

---

# Central Government Supply Estimates 2008–09

## Main Supply Estimates

for the year ending 31 March 2009

---

*Presented by Command of Her Majesty  
Ordered by the House of Commons  
to be printed 21 April 2008*

© Crown copyright 2008

The text in this document (excluding the Royal Arms and other departmental or agency logos) may be reproduced free of charge in any format or medium providing it is reproduced accurately and not used in a misleading context. The material must be acknowledged as Crown copyright and the title of the document specified.

Where we have identified any third party copyright material you will need to obtain permission from the copyright holders concerned.

For any other use of this material please write to:  
Office of Public Sector Information  
Information Policy Team  
Kew, Richmond  
Surrey TW9 4DU

e-mail: [licensing@opsi.gov.uk](mailto:licensing@opsi.gov.uk)

## **HM Treasury contacts**

This report can be found on the Treasury website at:

**[hm-treasury.gov.uk](http://hm-treasury.gov.uk)**

For general enquiries about HM Treasury and its work, contact:

Correspondence and Enquiry Unit  
HM Treasury  
1 Horse Guards Road  
London  
SW1A 2HQ

Tel: 020 7270 4558

Fax: 020 7270 4861

E-mail: [public.enquiries@hm-treasury.gov.uk](mailto:public.enquiries@hm-treasury.gov.uk)

This and other government documents can be found on the Internet at:

**[www.official-documents.gov.uk](http://www.official-documents.gov.uk)**

Printed on at least 75% recycled paper.

When you have finished with it please recycle it again.

ISBN: 978 0 10 295367 1

PU545

Printed by The Stationery Office 04/08

---

# Contents

---

	Page	
<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Format of resource-based Supply Estimates</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Parliamentary procedure</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Section 4</b>	<b>Summary of Supply Estimates</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Section 5</b>	<b>Individual Main Estimates</b>	
	<b>Department for Children, Schools and Families</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>Teachers' Pension Scheme (England &amp; Wales)</b>	<b>41</b>
	<b>Office for Standards in Education, Children's     Services and Skills</b>	<b>53</b>
	<b>Department of Health</b>	<b>65</b>
	<b>National Health Service Pension Scheme</b>	<b>87</b>
	<b>Food Standards Agency</b>	<b>99</b>
	<b>Department for Transport</b>	<b>109</b>
	<b>Office of Rail Regulation</b>	<b>129</b>
	<b>Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills</b>	<b>141</b>
	<b>Department for Communities and Local Government</b>	<b>161</b>
	<b>Home Office</b>	<b>183</b>
	<b>Charity Commission</b>	<b>201</b>
	<b>Ministry of Justice</b>	<b>213</b>
	<b>Ministry of Justice: Judicial Pensions Scheme</b>	<b>229</b>
	<b>Northern Ireland Court Service</b>	<b>241</b>
	<b>The National Archives</b>	<b>251</b>
	<b>The Crown Prosecution Service</b>	<b>261</b>
	<b>Serious Fraud Office</b>	<b>273</b>
	<b>HM Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor</b>	<b>283</b>
	<b>Revenue and Customs Prosecutions Office</b>	<b>295</b>
	<b>Ministry of Defence</b>	<b>305</b>
	<b>Armed Forces Retired Pay, Pensions etc</b>	<b>329</b>
	<b>Foreign and Commonwealth Office</b>	<b>339</b>
	<b>Department for International Development</b>	<b>355</b>
	<b>Department for International Development: Overseas     Superannuation</b>	<b>369</b>
	<b>Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform</b>	<b>383</b>
	<b>UK Trade &amp; Investment</b>	<b>401</b>

