

Comparison of Government Expenditure and Revenue statistics in the monthly Public Sector Finances and quarterly National Accounts

1. Summary

This article explains the changes that ONS will be making to the Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin in order to comply with statistical requirements in the European 'six-pack' legislation of November 2011.

The 'six-pack' legislation requires that European Union Member States publish in a timely and regular manner statistics on central government and local government revenue, expenditure and net borrowing. The UK already publishes such data in the Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin but ONS recognises that the current presentation of these data in the Public Sector Finances does not provide users with monthly updates on government expenditure and revenue in a format that is consistent with the definitions of expenditure and revenue used in the National Accounts based Government Finance Statistics. In light of the legislative requirements to facilitate users in reconciling published monthly fiscal data with that transmitted to the European Commission and published in quarterly Government Finance Statistics, ONS has taken the decision to introduce new tables on central government and local government expenditure and revenue within the Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin during the first half of 2014.

This article explains how the Public Sector Finances and the other main official statistics on government finances are compiled and how the planned changes to the Public Sector Finances will assist users in reconciling the monthly figures with the quarterly National Accounts based Government Finance Statistics and the biannual (Maastricht) statistics reported under the Excessive Deficit Procedure.

2. Introduction

A package of economic governance regulations (the so called 'six-pack') was adopted by the European Parliament and Council in November 2011. These regulations are primarily concerned with the establishment of a robust budgetary framework and processes for the European Union. Among other statistical implications, this package includes some legal requirements on the public availability of timely and regular monthly and quarterly fiscal data for all sub-sectors of general government. This methodological article explains how the UK is, and will be, publishing government expenditure and revenue data in order to comply with these six-pack requirements.

Specifically, the [Council Directive 2011/85/EU](#) of 8 November 2011 states in Article 3.2, Chapter II on accounting and statistics that Member States shall publish:

(a) cash-based fiscal data (or the equivalent figure from public accounting if cash-based data are not available) at the following frequencies:

- *monthly for central government, state government and social security sub-sectors, before the end of the following month, and*
- *quarterly for the local government sub-sector, before the end of the following quarter;*

(b) a detailed reconciliation table showing the methodology of transition between cash-based data (or the equivalent figures from public accounting if cash-based data are not available) and data based on the ESA 95 standard.

In addition, Recital 7 specifies: *The cash-based fiscal data (or equivalent figures from public accounting if cash-based data are not available) to be published should at least include an overall balance, total revenue and total expenditure.*

The regulations require that these statistical requirements are met by Member States by 2014.

As the UK recognises only central government and local government as sub-sectors of general government, the above six-pack requirements can be summarised as:

- the monthly publication of central government revenue, expenditure and net borrowing, before the end of the month following the reporting month;
- the quarterly publication of local government revenue, expenditure and net borrowing, before the end of the month following the reporting month;
- the publication of a reconciliation document which makes transparent the relationship between the above published data and government finance statistics compiled for National Accounts and provided to international partners under the legislative framework of the European System of Accounts (ESA) Transmission Programme.

The [monthly Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin](#) which is the current vehicle for the timely and regular reporting of UK government and public sector fiscal statistics includes figures on central government revenue, expenditure and net borrowing as well as local government net borrowing. Local government revenue and expenditure data are included in the associated [Public Sector Finances Supplementary Table](#). So the UK is currently meeting the requirements of the first two bullet points above. However, the expenditure and revenue definitions used in the Public Sector Finances are not the same as those used in the quarterly Government Finance Statistics and so ONS has taken the decision to introduce new tables in the Public Sector Finances statistical bulletin to make it easier for users to reconcile the monthly fiscal data with the quarterly data transmitted to the European Commission and published in quarterly Government Finance Statistics. This methodological article describes the new tables to be published and acts as the reconciliation document described in the third bullet point above.

Although the legislation refers to cash-based data, the integrated system in the UK for the reporting of government fiscal statistics means that the monthly Public Sector Finances (PSF) defines its statistical measures using National Accounts concepts and rules and the Government budgets and monitors its progress against fiscal targets using the same National Accounts concepts. This integrated approach is not currently adopted in most other European Member States but amongst its many benefits is that it fosters transparency as quarterly Government Finance Statistics transmitted to Eurostat under the ESA Transmission Programme may be easily compared with the monthly PSF statistics. The relatively few transitions that need to be made when making this comparison are described within this document.

