



EU Government Deficit and Debt Return including Maastricht Supplementary Data Tables, Quarter 3 (July to Sep) 2015

Coverage: **UK**

Date: **15 January 2016**

Geographical Area: **UK and GB**

Theme: **Economy**

Main points

- General government deficit (net borrowing) was £91.9 billion in the financial year ending March 2015 (5.0% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)), a decrease of £12.2 billion compared with the financial year ending March 2014.
- General government gross debt was £1,601.3 billion at the end of the financial year ending March 2015 (87.5% of GDP), an increase of £79.9 billion compared with the end of the financial year ending March 2014.
- This release is fully consistent with the latest data transmission on UK government deficit (or net borrowing) and debt that the UK and other European Union (EU) member states are required to report quarterly to the European Commission.
- The figures for 1997 onwards in this statistical bulletin are fully consistent with the data published in the Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin of 22 December 2015.

Background

The EU Government Deficit and Debt statistical bulletin is published quarterly in January, April, July and October each year, to coincide with when the UK and other European Union (EU) member states are required to report on their deficit (or net borrowing) and debt to the European Commission.

Article 126 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (EU) obliges member states to avoid excessive budgetary deficits. The Protocol on the Excessive Deficit Procedure, annexed to the Maastricht Treaty, defines 2 criteria and reference values with which member states' governments should comply. These are:

- a deficit (net borrowing) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio of 3%
- a debt to GDP ratio of 60%

The deficit is a measure of how much the government has to borrow to cover its expenditure once revenue has been netted off, for this reason it is also known as net borrowing. The monetary values quoted are in current prices, that is, they represent the price of borrowing in the year to which they relate without any adjustments for inflation. Thus for comparisons over time the figures as a percentage of GDP (also measured in current prices) are used to provide a comparable time series.

The source data, and therefore the debt and deficit figures published in this bulletin (for the time period 1997 onwards), are the same as those published in the [Public Sector Finances, November 2015](#) statistical bulletin published on 22 December 2015. There are 2 main differences between the main borrowing and debt measures published in the Public Sector Finances and the deficit and debt figures published in this bulletin:

1. this bulletin includes only debt and deficit recorded to central and local government, whereas the UK Public Sector Finances' measures also include the debt and deficit of other public sector bodies
2. this bulletin reports gross debt, that is, the financial liabilities of central and local government, whereas the Public Sector Finances' headline measure is net debt, calculated as financial liabilities less liquid assets (that is, official reserve assets and other cash or cash-like assets)

Summary of general government deficit and gross debt

This section provides the latest headline data for deficit (net borrowing) and debt, and supporting information.

The [Public Sector Finances, November 2015](#) statistical bulletin published estimates for the headline measures of general government net borrowing and general government gross debt on 22 December 2015. This bulletin provides further information of these estimates and presents them in the context of the European Union (EU) requirements.

Table 1 shows the headline measures on a financial year and calendar year basis both as £ billion values and as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Table 1: Government Deficit and Debt

UK, financial year ending 2008 to financial year ending 2015 and calendar years 2007 to 2014

£ Billion³

Financial Years	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15¹
Deficit	45.7	102.2	163.0	143.9	125.1	126.3	104.2	91.9
as % GDP	3.0	6.8	10.8	9.1	7.7	7.5	5.9	5.0
Debt ²	640.7	823.5	1,074.0	1,212.6	1,345.7	1,420.8	1,521.4	1,601.3
as % GDP	42.7	54.8	71.4	77.0	82.6	84.6	86.6	87.5
Calendar Years	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Deficit	44.4	76.9	160.0	150.8	124.8	138.5	98.5	103.0
as % GDP	3.0	5.1	10.8	9.7	7.7	8.3	5.7	5.7
Debt ²	646.2	786.3	975.5	1,190.9	1,324.2	1,420.7	1,495.9	1,602.2
as % GDP	43.5	51.7	65.7	76.6	81.8	85.3	86.2	88.2

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. 2014/15 refers to the financial year ending March 2015.
2. At nominal values.
3. Unless otherwise stated.

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General government deficit

In the financial year ending March 2015, the UK government deficit (net borrowing) was £91.9 billion (5.0% of GDP). This represents a decrease of £12.2 billion since the financial year ending March 2014 and is the lowest value since the financial year ending March 2008 when it was £45.7 billion (3.0% of GDP).

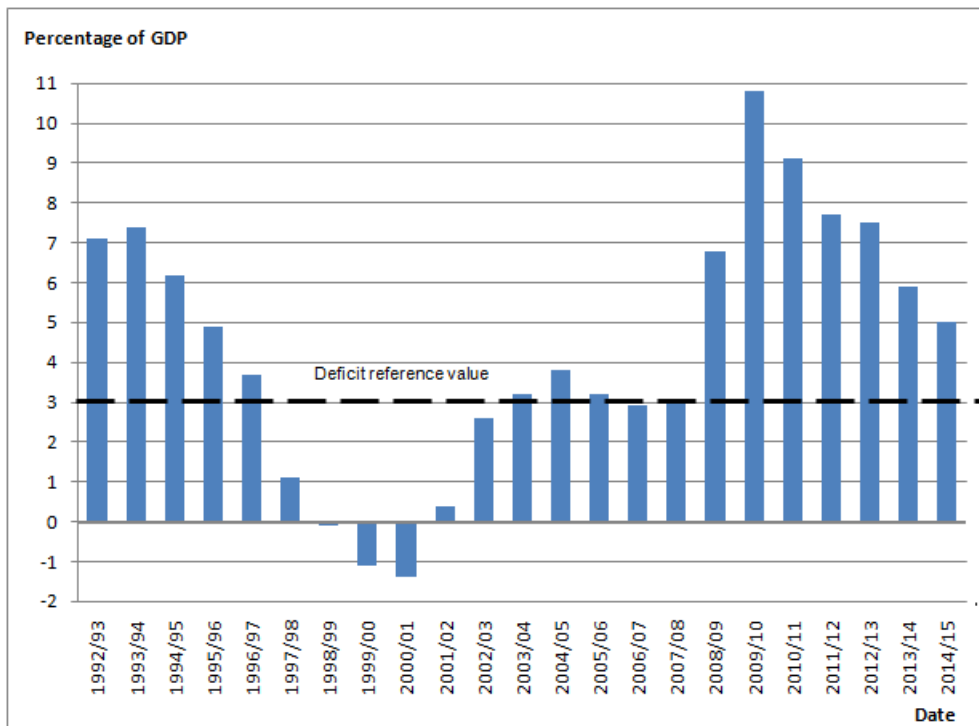
The financial year ending 2015 is the fifth annual reduction in net borrowing as a proportion of GDP since the financial year ending March 2010 when it was 10.8%. However, the deficit remains above the Maastricht reference value of 3.0%.

In the calendar year 2014, the UK government deficit (net borrowing) was £103.0 billion (5.7% of GDP). This represents an increase of £4.6 billion since 2013. However, cash transfers from the Asset Purchase Facility reduced the deficit by £18.6 billion in 2013 and only £8.7 billion in 2014. If these cash transfers are excluded then the deficit in the calendar year 2014 was £5.4 billion lower than 2013.

The long-term general government deficit (net borrowing) as a percentage of GDP is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: General government deficit (net borrowing) as a percentage of GDP

UK, financial year ending 1993 to financial year ending 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. GDP = Gross Domestic Product.
2. 2014/15 refers to the financial year ending March 2015.
3. Deficit to GDP ratio reference value is 3%.