<b>Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform: UKAEA pension schemes</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>Export Credits Guarantee Department</b>	<b>425</b>
<b>Office of Fair Trading</b>	<b>437</b>
<b>Office of Gas and Electricity Markets</b>	<b>449</b>
<b>Postal Services Commission</b>	<b>459</b>
<b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</b>	<b>471</b>
<b>Water Services Regulation Authority</b>	<b>489</b>
<b>Department for Culture, Media and Sport</b>	<b>501</b>
<b>Department for Work and Pensions</b>	<b>517</b>
<b>Government Equalities Office</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>Northern Ireland Office</b>	<b>555</b>
<b>HM Treasury</b>	<b>569</b>
<b>HM Revenue and Customs</b>	<b>585</b>
<b>National Savings and Investments</b>	<b>599</b>
<b>The Statistics Board</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Government Actuary's Department</b>	<b>619</b>
<b>Crown Estate Office</b>	<b>631</b>
<b>Cabinet Office</b>	<b>641</b>
<b>Security and Intelligence Agencies</b>	<b>655</b>
<b>Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation</b>	<b>665</b>
<b>National School of Government</b>	<b>677</b>
<b>Central Office of Information</b>	<b>687</b>
<b>Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and the Health Service Commissioner for England</b>	<b>697</b>
<b>House of Lords</b>	<b>707</b>
<b>House of Commons: Members</b>	<b>717</b>

---

**List of tables**

<b>Table 1</b>	<b>Summary of Supply provision, 2008–09 and comparison with previous years</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Table 2</b>	<b>Supply Estimates by department and Request for Resources</b>	<b>14</b>

---

**TREASURY CHAMBERS**  
**21 April 2008**
**JANE KENNEDY**

# 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.

### 2008–09 Main Supply Estimates

3. The total resource expenditure, for which authority is sought in the 2008–09 Main Estimates, is £447.9 billion. This spending is consistent with the Government's plans for public expenditure as a whole, as set out in Public Expenditure: Statistical Analyses 2008 (HC 489). 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 2007–08 is £443.3 billion. Resources sought through Supply for 2008–09 are £4.6 billion higher than the forecast outturn for 2007–08.

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

	£ million		
	2008-09 Provision	2007-08 Forecast outturn	2006-07 Outturn
Gross resource	509,134	502,208	458,258
<i>Less</i> Operating appropriations in aid	-61,231	-58,870	-56,387
<b>Net resource requirement</b>	<b>447,903</b>	<b>443,338</b>	<b>401,871</b>
Capital	47,827	30,834	26,970
<i>Less</i> Non-operating appropriations in aid	-15,302	-13,888	-11,356
Accruals to cash adjustments	-55,641	-61,521	-44,196
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>424,787</b>	<b>398,763</b>	<b>373,288</b>

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 2008–09; the total provision and forecast outturn for 2007–08; and the outturn for 2006–07.

6. The 2008–09 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 486), the National Audit Office (HC 488) and the Electoral Commission (HC 487).

## 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 52 Main Estimates are presented for 2008–09 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 2009. 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 2008–09 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 2008 appropriating the Supplementaries from 2007–08 and any Statement of Excesses for 2006–07. The second Act (the summer Appropriation Act) will be presented before the end of July, appropriating the Main Estimates 2008–09.
- 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 Schedule 1 of 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 2008–09 Main Supply Estimates presented to Parliament. It shows the net resources for each RfR and the net cash requirements sought for each Estimate in 2008–09, the total provision and forecast outturn based upon resource accounts for 2007–08 and the outturn on an equivalent basis for 2006–07.

