	19 782	2 233	104 988
2021/22	3 379 006	31 019	1 362 310	1 294 674	65 783	–	877	488 423	15 810	2 963	117 147
2022/23	3 507 751	32 015	1 294 291	1 491 649	61 191	–	926	495 111	11 286	2 360	118 922
2023/24	3 670 935	30 873	1 182 840	1 746 818	56 952	–	960	523 957	6 371	2 007	120 157
2024/25	3 900 170	29 969	1 103 174	2 038 098	48 799	–	969	554 954	3 390	1 869	118 948
2025/26	4 170 734	30 267	1 078 604	2 293 701	56 650	–	941	584 453	1 288	1 720	123 110
2022 Q1	3 379 006	31 019	1 362 310	1 294 674	65 783	–	877	488 423	15 810	2 963	117 147
Q2	3 422 127	32 295	1 352 769	1 354 464	61 769	–	915	490 095	14 795	2 138	112 887
Q3	3 414 360	34 064	1 333 881	1 366 724	59 211	–	903	491 767	15 955	2 911	108 944
Q4	3 488 950	35 543	1 327 293	1 440 546	60 398	–	972	493 439	13 691	2 488	114 580
2023 Q1	3 507 751	32 015	1 294 291	1 491 649	61 191	–	926	495 111	11 286	2 360	118 922
Q2	3 587 727	30 974	1 269 934	1 591 406	59 497	–	904	502 323	10 471	2 430	119 788
Q3	3 598 051	31 570	1 221 806	1 647 389	60 547	–	973	509 535	9 407	2 374	114 450
Q4	3 662 358	31 093	1 205 637	1 721 937	58 974	–	1 032	516 747	6 968	1 975	117 995
2024 Q1	3 670 935	30 873	1 182 840	1 746 818	56 952	–	960	523 957	6 371	2 007	120 157
Q2	3 759 779	30 608	1 160 489	1 851 576	56 237	–	934	531 706	5 807	1 984	120 438
Q3	3 812 202	29 797	1 143 423	1 916 517	56 348	–	972	539 455	5 075	2 097	118 518
Q4	3 847 506	30 616	1 111 972	1 974 719	50 660	–	1 001	547 204	3 808	1 775	125 751
2025 Q1	3 900 170	29 969	1 103 174	2 038 098	48 799	–	969	554 954	3 390	1 869	118 948
Q2	4 003 997	29 533	1 099 543	2 134 908	50 069	–	947	562 329	2 804	1 606	122 258
Q3	4 092 943	30 049	1 093 900	2 222 160	53 512	–	945	569 704	2 304	1 778	118 591
Q4	4 136 719	29 976	1 076 763	2 274 840	53 815	–	943	577 079	1 504	1 621	120 178
2026 Q1	4 170 734	30 267	1 078 604	2 293 701	56 650	–	941	584 453	1 288	1 720	123 110

