
Central Government Supply Estimates 2009–10

Main Supply Estimates

for the year ending 31 March 2010

*Presented by Command of Her Majesty
Ordered by the House of Commons
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TREASURY CHAMBERS
18 June 2009

STEPHEN TIMMS

Section 1.

Introduction

1. Supply Estimates are the means by which the Government seeks authority from Parliament for its own spending each year. The Main Estimates start this process and are presented to Parliament at around the start of the financial year to which they relate. Detailed departmental Estimates are presented to Parliament by the Treasury and a Supplementary Budgetary Information publication is presented alongside the Main Estimates to provide read-across between the figures in Main Estimates and departmental reports.

2. The format of resource-based Supply Estimates is described in detail in **Section 2**; **Section 3** describes the way in which Parliament considers the Supply Estimates; **Section 4** summarises the important voted elements of the Estimate; and **Section 5** consists of individual departmental Estimates themselves.

2009–10 Main Supply Estimates

3. The total resource expenditure, for which authority is sought in the 2009–10 Main Estimates, is £484.3 billion. This spending is consistent with the Government's plans for public expenditure as a whole, as set out in Public Expenditure: Statistical Analyses 2009 (CM 7630). Further information is contained in the Departmental Reports. The introductory note to each Estimate contains cross-reference to the location of material in the reports, where relevant.

4. The total forecast outturn for Supply expenditure in 2008–09 is £507.6 billion. Resources sought through Supply for 2009–10 are £23.4 billion lower than the forecast outturn for 2008–09.

Table 1 Summary of Supply provision sought, current year and comparison with previous years

	£ million		
	2009-10 Provision	2008-09 Forecast outturn	2007-08 Outturn
Gross resource	548,898	569,390	494,580
<i>Less</i> Operating appropriations in aid	-64,616	-61,786	-59,860
Net resource requirement	484,282	507,604	434,720
Capital	65,157	117,799	25,746
<i>Less</i> Non-operating appropriations in aid	-8,798	-10,480	-10,313
Accruals to cash adjustments	-54,605	-109,875	-55,820
Net cash requirement	486,035	505,048	394,334

5. Table 2 in Section 4 shows: the net resource requirement for each Request for Resources (RfR) and the net cash requirements sought for each Estimate in 2009–10; the total provision and forecast outturn for 2008–09; and the outturn for 2007–08.

6. The 2009–10 Main Estimates are presented in four volumes. This volume covers the main central government departments. Three separate booklets are being presented to Parliament by the House of Commons (HC 515), the National Audit Office (HC 513) and the Electoral Commission (HC 525).

Section 2.

Format of Resource-based Supply Estimates

1. This section explains the format of Main Estimates. The format of Supplementary Estimates will be described in their introductory pages when they are published during the course of the year.

2. A total of 54 Main Estimates are presented for 2009–10 within this booklet. There is a single resource-based Estimate for each department (including those for the House of Commons, the National Audit Office and the Electoral Commission) and separate Estimates are produced for those public service pension schemes having their own resource accounts.

Structure 3. Each detailed departmental Estimate is accompanied by explanatory notes containing basic information intended to put the Estimate into context, including a general description of the expenditure involved; an explanation of the Accounting Officer responsibilities for the Estimate; and an indication of any important features or related Estimates, such as those for public service pension schemes.

4. The core elements which consist of the sums and services to be voted in each resource-based Main Supply Estimate are produced in a standard format.

Part I 5. **Part I** of resource Estimates contains the following key facts:

(i) the net provision sought (i.e. the amount of expenditure in resource terms and the net cash requirement for the coming financial year);

(ii) a formal description of the services to be financed from each Request for Resource (RfR) in the Estimate, known as its Ambit. The Ambit clearly indicates the scope of the expenditure to be financed from each RfR including, where appropriate, associated non-cash items;

(iii) the department that will account for the Estimate; and

(iv) any amounts, resources and cash, that have already been allocated to the department in the Vote on Account.

6. The net resources required, appropriations in aid totals (operating and non-operating), net cash requirement and the Ambit will be reproduced in the Appropriation Act, which provides the statutory authority for the expenditure. No expenditure may be financed from the Estimate which is in excess of the net totals shown, or which is not covered by the Ambit. Ambits must be kept under review to ensure that they properly describe the purposes for which expenditure is intended to be incurred.

7. The Ambit in Part I of the Estimate must be clearly descriptive of the functions to be carried out by the department as should the descriptions attaching to individual sections within an RfR in the Part II: Subhead detail. However, the title of each RfR should be objective-based in order to provide a link with Schedule 5 of the resource account – whose purpose is to inform users of the accounts as to how resources have been divided between the department's objectives.