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2008-09	2007-08†	2006-07	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
<b>Department for Children, Schools and Families</b>				
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	49,807,148	47,677,182	47,287,118	43,397,952
RfR 2: Promoting the physical, intellectual and social development of babies and young children through Sure Start, Early Years Provision and Childcare	1,587,887	1,817,546	1,791,774	1,364,018
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	-	125,044	123,234	142,947
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>51,395,035</b>	<b>49,619,772</b>	<b>49,202,126</b>	<b>44,904,917</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>51,448,517</b>	<b>49,622,751</b>	<b>49,312,431</b>	<b>45,077,646</b>
<b>Teachers' Pension Scheme (England &amp; Wales)</b>				
RfR 1: Teachers' pensions	11,137,785	10,706,436	10,704,763	8,658,435
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>11,137,785</b>	<b>10,706,436</b>	<b>10,704,763</b>	<b>8,658,435</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1,768,189</b>	<b>1,583,646</b>	<b>1,535,117</b>	<b>1,264,127</b>
<b>Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills</b>				
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	171,699	220,809	216,092	204,433
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>171,699</b>	<b>220,809</b>	<b>216,092</b>	<b>204,433</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>178,930</b>	<b>227,091</b>	<b>215,881</b>	<b>209,728</b>
<b>Department of Health</b>				
RfR 1: Securing health care for those who need it.	72,426,666	70,167,580	69,564,581	61,003,368
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	3,092,591	3,659,945	3,660,212	3,300,548
RfR 3: Office of the Independent Regulator for NHS Foundation Trusts	15,674	14,007	14,007	12,324
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>75,534,931</b>	<b>73,841,532</b>	<b>73,238,800</b>	<b>64,316,240</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>74,387,705</b>	<b>71,080,010</b>	<b>69,516,732</b>	<b>64,368,703</b>
<b>National Health Service Pension Scheme</b>				
RfR 1: National Health Service Pension Scheme	14,071,096	14,304,784	14,022,055	10,226,125
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>14,071,096</b>	<b>14,304,784</b>	<b>14,022,055</b>	<b>10,226,125</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Food Standards Agency</b>				
RfR 1: Protecting and promoting public health in relation to food	137,088	152,392	148,881	142,942
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>137,088</b>	<b>152,392</b>	<b>148,881</b>	<b>142,942</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>135,680</b>	<b>160,531</b>	<b>153,967</b>	<b>133,188</b>
<b>Department for Transport</b>				
RfR 1: Transport that works for everyone	15,149,773	16,678,263	14,712,469	13,711,159
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>15,149,773</b>	<b>16,678,263</b>	<b>14,712,469</b>	<b>13,711,159</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>12,275,144</b>	<b>13,674,279</b>	<b>11,914,490</b>	<b>11,659,193</b>
<b>Office of Rail Regulation</b>				
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	2	2	299
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>934</b>
<b>Department for Innovation, Universities and Skills</b>				

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	<b>£'000</b>			
	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2007-08†</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	
	<b>Provision</b>	<b>Provision</b>	<b>Forecast outturn</b>	<b>Outturn</b>
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.	14,693,465	14,535,587	14,312,943	12,529,457
RfR 2: Increasing Scientific excellence in the UK and maximising its contribution to society.	3,802,181	3,413,066	3,107,608	2,918,683
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>18,495,646</b>	<b>17,948,653</b>	<b>17,420,551</b>	<b>15,448,140</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>21,003,978</b>	<b>19,436,228</b>	<b>19,738,624</b>	<b>17,318,514</b>
<b>Department for Communities and Local Government</b>				
RfR 1: Improving the quality of life by creating thriving, inclusive and sustainable communities in all regions	11,171,462	11,273,359	10,687,368	9,271,107
RfR 2: Providing for effective devolved decision making within a national framework	25,171,097	23,814,158	23,664,966	23,725,508
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>36,342,559</b>	<b>35,087,517</b>	<b>34,352,334</b>	<b>32,996,615</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>36,364,731</b>	<b>35,429,552</b>	<b>34,391,929</b>	<b>32,995,642</b>
<b>Home Office</b>				
RfR 1: Working together to protect the public	10,122,109	9,741,997	9,632,788	8,891,691
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>10,122,109</b>	<b>9,741,997</b>	<b>9,632,788</b>	<b>8,891,691</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>10,303,129</b>	<b>9,823,212</b>	<b>9,757,917</b>	<b>8,943,506</b>
<b>Charity Commission</b>				
RfR 1: Giving the public confidence in the integrity of charity	30,971	34,343	29,202	30,955
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>30,971</b>	<b>34,343</b>	<b>29,202</b>	<b>30,955</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>30,521</b>	<b>31,832</b>	<b>29,683</b>	<b>30,226</b>
<b>Ministry of Justice</b>				
RfR 1: To promote the development of a modern, fair, cost effective and efficient system of justice for all	9,049,089	9,552,676	8,304,982	8,387,545
RfR 2: Overseeing the effective operation of the devolution settlement in Scotland and representing the interests of Scotland within the UK Government	24,704,413	25,017,459	25,017,159	21,757,912
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	12,176,475	11,993,552	11,993,692	13,947,768
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>45,929,977</b>	<b>46,563,687</b>	<b>45,315,833</b>	<b>44,093,225</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>45,831,356</b>	<b>46,810,925</b>	<b>45,478,997</b>	<b>43,981,558</b>
<b>Ministry of Justice: Judicial Pensions Scheme</b>				
RfR 1: Judicial Pensions Scheme	62,949	43,036	39,539	34,373
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>62,949</b>	<b>43,036</b>	<b>39,539</b>	<b>34,373</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Northern Ireland Court Service</b>				
RfR 1: Supporting the effective and efficient administration of justice in Northern Ireland	125,513	140,884	133,828	128,946
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>125,513</b>	<b>140,884</b>	<b>133,828</b>	<b>128,946</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>117,562</b>	<b>132,129</b>	<b>120,500</b>	<b>115,058</b>
<b>The National Archives</b>				
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	46,600	44,940	43,232	38,241
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>44,940</b>	<b>43,232</b>	<b>38,241</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>39,949</b>	<b>41,197</b>	<b>39,549</b>	<b>32,413</b>

**Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources**

	£'000			
	2008-09	2007-08†		2006-07
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
<b>Crown Prosecution Service</b>				
RfR 1: Increasing public confidence in the criminal justice system through fair, firm and effective prosecutions	629,798	648,432	637,302	616,929
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>629,798</b>	<b>648,432</b>	<b>637,302</b>	<b>616,929</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>628,295</b>	<b>648,968</b>	<b>624,265</b>	<b>622,052</b>
<b>Serious Fraud Office</b>				
RfR 1: Reducing fraud and the cost of fraud and delivering justice and the rule of law	39,049	51,114	51,114	40,678
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>39,049</b>	<b>51,114</b>	<b>51,114</b>	<b>40,678</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>40,890</b>	<b>56,870</b>	<b>55,025</b>	<b>41,695</b>
<b>HM Procurator General and Treasury Solicitor</b>				
RfR 1: Providing comprehensive and competitive legal services to government departments and publicly funded bodies	13,972	16,416	16,416	9,439
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>13,972</b>	<b>16,416</b>	<b>16,416</b>	<b>9,439</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>15,631</b>	<b>18,154</b>	<b>17,606</b>	<b>12,838</b>
<b>Revenue and Customs Prosecutions Office</b>				
RfR 1: The effective and efficient prosecution of cases in accordance with the Code for Crown Prosecutors	36,397	38,909	34,381	32,398
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>36,397</b>	<b>38,909</b>	<b>34,381</b>	<b>32,398</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>36,397</b>	<b>40,109</b>	<b>36,181</b>	<b>41,975</b>
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>				
RfR 1: Provision of defence capability	33,421,295	33,901,860	34,383,890	31,386,645
RfR 2: Operations and Peace-Keeping	89,566	2,381,803	2,380,779	1,448,420
RfR 3: War Pensions and Allowances, etc	1,015,090	1,030,007	1,028,779	1,038,073
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>34,525,951</b>	<b>37,313,670</b>	<b>37,793,448</b>	<b>33,873,138</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>32,536,048</b>	<b>34,147,714</b>	<b>34,023,202</b>	<b>31,616,135</b>
<b>Armed Forces retired pay, pensions etc</b>				
RfR 1: Armed Forces retired pay, pensions etc	5,869,365	5,595,638	5,368,662	4,398,961
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>5,869,365</b>	<b>5,595,638</b>	<b>5,368,662</b>	<b>4,398,961</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1,812,960</b>	<b>1,839,057</b>	<b>1,810,359</b>	<b>1,671,968</b>
<b>Foreign and Commonwealth Office</b>				
RfR 1: Promoting internationally the interests of the UK and contributing to a strong world community	1,689,093	1,704,963	1,612,200	1,581,934
RfR 2: Conflict prevention	235,606	372,462	416,400	345,580
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>1,924,699</b>	<b>2,077,425</b>	<b>2,028,600</b>	<b>1,927,514</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1,876,705</b>	<b>2,072,052</b>	<b>2,065,846</b>	<b>1,858,285</b>
<b>Department for International Development</b>				
RfR 1: Eliminating poverty in poorer countries	5,133,072	4,607,344	4,607,344	4,687,216
RfR 2: Conflict prevention	39,207	51,065	50,814	32,989
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>5,172,279</b>	<b>4,658,409</b>	<b>4,658,158</b>	<b>4,720,205</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>4,812,309</b>	<b>4,500,367</b>	<b>4,545,137</b>	<b>4,083,801</b>
<b>Department for International Development: Overseas Superannuation</b>				
RfR 1: Overseas superannuation	66,048	59,043	57,643	65,785
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>66,048</b>	<b>59,043</b>	<b>57,643</b>	<b>65,785</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>110,996</b>	<b>114,503</b>	<b>114,503</b>	<b>113,119</b>
<b>Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform</b>				
RfR 1: Increasing UK competitiveness	3,389,422	4,312,178	4,017,138	2,681,453
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>3,389,422</b>	<b>4,312,178</b>	<b>4,017,138</b>	<b>2,681,453</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>3,905,188</b>	<b>6,040,512</b>	<b>5,384,303</b>	<b>3,997,822</b>
<b>UK Trade &amp; Investment</b>				