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General government gross debt

At the end of the financial year ending March 2015, UK government gross debt was £1,601.3 billion (87.5% of GDP). As a proportion of GDP, this is the 12th consecutive annual increase. The general

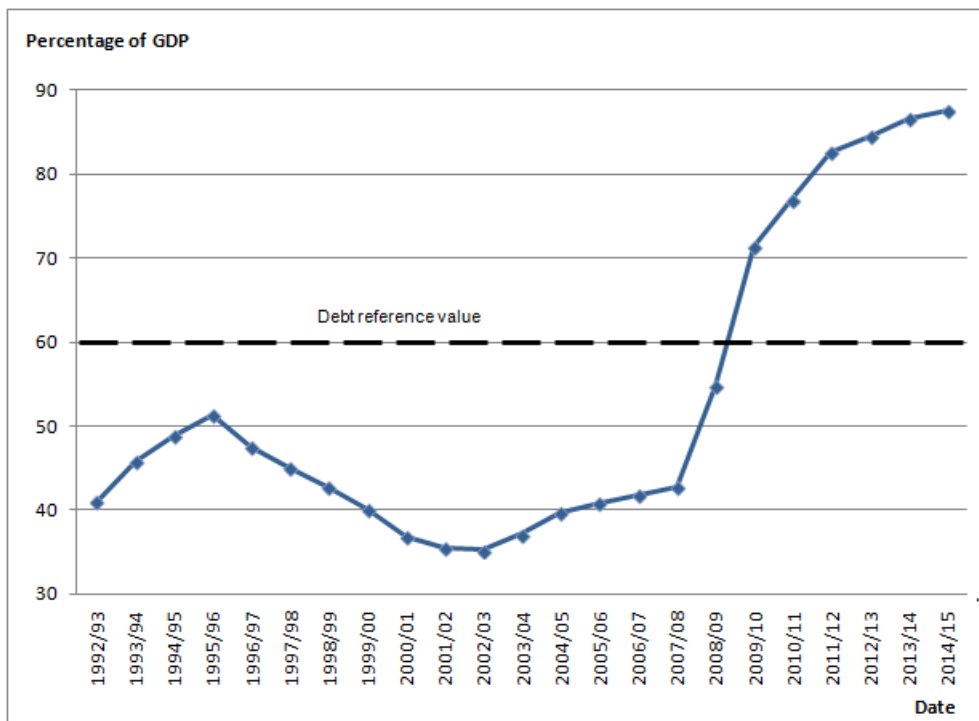
government gross debt first exceeded the 60% Maastricht (Excessive Deficit) reference value in the financial year ending March 2010 when it was £1,074.0 billion (71.4% of GDP).

At the end of the calendar year 2014, UK government gross debt was £1,602.2 billion (88.2% of GDP). This represents an increase of £106.3 billion since the end of 2013.

The long-term general government gross debt as a percentage of GDP is illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 2: General government gross debt as a percentage of GDP

UK, financial year ending 1993 to financial year ending 2015



Source: Office for National Statistics

Notes:

1. GDP = Gross Domestic Product.
2. 2014/15 refers to the financial year ending March 2015.
3. Debt to GDP ratio reference value is 60%.

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Recent events and methodological changes

The last edition of this bulletin in October 2015, included a number of methodological changes including those made for the 2015 annual national accounts publication (Blue Book 2015). This edition includes less methodological changes, as is normal following the annual national accounts publication, but 4 changes have been incorporated, these are:

Police Service Agreement

Implementing the reclassification of these payments from fees to taxes has led to an increase in central government current expenditure and an equal increase in central government current receipts, from financial year ending March 2004 and therefore has had no impact on central government net borrowing.

Heavy Goods Vehicle Road User Levy

Implementing this change has corrected the apportionment between duty paid by businesses and duty paid by households with a downward revision to vehicle duty paid by households and a matching increase in vehicle duty paid by businesses. This change has had no impact on central government net borrowing.

Community Infrastructure Levy

Community Infrastructure Levy is a planning charge, introduced by the [Planning Act 2008](#) as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. The Community Infrastructure Levy has not previously been included and so its inclusion has reduced local government net borrowing from financial year ending March 2013 onwards. In the financial year ending March 2015, borrowing was reduced by £0.1 billion.

Light dues

These charges are levied on ships for the maintenance of lighthouses and other aids to navigation. The inclusion of these receipts have led to a decrease in central government net borrowing of approximately £0.1 billion a financial year, from financial year ending March 1998 to date.

In addition to these methodological changes, some of the more significant recent events which impact on the reported government deficit and debt are summarised below. For more information on the methodological changes and events impacting these statistics please see the relevant section of the [Public Sector Finances, November 2015](#) statistical bulletin.

Foreign exchange trading fines

In the financial year ending March 2015, central government received £1.3 billion in fines from the [Financial Conduct Authority \(FCA\)](#). Of this, in November 2014, a number of UK banks were fined a total of £1.1 billion for failures in their foreign currency operations.

More recently, in Quarter 2 (April to June) 2015, central government received has £0.7 billion in fines from the FCA.

Such fines are recorded as central government receipts and so reduce the deficit (net borrowing).

Bank of England Asset Purchase Facility Fund

The [Chancellor announced](#) on 9 November 2012 that it had been agreed with the Bank of England to transfer to the Exchequer the excess cash in the Asset Purchase Facility Fund. In line with

European guidance ([from Eurostat](#)) the amount of cash that reduces net borrowing is limited by the entrepreneurial income earned by the Bank of England in the previous year.

In the financial year ending March 2015, there was a £10.7 billion transfer from the Asset Purchase Facility to HM Treasury, all of which affected (reduced) net borrowing.

In the financial year ending March 2014, there was a £31.1 billion transfer from the Asset Purchase Facility to HM Treasury. The Bank of England entrepreneurial income for the financial year ending 2014 was calculated as £12.8 billion, which represents the amount of Bank of England dividend payments that impacted on net borrowing (although only £12.2 billion of the dividend payments related to the Asset Purchase Facility).

Lloyds Banking Group

On 17 September 2013 the UK government began selling part of its share holding in Lloyds Banking Group. The sale of the shares does not directly impact on general government net borrowing or general government gross debt because it is purely a financial transaction exchanging equity for cash.

The cash received from the September 2013 sale of the government's 6% stake (at 75p a share) was £3.2 billion.

A further sale was held on 23 to 24 March 2014 of a 7.5% stake, which raised £4.2 billion.

Following the March 2014 sale of shares, Lloyds Banking Group was reclassified from being a public financial corporation to a private financial corporation.

Between December 2014 and March 2015, small ongoing sales of shares have raised a further combined £1.7 billion.

Share sales in the second and third quarters of 2015

Although outside of the financial year ending March 2015, further share sales have occurred in the second (between April and June) and the third (between July and September) quarters of 2015. These are as follows:

- the sale of the government's 40% stake in the cross-Channel train operator Eurostar raised £757 million between April and June
- the sale of half of the government's retained shareholding in Royal Mail (a 15% stake) raised £750 million between April and June
- the sale of 5.4% of the government's stake in the Royal Bank of Scotland raised £2.1 billion between July and September
- the ongoing sale of shares in Lloyds Banking group has raised a total of £3.4 billion between April and June 2015, and £2.7 billion between July and September

International comparability

Under the Excessive Deficit Procedure all European Union (EU) member states report their latest detailed deficit and debt information to the European Commission twice a year. Supporting statistical information, including deficit and debt values, are reported quarterly. Both the biannual and quarterly returns are published by [Eurostat website](#) (the European statistical agency).

