

8

Public corporations

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

8.2 Outturn data in this chapter up to 2007-08 are National Statistics.

What's new

8.3 **Chapter 8** contains two new tables, **Table 8.4 and 8.5**, which shows public corporation current and capital spending broken down by function and economic category respectively. The functional information was previously provided in **Chapter 5**, but has been moved as part of the work to re-instate clear sectoral boundaries in PESA 2009. The economic category breakdown was previously only included as part of the public sector totals in **Chapter 5**.

8.4 There are a number of reclassifications effected in this chapter in PESA 2009. This includes:

- London Underground spending now includes capital spending by Metronet and Tubelines, which have been re-classified by ONS as public corporations from their inception;
- Northern Ireland Water has been classified to the central government sector and therefore is no longer shown in this chapter; and
- the support provided to financial institutions classified by the ONS as public corporations is included within the HM Treasury AME budget, which is presented as part of the Chancellor's Departments group in PESA. Further details are provided in **Annex A**.

Definition of public corporations

8.5 Public corporation is a term from National Accounts, which are based on the European System of Accounts (ESA95). The Office for National Statistics (ONS) therefore determines which bodies are public corporations. A body will be classified as a public corporation where:

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

Self financing public corporations

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

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

Trading funds

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

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

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

The corporate control framework

8.11 The controls on public corporations operate at a number of levels:

- **strategic objectives** are agreed with each individual corporation and provide the framework within which the financial controls and the body's control procedures are set. Corporations' corporate plans are discussed with sponsor departments;
- **financial targets and performance aims** – Financial targets should be set and reviewed regularly. They vary in form, according to the circumstances of the body. The financial targets should be backed up by performance metrics, again to be reviewed on a regular basis. The nature of the metrics will depend on the nature of the business, but could include costs and standards of service;
- **investment appraisal and pricing principles** – Public corporations are required to include a suitable rate of return in their corporate plan. This requirement is intended to ensure that resources are used effectively, that consumers experience appropriate prices, and that markets are not distorted. The required rate will vary between corporations and is set individually by the sponsoring department with, where appropriate, the agreement of the Treasury. The process for assessing the rate of return is described in Chapter 11 of the Consolidated Budgeting Guidance;
- **monitoring** plays an important role in controlling public corporations' performance in the interests of the taxpayer and the consumer. Sponsor Ministers, departments and the Shareholder Executive, where appropriate, will monitor bodies' performance on a regular basis against all aspects of the controls described.

The budgeting control framework

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

- subsidies paid to the public corporation by the department (in resource DEL);
- capital grants paid to the public corporation by the department (in capital DEL);
- interest and dividends received from the public corporation (resource DEL, or resource AME if an SFPC);

- equity purchase in and withdrawals from public corporations (capital DEL, or capital AME if an SFPC) – included with net lending in **Table 8.1**;
- loans and public dividend capital (PDC) invested in the public corporation (capital DEL, or capital AME if an SFPC) – also included with net lending in **Table 8.1**;
- public corporations' market and overseas borrowing (PCMOB) where, exceptionally, it is permitted (capital DEL, or capital AME if an SFPC); and
- a capital charge in respect of the public corporation (in resource DEL, or resource AME if an SFPC). This is normally the same figure as recorded in the department's resource accounts. However, budgets would generally also include capital charges for those public corporations where the department has no investment in the public corporation (whether by way of loan or PDC).

8.13 Forest Enterprises and London and Continental Railways (LCR) have a different budgeting treatment:

- resource DEL includes subsidies given to the public corporations, the public corporations' profit(-)/loss(+), and a capital charge/credit on the public corporations' net assets/liabilities; and
- capital DEL includes the public corporations' capital expenditure, any loans given by the public corporations to the private sector, and any shares that the public corporations buy in a private sector company.

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

8.15 The support provided to financial institutions classified by the ONS as public corporations is exceptionally included within HM Treasury AME rather than DEL.

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

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

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

- PC capital expenditure in budgets (Forest Enterprises & LCR only);
- government capital support in budgets (investment grants and net lending to PCs);
- PCMOB in budgets; and
- public corporations' own financed capital expenditure.

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

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

The National Accounts

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.25 The increase in public corporation capital spending in TME in 2005-06 is a result of a series of imputed transactions recorded in the National Accounts in respect of British Nuclear Fuels Limited transferring assets and liabilities to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority. The decrease in 2008-09 relates to further imputed transactions relating to the support given to financial institutions. See **Annex A** for further details.

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

Sources of data and data quality

8.27 Information on public corporations' contribution to budgets in **Tables 8.1** and **8.2** is supplied by departments. Most of the data reflect voted income and expenditure and should be of good quality. **Annex A** has more information.