- Parts II and III** 8. The following two parts of the resource-based Estimate provide a further breakdown of the income and expenditure for which approval is being sought.
9. The **Part II** subhead detail table is in a tabular or matrix format.
10. Each resource Estimate is split into one or more Requests for Resources (RfRs), each relating to one of the main aims or functions of the department. Each RfR shows a breakdown of expenditure in accordance with the following spending control framework classifications, which in turn are classified according to spending sectors as appropriate:

Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits

Central Government spending
Support for Local Authorities

Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure

Central Government spending
Support for Local Authorities

Non-Budget

11. Beneath these levels, each RfR may contain one or more functional lines (sections), as necessary.
12. The individual resource items within the RfR sections are the “subheads” against which the Treasury will require the expenditure to be accounted. Departments may not redistribute sums shown for resources between sections, or into administration spend within sections, without the agreement of the Treasury, which (as long as the total gross and net amounts voted by Parliament are not exceeded) may sanction the use of savings in one section or subhead to meet excess resource expenditure in another; a process known as “virement”. This discretion will not be used in cases where the proposed reallocation is thought to be of such importance or so great a departure from the original Estimate that it should be brought specifically before Parliament by means of a Revised or Supplementary Estimate.
13. Resource expenditure may not be vired between RfRs. Such transfers always require a Revised or Supplementary Estimate.
14. The different types of expenditure within the Estimate are shown in the vertical breakdown of the table. Columns 1 to 6 show all voted resource expenditure scored on an accruals basis. Columns 1 and 2 show direct expenditure by the department and its agencies and other bodies within the resource accounting boundary. Column 3 shows grants and transfers to bodies outside the department’s accounting boundary, including grants to persons. All of these three columns include amounts in respect of the current consumption of assets, but do not include the amounts associated with the acquisition of capital items.
15. Operating appropriations in aid (A in A) – income that is offset against gross resource spend – are shown in column 5. The total of the A in A amounts identified against each RfR line are subject to parliamentary control. Appropriations in aid are deducted from the total of gross resource expenditure shown in column 4 to give a net total amount (Column 6). The identified net totals against each RfR are also subject to parliamentary control.

16. Columns 7 and 8 show the non-resource elements of the Estimate and are also scored on an accruals basis. Column 7 shows forecast capital acquisitions and Column 8 shows forecast appropriations in aid, which relate to non-operating cost items such as income from the disposal of fixed assets. The total amount of non-operating A in A for the department will be subject to parliamentary control.

17. Unlike resource expenditure, gross capital provision may be vired between RfRs with the agreement of the Treasury.

18. The final two columns of the Estimate show net total resource figures for the two prior years. These figures are for comparative purposes and are adjusted as far as possible to be consistent with the Estimate format for the coming year.

19. A detailed explanation of the reconciliation between the net resource total and the net cash requirement is shown in the second section of Part II. Capital expenditure is not directly voted by Parliament, but the cash required to finance capital expenditure has to be provided. This therefore forms part of the cash requirement, which means that net capital expenditure is added to the net resource total. Other non-cash items, which were included in the resource budget, are then removed, and the cash effects of various adjustments relating to working capital changes (stock, debtors and creditors) and changes in provisions are also reflected. An adjustment may also be required to identify any excess cash to be surrendered as CFERs, where a department would otherwise have a negative cash requirement.

20. The net effect of these changes results in the identification of the department's Net Cash Requirement, which is the amount of cash required from the Consolidated Fund in the year in question for the department to carry out its business as specified in the Ambit and is also subject to parliamentary control.

21. **Part III** of the Estimate shows the extra receipts payable to the Consolidated Fund. This seeks to notify Parliament of the department's forecast of surplus income not appropriated in aid and extra cash receipts to be paid directly to the Consolidated Fund and not retained by the department. Amounts are consequently shown both for forecast income and forecast cash receipts. Prior year data analysed by income and cash receipts are also shown.

**Other statements
and notes**

22. Resource Estimates are accompanied by a Forecast Operating Cost Statement, reflecting the format of the outturn Operating Cost Statement to be included in the departmental resource accounts. There are also two reconciliation tables; one showing the reconciliation of the resource Estimate, to the accounts and to budgets; and another showing the reconciliation of the capital Estimate and the budget. These tables will also include expenditure by, and income received in, the department, which is not voted by Parliament. The Estimates are accompanied by notes providing additional information to Parliament about the specific nature of the department's plans, details of grants in aid, changes in accounting policies, etc.

23. The Estimates and supporting statements and notes provide an explanation of the expenditure that the Government proposes to finance from funds made available by Parliament. As before, further information can be provided to Select Committees through their consideration of Estimates, or to the whole House through debates.

Contingent liabilities

24. The Notes to each Estimate include details, where appropriate, of any contingent liabilities in force, which, if they matured, would involve the voting of additional expenditure through the Estimate.

Appropriations in Aid 25. A Treasury Minute, as described in the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000, has today been laid before Parliament directing that certain income specified in the Estimates may be applied as appropriations in aid of resources authorised by Parliament to be used for the service of the year ending 31 March 2010. The source of all types of income to be appropriated in aid is explained in an analysis in the form of a Note to each Estimate which provides a breakdown of forecast Appropriations in Aid (A in A) for 2009–10 and comparison with the two prior years. Each table distinguishes, where appropriate, between operating A in A and non-operating A in A (the latter mainly the proceeds from asset sales).

26. Each Note to the Estimate includes comprehensive A in A footnotes ordered so that resource A in A items are listed first followed by non-operating A in A items. Failure to include a relevant item in the footnote would mean that the income in question could not be applied as A in A.

Symbols 27. For convenience the symbols used throughout departmental Estimates are reproduced below.