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

	Assets												
		of which											
	Total	Monetary gold & special drawing rights (AF.1)	Currency & deposits (AF.2)	Debt securities (AF.3)	Loans (AF.4)	Equity (AF.5)	Non-life insurance technical reserves (AF.61)	Life insurance and annuity entitlements (AF.62)	Pensions entitlements (AF.6M)[1]	Provisions for call under standardised guarantees (AF.66)	Financial derivatives and employee stock options (AF.7)	Other Accounts Receivable (AF.8)	Public sector net financial liabilities ex. (PSNFL ex)[2]
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	CPNR	CPNT	CPNU	CPNV	CPMZ	CPNA	CPNB	CWVM	CPNW	CPNX	CPNY	CPNC	CPNF
2018/19	1 096 543	20 308	146 384	131 444	260 531	399 423	1 094	2 235	–	–	33	135 091	1 477 396
2019/20	1 060 349	24 341	131 977	148 183	254 779	380 493	1 248	2 187	–	–	–1 250	118 391	1 585 391
2020/21	1 237 092	22 477	174 844	165 877	262 287	466 034	1 214	2 439	–	–	3 526	138 394	1 849 455
2021/22	1 396 520	45 694	183 288	149 303	350 034	520 572	1 043	2 189	–	–	4 503	139 894	1 982 486
2022/23	1 350 222	49 332	148 744	129 158	348 312	518 177	1 041	2 075	–	–	2 949	150 434	2 157 529
2023/24	1 402 863	50 020	143 924	133 901	350 518	562 914	1 020	2 505	–	–	962	157 099	2 268 072
2024/25	1 463 695	55 031	213 186	143 955	314 989	565 090	1 023	3 708	–	–	2 421	164 292	2 436 475
2025/26	1 579 725	64 544	306 634	165 980	259 922	600 333	1 028	2 686	1	–	1 282	177 315	2 591 009
2022 Q1	1 396 520	45 694	183 288	149 303	350 034	520 572	1 043	2 189	–	–	4 503	139 894	1 982 486
Q2	1 399 178	47 504	189 753	142 650	356 225	520 385	1 066	2 161	–	–	2 442	136 992	2 022 949
Q3	1 376 169	49 705	164 138	136 668	362 116	519 270	1 056	2 133	–	–	1 808	139 275	2 038 191
Q4	1 384 903	48 954	178 411	132 308	353 611	520 788	1 043	2 105	–	–	2 402	145 281	2 104 047
2023 Q1	1 350 222	49 332	148 744	129 158	348 312	518 177	1 041	2 075	–	–	2 949	150 434	2 157 529
Q2	1 366 276	47 194	160 429	124 490	350 077	529 664	1 027	2 183	–	–	3 196	148 016	2 221 451
Q3	1 398 567	48 438	171 458	124 330	361 671	541 049	1 021	2 291	–	–	2 055	146 254	2 199 484
Q4	1 374 857	48 558	133 797	134 623	351 301	550 492	1 020	2 399	–	–	1 229	151 438	2 287 501
2024 Q1	1 402 863	50 020	143 924	133 901	350 518	562 914	1 020	2 505	–	–	962	157 099	2 268 072
Q2	1 434 617	50 368	181 618	130 932	351 517	563 203	1 021	2 806	–	–	1 580	151 572	2 325 162
Q3	1 447 814	49 944	201 102	132 716	342 029	566 403	1 022	3 107	–	–	2 293	149 198	2 364 388
Q4	1 395 348	52 267	154 862	140 645	322 215	566 661	1 022	3 408	–	–	1 737	152 531	2 452 158
2025 Q1	1 463 695	55 031	213 186	143 955	314 989	565 090	1 023	3 708	–	–	2 421	164 292	2 436 475
Q2	1 495 788	53 907	244 146	145 416	314 315	572 454	1 024	3 453	–	–	2 760	158 313	2 508 209
Q3	1 536 906	58 988	272 823	151 733	306 245	582 116	1 026	3 198	–	–	2 026	158 751	2 556 037
Q4	1 542 504	61 663	285 472	158 351	276 877	591 631	1 027	2 943	–	–	1 776	162 764	2 594 215
2026 Q1	1 579 725	64 544	306 634	165 980	259 922	600 333	1 028	2 686	1	–	1 282	177 315	2 591 009