Both the debt and deficit figures in this statistical bulletin will be published by Eurostat on 22 January 2016.

The tables in this bulletin present the UK government debt and deficit position at the end of both the financial and calendar years. The UK, uniquely within the European Union, is assessed against the deficit and debt on a UK financial year basis (that is, April to March). In June 2015, the UK provided to Eurostat first estimates for the financial year ending 2015 and revised estimates for the calendar year 2014 (originally reported in March 2015); in December 2015 the UK provided revised estimates for both financial and calendar years.

The UK figures may be compared with those of other EU member states on the [Government Finance Statistics](#) section of the Eurostat website.

The latest UK government deficit and debt figures exceed the reference values set out in the Protocol on the Excessive Deficit Procedure. According to the latest deficit and debt figures published on 21 October 2015, 13 member states had a deficit exceeding the 3% of GDP reference value in 2014 and 16 member states had gross debts exceeding the 60% of GDP reference value as at the end of 2014.

While the main statistics provided to Eurostat are those of general government consolidated gross debt and general government net borrowing (or deficit), supplementary government finance statistics are also supplied by member states. A full set of government finance tables provided by the UK to Eurostat in December 2015 are included in this release.

Revisions

This is the third time that deficit and debt figures for the financial year ending March 2015 have been reported in this statistical bulletin series. Since the last publication of the EU Government Deficit and Debt Return in October 2015, the deficit in the financial year ending March 2015 has been revised down by £1.5 billion (1.6%) and debt as at the end of March 2015 has been revised up by £0.4 billion (0.02%).

Table M8R presents the revisions to main aggregates since the last publication of the EU Government Deficit and Debt Return in October 2015. Revisions to the data are consistent with revisions incorporated within the Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin.

Main methodological changes and recent events that affect data movements are described under “Recent events and methodological changes”.

Annex A - Data tables

There are 9 tables included as part of this bulletin. Most tables extend back to the financial year ending March 1993 in financial years and 1992 in calendar years. However, Table M7 extends back to 1995 and Tables M5, M6 and M9 only cover more recent periods.

All values in the tables are at current prices and are not seasonally adjusted. The debt figures are at nominal value. That is, the debt is valued at the face value of the debt, which is what the government will be liable to pay, and not the market value of the debt.

Table M1 shows the general government deficit and debt (in £ million and as a percentage of GDP).

Table M2 shows the general government debt by financial instrument (in £ million).

Table M3 shows transactions (or changes) in general government debt by financial instrument (in £ million).

Table M4 shows how the deficit can be reconciled with the changes in gross debt (in £ million).

Table M5 shows how the unconsolidated financial liabilities of central government and local government are consolidated to arrive at general government consolidated gross debt (in £ million).

Table M6 shows how the unconsolidated transactions (or changes) in financial liabilities of central government and local government are consolidated to arrive at consolidated transactions in general government gross debt (in £ million).

Table M7 shows how general government net borrowing (or deficit) is consistent with the general government net borrowing reported in the [Public Sector Finances, November 2015](#) statistical bulletin published on 22 December 2015 (in £ million and as a percentage of GDP). The implementation of ESA 2010 in September 2014 has resulted in both outputs having consistent net borrowing figures from the financial year ending March 1998 onwards.

Table M8R shows revisions in deficit and debt between the figures published in this bulletin and those published in [the last bulletin](#) in October 2015 (in £ million and as a percentage of GDP).

Table M9 relates to government activities undertaken to support financial institutions during the financial crisis. It does not include wider economic stimulus packages. The table is presented in 2 parts:

Part 1 shows the impact on government deficit from both the expenditure undertaken by government and the revenue received as part of these support measures.

Part 2 shows the impact on the government balance sheet from the support measures. Part 2 also includes estimates of the contingent liabilities that government is exposed to through the activities undertaken to support financial institutions. All figures are in £ million.

In addition, the Maastricht supplementary tables are included within this release. Information on these tables can be found within Annex B.

Annex B – Maastricht supplementary data tables

The tables in this release are copies of the data supplied to Eurostat in December 2015.

In all tables the Eurostat convention for recording missing values is used. This convention uses “M” when something is not applicable or the requested data does not exist and “L” when the requested data is not available or the data exists but has not been collected/recorded.

All tables cover UK general government, that is UK central government and local government. The ESA tables 2, 25, 27, 28 are published 4 times a year (in January, April, July and October).

European System of Accounts (ESA) Table 2 Main Aggregates of General Government

[ESA Table 2 \(4.86 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) is a complete set of annual (calendar years) non-financial accounts for the time series 1990 to 2014 of the general government sector, compiled according to ESA 2010. Table 2 provides a breakdown of general government expenditure (both current and capital) and general government revenue. The table uses ESA 2010 codes to identify the different transactions with “OTE” representing the total general government expenditure and “OTR” representing the total general government revenue. The table also shows the general government net borrowing (B.9) which is the difference between total revenue and total expenditure. The data is an annual presentation of the quarterly general government data in ESA Table 25.

European System of Accounts (ESA) Table 25 Quarterly Non-Financial Accounts of General Government

[ESA Table 25 \(13.49 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) is a complete set of quarterly non-financial accounts for the time series Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1987 to Quarter 3 (July to Sep) 2015 of the general government sector, compiled according to ESA 2010. Table 25 provides a breakdown of general government expenditure (both current and capital) and general government revenue. This table shows the general government net borrowing (B.9) which is the difference between total revenue and total expenditure. The data is a quarterly presentation of the annual general government data in ESA Table 2.

European System of Accounts (ESA) Table 27 Quarterly Financial Accounts of General Government

[ESA Table 27 \(19.6 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) (also known as QFAGG – quarterly financial accounts of general government) is a complete set of quarterly financial accounts for the time series Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 1987 to Quarter 3 (July to Sep) 2015 of the general government sector and its sub-sectors, compiled according to ESA 2010. The table deals with both financial transactions and the financial balance sheets. Data are consolidated within each sub-sector and are available both consolidated and unconsolidated at the general government level.

European System of Accounts (ESA) Table 28 Quarterly Government Debt (Maastricht Debt) for General Government

[ESA Table 28 \(1.11 Mb Excel sheet\)](#) shows government debt on a quarterly basis for the time series Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2000 to Quarter 3 (July to Sep) 2015, for general government and its sub-sectors, compiled according to ESA 2010. The table provides a breakdown of all debt instruments that are relevant in the EDP reporting of “Maastricht Debt”. These instruments are categorised under ESA 2010 as F.2 (cash and deposits), F.33 (securities other than shares) and F.4 (loans). Data are consolidated within each sub-sector and at the general government level; that is, any debt liabilities of government which are held as assets by another part of government are removed.