8.28 Information on public corporations' capital expenditure is sourced from public corporations by departments who in turn supply the data to the Treasury. So there is a 100% survey of public corporations accountable to Ministers – completeness tends to high quality. However, information is provided by departments primarily for PESA: it does not form part of a control total (apart from Forest Enterprises and LCR); and the only appearance in a departmental publication will normally be within the regional expenditure tables in departmental reports. Information in **Table 8.3 to 8.5** may therefore not be as up to date or accurate as the information in the other tables in this chapter.

Further Information

8.29 More information is available in the departmental reports of government departments and in the annual reports and accounts of individual public corporations. A fuller list of public corporations is available on the ONS website¹ in *Sector classification for the National Accounts*.

¹ http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_economy/MA23.xls

Table 8.1 Public corporations' contribution to budgets⁽¹⁾ and Total Managed Expenditure, 2003–04 to 2010–11

	National Statistics							£ million	
	2003–04 outturn	2004–05 outturn	2005–06 outturn	2006–07 outturn	2007–08 outturn	2008–09 estimated outturn	2009–10 plans	2010–11 plans	
Resource DEL									
CG dividends from PCs (–)	–25	–32	–44	–62	–70	–104	–64	–67	
CG interest from PCs (–)	–50	–60	–63	–69	–74	–101	–106	–108	
Subsidies to PCs ⁽¹⁾	1,676	757	812	870	1,382	1,200	1,129	1,128	
Loan write off – mutual consent	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	
Cost of capital charge of PCs	189	172	164	166	129	164	311	330	
Profit(–)/loss(+) of Forest Enterprises and LCR ⁽²⁾	362	401	330	312	392	444	–78	–78	
Total resource DEL	2,152	1,238	1,203	1,218	1,758	1,604	1,191	1,205	
Resource AME									
CG dividends from PCs (–)	–30	–44	–53	–83	–85	–347	–179	–82	
CG interest from PCs (–)	–2	–1	–1	–22	–	–101	–240	–	
Subsidies to PCs ⁽¹⁾	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Cost of capital charge of PCs	170	162	156	177	215	283	293	255	
Total resource AME	141	119	104	74	133	–162	–124	176	
Total public corporations' contribution to resource budget⁽¹⁾	2,293	1,357	1,307	1,291	1,891	1,442	1,067	1,381	
Capital DEL									
CG investment grants to PCs	310	240	250	131	260	348	193	221	
Capital expenditure by Forest Enterprises and LCR ⁽²⁾	900	674	605	476	319	–73	1	–284	
Net lending to PCs	–144	–136	–15	–57	187	85	128	110	
Market and overseas borrowing	–	–	4	17	470	–3	–3	–3	
Total capital DEL	1,065	778	844	567	1,235	356	320	45	
Capital AME									
Net lending to PCs	46	520	–120	–	–10	57,480	34,273	124	
Total capital AME	46	520	–120	–	–10	57,480	34,273	124	
Total public corporations' contribution to capital budget	1,111	1,298	724	567	1,225	57,836	34,593	169	
Other AME									
PC own-financed capital expenditure ⁽³⁾	2,460	2,842	5,203	5,340	5,424	7,157	7,406	7,526	
Accounting adjustments	–1,765	–751	14,782	–749	–1,279	–77,067	–34,100	–700	
Public corporations' expenditure in TME	4,099	4,747	22,016	6,449	7,261	–10,632	9,000	8,300	
<i>of which:</i>									
PC current expenditure in TME	528	600	505	542	597	437	700	700	
PC gross investment in TME	3,571	4,147	21,511	5,907	6,664	–11,069	8,300	7,600	

(1) Data in this table differ from those shown for public corporations in Tables 1.15 and 2.4. Central government subsidies to public corporations are classified as central government own spending in National Accounts, and are shown as such in Tables 1.15 and 2.4. In Table 8.1 subsidies are shown as part of public corporations' contribution to resource budget. Subsidies are removed in the accounting adjustments and do not form part of public corporations' expenditure in TME.

(2) Forest Enterprises and London and Continental Railways have different budgeting rules such that the profit/loss scores in resource DEL and capital expenditure scores in capital DEL.

(3) Includes capital expenditure by local authority public corporations.