Relationship between columns : 12=13+14+15+16+17+18+19+20+21+22 ; 23=1-12

1 Pensions entitlements, claims of pension funds on pension managers and entitlements to non-pension benefits (AF.6M)

2 Excluding public sector banks

3 Data are consistent with the public sector finances release published on 19 June 2026.

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

£ million

	CG net financial liabilities	LG net financial liabilities	GG net financial liabilities	PC net financial liabilities	BoE net financial liabilities	Public sector pensions net financial liabilities	PSNFL ex
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	CPNE	CPPI	CPPJ	CPPK	CPPL	CWVN	CPNF
2013/14	1 125 462	–51 511	1 073 951	177 990	45 522	5 480	1 302 943
2014/15	1 204 288	–68 259	1 136 029	189 238	50 063	8 590	1 383 920
2015/16	1 275 567	–78 940	1 196 627	192 591	50 460	8 445	1 448 123
2016/17	1 299 781	–59 646	1 240 135	197 003	69 459	12 268	1 518 865
2017/18	1 347 430	–56 224	1 291 206	131 513	59 866	11 645	1 494 230
2018/19	1 376 727	–105 419	1 271 308	127 009	60 600	18 479	1 477 396
2019/20	1 438 489	–77 839	1 360 650	127 745	75 538	21 458	1 585 391
2020/21	1 722 254	–140 222	1 582 032	126 689	123 501	17 233	1 849 455
2021/22	1 867 474	–181 332	1 686 142	130 241	152 637	13 466	1 982 486
2022/23	2 037 556	–145 857	1 891 699	131 909	136 587	–2 666	2 157 529
2023/24	2 196 195	–150 829	2 045 366	133 474	95 580	–6 348	2 268 072
2024/25	2 362 555	–139 509	2 223 046	136 659	75 655	1 115	2 436 475
2025/26	2 495 997	–144 613	2 351 384	144 927	90 137	4 561	2 591 009
2016 Q1	1 275 567	–78 940	1 196 627	192 591	50 460	8 445	1 448 123
Q2	1 300 542	–78 581	1 221 961	194 329	55 230	9 399	1 480 919
Q3	1 301 122	–75 046	1 226 076	195 767	55 998	10 353	1 488 194
Q4	1 319 862	–67 189	1 252 673	196 173	69 138	11 307	1 529 291
2017 Q1	1 299 781	–59 646	1 240 135	197 003	69 459	12 268	1 518 865
Q2	1 330 117	–61 970	1 268 147	199 227	71 015	12 113	1 550 502
Q3	1 334 938	–63 440	1 271 498	200 475	68 821	11 958	1 552 752
Q4	1 352 653	–59 961	1 292 692	130 693	66 178	11 803	1 501 366
2018 Q1	1 347 430	–56 224	1 291 206	131 513	59 866	11 645	1 494 230