Public Expenditure:

- Φ Income receipts which are classified as negative resource in DEL or negative DEL in respect of income from capital receipts including assets sales and which are, exceptionally, surrendered to the Consolidated Fund as extra receipts rather than taken on to the Estimate as appropriations in aid
- △ Income receipts which are classified as negative in Resource Budget: AME or negative AME in respect of income from capital receipts including asset sales and which are, exceptionally, surrendered direct to the Consolidated Fund as extra receipts rather than taken on to the Estimate as appropriations in aid
- Extra receipts which are classified as ‘Non-budget’ and are surrendered direct to the Consolidated Fund as extra receipts

Accounting and audit arrangements for grants in aid and certain subscriptions, etc, to international organisations:

- ♥ The accounts of this body are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General and presented to Parliament
- ◆ The accounts of this body are audited by auditors appointed by the Secretary of State (or Ministers) and presented to Parliament. The books and accounts are also open to inspection by the Comptroller and Auditor General
- ♠ The accounts of this body are audited by auditors appointed by the Secretary of State (or Ministers) and presented to Parliament.

Publication date 28. The Government aims to present the Main Estimates shortly after the Budget, which normally takes place during March or early April each year.

Supplementary Budgetary Information 29. Alongside Main Estimates, the Treasury publishes a Supplementary Budgetary Information publication. This publication contains tables giving the important read-across between Estimates and departmental reports for each departmental Estimate.

Section 3.

Parliamentary Procedure

1. Parliament's consideration of the Supply Estimates is part of its Supply procedure, by which it approves the Government's requests for resources and cash. The process consists of a number of stages:

- (i) the Government requests certain provision;
- (ii) to support each request, information is provided about what resources and total cash will be required and who will be responsible for accounting for the provision;
- (iii) Parliament considers these requests, investigates some more fully and may choose to debate one or more of them;
- (iv) if Parliament votes in favour of the requests it passes an Act to authorise the resources and make cash available from the Consolidated Fund;
- (v) to enhance its control, Parliament gives legislative force to the Ambits of the Estimates which specify the purposes for which the provision may be spent; and
- (vi) after expenditure, both resources and cash, has been incurred it is audited and accounted for to check that the amounts and purposes approved by Parliament have not been exceeded.

2. This process extends over a period of more than two years, starting before the financial year in which expenditure is to be incurred and ending over twelve months after that year has ended. At any one time Parliament may be considering expenditure that relates to more than one financial year.

Supply Procedure

3. Under long-established constitutional practice it is for the Crown (the Government) to demand money, the House of Commons to grant it and the House of Lords to assent to the grant.

4. Parliament gives statutory authority for both the use of resources and for funds to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund (the Government's general bank account at the Bank of England) to meet most expenditure by government departments and certain related bodies by Acts of Parliament known as Consolidated Fund Acts and Appropriation Acts. Parliamentary procedure leading to the passing of these Acts is known as "Supply procedure". Specific provision is made available under the Acts only for a specified financial year (although an individual Act may authorise Supply for separate Estimates from different financial years).

Vote on Account

5. Because Parliament does not normally approve the Main Estimates until around the middle of July the process begins with the Votes on Account to provide provision for the early months of the financial year. These are normally presented to Parliament in the previous November, along with the winter Supplementary Estimates. In general they will seek for the coming financial year 45 per cent of the amounts, resources and cash, authorised to date in the current year.

- Main Estimates** 6. Around the turn of the new financial year the Treasury presents to Parliament the Main Estimates with supporting statements and notes. Part I of each Estimate forms the basis of a Supply Resolution, which is normally voted on by the House of Commons before the end of June. An Appropriation Bill is then brought in and passed before Parliament rises for the Summer Recess.
- Appropriation Acts** 7. The resulting Appropriation Act authorises departments to use resources and spend cash up to the amounts requested in the Main Supply Estimates as amended by any Revised Estimates, or added to by summer Supplementary Estimates. The Act not only gives parliamentary authority for total resources requested to be used and cash to be issued from the Consolidated Fund but also limits the way in which the resources can be used by prescribing how the overall sum is to be appropriated to particular RfRs in order to finance specified services.
8. Since 2004–05 there have been two Appropriation Acts per year. This year the first Act (the spring Appropriation Act) will have been presented in March 2009 appropriating the Supplementaries from 2008–09 and any Statement of Excesses for 2007–08. The second Act (the summer Appropriation Act) will be presented before the end of July, appropriating the Main Estimates 2009–10.
- Revised Estimates** 9. Revised Estimates may be presented to replace the original Estimate before the Supply Resolution is voted on. They either reduce the provision sought in the original Estimate, or vary the way in which it is to be allocated.
- Supplementary Estimates** 10. The Government may decide to ask Parliament for additional resources and/or cash during the year. Supplementary Supply Estimates, where necessary, are usually presented in June (summer), November (winter) and February (spring). Following any Estimates Day debates and the vote on the necessary Supply Resolution, formal statutory authority for extra funds is provided by an Appropriation Act in March (following presentation of Spring Supplementary Estimates and Statement of Excesses) covering winter and spring Supplementaries and appropriating Supply in respect of any Excess Votes relating to the previous year.
- Contingencies Fund** 11. There is also a cash-based Contingencies Fund, which may be used to finance urgent cash expenditure in anticipation of parliamentary approval of Estimates. Total advances outstanding at any one time must not exceed 2 per cent of the previous year's total cash Supply provision. Drawings on the Fund are repaid when Parliament has voted the additional cash (together with any associated resource consumption).
12. Supply Estimates are based upon both consumption of resources and cash and parliamentary control applies to both.
- Accounts and audit** 13. Provision is made within resources for commitments entered into but which may not mature for payment within the financial year. The net cash requirement provides for all payments, which are due within the financial year relating to continuing services whether or not they relate to consumption of resources within the year and takes account of the cash receipts associated with A in A income.
14. After the end of the financial year each department and public service pension scheme prepares a resource account comprising a set of schedules and statements, the most significant of which for parliamentary control of Estimates is the Statement of Parliamentary Supply, which compares outturn with estimate for both resource expenditure and the net cash requirement.
15. Each resource account is audited and a certificate and report on the account is produced by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The account and the Comptroller and Auditor General's certificate and report are then laid before the House of Commons in the winter following the end of the financial year to which they relate.