Table 8.2 Public corporations' contribution to budgets⁽¹⁾ by departmental group, 2003–04 to 2010–11

	£ million							
	National Statistics					2008–09 estimated outturn	2009–10 plans	2010–11 plans
	2003–04 outturn	2004–05 outturn	2005–06 outturn	2006–07 outturn	2007–08 outturn			
Resource DEL								
Health	3	–	–	–	0	0	0	0
Transport	1,186	335	256	247	323	348	45	45
Innovation, Universities and Skills	–3	0	0	–3	–45	–7	–1	–1
Communities and Local Government	37	40	22	19	21	20	20	18
Home Office	–2	–	–	–	–	–	–1	–1
Defence	14	–4	–7	–26	–34	–33	–28	–30
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	157	164	181	183	186	192	193	186
Energy and Climate Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	–5	–2	5	77	468	249	166	151
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	128	114	100	81	74	78	73	84
Work and Pensions	108	109	108	129	192	153	119	119
Scotland	224	211	243	234	263	294	298	317
Wales	10	13	13	–19	0	–	–	–
Northern Ireland Executive	295	258	280	294	310	313	303	310
Chancellor's Departments	–	0	1	–	–1	–1	–	–
Cabinet Office	–	–	–	0	0	0	0	0
Total resource DEL	2,152	1,238	1,203	1,218	1,758	1,604	1,191	1,205
Resource AME								
Defence	10	1	–7	–	–	–	–	–
International Development	51	56	71	91	118	161	130	98
Energy and Climate Change	–2	–	–	–	–	–	–32	–32
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	–	–	–	–22	–	–15	–	–
Chancellor's Departments	81	62	39	5	15	–309	–222	110
Total resource AME	141	119	104	74	133	–162	–124	176
Total public corporations' contribution to resource budget	2,293	1,357	1,307	1,291	1,891	1,442	1,067	1,381
Capital DEL								
Health	3	–	–	–	–	–1	–	–
Transport	933	686	637	529	829	25	23	–280
Innovation, Universities and Skills	–30	–30	–40	0	0	0	0	0
Communities and Local Government	63	51	19	6	3	0	2	0
Home Office	0	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Defence	–5	–74	–76	–4	–10	–39	7	–
Foreign and Commonwealth Office	37	39	39	36	36	49	39	39
International Development	17	19	16	1	1	–	–	–
Energy and Climate Change	–6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	41	–18	–18	–1	15	6	–4	2
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	5	–1	1	4	15	23	25	5
Culture, Media and Sport	0	0	–	–	0	–	–	–
Work and Pensions	7	7	3	5	4	1	8	8
Scotland	50	44	213	40	269	199	207	208
Northern Ireland Executive	–52	47	52	–46	75	93	4	63
Chancellor's Departments	–	8	–2	–3	–3	–	–	–
Cabinet Office	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total capital DEL	1,065	778	844	567	1,235	356	320	45
Capital AME								
Defence	–4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	50	520	–120	–	–10	610	550	50
Chancellor's Departments	–	–	–	–	–	56,870	33,723	74
Total capital AME	46	520	–120	–	–10	57,480	34,273	124
Total public corporations' contribution to capital budget	1,111	1,298	724	567	1,225	57,836	34,593	169

(1) Data in this table differ from those shown for public corporations in Tables 1.15 and 2.4. Central government subsidies to public corporations are classified as central government own spending in National Accounts, and are shown as such in Tables 1.15 and 2.4. In Table 8.2 subsidies are shown as part of public corporations' contribution to resource budget.