Associated publications: [Public Sector Finances, November 2015](#)

Annex C – Glossary:

The main terms used in this bulletin are:

- net borrowing – measures the gap between revenue raised (current receipts) and total spending (current expenditure plus net investment); a positive value indicates borrowing (also known as a deficit) while a negative value indicates a surplus
- gross debt – is a measure of how much the government owes at a point in time
- gross domestic product (GDP) – a measure of the total economic activity in a country or region. Therefore a country’s gross debt, represented as a proportion of their GDP, can be thought of as a measurement of that country’s ability to pay back its debt
- asset purchase facility fund – an arm of the Bank of England able to purchase financial assets including government securities (gilts). The APF has earned interest which is periodically transferred back to central government
- Maastricht deficit – general government net borrowing as defined within the Maastricht Treaty and Stability and Growth Pact (and as supplied to Eurostat)
- Maastricht debt – general government gross debt as defined within the Maastricht Treaty and Stability and Growth Pact (and as supplied to Eurostat)
- public sector net borrowing (PSNB ex) – includes central government, local government, public corporations and Bank of England but excludes public sector banks
- public sector net debt (PSND ex) – includes central government, local government, public sector corporations and Bank of England but excludes public sector banks

We value feedback

The public sector finances can be complex. In order to make sure these important statistics are accessible to all we need users to provide us with feedback on how best to explain concepts and trends in the data. Please contact us at: psa@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Background notes

1. Government deficit and debt under the Maastricht Treaty

Article 126 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (commonly known as the Maastricht Treaty) obliges member states to avoid excessive budgetary deficits. The Protocol on the Excessive Deficit Procedure, annexed to the Maastricht Treaty, defines 2 criteria and reference values for compliance. These are a deficit to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio of 3%, and a debt to GDP ratio of 60%.

EU member states have to report their actual and planned government deficits, and their levels of debt, to the European Commission to specific deadlines twice each year. Supporting information, including current values for deficit and debt, are reported quarterly. The estimates in this statistical bulletin are supplied to the European Commission by ONS in accordance with the schedules in the Excessive Deficit Procedure.

The Protocol on the Excessive Deficit Procedure defines government deficit and debt following the rules and principles laid out in the [European System of Accounts 2010](#). This is also the manual that governs the United Kingdom's National Accounts.

The debt measure reported includes liabilities of currency, deposits, debt securities and loans at face value. Excluded are contingent liabilities as well as those related to equity, derivatives, pensions and accounts payable.

2. Data quality

Data in this bulletin are consistent with those published in the latest Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin. A [summary quality report](#) for this publication and the public sector finances is available on our website. This report describes in detail the intended uses of the statistics presented in this publication, their general quality and the methods used to produce them.

3. Coherence

The net borrowing (or deficit) data in this statistical bulletin are based on those published in the [Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin](#) of 22 December 2015. The estimate of GDP used in this bulletin is consistent with that published on 23 December 2015 in the UK National Accounts.

In accordance with European Commission practice, debt as a percentage of GDP is calculated as the debt at the end of a period divided by the GDP for the preceding year. This differs from the treatment in the Public Sector Finances where debt at a period in time is divided by the annual GDP centred at that same point in time. We have recently published an article describing [The use of GDP in fiscal ratio statistics](#).

4. Relevance to users

The UK Statistics Authority last conducted an assessment of the EU Government Deficit and Debt Return statistical bulletin in 2015 to ensure that the bulletin and its compilation methods fully comply with all requirements of the National Statistics Code of Practice. A [report](#) of their findings was published on 8 October 2015. We are working to comply with the requirements itemised in the Authority's report.

The Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs
- are well explained and readily accessible
- are produced according to sound methods
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

As part of our continuous engagement strategy, we welcome comments on how else we might improve the government deficit and debt statistical bulletin. If you have recommendations for the improvement of the government deficit and debt statistical bulletin, please email them to psa@ons.gsi.gov.uk or see the contact details below.

5. Relevant links

The latest [public sector finances statistical bulletin](#) is available on our website.

Eurostat analyse all data provided by member states and publish a press release which places the [UK figures in a European context and provides commentary on any issues specific to member states](#).

Details of the revisions policy for this and the other public sector finances statistical bulletins are available at [Public Sector Statistics Revisions policy](#).

Information on the classification of institutional units for the purposes of National Accounts can be found at [National Accounts classifications](#).

An [inventory of the data sources used within the data supplied](#) for the Excessive Deficit Procedure is available on our website.

6. Publication policy

A complete set of [EU government deficit and debt return publications](#) are available to download free of charge on our website. A [complete set of Maastricht supplementary data](#) tables included in this release are also available. An electronic dataset is made available within the supplementary data release, which is consistent with the headline figures described in this bulletin.

7. Revisions

We publish [revisions analysis on our website](#), showing the average revision for initial estimates compared with those calculated one year later over the last 10 years. It should be noted that methodological changes can have a significant effect on revisions observed; for example the implementation of ESA 2010 in September 2014 has a significant effect on revisions observed in that period. Therefore while this revisions analysis may be of interest, users should be wary about using the size of revisions as a measure of the reliability of early estimates of data.

A summary of the information in the revisions analysis linked above can be found in the Summary table of revision indicators.

Table 2: Summary table of revision indicators

UK


			£ million
General Government	Value in latest period	Average revision¹ over the last 10 years	Absolute average revision² over the last 10 years
Net borrowing - Calendar year	103,024	-2,199	3,630
Net borrowing - Financial year	91,931	4,834	5,827
Gross debt - Calendar year	1,602,194	8,992	9,082
Gross debt - Financial year	1,601,287	9,765	9,896

Table source: Office for National Statistics

Table notes:

1. Average revision of the initial estimate compared to the estimate made one year later.
2. Average revision of the initial estimate compared to the estimate made one year later without regard to sign.

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Further information on these and other revisions can be found in the [PSF statistical bulletin](#) and the [summary quality report](#) relating to EDP and PSF statistics.

8. Following ONS

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9. Next publication

The next release of this bulletin will be published on 15 April 2016.

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This document is also available on our website at www.ons.gov.uk.

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10. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available by visiting www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html or from the Media Relations Office email: media.relations@ons.gsi.gov.uk

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M1 Government Deficit and Debt Under the Maastricht Treaty
Summary Table
Not seasonally adjusted

£ million

	General government net borrowing	General government debt at nominal value	Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices	Net borrowing as a percentage of GDP	Gross consolidated debt as a percentage of GDP
Financial years					
	-MNY3	YEQG	BKTL		YEQJ
1992/93	47,832	257,113	677,942	7.1	41.0
1993/94	53,036	304,403	718,845	7.4	45.8
1994/95	46,828	343,839	754,128	6.2	48.9
1995/96	39,293	381,518	794,983	4.9	51.3
1996/97	31,223	402,936	849,559	3.7	47.5
1997/98	9,500	402,783	894,943	1.1	45.0
1998/99	-1,385	401,345	938,948	-0.1	42.7
1999/00	-10,780	394,297	982,298	-1.1	40.1
2000/01	-14,160	382,991	1,038,845	-1.4	36.9
2001/02	4,539	381,117	1,077,518	0.4	35.4
2002/03	29,779	400,539	1,139,223	2.6	35.2
2003/04	38,723	448,359	1,207,642	3.2	37.1
2004/05	47,715	502,990	1,270,156	3.8	39.6
2005/06	43,545	553,807	1,353,624	3.2	40.9
2006/07	41,405	596,516	1,428,636	2.9	41.8
2007/08	45,738	640,707	1,500,464	3.0	42.7
2008/09	102,202	823,529	1,504,135	6.8	54.8
2009/10	162,993	1,074,005	1,503,577	10.8	71.4
2010/11	143,923	1,212,630	1,574,905	9.1	77.0
2011/12	125,098	1,345,699	1,629,096	7.7	82.6
2012/13	126,308	1,420,755	1,678,863	7.5	84.6
2013/14	104,167	1,521,377	1,756,151	5.9	86.6
2014/15	91,931	1,601,287	1,830,404	5.0	87.5
Calendar years					
1992	41,006	242,446	672,172	6.1	36.1
1993	52,653	318,791	707,734	7.4	45.0
1994	47,920	324,575	745,195	6.4	43.6
1995	43,931	378,245	782,978	5.6	48.3
1996	33,909	400,253	836,190	4.1	47.9
1997	18,966	411,845	883,488	2.1	46.6
1998	2,089	408,217	928,103	0.2	44
1999	-7,398	403,915	967,579	-0.8	41.7
2000	-11,985	399,707	1,027,568	-1.2	38.9
2001	-4,351	384,406	1,067,019	-0.4	36
2002	23,147	401,456	1,121,067	2.1	35.8
2003	40,286	444,250	1,190,103	3.4	37.3
2004	45,018	504,479	1,255,107	3.6	40.2
2005	46,965	551,972	1,330,418	3.5	41.5
2006	40,927	597,058	1,406,620	2.9	42.4
2007	44,396	646,191	1,484,273	3	43.5
2008	76,874	786,303	1,519,597	5.1	51.7
2009	160,035	975,545	1,485,727	10.8	65.7
2010	150,840	1,190,919	1,555,548	9.7	76.6
2011	124,821	1,324,182	1,619,480	7.7	81.8
2012	138,470	1,420,731	1,665,213	8.3	85.3
2013	98,474	1,495,939	1,734,949	5.7	86.2
2014	103,024	1,602,194	1,817,234	5.7	88.2