16. The accounting and audit arrangements for some expenditure including grants in aid and certain subscriptions to international organisations are different from those for most expenditure. These exceptions are indicated by a common set of symbols in all departmental Estimates where they apply (see Section 2).

17. Under the National Audit Act 1983 the Comptroller and Auditor General also carries out value for money studies of department's expenditure. The Public Accounts Committee's examination of departments in these studies substantially enhances the accountability provided through the resource accounts.

Excess Votes 18. If expenditure on any RfR or the net cash requirement for an Estimate exceeds the final voted provision for the year, the excess will appear in the Statement of Parliamentary Supply in the department's resource account and will be reported to the Public Accounts Committee by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Subject to that report, the necessary provision is sought in an Excess Vote. The Treasury presents a Statement of Excesses to Parliament, usually in February of the following financial year, at the same time as spring Supplementary Estimates. Funds, either resources, cash or both, are then voted in March (i.e. 11 months after the end of the financial year to which they relate). They are then appropriated in the spring Appropriation Act.

19. Parliament's consideration of individual Estimates is primarily a task for select committees concerned with the activities and expenditure of particular departments. When examining individual Main or Supplementary Estimates, a committee may decide to ask the department for more information about some aspects and examine Ministers and officials about particular areas of expenditure. A committee's conclusions often take the form of a report, which is printed by the House.

Parliamentary debate 20. The House of Commons has the opportunity to debate and vote on individual Estimates on three Estimates Days in each parliamentary session. When this happens the debate is generally informed by a report from the relevant select committee. The time available in Estimates Days is allocated on the advice of the Liaison Committee whose membership includes the chairmen of the departmental select committees. In addition the Government may make some extra time available for debates on special Supplementary Estimates.

21. Proceedings on Consolidated Fund Bills are formal, i.e. not open to debate.

Parliamentary Timetable 22. As already stated, since 2004–05 there have been two Appropriation Bills per session (prior to this there had been only one Appropriation Bill per session): one in March, following spring Supplementary Estimates, and one in July following Main (and any summer Supplementary and Revised Estimates). Given the additional time that is necessary to produce an Appropriation Bill following the spring Supplementary Estimates Standing Order No. 55 of the House of Commons was amended to extend the time that must elapse between presentation of the Estimates and the ensuing vote to authorise spending from 7 clear days to 14 days.

23. The Government aims to give Select Committees advance proof copies of Supplementary Estimates ahead of presentation, although this may not always be possible. In practice, some 2-4 weeks are usually available for select committees to examine Supplementaries on the occasions when they are presented. This period is necessarily shorter if there are any late or Revised Supplementaries.

24. Parliament’s consideration of Estimates is therefore generally concentrated in three periods:

- (i) April-July for Main Estimates and June-July for summer Supplementaries and Revised Estimates, including any Estimates Day debates, followed by the Summer Appropriation Act;
- (ii) November-December for winter Supplementaries, the Vote on Account and any associated debates, followed by a Consolidated Fund Act;
- (iii) February-March for spring Supplementaries and any associated debates, also followed by the Spring Appropriation Act.

**Consolidated Fund
standing services**

25. Parliament has passed statutes that authorise certain expenditure to be charged to the Consolidated Fund and not be subject to the annual Supply procedure. These “Consolidated Fund standing services” include payments to the National Loans Fund to service the National Debt, most payments to the European Communities, Her Majesty’s Civil List and the salaries and pensions of certain people who are constitutionally independent of the Executive. These include the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Comptroller and Auditor General, United Kingdom members of the European Parliament and the judiciary.

26. Where appropriate Consolidated Fund standing services are included within departmental resource accounts and budgets and are subject to the public expenditure controls described in **Section 2**.

Section 4.

Summary of Supply Estimates

1. Table 2 summarises the 2009–10 Main Supply Estimates presented to Parliament. It shows the net resources for each RfR and the net cash requirements sought for each Estimate in 2009–10, the total provision and forecast outturn based upon resource accounts for 2008–09 and the outturn on an equivalent basis for 2007–08.