Table 8.3 Public corporations' capital expenditure, 2003–04 to 2010–11

	£ million							
	National Statistics					2008–09 estimated outturn	2009–10 plans	2010–11 plans
	2003–04 outturn	2004–05 outturn	2005–06 outturn	2006–07 outturn	2007–08 outturn			
Health								
Medicines and Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency ^(T)	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Health	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transport								
Civil Aviation Authority	2	12	8	#	#	#	#	#
Driving Standards Agency ^(T)	11	7	2	#	#	#	#	#
London Regional Transport ⁽¹⁾	687	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vehicle and Operator Services Agency ^(T)	11	15	15	#	#	#	#	#
London and Continental Railways	897	674	601	474	312	–70	–	–281
GNER ⁽²⁾	–	–	–	–8	–25	–	–	–
Unclassified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Transport	1,609	708	627	466	288	–70	–	–281
Innovation, Universities and Skills								
Patent Office ^(T)	2	2	2	4	–	2	4	2
Total Innovation, Universities and Skills	2	2	2	4	–	2	4	2
Communities and Local Government								
Fire Service College ^(T)	4	–	1	1	0	1	2	2
Housing Action Trusts ⁽³⁾	26	15	4	4	3	–	–	–
Ordnance Survey ^(T)	–	14	15	14	10	22	15	4
QEII Conference Centre ^(T)	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
Housing Revenue Account	–660	191	1,701	2,057	2,122	2,835	3,716	3,053
Total Communities and Local Government	–627	221	1,721	2,076	2,137	2,860	3,734	3,060
Home Office								
Forensic Science Service ^(T)	6	6	0	4	4	1	6	4
Total Home Office	6	6	0	4	4	1	6	4
Justice								
Land Registry ^(T)	24	29	43	51	40	53	33	19
Total Justice	24	29	43	51	40	53	33	19
Defence								
Army Base Repair Organisation ^(T)	–	5	4	4	4	–	–	–
Defence Aviation Repair Agency ^(T)	8	12	3	3	3	7	7	7
Defence Science and Technology Laboratory ^{(T)(4)}	9	12	12	45	41	41	41	41
Hydrographic Office ^(T)	7	7	13	14	8	8	8	8
Meteorological Office ^(T)	31	21	25	34	26	26	26	26
Navy, Army and Air Force Institute	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
QinetiQ ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁴⁾	41	64	48	48	48	*	*	*
Total Defence	99	124	109	150	133	*	*	*
Foreign and Commonwealth Office								
BBC World Service	31	31	31	31	21	31	31	31
British Council	20	15	12	11	14	8	8	8
Total Foreign and Commonwealth Office	51	46	43	42	35	39	39	39
International Development								
CDC Group ⁽⁵⁾	4	–30	116	121	41	*	*	*
Actis ⁽⁵⁾	–	4	0	2	1	*	*	*
Total International Development	4	–25	117	123	42	*	*	*
Energy and Climate Change								
British Energy	–171	28	220	235	224	*	*	*
Total International Development	–171	28	220	235	224	*	*	*
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform								
British Nuclear Fuels Limited ⁽⁵⁾	307	289	–260	26	2	*	*	*
Companies House ^(T)	7	8	12	23	10	11	14	14
Royal Mail Holdings ⁽⁵⁾	56	132	170	235	253	*	*	*
Total Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	370	429	–78	284	265	*	*	*

Table 8.3 Public corporations' capital expenditure, 2003–04 to 2010–11 (continued)

	National Statistics							
	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
	outturn	outturn	outturn	outturn	outturn	estimated outturn	plans	plans
£ million								
Environment Food and Rural Affairs								
British Waterways	5	-7	-20	-20	-19	-47	-12	-14
Forest Enterprise	3	-2	1	-4	0	-4	-	-4
Total Environment Food and Rural Affairs	8	-9	-19	-24	-20	-51	-12	-18
Culture Media and Sport								
Channel Four Television Corporation ^(S)	3	7	5	12	#	*	*	*
Historic Royal Palaces Trust	-	-	0	#	#	#	#	#
Tote ^(S)	20	20	24	#	#	*	*	*
Total Culture Media and Sport	23	27	30	12	#	*	*	*
Work and Pensions								
Remploy	7	10	12	3	-14	7	8	8
Pension Protection Fund	-	-	0	2	1	1	1	1
Total Work and Pensions	7	10	12	5	-13	8	9	9
Scotland								
Highlands and Islands Airports	7	4	10	19	10	4	4	4
Caledonian MacBrayne	4	8	9	10	7	6	6	6
Scottish Water	205	167	541	660	616	580	580	580
Housing Revenue Account	188	122	184	264	224	353	470	285
Forest Enterprise	-1	2	3	6	7	1	1	1
Total Scotland	404	303	746	959	864	943	1,060	875
Wales								
Housing Revenue Account	-66	-13	65	95	105	124	162	142
Total Wales	-66	-13	65	95	105	124	162	142
Northern Ireland Executive								
Northern Ireland Driver and Vehicle Testing Agency ^(T)	1	1	1	-	2	2	6	2
Northern Ireland Housing Executive	-1	82	82	15	93	147	167	168
Northern Ireland Public Trust Port Authority	-	-	17	20	48	43	30	32
Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company	28	5	4	34	82	50	57	79
Total Northern Ireland Executive	27	87	104	69	225	241	261	282
Chancellor's Departments								
Crown Estate ^(S)	0	-67	31	-239	-52	*	*	*
Buying Solutions ^{(T)(4)}	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Mint ^{(S)(T)}	4	4	2	1	0	*	*	*
Total Chancellor's Departments	4	-50	33	-237	-52	*	*	*
Local Government								
London Underground Limited ⁽¹⁾	-	899	1,201	1,291	1,577	*	*	*
Total Local Government	-	899	1,201	1,291	1,577	*	*	*
Total public corporations' capital expenditure on services	1,788	2,820	4,976	5,606	5,853	6,251	7,815	6,253
Accounting Adjustments	1,793	1,327	16,535	301	811	-17,320	500	1,400
Total public corporations' capital expenditure	3,571	4,147	21,511	5,907	6,664	-11,069	8,300	7,600

Data unavailable. Capital expenditure by public corporations in years where data are unavailable form part of the accounting adjustments.