**M2 General Government Gross Debt at Nominal Value
Consolidated
Not seasonally adjusted**

£ million

	Loans from Bank of England	Other loans	Currency and deposits	Bills and short- term bonds	Medium and long- term bonds	General government gross consolidated debt at nominal value
Financial years						
	YEQC	YEQD	GTK4	YEQE	YEQF	YEQG
1992/93	3,073	13,972	53,255	9,332	177,481	257,113
1993/94	6,761	11,142	58,565	7,646	220,289	304,403
1994/95	15,904	10,759	63,080	11,002	243,094	343,839
1995/96	15,655	10,490	69,213	13,812	272,348	381,518
1996/97	14,323	9,898	73,573	7,336	297,806	402,936
1997/98	12,807	8,137	75,135	4,191	302,513	402,783
1998/99	15,367	7,470	74,457	6,742	297,309	401,345
1999/00	13,370	10,904	72,396	4,093	293,534	394,297
2000/01	13,370	8,693	74,861	3,373	282,694	382,991
2001/02	13,370	10,130	73,702	9,155	274,760	381,117
2002/03	13,370	13,729	76,053	14,736	282,651	400,539
2003/04	13,370	22,462	78,274	19,187	315,066	448,359
2004/05	13,370	23,588	80,036	24,207	361,789	502,990
2005/06	13,370	27,557	87,174	21,900	403,806	553,807
2006/07	13,370	34,685	92,594	16,796	439,071	596,516
2007/08	7,370	36,861	103,410	17,505	475,561	640,707
2008/09	4,142	36,032	135,862	43,684	603,809	823,529
2009/10	370	28,072	129,148	62,588	853,827	1,074,005
2010/11	370	28,392	126,285	62,047	995,536	1,212,630
2011/12	370	26,647	138,478	68,658	1,111,546	1,345,699
2012/13	370	26,558	130,683	55,231	1,207,913	1,420,755
2013/14	370	29,027	131,381	54,815	1,305,784	1,521,377
2014/15	370	31,485	149,341	62,864	1,357,227	1,601,287
Calendar years						
1992	1,821	15,865	51,048	9,607	164,105	242,446
1993	11	13,738	57,599	9,167	238,276	318,791
1994	10,410	10,983	63,709	9,181	230,292	324,575
1995	12,478	11,202	67,857	20,546	266,162	378,245
1996	14,286	10,395	74,956	6,361	294,255	400,253
1997	12,375	9,571	75,481	4,443	309,975	411,845
1998	13,390	7,861	74,831	4,542	307,593	408,217
1999	19,451	7,023	74,114	3,800	299,527	403,915
2000	13,370	17,307	77,425	2,358	289,247	399,707
2001	13,370	11,745	75,030	10,818	273,443	384,406
2002	13,370	14,474	77,118	21,199	275,295	401,456
2003	13,370	21,566	79,709	23,836	305,769	444,250
2004	13,370	31,786	82,397	28,847	348,079	504,479
2005	13,370	35,666	88,189	24,280	390,467	551,972
2006	13,370	35,128	93,581	20,964	434,015	597,058
2007	13,370	38,541	101,520	18,249	474,511	646,191
2008	19,892	40,780	120,846	31,406	573,379	786,303
2009	370	27,944	127,872	57,304	762,055	975,545
2010	370	26,323	127,904	54,434	981,888	1,190,919
2011	370	27,554	135,982	69,318	1,090,958	1,324,182
2012	370	27,126	133,761	49,825	1,209,649	1,420,731
2013	370	27,448	126,593	35,284	1,306,244	1,495,939
2014	370	29,296	144,404	60,349	1,367,775	1,602,194

M3 General Government Transactions in Maastricht Debt Instruments Consolidated

Not seasonally adjusted (+ = increase in liabilities,
- = decrease in liabilities)

£ million

	Loans from Bank of England	Other loans	Currency and deposits	Bills and short- term bonds	Medium and long- term bonds	General government transactions in Maastricht debt instruments
Financial years	YEQK	YEQL	GTG3	YEQN	YEQO	YEQR
1992/93	-4,125	4,239	4,721	-4,620	37,037	37,252
1993/94	3,688	-3,015	5,212	-1,850	48,965	53,000
1994/95	9,143	-391	4,455	4,583	22,663	40,453
1995/96	-249	-727	6,161	2,736	28,222	36,143
1996/97	-1,332	-837	5,503	-5,789	26,768	24,313
1997/98	-1,516	-318	1,572	-2,920	6,896	3,714
1998/99	2,561	-523	-261	2,451	-6,456	-2,228
1999/00	-1,997	-525	-1,995	-2,626	50	-7,093
2000/01	-	-1,920	2,479	-678	-13,544	-13,663
2001/02	-	162	-1,069	5,781	-9,473	-4,599
2002/03	-	4,831	2,415	5,720	7,309	20,275
2003/04	-	4,618	2,287	4,444	32,409	43,758
2004/05	-	-534	1,816	1,094	41,700	44,076
2005/06	-	3,696	7,205	-2,309	42,292	50,884
2006/07	-	6,514	5,432	-5,107	37,648	44,487
2007/08	-6,000	448	10,815	709	35,844	41,816
2008/09	-3,228	-2,310	32,453	26,173	131,491	184,579
2009/10	-3,772	-2,241	-11,427	18,891	210,108	211,559
2010/11	-	-1,090	-3,174	-591	128,919	124,064
2011/12	-	-4,166	11,832	6,611	126,132	140,409
2012/13	-	2,974	-8,047	-13,427	101,139	82,639
2013/14	-	1,942	693	-416	92,324	94,543
2014/15	-	4,859	18,361	8,050	59,892	91,162
Calendar years						
1992	-5,712	6,136	4,702	-4,874	30,482	30,734
1993	-1,811	-2,160	4,948	-447	53,096	53,626
1994	10,400	-2,902	5,726	1,069	24,292	38,585
1995	2,068	-150	4,320	11,541	22,608	40,387
1996	1,808	-1,068	7,079	-13,504	31,486	25,801
1997	-1,911	-919	1,904	-1,595	16,606	14,085
1998	1,015	-276	-623	-26	-3,170	-3,080
1999	6,062	-735	-304	-608	-4,455	-40
2000	-6,081	6,860	3,369	-1,434	-12,804	-10,090
2001	-	-6,215	-2,356	8,504	-17,781	-17,848
2002	-	3,124	2,169	10,510	1,885	17,688
2003	-	2,689	2,661	2,629	31,080	39,059
2004	-	8,299	2,740	1,084	37,152	49,275
2005	-	4,719	5,853	-4,569	44,593	50,596
2006	-	-622	5,423	-3,318	43,410	44,893
2007	-	793	7,939	-2,716	41,887	47,903
2008	6,522	2,695	19,328	13,156	99,189	140,890
2009	-19,522	-9,483	7,024	25,893	194,161	198,073
2010	-	-1,274	-5,036	-2,933	166,437	157,194
2011	-	-1,284	7,934	14,884	114,245	135,779
2012	-	1,171	-2,528	-19,493	129,304	108,454
2013	-	412	-7,301	-14,541	93,895	72,465
2014	-	1,302	17,852	25,065	62,392	106,611