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2009-10	2008-09†	2007-08	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
Department for Children, Schools and Families				
RfR 1: To help build a competitive economy and inclusive society by: creating opportunities for everyone to develop their learning; releasing potential in people to make the most of themselves; and achieving excellence in standards of education and levels of skills	53,443,016	49,903,085	49,481,016	47,087,778
RfR 2: Promoting the physical, intellectual and social development of babies and young children through Sure Start, Early Years Provision and Childcare	1,837,715	1,760,994	1,714,983	1,632,258
RfR 3: Tackling child poverty and social exclusion by helping vulnerable children and young people, and their families, to break the cycle of deprivation and disadvantage through the Children's Fund	-	-	-	123,069
Net resource requirement‡	55,280,731	51,664,079	51,195,999	48,843,105
Net cash requirement	55,333,366	51,722,338	51,267,760	48,653,828
Teachers' Pension Scheme (England & Wales)				
RfR 1: Teachers' pensions	10,346,361	11,137,785	10,913,639	10,697,745
Net resource requirement‡	10,346,361	11,137,785	10,913,639	10,697,745
Net cash requirement	2,200,492	1,815,278	1,806,003	1,484,786
Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills				
RfR 1: Serving the interests of children and young people, parents, adult learners, employers and the wider community in England by promoting improvement in the quality of education, skills and young people's care through independent inspection, regulation and reporting	178,385	212,435	200,540	213,166
Net resource requirement‡	178,385	212,435	200,540	213,166
Net cash requirement	180,151	219,666	200,275	213,293
Department of Health				
RfR 1: Securing health care for those who need it.	78,757,815	72,193,618	72,035,370	68,925,888
RfR 2: Securing social care and child protection for those who need it and, at national level, protecting, promoting and improving the nation's health	3,294,837	3,459,915	2,871,046	3,628,216
RfR 3: Office of the Independent Regulator for NHS Foundation Trusts	16,097	15,924	15,673	13,507
Net resource requirement‡	82,068,749	75,669,457	74,922,089	72,567,611
Net cash requirement	81,598,486	74,737,234	74,002,530	68,679,785
National Health Service Pension Scheme				
RfR 1: National Health Service Pension Scheme	12,526,645	14,071,096	13,387,349	10,174,416
Net resource requirement‡	12,526,645	14,071,096	13,387,349	10,174,416
Net cash requirement	1	1	1	-
Food Standards Agency				
RfR 1: Protecting and promoting public health in relation to food	134,370	137,339	132,854	149,900
Net resource requirement‡	134,370	137,339	132,854	149,900
Net cash requirement	132,313	143,681	133,930	147,010
Department for Transport				
RfR 1: Transport that works for everyone	15,630,092	15,906,930	15,760,206	16,115,669
Net resource requirement‡	15,630,092	15,906,930	15,760,206	16,115,669
Net cash requirement	13,258,651	12,560,157	12,374,612	13,244,963
Office of Rail Regulation				
RfR 1: To create a better railway for passengers and freight, and better value for public funding authorities through independent, fair and effective regulation	2	3	3	2
Net resource requirement‡	2	3	3	2
Net cash requirement	1	1,320	797	4,546
Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills				

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2009-10	2008-09†	2007-08	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
RfR 1: To help build a competitive economy by: creating opportunities for everyone to develop their learning and skills and creating excellence in science, research and innovation.	15,871,729	15,195,661	15,083,011	14,310,347
RfR 2: Increasing Scientific excellence in the UK and maximising its contribution to society.	3,584,149	3,803,436	3,604,748	3,168,964
Net resource requirement‡	19,455,878	18,999,097	18,687,759	17,479,311
Net cash requirement	22,056,816	21,502,901	20,834,882	19,399,545
Department for Communities and Local Government				
RfR 1: Improving the quality of life by creating thriving, inclusive and sustainable communities in all regions	12,663,852	11,776,897	10,877,620	10,835,602
RfR 2: Providing for effective devolved decision making within a national framework	26,080,222	25,510,463	25,361,060	23,540,214
Net resource requirement‡	38,744,074	37,287,360	36,238,680	34,375,816
Net cash requirement	38,741,496	38,075,623	36,283,310	34,371,779
Home Office				
RfR 1: Working together to protect the public	10,451,669	10,142,466	9,723,995	9,442,027
Net resource requirement‡	10,451,669	10,142,466	9,723,995	9,442,027
Net cash requirement	10,600,665	10,397,827	9,942,962	9,332,492
Charity Commission				
RfR 1: Giving the public confidence in the integrity of charity	30,219	32,422	32,422	32,575
Net resource requirement‡	30,219	32,422	32,422	32,575
Net cash requirement	29,819	32,372	32,370	30,746
Ministry of Justice				
RfR 1: To promote the development of a modern, fair, cost effective and efficient system of justice for all	9,180,413	10,348,237	10,110,217	9,139,498
RfR 2: Overseeing the effective operation of the devolution settlement in Scotland and representing the interests of Scotland within the UK Government	26,313,658	24,870,525	24,870,525	24,623,988
RfR 3: To support the Secretary of State in discharging his role of representing Wales in the UK Government, representing the UK Government in Wales and ensuring the smooth working of the devolution settlement in Wales	12,784,601	12,375,586	12,025,196	11,831,069
Net resource requirement‡	48,278,672	47,594,348	47,005,938	45,594,555
Net cash requirement	48,182,143	46,880,185	46,422,255	45,591,475
Ministry of Justice: Judicial Pensions Scheme				
RfR 1: Judicial Pensions Scheme	67,036	62,949	59,393	41,172
Net resource requirement‡	67,036	62,949	59,393	41,172
Net cash requirement	1	1	1	1
United Kingdom Supreme Court				
RfR 1: To support the efficient and effective administration of the UK Supreme Court and the provision of appropriate support to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.	2,040	-	-	-
Net resource requirement‡	2,040	-	-	-
Net cash requirement	387	-	-	-
Northern Ireland Court Service				
RfR 1: Supporting the effective and efficient administration of justice in Northern Ireland	127,025	145,514	138,267	130,966
Net resource requirement‡	127,025	145,514	138,267	130,966
Net cash requirement	115,085	138,763	130,117	117,847
The National Archives				