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2008-09	2007-08†	2006-07	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
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	91,526	90,656	88,320	98,005
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>91,526</b>	<b>90,656</b>	<b>88,320</b>	<b>98,005</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>92,266</b>	<b>100,563</b>	<b>88,297</b>	<b>98,074</b>
<b>Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform: UKAEA pension schemes</b>				
RfR 1: Effective management of UKAEA pension schemes	267,343	288,884	288,883	245,557
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>267,343</b>	<b>288,884</b>	<b>288,883</b>	<b>245,557</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>112,000</b>	<b>68,236</b>	<b>68,235</b>	<b>69,366</b>
<b>Export Credits Guarantee Department</b>				
RfR 1: To provide export finance assistance through interest support to benefit the UK economy by facilitating exports	42,904	69,102	69,102	71,642
RfR 2: To provide export credit guarantees and investment insurance to benefit the UK economy by facilitating exports	1	2	1	1
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>42,905</b>	<b>69,104</b>	<b>69,103</b>	<b>71,643</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Office of Fair Trading</b>				
RfR 1: Advancing and safeguarding the economic interests of UK consumers	67,702	75,994	73,097	74,525
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>67,702</b>	<b>75,994</b>	<b>73,097</b>	<b>74,525</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>66,393</b>	<b>74,496</b>	<b>72,242</b>	<b>73,705</b>
<b>Office of Gas and Electricity Markets</b>				
RfR 1: Protecting consumers by regulating monopolies and promoting competition in the electricity and gas industry, and expenditure in connection with environmental programmes.	701	703	703	646
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>646</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4,921</b>
<b>Postal Services Commission</b>				
RfR 1: Ensuring the provision of a universal postal service at a uniform tariff, protecting consumers and promoting competition	1	1	1	1
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</b>				
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	5,525,539	5,884,853	5,487,008	5,684,462
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	71,648	90,369	87,196	70,097
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>5,597,187</b>	<b>5,975,222</b>	<b>5,574,204</b>	<b>5,754,559</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>5,548,867</b>	<b>5,931,904</b>	<b>5,511,659</b>	<b>6,186,310</b>
<b>Water Services Regulation Authority</b>				
RfR 1: Regulation of the Water Industry	48	174	48	39
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>292</b>
<b>Department for Culture, Media and Sport</b>				
RfR 1: Improving the quality of life through cultural and sporting activities	2,303,030	1,919,126	1,880,725	1,652,693