**M4 Reconciliation of General Government Net Borrowing with
General Government Gross Consolidated Debt at Nominal Value**
Not seasonally adjusted

£ million

	General Government Net borrowing	Net acquisition of financial assets	Consolidating transactions in Maastricht debt instruments	LESS Other accounts payable (F.8)	Adjustment for holding gains/losses ¹	Adjustment from market to nominal value	Other adjustments ²	Increase in general government gross consolidated debt at nominal value
Financial years	-MNY3	NFPG	-YEQP	-NFVL	EYVC	YEQT	MDQA	
1992/93	47,832	-17,873	7,689	-402	2,676	-194	8,376	48,480
1993/94	53,036	233	514	-306	50	-904	-5,231	47,290
1994/95	46,828	-5,947	267	-1,071	-1,331	-2,005	3,236	39,436
1995/96	39,293	-768	-548	-1,059	136	-1,431	2,625	37,679
1996/97	31,223	-2,629	-1,244	-1,574	-579	-785	-5,519	21,418
1997/98	9,500	-3,562	-958	-906	-232	-2,022	-1,334	-153
1998/99	-1,385	951	-1,718	56	155	-648	1,849	-1,438
1999/00	-10,780	6,378	-1,528	357	3,931	1,652	-6,300	-7,048
2000/01	-14,160	25,154	-762	-21,919	-433	-1,069	2,727	-11,306
2001/02	4,539	-7,649	-592	-816	653	2,174	672	-1,874
2002/03	29,779	-6,574	3,225	-4,107	-1,207	162	-930	19,422
2003/04	38,723	1,651	3,350	1,479	378	-1,082	4,413	47,820
2004/05	47,715	-130	-337	-1,345	1,615	-1,332	9,650	54,631
2005/06	43,545	18,561	-4,809	-4,992	283	-165	-241	50,817
2006/07	41,405	6,844	-180	3,409	612	-1,534	-6,352	42,709
2007/08	45,738	8,461	-2,980	1,781	-795	668	-7,069	44,191
2008/09	102,202	90,513	-3,038	-10,758	1,486	-3,243	7,163	182,822
2009/10	162,993	61,654	-450	1,905	-1,037	-2,044	37,720	250,476
2010/11	143,923	-17,068	-1,371	-1,005	866	-3,512	18,618	138,625
2011/12	125,098	22,575	-10,629	3,954	1,563	-8,903	1,304	133,069
2012/13	126,308	-2,709	-1,457	-38,857	-2,241	-5,342	1,273	75,056
2013/14	104,167	2,344	-1,527	-3,383	2,115	3,964	-5,008	100,622
2014/15	91,931	7,468	113	-2,776	-3,769	-7,483	-3,609	79,910
Calendar years								
1992	41,006	-15,972	5,954	-362	3,221	-1,498	9,184	46,081
1993	52,653	2,207	1,622	-2,222	81	-1,822	-3,030	76,345
1994	47,920	-10,250	767	-232	-1,116	-498	1,895	5,784
1995	43,931	1,165	-1,964	-2,330	-164	-615	2,203	53,670
1996	33,909	-6,347	-489	733	-767	-362	-805	22,008
1997	18,966	-1,552	-1,701	-1,732	-96	-1,443	-227	11,592
1998	2,089	-2,460	-1,011	-968	92	-864	169	-3,628
1999	-7,398	7,627	-1,923	2,486	-75	1,610	-5,886	-4,302
2000	-11,985	28,613	-1,155	-23,358	3,672	201	623	-4,208
2001	-4,351	-13,728	31	470	431	1,461	1,235	-15,301
2002	23,147	-5,638	1,800	-779	-992	-310	713	17,050
2003	40,286	-2,621	4,387	-567	532	-1,838	3,669	42,794
2004	45,018	3,562	-532	3,362	1,861	-1,460	9,594	60,229
2005	46,965	8,573	-2,526	-1,487	-834	-1,075	-813	47,493
2006	40,927	12,031	-1,784	-3,805	103	459	-1,366	45,086
2007	44,396	8,418	-1,156	2,310	92	-1,364	-1,978	49,133
2008	76,874	74,312	-5,247	-12,266	-449	-329	8,747	140,112
2009	160,035	55,010	142	-634	2,935	-5,478	-12,574	189,242
2010	150,840	4,886	-1,896	-506	-3,074	-4,239	71,172	215,374
2011	124,821	13,025	-2,118	4,159	2,457	-4,973	-2,267	133,263
2012	138,470	21,126	-9,747	-36,180	-2,178	-9,727	-3,301	96,549
2013	98,474	-21,947	-1,339	-2,812	2,798	-55	2,126	75,208
2014	103,024	13,840	-551	-5,100	-37	-319	-2,613	106,255

<1> (+) = holding gain, (-) = holding loss.

<2> Other adjustments includes the impact of reclassifications such as the reclassification of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley in 2010

M5 Reconciliation of General Government Gross Consolidated Debt at Nominal Value with ESA 2010 balance sheets

£ million

		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GENERAL GOVERNMENT TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES¹	KQ6T	1,474,375	1,751,268	1,900,660	1,924,346	2,204,582	1,468,374	1,748,850	1,867,320	1,869,167	2,169,115
LESS Other Accounts payable (F.8)	-NNMI	-45,786	-41,707	-80,396	-94,396	-108,262	-44,347	-39,981	-76,278	-87,868	-104,934
LESS Monetary gold and special drawing rights (F.1)	-M9MM	-9,985	-9,806	-10,039	-9,411	-9,446	-10,098	-10,063	-9,637	-9,450	-9,406
LESS Insurance, pension & standardised guarantees (F.6)	-NNBZ	-75,848	-84,332	-69,919	-66,337	-63,772	-74,174	-84,975	-73,378	-63,253	-63,138
General govt. gross unconsolidated debt at market prices	YEQQ	1,342,756	1,615,423	1,740,306	1,754,202	2,023,102	1,339,755	1,613,831	1,708,027	1,708,596	1,991,637
Consolidation											
LG deposits with CG	GTI9	922	1,376	1,602	1,410	1,221	905	2,042	2,040	1,225	961
LG holdings of treasury bills	NJEW	1,127	1,275	1,169	1,893	2,147	942	512	1,299	1,525	2,269
LG holdings of gilts	APEI	214	988	254	1,308	644	224	434	385	1,659	1,126
CG loans to LG	GTG4	53,246	62,499	64,307	64,061	64,547	53,742	54,943	63,757	64,205	64,762
LG loans to CG	GTG5	-	-	263	450	450	-	-	197	403	450
Total consolidation	MDQD	55,509	66,138	67,595	69,122	69,009	55,813	57,931	67,678	69,017	69,568
General govt. gross consolidated debt at market prices	MDQE	1,287,247	1,549,285	1,672,711	1,685,080	1,954,093	1,283,942	1,555,900	1,640,349	1,639,579	1,922,069
LESS British central government securities at market prices	-NIJI	-991,215	-1,240,520	-1,387,349	-1,403,772	-1,644,798	-994,719	-1,246,485	-1,353,986	-1,383,096	-1,619,064
PLUS British central government securities at nominal prices	BKPM	918,599	1,042,347	1,142,442	1,244,355	1,300,401	904,202	1,020,710	1,140,272	1,243,310	1,307,395
:less other bonds at market prices	-NIJJ	-78,145	-73,694	-70,473	-64,018	-62,381	-79,406	-75,020	-73,384	-65,448	-66,217
:plus other bonds at nominal prices	GK5N	76,144	68,281	63,424	59,732	53,972	76,900	69,077	67,480	61,594	58,011
General govt. gross consolidated debt at nominal prices ²	YEQG	1,212,630	1,345,699	1,420,755	1,521,377	1,601,287	1,190,919	1,324,182	1,420,731	1,495,939	1,602,194