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2009-10	2008-09†	2007-08	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
RfR 1: Promoting the study of the past in order to inform the present and the future by selecting, preserving and making publicly available public records of historical value and by encouraging high standards of care and public access for archives of historical value outside the public records and leading on UK information management re-use policy, spreading best practice, setting standards and ensuring compliance across the public sector and managing Crown and Parliamentary copyright and delivering cost effective publishing services and advice across government	48,730	47,704	45,160	43,202
Net resource requirement‡	48,730	47,704	45,160	43,202
Net cash requirement	39,079	41,053	40,449	38,551
Crown Prosecution Service				
RfR 1: To bring offenders to justice, recover proceeds of crime, improve services to victims and witnesses and promote confidence by firm and fair decision making and presentation of cases in court.	637,995	648,032	632,212	632,878
Net resource requirement‡	637,995	648,032	632,212	632,878
Net cash requirement	636,453	646,529	623,277	627,039
Serious Fraud Office				
RfR 1: Reducing fraud and the cost of fraud and delivering justice and the rule of law	38,932	56,325	52,855	56,024
Net resource requirement‡	38,932	56,325	52,855	56,024
Net cash requirement	40,788	58,039	53,553	57,926
HM Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor				
RfR 1: Providing comprehensive and competitive legal services to government departments and publicly funded bodies	13,630	15,472	15,106	16,144
Net resource requirement‡	13,630	15,472	15,106	16,144
Net cash requirement	15,346	17,131	15,593	10,219
Revenue and Customs Prosecutions Office				
RfR 1: The effective and efficient prosecution of cases in accordance with the Code for Crown Prosecutors	36,072	36,397	32,720	31,016
Net resource requirement‡	36,072	36,397	32,720	31,016
Net cash requirement	36,072	36,397	34,720	32,709
Ministry of Defence				
RfR 1: Provision of defence capability	35,832,815	34,637,300	34,535,542	32,415,316
RfR 2: Operations and Peace-Keeping	2,872,089	3,467,762	3,326,015	2,196,037
RfR 3: War Pensions and Allowances, etc	1,023,706	1,015,090	1,014,365	1,014,130
Net resource requirement‡	39,728,610	39,120,152	38,875,922	35,625,483
Net cash requirement	37,746,164	36,551,725	36,106,125	32,787,454
Armed Forces retired pay, pensions etc				
RfR 1: Armed Forces retired pay, pensions etc	5,700,315	5,869,367	5,783,851	5,479,274
Net resource requirement‡	5,700,315	5,869,367	5,783,851	5,479,274
Net cash requirement	1,996,079	1,867,960	1,834,255	1,733,532
Foreign and Commonwealth Office				
RfR 1: Promoting internationally the interests of the UK and contributing to a strong world community	1,690,188	1,725,127	1,641,214	1,568,947
RfR 2: Conflict prevention	418,000	468,934	455,300	370,378
Net resource requirement‡	2,108,188	2,194,061	2,096,514	1,939,325
Net cash requirement	2,085,894	2,171,557	2,126,484	2,037,724
Department for International Development				
RfR 1: Eliminating poverty in poorer countries	5,769,923	5,188,946	5,187,721	4,506,148
RfR 2: Conflict prevention	27,200	44,340	44,340	42,672
Net resource requirement‡	5,797,123	5,233,286	5,232,061	4,548,820
Net cash requirement	5,595,904	4,816,664	4,813,309	4,174,970

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2009-10	2008-09†	2007-08	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
Department for International Development: Overseas Superannuation				
RfR 1: Overseas superannuation	71,414	68,048	67,653	58,317
Net resource requirement‡	71,414	68,048	67,653	58,317
Net cash requirement	109,995	111,996	111,996	112,174
Department of Energy and Climate Change				
RfR 1: Supporting the provision of energy that is affordable, secure and sustainable; bringing about a low carbon UK; securing an international agreement on climate change; promoting low carbon technologies at home and in developing countries; managing historic energy liabilities effectively and responsibly.	2,878,823	2,809,371	2,270,021	2,482,390
Net resource requirement‡	2,878,823	2,809,371	2,270,021	2,482,390
Net cash requirement	3,226,606	3,077,510	2,538,489	3,280,643
Office of Gas and Electricity Markets				
RfR 1: Protecting consumers by regulating monopolies and promoting competition in the electricity and gas industry, and expenditure in connection with environmental programmes.	701	702	694	695
Net resource requirement‡	701	702	694	695
Net cash requirement	10,156	3,557	2,046	376
Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform				
RfR 1: To help ensure business success in an increasingly competitive world	1,996,271	1,518,801	1,361,448	1,708,745
Net resource requirement‡	1,996,271	1,518,801	1,361,448	1,708,745
Net cash requirement	2,547,034	2,456,936	1,908,254	1,495,686
UK Trade & Investment				
RfR 1: To enhance the competitiveness of companies in the UK through overseas trade and investments; and attract a continuing high level of quality foreign direct investment	96,383	91,527	90,998	87,807
Net resource requirement‡	96,383	91,527	90,998	87,807
Net cash requirement	97,003	93,467	91,087	92,035
UK Atomic Energy Authority Pension Schemes				
RfR 1: Effective management of UKAEA pension schemes	263,131	279,844	279,844	274,823
Net resource requirement‡	263,131	279,844	279,844	274,823
Net cash requirement	155,243	153,496	140,132	67,680
Export Credits Guarantee Department				
RfR 1: To provide export finance assistance through interest support to benefit the UK economy by facilitating exports	29,574	42,905	36,697	43,437
RfR 2: To provide export credit guarantees and investment insurance to benefit the UK economy by facilitating exports	1	2	-	-
Net resource requirement‡	29,575	42,907	36,697	43,437
Net cash requirement	1	2	-	-
Office of Fair Trading				
RfR 1: Advancing and safeguarding the economic interests of UK consumers	66,070	67,703	67,702	77,879
Net resource requirement‡	66,070	67,703	67,702	77,879
Net cash requirement	64,793	72,913	67,854	72,751
Postal Services Commission				
RfR 1: Ensuring the provision of a universal postal service at a uniform tariff, protecting consumers and promoting competition	1	3	3	1
Net resource requirement‡	1	3	3	1
Net cash requirement	1	1,833	-	196
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs				