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	£'000			
	2008-09	2007-08†		
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
RfR 2: Broadening access to a rich and varied cultural and sporting life through broadcasting and other services and activities	2,971,400	2,856,110	2,857,204	2,739,006
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>5,274,430</b>	<b>4,775,236</b>	<b>4,737,929</b>	<b>4,391,699</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>5,265,269</b>	<b>4,779,469</b>	<b>4,728,025</b>	<b>4,387,563</b>
<b>Department for Work and Pensions</b>				
RfR 1: Ensuring the best start for all children and ending child poverty in 20 years	430,520	554,470	529,801	492,283
RfR 2: Promote work as the best form of welfare for people of working age, whilst protecting the position of those in greatest need	38,636,774	38,681,095	37,865,770	36,926,211
RfR 3: Combat poverty and promote security and independence in retirement for today's and tomorrow's pensioners	11,457,479	15,875,685	15,674,127	11,023,647
RfR 4: Improve the rights and opportunities for disabled people in a fair and inclusive society	17,113,572	16,450,094	16,123,486	15,029,111
RfR 5: Corporate contracts and support services	763,985	826,886	733,216	750,201
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>68,402,330</b>	<b>72,388,230</b>	<b>70,926,400</b>	<b>64,221,453</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>68,626,283</b>	<b>68,466,808</b>	<b>66,479,870</b>	<b>62,852,024</b>
<b>Government Equalities Office</b>				
RfR 1: Promoting a fair and equal society where everyone has the opportunity to prosper and reach their full potential.	85,005	109,233	94,499	59,417
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>85,005</b>	<b>109,233</b>	<b>94,499</b>	<b>59,417</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>85,005</b>	<b>109,233</b>	<b>94,499</b>	<b>59,417</b>
<b>Northern Ireland Office</b>				
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	1,206,634	1,308,007	1,277,386	1,237,551
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.	10,278,001	10,334,001	10,334,001	9,517,500
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>11,484,635</b>	<b>11,642,008</b>	<b>11,611,387</b>	<b>10,755,051</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>11,502,899</b>	<b>11,656,450</b>	<b>11,561,198</b>	<b>10,772,149</b>
<b>HM Treasury</b>				
RfR 1: Raising the rate of sustainable growth and achieving rising prosperity and a better quality of life, with economic and employment opportunities for all	236,130	237,257	235,541	217,364
RfR 2: Cost-effective management of the supply of coins and actions to protect the integrity of coinage	53,050	55,074	51,106	44,153
RfR 3: Obtaining the best value for money from Government's commercial relationships on a sustainable basis	25,758	35,629	34,117	32,588
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>314,938</b>	<b>327,960</b>	<b>320,764</b>	<b>294,105</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>14,220,713</b>	<b>255,068</b>	<b>239,888</b>	<b>207,462</b>
<b>HM Revenue and Customs</b>				
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	4,075,046	4,367,263	4,258,728	4,530,871
RfR 2: Growing a contribution to the good management of property where the public interest is involved	1	1	-28,708	-
RfR 3: Providing payments in lieu of tax relief to certain bodies	144,000	86,000	86,000	80,457
RfR 4: Making payments of rates to Local Authorities on behalf of certain bodies	31,900	38,386	31,953	29,190
RfR 5: Payments of Child Benefit and Child Trust Fund endowments	11,240,000	10,890,000	10,890,000	10,371,914
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>15,490,947</b>	<b>15,381,650</b>	<b>15,237,973</b>	<b>15,012,432</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>15,434,277</b>	<b>15,593,186</b>	<b>15,322,512</b>	<b>15,209,611</b>
<b>National Savings and Investments</b>				

Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources

	<b>£'000</b>			
	2008-09	2007-08†	2006-07	
	Provision	Provision	Forecast outturn	Outturn
RfR 1: Reducing the costs to the taxpayer of government borrowing now and in the future	161,153	170,294	161,029	168,615
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>161,153</b>	<b>170,294</b>	<b>161,029</b>	<b>168,615</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>158,634</b>	<b>167,672</b>	<b>180,922</b>	<b>156,949</b>
<b>The Statistics Board</b>				
RfR 1: To promote and safeguard the production and publication of official statistics that serve the public good	210,060	175,176	182,299	196,754
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>210,060</b>	<b>175,176</b>	<b>182,299</b>	<b>196,754</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>210,560</b>	<b>179,088</b>	<b>167,305</b>	<b>171,407</b>
<b>Government Actuary's Department</b>				
RfR 1: Providing an actuarial consultancy service	603	840	803	396
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>396</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Crown Estate Office</b>				
RfR 1: To maintain and enhance the value of The Crown Estate and the return obtained from it	2,365	2,365	2,357	2,257
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,257</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,249</b>
<b>Cabinet Office</b>				
RfR 1: Supporting the Prime Minister's Office closely in ensuring the delivery of Government objectives	380,015	388,998	326,323	309,474
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>380,015</b>	<b>388,998</b>	<b>326,323</b>	<b>309,474</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>342,483</b>	<b>374,161</b>	<b>351,275</b>	<b>276,775</b>
<b>Security and Intelligence Agencies</b>				
RfR 1: Protecting and promoting the national security and economic well being of the UK	1,714,400	1,551,473	1,492,274	1,403,488
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>1,714,400</b>	<b>1,551,473</b>	<b>1,492,274</b>	<b>1,403,488</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1,729,786</b>	<b>1,652,869</b>	<b>1,646,196</b>	<b>1,415,704</b>
<b>Cabinet Office: Civil superannuation</b>				
RfR 1: Civil superannuation	7,204,000	7,616,001	7,606,001	6,043,267
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>7,204,000</b>	<b>7,616,001</b>	<b>7,606,001</b>	<b>6,043,267</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>950,000</b>	<b>777,030</b>	<b>649,540</b>
<b>National School of Government</b>				
RfR 1: To provide a centre of excellence for learning and development in support of the strategic business priorities of Government	405	1,217	1,217	1,274
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,274</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>976</b>
<b>Central Office of Information</b>				
RfR 1: Achieving maximum communication effectiveness with best value for money	708	716	716	698
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>698</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>684</b>
<b>Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and the Health Service Commissioner for England</b>				
RfR 1: To undertake the work of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration and the Health Service Commissioner for England	24,026	24,426	24,170	22,674
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>24,026</b>	<b>24,426</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>22,674</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>24,126</b>	<b>24,941</b>	<b>23,361</b>	<b>27,246</b>
<b>House of Lords</b>				
RfR 1: Members' expenses and administration, etc.	110,838	127,674	113,806	99,696
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>110,838</b>	<b>127,674</b>	<b>113,806</b>	<b>99,696</b>