(T) Denotes public corporation with trading fund status.

(S) Denotes self-financing public corporation (SFPC). The estimated outturn and plans for capital expenditure by SFPCs are not shown individually in this table but are represented by *. The figures are included in the overall total.

(1) In July 2000, Transport for London (TfL) was established and all subordinate parts of London Regional Transport (LRT), except London Underground, were transferred to TfL. In July 2003 LRT was wound up and London Underground transferred to TfL. TfL is part of the Greater London Authority, which is part of local government.

(2) Great North Eastern Railways (GNER) is classified to the public corporation sector from December 2006 to December 2007, during which time GNER operated under an amended version of the Franchise Agreement signed in May 2005.

(3) Housing Action Trusts are central government bodies in National Accounts but treated as public corporations in PESA.

(4) Established as the Buying Agency in April 1992, renamed to OGCBuying.solutions in April 2001, and renamed as Buying Solutions in April 2009.

Table 8.4 Public corporation current and capital expenditure on services by function, 2003–04 to 2010–11

	National Statistics						£ million	
	2003–04 outturn	2004–05 outturn	2005–06 outturn	2006–07 outturn	2007–08 outturn	2008–09 estimated outturn	2009–10 plans	2010–11 plans
Public corporation current expenditure on services								
1. General public services	528	600	505	542	597	437	700	700
<i>of which: public sector debt interest</i>	528	600	505	542	597	437	700	700
Total public corporations' current expenditure on services	528	600	505	542	597	437	700	700
Accounting adjustments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total public corporations' current expenditure	528	600	505	542	597	437	700	700
Public corporation capital expenditure on services								
1. General public services	85	14	252	–6	76	252	224	200
<i>of which: public and common services</i>	30	–6	92	–171	–1	127	99	74
<i>of which: international services</i>	55	21	160	165	77	126	126	126
2. Defence	61	96	70	103	99	51	51	51
3. Public order and safety	10	6	1	5	4	2	8	6
4. Economic affairs	1,897	2,121	2,066	2,416	2,529	1,951	2,447	1,782
<i>of which: enterprise and economic development</i>	238	487	183	571	523	671	794	594
<i>of which: employment policies</i>	7	10	12	3	–14	7	8	8
<i>of which: agriculture, fisheries and forestry</i>	3	0	4	2	6	–3	1	–3
<i>of which: transport</i>	1,649	1,624	1,868	1,840	2,014	1,276	1,644	1,183
5. Environment protection	5	–7	–20	–20	–19	–47	–12	–14
6. Housing and community amenities	–308	563	2,577	3,095	3,163	4,039	5,095	4,227
7. Health	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Recreation, culture and religion	23	27	30	12	–	–	–	–
9. Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Social protection	–	–	0	2	1	1	1	1
Total public corporations' capital expenditure on services	1,778	2,820	4,976	5,606	5,853	6,251	7,815	6,253
Accounting adjustments	1,793	1,327	16,535	301	811	–17,320	500	1,400
Total public corporations' capital expenditure	3,571	4,147	21,511	5,907	6,664	–11,069	8,300	7,600

Table 8.5 Public corporation current and capital expenditure by economic category, 2003-04 to 2010-11

	National Statistics						£ million	
	2003-04 outturn	2004-05 outturn	2005-06 outturn	2006-07 outturn	2007-08 outturn	2008-09 estimated outturn	2009-10 plans	2010-11 plans
Current expenditure by economic category								
Public corporation debt interest	528	600	505	542	597	437	700	700
Total public corporations' current expenditure on services	528	600	505	542	597	437	700	700
Accounting adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total public corporations' current expenditure	528	600	505	542	597	437	700	700
Current expenditure by economic category								
Gross procurement	6,009	6,706	8,122	8,169	8,110	7,018	8,618	8,134
Receipts from sales of assets	-4,303	-3,978	-3,199	-2,616	-2,309	-808	-850	-1,929
Stock building	26	14	4	4	3	0	0	0
Capital grants	46	78	49	49	49	41	47	48
Total public corporations' capital expenditure on services	1,778	2,820	4,976	5,606	5,853	6,251	7,815	6,253
Accounting adjustments	1,793	1,327	16,535	301	811	-17,320	500	1,400
Total public corporations' capital expenditure	3,571	4,147	21,511	5,907	6,664	-11,069	8,300	7,600