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2009-10	2008-09†	2007-08	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
RfR 1: Ensuring that consumers benefit from competitively priced food, produced to high standards of safety; environmental care and animal welfare from a sustainable, efficient food chain, to contribute to the well being of rural and coastal communities and funding aspects of the Common Agricultural Policy and Rural Development Programme for England Guarantee Section as economically, efficiently and effectively as possible	5,273,818	5,245,763	5,020,920	4,668,770
RfR 2: Direction of the delivery of the Government's Strategy for Trees, Woods and Forests in England and taking the lead in development and promotion of sustainable forest management across Great Britain	75,179	84,729	84,729	83,632
Net resource requirement‡	5,348,997	5,330,492	5,105,649	4,752,402
Net cash requirement	5,236,206	5,454,440	5,101,420	4,991,580
Water Services Regulation Authority				
RfR 1: Regulation of the Water Industry	60	48	48	26
Net resource requirement‡	60	48	48	26
Net cash requirement	1,135	609	238	1,428
Department for Culture, Media and Sport				
RfR 1: Improving the quality of life through cultural and sporting activities	1,863,199	2,303,030	2,177,746	1,849,527
RfR 2: Broadening access to a rich and varied cultural and sporting life through broadcasting and other services and activities	3,064,000	2,971,400	2,961,210	2,856,110
Net resource requirement‡	4,927,199	5,274,430	5,138,956	4,705,637
Net cash requirement	4,917,820	5,265,269	5,135,614	4,705,070
Department for Work and Pensions				
RfR 1: Ensuring the best start for all children and ending child poverty in 20 years	564,811	610,335	577,263	552,804
RfR 2: Promote work as the best form of welfare for people of working age, whilst protecting the position of those in greatest need	46,462,940	41,024,390	40,530,171	37,975,255
RfR 3: Combat poverty and promote security and independence in retirement for today's and tomorrow's pensioners	12,449,600	13,122,669	13,018,059	13,322,102
RfR 4: Improve the rights and opportunities for disabled people in a fair and inclusive society	18,588,272	17,339,972	17,257,287	16,130,956
RfR 5: Corporate contracts and support services	732,373	751,940	718,671	739,085
Net resource requirement‡	78,797,996	72,849,306	72,101,451	68,720,202
Net cash requirement	79,129,373	72,051,511	70,885,335	66,306,155
Government Equalities Office				
RfR 1: Promoting a fair and equal society where everyone has the opportunity to prosper and reach their full potential.	85,805	85,006	72,654	83,716
Net resource requirement‡	85,805	85,006	72,654	83,716
Net cash requirement	85,804	85,005	72,654	83,666
Northern Ireland Office				
RfR 1: Playing a full part in implementing the Good Friday Agreement and representing the interests of Northern Ireland in the UK Government; supporting and developing an efficient, effective and responsive Criminal Justice System; upholding and sustaining the rule of law and preventing crime; maintaining a secure and humane prison service and reducing the risks of re-offending	1,208,371	1,380,648	1,358,602	1,268,040
RfR 2: Providing appropriate funding to the Northern Ireland Consolidated Fund for the delivery of transferred public services as defined by the Northern Ireland Act 1998 and the Northern Ireland Act 2000.	12,261,001	11,563,001	10,278,001	10,334,000
Net resource requirement‡	13,469,372	12,943,649	11,636,603	11,602,040
Net cash requirement	13,501,688	12,934,492	11,637,008	11,510,882
HM Treasury				
RfR 1: Maintain sound public finances and ensure high and sustainable growth, well being and prosperity for all	325,797	318,807	314,399	256,967
RfR 2: Cost-effective management of the supply of coins and actions to protect the integrity of coinage	52,500	49,375	45,492	43,689