To facilitate users' understanding of the UK government and public sector finance statistics, this article is not limited to only the PSF bulletin and the quarterly Government Finance Statistics transmitted under ESA but compares and contrasts the four main sources for official statistics on government finances. These are:

- the monthly Public Sector Finances (PSF) statistical bulletin;
- the quarterly Government Finance Statistics (GFS) transmitted internationally under the ESA Transmission Programme;
- the biannual statistics reported under the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) – the so-called Maastricht measures;
- the quarterly and annual statistics reported in the Quarterly National Accounts (QNA) and the ONS "Blue Book".

For ease of reading this article will refer to the different statistical outputs using the acronyms PSF, GFS, EDP and QNA.

The structure of the article is that Sections 3, 4 and 5 comment on any differences in data sources, methodology and revisions' policies between the different statistical outputs. Section 6 then describes in detail how central and local government expenditure, revenue and net borrowing figures are (or will be) published in the PSF statistical bulletin and how these can be reconciled with quarterly GFS statistics transmitted to Eurostat and available on [its database](#) and in the form that they are transmitted on [the ONS website](#). Section 7 ends the article by describing the timetable for implementation of the planned changes to the PSF bulletin.

3. Data Sources

The PSF uses the same source data as are used in the compilation of the QNA, the GFS transmitted to Eurostat and the EDP statistics.

The main data source for central government expenditure is HM Treasury's public spending database, OSCAR (Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting), which collects expenditure from across government.

The main data sources for central government revenue are administrative data sources maintained by HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC). In addition, non-HMRC tax data are received from the collecting body and some other aspects of income are reported via the OSCAR database.

The main data source for local government expenditure and income are survey data collected by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the devolved administrations (i.e. Scottish Government, Welsh Government and the Northern Ireland Government). The surveys usually have 100% return rates and are conducted either quarterly or annually depending on the data being collected and the country of collection.

Fuller details of the data sources used in the PSF statistical bulletin and quarterly Government Finance Statistics can be found in Chapter 5 of [Monthly Statistics on the Public Sector Finances: a methodological guide](#).

Although the data sources used in the monthly PSF and the quarterly GFS and QNA are the same, there are some differences between the monthly and quarterly publications as a result of differences in the monthly and quarterly compilation processes. The monthly PSF compilation processes, in general, produce less detailed aggregates than the quarterly processes. An example of this is the processing of OSCAR data used to compile central government expenditure. Every quarter a detailed extract of the OSCAR database is taken and expenditure totals are calculated for each ESA transaction category (e.g. subsidies, intermediate consumption, current grants abroad). By contrast on a monthly basis OSCAR data is provided to ONS at a more aggregate level with published expenditure detail limited to the higher level measures reported in the PSF bulletin (e.g. net social benefits, other current expenditure).

As the monthly compilation processes are less detailed than the quarterly processes there are some transactional areas where the monthly PSF figures are net figures including both expenditure and revenue components (e.g. net social benefits). The implications of this net recording for reconciling quarterly and monthly figures are discussed further in Section 6.

The biannual EDP statistics are compiled in the same way as the quarterly GFS statistics.

4. Methodology

The monthly PSF are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts (ESA) and the accompanying Eurostat guidance manual known as the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (MGDD). These are the same international manuals used when compiling quarterly GFS, QNA and EDP statistics.

The methodology used in compiling the monthly PSF is the same as used in the QNA. However, under the current ESA95 rules there is one conceptual difference between the monthly PSF (and so the QNA) and the quarterly GFS transmitted under ESA and the EDP statistics. This conceptual difference relates to the time of reporting of expenditure on single use military expenditure (e.g. fighter planes, tanks, missiles). In the PSF, and the QNA, the expenditure on these items is reported according to international accounting rules based on the IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards). However, in accordance with guidance in the MGDD the GFS transmitted under ESA (and the EDP statistics) record single use military expenditure at the time of delivery of the equipment as operational. For example, in PSF and QNA the expenditure on an aircraft motor for a new aircraft may be recorded when the motor is built and delivered, but in the quarterly GFS this would not be recorded until the new aircraft to which the motor belonged was fully built and operational. Under the new ESA10, and the related ESA10 compliant MGDD, this conceptual difference is removed and the timing of military expenditure will be on the current PSF and QNA basis. These ESA10 changes will come into effect in September 2014.