<1> Excludes financial derivatives

<2> General govt. gross consolidated debt as defined in the Maastricht Treaty

**M6 Reconciliation of Transactions in Maastricht Debt Instruments
with ESA 2010 financial account**

£ million

		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GENERAL GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS IN FINANCIAL LIABILITIES¹	NFSK	128,266	148,977	124,872	101,512	95,837	161,405	135,579	156,295	78,653	114,299
LESS Other Accounts payable (F.8)	-NFVL	-1,005	3,954	-38,857	-3,383	-2,776	-506	4,159	-36,180	-2,812	-5,100
LESS Monetary gold and special drawing rights (F.1)	-NFSL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LESS Insurance technical reserves (F.6)	-NMQL	-1,826	-1,893	-1,919	-2,059	-2,012	-1,809	-1,841	-1,914	-2,037	-2,037
General govt. unconsolidated transactions in Maastricht debt instruments	MDQF	125,435	151,038	84,096	96,070	91,049	159,090	137,897	118,201	73,804	107,162
Consolidation											
LG deposits with CG	GTF4	-1,467	917	408	-155	-433	-1,998	1,312	343	-758	-217
LG holdings of treasury bills	NFPV	899	148	-106	724	253	856	-430	787	226	744
LG holdings of gilts	NFQI	-19	771	-734	1,054	-662	-19	209	-50	1,276	-533
CG loans to LG	GTF8	1,958	8,793	1,626	-283	729	3,057	1,027	8,469	389	511
LG loans to CG	GTF6	-	-	263	187	-	-	-	198	206	46
Total consolidating transactions	YEQP	1,371	10,629	1,457	1,527	-113	1,896	2,118	9,747	1,339	551
General govt. consolidated transactions in Maastricht debt instruments	YEQR	124,064	140,409	82,639	94,543	91,162	157,194	135,779	108,454	72,465	106,611

<1> Excludes financial derivatives

M7 Government Deficit under the Maastricht Treaty
Reconciliation of versions of net borrowing
Not seasonally adjusted

£ million¹

	General government net borrowing (UK Public Sector Finances version) ³	General government net borrowing (EDP ⁴ version)	Gross domestic product, GDP, at current market prices	Net borrowing as a percentage of GDP (Public sector finances version)	Net borrowing as a percentage of GDP (EDP ⁴ version) ^{2,3}
Financial years					
	-NNBK	-MNY3	BKTL		
1995/96	37,138	39,293	794,983	4.9	4.9
1996/97	29,618	31,223	849,559	3.7	3.7
1997/98	9,500	9,500	894,943	1.1	1.1
1998/99	-1,385	-1,385	938,948	-0.1	-0.1
1999/00	-10,780	-10,780	982,298	-1.1	-1.1
2000/01	-14,160	-14,160	1,038,845	-1.4	-1.4
2001/02	4,539	4,539	1,077,518	0.4	0.4
2002/03	29,779	29,779	1,139,223	2.6	2.6
2003/04	38,723	38,723	1,207,642	3.2	3.2
2004/05	47,715	47,715	1,270,156	3.8	3.8
2005/06	43,545	43,545	1,353,624	3.2	3.2
2006/07	41,405	41,405	1,428,636	2.9	2.9
2007/08	45,738	45,738	1,500,464	3.0	3.0
2008/09	102,202	102,202	1,504,135	6.8	6.8
2009/10	162,993	162,993	1,503,577	10.8	10.8
2010/11	143,923	143,923	1,574,905	9.1	9.1
2011/12	125,098	125,098	1,629,096	7.7	7.7
2012/13	126,308	126,308	1,678,863	7.5	7.5
2013/14	104,167	104,167	1,756,151	5.9	5.9
2014/15	91,931	91,931	1,830,404	5.0	5.0
Calendar years					
1995	42,293	43,931	782,978	5.6	5.6
1996	32,180	33,909	836,190	4.1	4.1
1997	18,293	18,966	883,488	2.1	2.1
1998	2,089	2,089	928,103	0.2	0.2
1999	-7,398	-7,398	967,579	-0.8	-0.8
2000	-11,985	-11,985	1,027,568	-1.2	-1.2
2001	-4,351	-4,351	1,067,019	-0.4	-0.4
2002	23,147	23,147	1,121,067	2.1	2.1
2003	40,286	40,286	1,190,103	3.4	3.4
2004	45,018	45,018	1,255,107	3.6	3.6
2005	46,965	46,965	1,330,418	3.5	3.5
2006	40,927	40,927	1,406,620	2.9	2.9
2007	44,396	44,396	1,484,273	3.0	3.0
2008	76,874	76,874	1,519,597	5.1	5.1
2009	160,035	160,035	1,485,727	10.8	10.8
2010	150,840	150,840	1,555,548	9.7	9.7
2011	124,821	124,821	1,619,480	7.7	7.7
2012	138,470	138,470	1,665,213	8.3	8.3
2013	98,474	98,474	1,734,949	5.7	5.7
2014	103,024	103,024	1,817,234	5.7	5.7

<1> Unless otherwise specified

<2> Net borrowing as a percentage of GDP is calculated by dividing net borrowing by the UK National Accounts version of non seasonally adjusted GDP

<3> As a result of methodological changes introduced due to the implementation of the European System of accounts (ESA) 2010, the European definition of net borrowing is now consistent with the UK's Public Sector Finance definition

<4> EDP = Excessive Deficit Procedure, and relates to the net borrowing (or deficit) published in this bulletin

M8R

Government Deficit and Debt Under the Maastricht Treaty

(Revisions from figures published in October 2015)