Q2	1 368 282	–73 119	1 295 163	129 003	73 446	13 352	1 510 964
Q3	1 370 911	–86 240	1 284 671	125 513	69 254	15 059	1 494 497
Q4	1 398 669	–94 406	1 304 263	126 309	74 360	16 766	1 521 698
2019 Q1	1 376 727	–105 419	1 271 308	127 009	60 600	18 479	1 477 396
Q2	1 410 231	–102 760	1 307 471	127 655	79 397	19 224	1 533 747
Q3	1 408 244	–96 159	1 312 085	128 107	77 221	19 969	1 537 382
Q4	1 439 210	–85 557	1 353 653	128 230	83 456	20 714	1 586 053
2020 Q1	1 438 489	–77 839	1 360 650	127 745	75 538	21 458	1 585 391
Q2	1 564 428	–95 309	1 469 119	127 206	136 512	20 401	1 753 238
Q3	1 628 745	–110 377	1 518 368	126 808	105 416	19 344	1 769 936
Q4	1 695 481	–123 440	1 572 041	125 662	121 209	18 287	1 837 199
2021 Q1	1 722 254	–140 222	1 582 032	126 689	123 501	17 233	1 849 455
Q2	1 797 006	–156 576	1 640 430	128 944	115 219	16 290	1 900 883
Q3	1 819 196	–169 020	1 650 176	128 683	127 286	15 347	1 921 492
Q4	1 871 344	–174 789	1 696 555	129 296	136 553	14 404	1 976 808
2022 Q1	1 867 474	–181 332	1 686 142	130 241	152 637	13 466	1 982 486
Q2	1 914 394	–182 446	1 731 948	128 876	152 693	9 432	2 022 949
Q3	1 938 345	–174 383	1 763 962	127 796	141 035	5 398	2 038 191
Q4	2 012 038	–159 929	1 852 109	130 364	120 210	1 364	2 104 047
2023 Q1	2 037 556	–145 857	1 891 699	131 909	136 587	–2 666	2 157 529
Q2	2 120 794	–154 765	1 966 029	131 554	127 455	–3 587	2 221 451
Q3	2 138 960	–158 933	1 980 027	132 671	91 294	–4 508	2 199 484
Q4	2 200 337	–155 086	2 045 251	131 107	116 572	–5 429	2 287 501
2024 Q1	2 196 195	–150 829	2 045 366	133 474	95 580	–6 348	2 268 072
Q2	2 271 623	–155 293	2 116 330	133 035	80 282	–4 485	2 325 162
Q3	2 311 384	–154 430	2 156 954	131 618	78 438	–2 622	2 364 388
Q4	2 365 614	–144 871	2 220 743	132 267	99 907	–759	2 452 158
2025 Q1	2 362 555	–139 509	2 223 046	136 659	75 655	1 115	2 436 475
Q2	2 439 430	–150 931	2 288 499	139 956	77 778	1 976	2 508 209
Q3	2 466 285	–152 875	2 313 410	140 183	99 607	2 837	2 556 037
Q4	2 507 746	–148 122	2 359 624	141 678	89 215	3 698	2 594 215
2026 Q1	2 495 997	–144 613	2 351 384	144 927	90 137	4 561	2 591 009