**Table 2 Supply Estimates by department and request for resources**

	<b>£'000</b>			
	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2007-08†</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	
	<b>Provision</b>	<b>Provision</b>	<b>Forecast outturn</b>	<b>Outturn</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>86,720</b>	<b>111,334</b>	<b>103,617</b>	<b>77,582</b>
<b>House of Commons: Members</b>				
RfR 1: Members' salaries, allowances and other costs	176,800	169,610	169,610	145,800
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>176,800</b>	<b>169,610</b>	<b>169,610</b>	<b>145,800</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>175,300</b>	<b>170,658</b>	<b>170,660</b>	<b>148,303</b>
<b>Total net resource requirement‡ (Supply Estimates presented by HM Treasury)</b>	<b>447,525,784</b>	<b>451,254,126</b>	<b>442,979,273</b>	<b>401,566,761</b>
<b>Total net cash requirement (Supply Estimates presented by HM Treasury)</b>	<b>424,448,542</b>	<b>408,212,341</b>	<b>398,475,265</b>	<b>373,038,437</b>
<b>House of Commons: Administration</b>				
RfR 1: House of Commons: Administration	239,989	236,942	242,942	209,306
RfR 2: Grants to Other Bodies	4,011	1,358	1,358	1,302
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>238,300</b>	<b>244,300</b>	<b>210,608</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>191,700</b>	<b>173,300</b>	<b>173,300</b>	<b>157,158</b>
<b>National Audit Office</b>				
RfR 1: Providing independent assurance to Parliament and other organisations on the management of public resources	107,700	90,444	90,444	71,159
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>107,700</b>	<b>90,444</b>	<b>90,444</b>	<b>71,159</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>121,250</b>	<b>89,984</b>	<b>89,984</b>	<b>70,985</b>
<b>Electoral Commission</b>				
RfR 1: Electoral Commission	25,185	23,995	23,995	22,316
<b>Net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>25,185</b>	<b>23,995</b>	<b>23,995</b>	<b>22,316</b>
<b>Net cash requirement</b>	<b>25,110</b>	<b>24,095</b>	<b>24,195</b>	<b>21,637</b>
<b>Total net resource requirement‡ (Supply Estimates presented elsewhere)</b>	<b>376,885</b>	<b>352,739</b>	<b>358,739</b>	<b>304,083</b>
<b>Total net cash requirement (Supply Estimates presented elsewhere)</b>	<b>338,060</b>	<b>287,379</b>	<b>287,479</b>	<b>249,780</b>
<b>Grand Total net resource requirement‡</b>	<b>447,902,669</b>	<b>451,606,865</b>	<b>443,338,012</b>	<b>401,870,844</b>
<b>Grand Total net cash requirement</b>	<b>424,786,602</b>	<b>408,499,720</b>	<b>398,762,744</b>	<b>373,288,217</b>

† Figures for 2006-07 and 2007-08 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 2008-09 Estimate structure

‡ Total resources net of operating appropriations in aid