£ million

	General government net borrowing	General government gross consolidated debt at nominal value	Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices	Net borrowing as a percentage of GDP	Gross consolidated debt as a percentage of GDP
Financial years	-MNY3	YEQG	BKTL		YEQJ
1992/93	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1993/94	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1994/95	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1995/96	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1996/97	-13	0	0	0.0	0.0
1997/98	-56	0	0	0.0	0.0
1998/99	-60	0	0	0.0	0.0
1999/00	-66	0	0	0.0	0.0
2000/01	-68	0	0	0.0	0.0
2001/02	-72	0	0	0.0	0.0
2002/03	-73	0	0	0.0	0.0
2003/04	-69	0	0	0.0	0.0
2004/05	-68	0	0	0.0	0.0
2005/06	-72	0	0	0.0	0.0
2006/07	-67	0	0	0.0	0.0
2007/08	-62	0	0	-0.1	0.0
2008/09	-53	0	0	0.0	0.0
2009/10	-47	0	0	0.0	0.0
2010/11	-83	0	0	0.0	0.0
2011/12	-79	0	0	0.0	0.0
2012/13	-98	-337	0	0.0	0.0
2013/14	1,071	-242	924	0.0	-0.1
2014/15	-1,524	389	1,183	-0.1	0.0
Calendar years					
1992	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1993	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1994	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1995	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1996	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
1997	-57	0	0	0.0	0.0
1998	-59	0	0	0.0	0.0
1999	-65	0	0	0.0	0.0
2000	-67	0	0	0.0	0.0
2001	-72	0	0	0.0	0.0
2002	-70	0	0	0.0	0.0
2003	-73	0	0	0.0	0.0
2004	-68	0	0	0.0	0.0
2005	-71	0	0	0.0	0.0
2006	-68	0	0	0.0	0.0
2007	-65	0	0	0.0	0.0
2008	-61	0	0	0.0	0.0
2009	-33	0	0	0.0	0.0
2010	-80	0	0	0.0	0.0
2011	-89	0	0	0.0	0.0
2012	-84	-403	0	0.0	0.0
2013	389	-260	0	0.0	0.0
2014	-478	-174	795	0.0	0.0

M9 Supplementary Table for the Financial Crisis ⁽¹⁾

Part 1 : Net general government revenue (impact on government deficit)

£ millions	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
A REVENUE (a+b+c+d)	179	22,779	9,825	4,733	4,693	5,292	2,052	1,629
a) Guarantee fees receivable	0	399	2,707	2,290	2,180	920	320	0
b) Interest receivable	179	925	921	2,035	2,513	2,102	1,732	1,629
c) Dividends received	0	0	0	0	0	2,270	0	0
d) Other	0	21,455	6,197	408	0	0	0	0
B EXPENDITURE (e+f+g+h)	137	27,228	17,021	3,427	3,758	3,663	3,093	2,268
e) Interest payable (2)	0	581	2,935	2,497	2,558	2,518	2,198	1,947
f) Capital injections recorded as deficit-increasing (capital transfer)	0	2,468	11,339	0	0	0	0	0
g) Guarantee calls	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h) Other	137	24,179	2,747	930	1,200	1,145	895	321
C Net general government revenue (A-B)	42	-4,449	-7,196	1,306	935	1,629	-1,041	-639

Part 2 : Outstanding amount of general government assets, actual liabilities ⁽⁴⁾ and contingent liabilities

£ millions (3)

Assets (D=a+b+c)		2,007	2,008	2,009	2,010	2,011	2,012	2,013	2,014
D Closing balance sheet		0	59,521	93,955	178,485	132,172	141,281	131,456	123,394
a) Loans		0	17,859	25,829	89,341	79,356	72,102	65,406	55,960
b) Debt securities (4)		0	5,000	0	9,603	8,980	7,968	1,655	1,008
c) Equity and investment funds shares/ units		0	12,448	45,610	57,694	29,587	46,786	53,188	53,188
d) Other assets and liabilities of general government entities (5)		0	24,214	22,516	21,847	14,249	14,425	11,207	13,238
of which: Deposits		0	2,963	0	11,275	9,244	10,072	7,527	9,812
of which: Accounts receivable		0	21,251	22,516	10,572	5,005	4,353	3,680	3,426
e) Liabilities and assets outside general government under guarantee (6)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
f) Securities issued under liquidity schemes (7)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
g) Special purpose entities (8)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Liabilities (D=a+b)									
D Closing balance sheet		-1	63,516	113,209	178,141	161,160	151,225	136,380	126,593
a) Loans		0	2,719	0	0	0	0	0	0
b) Debt securities (4)		-1	58,518	111,287	170,815	156,595	145,121	133,308	125,736
c) Equity and investment funds shares/ units	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
d) Other assets and liabilities of general government entities (5)		0	2,279	1,922	7,326	4,565	6,104	3,072	857
of which: Deposits		0	0	0	5,173	4,101	4,829	3,153	2,657
of which: Accounts payable		0	2,279	1,922	2,153	464	1,275	-81	-1,800
e) Liabilities and assets outside general government under guarantee (6)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
f) Securities issued under liquidity schemes (7)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
g) Special purpose entities (8)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Outside general government - Contingent liabilities									
D Closing balance sheet		26,930	309,570	551,231	365,578	168,200	8,000	0	0
a) Loans	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
b) Debt securities (4)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
c) Equity and investment funds shares/ units	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
d) Other assets and liabilities of general government entities (5)	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
e) Liabilities and assets outside general government under guarantee (6)	26,930	125,000	345,537	247,578	89,200	0	0	0	0
f) Securities issued under liquidity schemes (7)	0	184,570	205,694	118,000	79,000	8,000	0	0	0
g) Special purpose entities (8)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1. This table relates to activities undertaken to directly support financial institutions. It should not include support measures for non-financial institutions, financial institutions not themselves in need of rescue interventions, or general economic support measures (for example, changes in social benefits or changes in tax rates)

2. Interest payable includes actual interest, where relevant, and imputed interest on financing (see explanatory note).

3. The appropriate valuation for all entries in part 2 is nominal value except for ordinary quoted shares which should be recorded at market value, ordinary unquoted shares which should where possible be valued in line with ESA 2010 §57.73-7.79 and debt securities held as assets where market value can be used provided an active market exists and the market value can be reliably determined. In Council Regulation 479/2009, as amended, the nominal value is considered equivalent to the face value. The nominal valuation of certain instruments, notably deposits and various types of bonds, is further specified in chapter VIII.2 of the ESA 2010 Manual on Government Deficit and Debt.

4. By convention, for the liabilities entry under "general government" (which is the impact on Maastricht Debt from activities to support financial institutions), it is assumed that there is a direct impact on government debt from activities which imply a transfer of cash from government (e.g. transfer of cash relating to capital injections, loans granted, purchase of financial assets), except for the impact from direct borrowing. In addition, imputed financing costs should be included.

5. The row 'Other assets and liabilities of general government entities' can include the assets and liabilities of entities that have been reclassified into general government or the assets and liabilities of newly established government defeasance structures. In this case care should be taken to avoid counting the debt effect of the rate of financing twice (see explanatory note).

It can also contain assets and/or Maastricht Debt type of liabilities that do not fit on the other lines. In case the line is used a country footnote should be added with an explanation.

6. Guarantees covered are those granted by general government to non-general government units. It does not include guarantees on bank deposits, or guarantees on the liabilities of special purpose entities included below. It is only the value of active guarantees, not the announced ceilings for schemes. It also includes guarantees on assets, whereby government would incur a liability in case of a call.

7. Liquidity schemes included here are those where the government securities used are not recorded as government debt (see the Eurostat Decision and accompanying guidance note for details). By convention, they are recorded in part 2 as "contingent liabilities outside the general government", as for guarantees, though it should be noted that the exposure of government is likely to be limited.

8. Special purpose entities included here are those where government has a significant role, including a guarantee, but which are classified outside the general government sector (see the Eurostat Decision and accompanying guidance note for details). Their liabilities are recorded outside the general government sector (as contingent liabilities of general government).

9. The Eurostat convention for recording missing values is used. This convention uses "M" when something is not applicable or the requested data does not exist.