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

1 Data are consistent with the public sector finances release published on 19 June 2026.

PSNFL3 Reconciliation between public sector net debt (PSND ex) and public sector net financial liabilities (PSNFL ex)

£ million

		Liabilities					Assets					
		plus					less					
	Public sector net debt ex.(PSND ex)[3]	Monetary gold & special drawing right liabilities (AF.1)	Equity liabilities (AF.5)	Insurance,-pension entitlemen-ts & standardis-ed guarantees (AF.6)[1]	Financial derivitive liabilities (AF.7)	Other accounts payable (AF.8)	Loan assets (AF.4)	Equity assets (AF.5)	Insurance,-pension entitlemen-ts & standardis-ed guarantees (AF.6)[1]	Other accounts receivable (AF.8)	Assets that are not included as liquid assets in PSND ex[2]	Public sector net financial liabilities ex.(PSNFL ex)[3]
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KSE6	CPMU	CPNO	J8NT	CPMX	CPMY	CPMZ	CPNA	J8DR	CPNC	CPND	CPNF
2016/17	1 714 603	11 042	–	426 104	1 945	99 008	194 528	373 770	2 228	127 748	35 563	1 518 865
2017/18	1 757 927	10 477	–	442 008	1 786	91 276	260 979	380 559	2 680	125 052	39 974	1 494 230
2018/19	1 776 133	10 735	–	424 767	1 330	98 141	260 531	399 423	3 329	135 091	35 336	1 477 396
2019/20	1 815 967	11 190	–	447 921	1 314	103 084	254 779	380 493	3 435	118 391	36 987	1 585 391
2020/21	2 155 210	10 434	–	490 835	2 233	104 988	262 287	466 034	3 653	138 394	43 877	1 849 455
2021/22	2 381 001	31 019	–	505 110	2 963	117 147	350 034	520 572	3 232	139 894	41 022	1 982 486
2022/23	2 545 664	32 015	–	507 323	2 360	118 922	348 312	518 177	3 116	150 434	28 716	2 157 529
2023/24	2 685 620	30 873	–	531 288	2 007	120 157	350 518	562 914	3 525	157 099	27 817	2 268 072
2024/25	2 804 908	29 969	–	559 313	1 869	118 948	314 989	565 090	4 731	164 292	29 430	2 436 475
2025/26	2 918 449	30 267	–	585 741	1 720	123 110	259 922	600 333	3 714	177 315	27 935	2 591 009
2024 Q3	2 757 737	29 797	–	545 502	2 097	118 518	342 029	566 403	4 129	149 198	27 504	2 364 388
Q4	2 815 371	30 616	–	552 013	1 775	125 751	322 215	566 661	4 430	152 531	27 531	2 452 158
2025 Q1	2 804 908	29 969	–	559 313	1 869	118 948	314 989	565 090	4 731	164 292	29 430	2 436 475
Q2	2 867 553	29 533	–	566 080	1 606	122 258	314 315	572 454	4 477	158 313	29 262	2 508 209
Q3	2 913 393	30 049	–	572 953	1 778	118 591	306 245	582 116	4 224	158 751	29 391	2 556 037
Q4	2 925 528	29 976	–	579 526	1 621	120 178	276 877	591 631	3 970	162 764	27 372	2 594 215
2026 Q1	2 918 449	30 267	–	585 741	1 720	123 110	259 922	600 333	3 714	177 315	27 935	2 591 009
Q2	2 994 796	30 177	–	585 644	1 825	123 064	259 922	600 333	3 480	177 315	27 935	2 667 460
2023 Jul	2 592 035	30 742	–	516 120	2 374	118 008	354 370	533 459	3 312	147 429	26 359	2 194 350
Aug	2 607 154	30 889	–	517 684	2 374	116 228	359 911	537 254	3 312	146 841	26 359	2 200 652
Sep	2 609 820	31 570	–	519 915	2 374	114 450	361 671	541 049	3 312	146 254	26 359	2 199 484
Oct	2 650 823	31 785	–	522 300	1 975	115 631	357 852	544 197	3 419	147 982	27 379	2 241 685