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2009-10	2008-09†	2007-08	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
RfR 3: Promoting a stable financial system and offering protection to ordinary savers, depositors, businesses and borrowers	1,505,350	24,800,002	51,443,753	-
Net resource requirement‡	1,883,647	25,168,184	51,803,644	300,656
Net cash requirement	35,248,862	89,236,052	87,905,367	212,547
HM Revenue and Customs				
RfR 1: Administering the tax and customs control systems fairly and efficiently and making it as easy as possible for individuals and businesses to understand and comply with their obligations and receive their tax credit and other entitlements	3,978,435	4,354,793	4,316,050	4,218,722
RfR 2: Undertaking rating and council tax valuation work in England and Wales and providing valuation and property management services to central government and other bodies where public funds are involved.	1	2,646	2,646	58
RfR 3: Providing payments in lieu of tax relief to certain bodies	155,300	144,000	144,000	83,655
RfR 4: Making payments of rates to Local Authorities on behalf of certain bodies	32,900	31,900	29,753	29,700
RfR 5: Payments of Child Benefit, Health in Pregnancy Grant and Child Trust Fund endowments	12,285,000	11,580,000	11,580,000	10,876,642
Net resource requirement‡	16,451,636	16,113,339	16,072,449	15,208,777
Net cash requirement	16,404,754	16,293,085	16,092,191	15,233,525
National Savings and Investments				
RfR 1: Reducing the costs to the taxpayer of government borrowing now and in the future	157,107	185,199	185,110	153,607
Net resource requirement‡	157,107	185,199	185,110	153,607
Net cash requirement	157,388	183,630	177,158	155,224
The Statistics Board				
RfR 1: To promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good	206,246	217,065	211,342	172,088
Net resource requirement‡	206,246	217,065	211,342	172,088
Net cash requirement	201,246	223,565	199,910	167,721
Government Actuary's Department				
RfR 1: Providing an actuarial consultancy service	588	603	364	672
Net resource requirement‡	588	603	364	672
Net cash requirement	272	279	150	334
Crown Estate Office				
RfR 1: To maintain and enhance the value of The Crown Estate and the return obtained from it	2,365	2,365	2,365	2,365
Net resource requirement‡	2,365	2,365	2,365	2,365
Net cash requirement	2,357	2,357	2,357	2,357
Cabinet Office				
RfR 1: Supporting the Prime Minister's Office closely in ensuring the delivery of Government objectives	396,893	432,643	429,521	340,835
Net resource requirement‡	396,893	432,643	429,521	340,835
Net cash requirement	363,749	390,570	389,558	338,664
Security and Intelligence Agencies				
RfR 1: Protecting and promoting the national security and economic well being of the UK	1,857,861	1,735,565	1,635,692	1,479,906
Net resource requirement‡	1,857,861	1,735,565	1,635,692	1,479,906
Net cash requirement	1,834,782	1,859,977	1,781,615	1,544,136
Cabinet Office: Civil superannuation				
RfR 1: Civil superannuation	7,141,000	7,208,000	7,208,000	7,596,120
Net resource requirement‡	7,141,000	7,208,000	7,208,000	7,596,120
Net cash requirement	1,456,500	1,150,000	1,150,000	633,167
National School of Government				

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2009-10	2008-09†	2007-08	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
RfR 1: To provide a centre of excellence for learning and development in support of the strategic business priorities of Government	395	2,134	2,134	988
Net resource requirement‡	395	2,134	2,134	988
Net cash requirement	325	2,089	1,584	657
Central Office of Information				
RfR 1: Achieving maximum communication effectiveness with best value for money	682	708	708	345
Net resource requirement‡	682	708	708	345
Net cash requirement	666	692	684	331
Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and the Health Service Commissioner for England				
RfR 1: To undertake the work of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and the Health Service Commissioner for England	34,226	28,136	24,572	24,252
Net resource requirement‡	34,226	28,136	24,572	24,252
Net cash requirement	34,306	28,756	24,271	23,956
House of Lords				
RfR 1: Members' expenses and administration, etc.	117,341	112,418	111,513	121,500
Net resource requirement‡	117,341	112,418	111,513	121,500
Net cash requirement	98,068	86,720	80,222	98,748
House of Commons: Members				
RfR 1: Members' salaries, allowances and other costs	183,200	176,800	165,246	159,310
Net resource requirement‡	183,200	176,800	165,246	159,310
Net cash requirement	179,640	175,300	163,211	159,989
Total net resource requirement‡ (Supply Estimates presented by HM Treasury)	483,896,528	489,029,072	507,248,615	434,389,740
Total net cash requirement (Supply Estimates presented by HM Treasury)	485,687,425	515,830,510	504,739,975	394,063,898
House of Commons: Administration				
RfR 1: House of Commons: Administrative expenditure	254,254	239,989	221,076	226,559
RfR 2: Grants to Other Bodies	3,746	4,011	4,012	1,326
Net resource requirement‡	258,000	244,000	225,088	227,885
Net cash requirement	212,000	192,023	162,956	168,174
National Audit Office				
RfR 1: Providing independent assurance to Parliament and other organisations on the management of public resources	103,700	107,700	107,694	80,374
Net resource requirement‡	103,700	107,700	107,694	80,374
Net cash requirement	112,500	121,250	121,248	80,035
Electoral Commission				
RfR 1: The Electoral Commission	23,468	25,185	23,000	22,334
Net resource requirement‡	23,468	25,185	23,000	22,334
Net cash requirement	23,395	25,608	24,258	21,554
Total net resource requirement‡ (Supply Estimates presented elsewhere)	385,168	376,885	355,782	330,593
Total net cash requirement (Supply Estimates presented elsewhere)	347,895	338,881	308,462	269,763
Grand Total net resource requirement‡	484,281,696	489,405,957	507,604,397	434,720,333
Grand Total net cash requirement	486,035,320	516,169,391	505,048,437	394,333,661

† Figures for 2007-08 and 2008-09 are the best available estimates of the outturn and provision in those years adjusted for transfer, classification and machinery of government changes to reflect the 2009-10 Estimate structure

‡ Total resources net of operating appropriations in aid