Nov	2 677 450	31 066	–	524 187	1 975	116 812	356 819	547 344	3 419	149 710	27 379	2 266 819
Dec	2 695 720	31 093	–	524 747	1 975	117 995	351 301	550 492	3 419	151 438	27 379	2 287 501
2024 Jan	2 654 218	30 875	–	526 999	2 007	118 715	352 745	554 633	3 525	153 325	27 817	2 240 769
Feb	2 670 536	30 907	–	528 964	2 007	119 435	354 823	558 773	3 525	155 212	27 817	2 251 699
Mar	2 685 620	30 873	–	531 288	2 007	120 157	350 518	562 914	3 525	157 099	27 817	2 268 072
Apr	2 675 677	30 951	–	533 762	1 984	120 250	351 631	563 410	3 827	155 257	27 148	2 261 351
May	2 720 093	30 642	–	535 911	1 984	120 343	352 851	562 707	3 827	153 414	27 148	2 309 026
Jun	2 730 952	30 608	–	538 447	1 984	120 438	351 517	563 203	3 827	151 572	27 148	2 325 162
Jul	2 736 295	30 468	–	541 048	2 097	119 797	345 539	564 270	4 129	150 781	27 504	2 337 482
Aug	2 758 689	30 109	–	543 388	2 097	119 157	345 910	565 336	4 129	149 989	27 504	2 360 572
Sep	2 757 737	29 797	–	545 502	2 097	118 518	342 029	566 403	4 129	149 198	27 504	2 364 388
Oct	2 780 815	30 221	–	548 104	1 775	118 930	335 780	567 078	4 430	150 309	27 531	2 394 717
Nov	2 815 553	30 686	–	550 388	1 775	119 343	334 679	566 753	4 430	151 420	27 531	2 432 932
Dec	2 815 371	30 616	–	552 013	1 775	125 751	322 215	566 661	4 430	152 531	27 531	2 452 158
2025 Jan	2 774 414	30 942	–	554 366	1 869	123 483	322 245	566 137	4 731	156 451	29 430	2 406 080
Feb	2 794 896	30 609	–	556 784	1 869	121 214	320 386	565 614	4 731	160 372	29 430	2 424 839
Mar	2 804 908	29 969	–	559 313	1 869	118 948	314 989	565 090	4 731	164 292	29 430	2 436 475
Apr	2 824 752	29 903	–	561 545	1 606	120 051	313 848	567 288	4 477	162 299	29 262	2 460 683
May	2 867 535	29 661	–	563 908	1 606	121 153	313 269	569 489	4 477	160 306	29 262	2 507 060
Jun	2 867 553	29 533	–	566 080	1 606	122 258	314 315	572 454	4 477	158 313	29 262	2 508 209
Jul	2 888 967	30 168	–	568 335	1 778	121 035	311 994	575 675	4 224	158 459	29 391	2 530 540
Aug	2 906 805	29 941	–	570 715	1 778	119 812	312 706	578 895	4 224	158 605	29 391	2 545 230
Sep	2 913 393	30 049	–	572 953	1 778	118 591	306 245	582 116	4 224	158 751	29 391	2 556 037
Oct	2 896 942	30 471	–	575 290	1 621	119 119	276 575	585 288	3 970	160 089	27 372	2 570 149
Nov	2 927 013	30 383	–	577 645	1 621	119 648	276 720	588 459	3 970	161 426	27 372	2 598 363
Dec	2 925 528	29 976	–	579 526	1 621	120 178	276 877	591 631	3 970	162 764	27 372	2 594 215
2026 Jan	2 871 558	29 537	–	580 954	1 720	121 155	271 225	594 532	3 714	167 614	27 935	2 540 845
Feb	2 883 153	30 065	–	583 318	1 720	122 131	265 574	597 432	3 714	172 465	27 935	2 554 208
Mar	2 918 449	30 267	–	585 741	1 720	123 110	259 922	600 333	3 714	177 315	27 935	2 591 009
Apr	2 940 742	29 870	–	585 700	1 825	123 094	259 922	600 333	3 480	177 315	27 935	2 613 185
May	2 975 985	30 044	–	585 668	1 825	123 078	259 922	600 333	3 480	177 315	27 935	2 648 554
Jun	2 994 796	30 177	–	585 644	1 825	123 064	259 922	600 333	3 480	177 315	27 935	2 667 460
Jul	2 984 910	29 876	–	585 627	1 936	123 048	259 791	600 333	3 267	177 315	27 935	2 657 693

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

1 Pensions entitlements, claims of pension funds on pension managers and entitlements to non-pension benefits (AF.6M)
2 Currency, deposit, debt security & financial derivatives assets that are not included as liquid assets in PSND ex
3 Excluding public sector banks
4 PSND ex is as published in the monthly public sector finances on 19 June 2026.
5 PSNFL ex is constrained for the period up to March 2026 to be consistent with quarterly figures based on data in the monthly public sector finances on 21 August 2026.

PSA2R: Public Sector Net Borrowing: by sector; Revisions since last publication

£ million

	Net Borrowing									
	Central government	Local government	General government (Maastricht Deficit)	Non-financial PCs	Public Sector Pensions	Public sector excluding both public sector banks and BoE (PSNB ex BoE)	Bank of England (including APF[1] & SLS[2])[3]	Public sector excluding public sector banks (PSNB ex)	Public sector banks	Public Sector (PSNB)
dataset identifier code	-NMFJ	-NMOE	-NNBK	-CPCM	-CWNY	-CPNZ	-JW2H	-J5II	-IL6B	-ANNX
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023	-13	0	-13	0	0	-13	0	-13	0	-13
2024	-69	0	-69	0	0	-69	0	-69	0	-69
2025	1,154	0	1,154	0	0	1,154	0	1,154	0	1,154
Apr 2021 to Mar 2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr 2022 to Mar 2023	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr 2023 to Mar 2024	-84	0	-84	0	0	-84	0	-84	0	-84
Apr 2024 to Mar 2025	178	0	178	0	0	178	0	178	0	178
Apr 2025 to Mar 2026	1,787	0	1,787	0	0	1,787	0	1,787	0	1,787
Apr to Jun 2023	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Jul to Sep 2023	-4	0	-4	0	0	-4	0	-4	0	-4
Oct to Dec 2023	-10	0	-10	0	0	-10	0	-10	0	-10
Jan to Mar 2024	-71	0	-71	0	0	-71	0	-71	0	-71
Apr to Jun 2024	-21	0	-21	0	0	-21	0	-21	0	-21
Jul to Sep 2024	-19	0	-19	0	0	-19	0	-19	0	-19
Oct to Dec 2024	42	0	42	0	0	42	0	42	0	42
Jan to Mar 2025	176	0	176	0	0	176	0	176	0	176
Apr to Jun 2025	355	0	355	0	0	355	0	355	0	355
Jul to Sep 2025	313	0	313	0	0	313	0	313	0	313
Oct to Dec 2025	310	0	310	0	0	310	0	310	0	310
Jan to Mar 2026	809	0	809	0	0	809	0	809	0	809
Apr to Jun 2026	-1,298	-1,401	-2,699	25	0	-2,674	5	-2,669	0	-2,669
2023 Jun	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
2023 Jul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2023 Aug	-1	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1
2023 Sep	-3	0	-3	0	0	-3	0	-3	0	-3
2023 Oct	-3	0	-3	0	0	-3	0	-3	0	-3
2023 Nov	-2	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	-2	0	-2
2023 Dec	-5	0	-5	0	0	-5	0	-5	0	-5
2024 Jan	-4	0	-4	0	0	-4	0	-4	0	-4
2024 Feb	-4	0	-4	0	0	-4	0	-4	0	-4
2024 Mar	-63	0	-63	0	0	-63	0	-63	0	-63
2024 Apr	-5	0	-5	0	0	-5	0	-5	0	-5
2024 May	-7	0	-7	0	0	-7	0	-7	0	-7
2024 Jun	-9	0	-9	0	0	-9	0	-9	0	-9
2024 Jul	-7	0	-7	0	0	-7	0	-7	0	-7
2024 Aug	-6	0	-6	0	0	-6	0	-6	0	-6
2024 Sep	-6	0	-6	0	0	-6	0	-6	0	-6
2024 Oct	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	10
2024 Nov	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	14
2024 Dec	18	0	18	0	0	18	0	18	0	18
2025 Jan	39	0	39	0	0	39	0	39	0	39
2025 Feb	63	0	63	0	0	63	0	63	0	63
2025 Mar	74	0	74	0	0	74	0	74	0	74
2025 Apr	118	0	118	0	0	118	0	118	0	118
2025 May	117	0	117	0	0	117	0	117	0	117
2025 Jun	120	0	120	0	0	120	0	120	0	120
2025 Jul	85	0	85	0	0	85	0	85	0	85
2025 Aug	111	0	111	0	0	111	0	111	0	111
2025 Sep	117	0	117	0	0	117	0	117	0	117
2025 Oct	108	0	108	0	0	108	0	108	0	108
2025 Nov	104	0	104	0	0	104	0	104	0	104
2025 Dec	98	0	98	0	0	98	0	98	0	98
2026 Jan	644	0	644	0	0	644	0	644	0	644
2026 Feb	204	0	204	0	0	204	0	204	0	204
2026 Mar	-39	0	-39	0	0	-39	0	-39	0	-39
2026 Apr	1,687	-154	1,533	13	0	1,546	0	1,546	0	1,546
2026 May	141	-1,152	-1,011	1	0	-1,010	0	-1,010	0	-1,010
2026 Jun	-3,126	-95	-3,221	11	0	-3,210	5	-3,205	0	-3,205

Notes:

1. APF = Asset Purchase Facility
2. SLS = Special Liquidity Scheme
3. Figures derived from Bank of England accounts and ONS estimates