5. Revisions' Policies

The PSF statistical bulletin contains the latest estimates for public sector net borrowing, public sector net debt and their components. These estimates are subsequently revised in later months as improved data are

received or provisional data sources are replaced with updated data sources. The same revision policy applies to quarterly GFS and biannual EDP statistics.

These publications differ from the QNA publications insofar as they reflect a more flexible approach to revising data. The aim is to incorporate the most up to date information for all time periods, and revisions can be included for any time periods. Consequently, data presented in the PSF may sometimes be inconsistent with published GDP (Gross Domestic Product) data. Typically this results from the inclusion of revised data in the PSF that are not incorporated into GDP estimates until a later date, in accordance with National Accounts' more restrictive revisions policy.

Periodically an alignment process is undertaken to ensure that quarterly data presented in the PSF bulletin, and QNA estimates published for the central government and local government sectors, are consistent and coherent.

Full details of the [PSF revision policy](#) and the [NA revision policy](#) can be found on the ONS website.

6. Transition between monthly PSF and quarterly GFS data

This Section uses PSF and GFS data from September 2013 to illustrate how monthly PSF data may be compared to quarterly GFS data.

Firstly, within any of the ONS publications related to government finance statistics quarterly transaction (or flow) data can always be calculated from monthly data and annual data from quarterly data. So, for example, transactional flows in January, February and March will always sum to the Q1 quarterly figure for the same transaction.

For central and local net borrowing, the only difference between net borrowing figures published in the PSF and those in the GFS is the conceptual difference relating to military expenditure, explained in Section 4. The comparison for 2012/13 net borrowing is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Net Borrowing comparison between monthly PSF and quarterly GFS (in £million)

2012/13	PSF	Military Expenditure timing adjustment	GFS	Differences (PSF after adjustment less GFS)
central government net borrowing	86,116	-2,098	84,018	0
local government net borrowing	-1,770	0	-1,770	0

Source: ONS (PSF published on 20 September 2013 and September 2013 GFS transmission)

However, comparing total current receipts as reported in the PSF statistical bulletin (or PSF supplementary table) with total revenue as reported in the GFS shows some very substantial differences as shown in Table 2. Similar differences are seen in Table 3 when comparing expenditure in the PSF (defined as total current expenditure plus net investment plus depreciation) with total expenditure in the GFS.

Table 2: Revenue comparison between monthly PSF (total current receipts) and quarterly GFS (total revenue) (in £million)

2012/13	PSF	GFS	Differences (PSF less GFS)
central government total revenue	550,228	607,510	-57,282
local government total revenue	32,995	194,228	-161,233

Source: ONS (PSF published on 20 September 2013 and September 2013 GFS transmission)

The reason for the large differences is (as noted in Section 3) that published government expenditure and revenue data in the PSF statistical bulletin are not as disaggregated as corresponding figures in quarterly GFS and QNA statistics. Not only are the figures in the PSF statistical bulletin less disaggregated they also include a number of items on a net basis. For example, Net Social Benefits in the PSF includes both social benefit expenditure and income from social contributions. So, although within the PSF presentation 'Net Social Benefits' is recorded as an expenditure item it includes both expenditure and revenue components.

Table 3: Expenditure comparison between monthly PSF (current expenditure plus gross investment) and quarterly GFS (total expenditure) (in £million)

2012/13	PSF	Military Expenditure timing adjustment	GFS	Differences (PSF after adjustment less GFS)
central government total expenditure	636,344	-2,098	691,528	-57,282
local government total expenditure	31,225	0	192,458	-161,233

Source: ONS (PSF published on 20 September 2013 and September 2013 GFS transmission)

So, although quarterly GFS net borrowing is aligned with PSF net borrowing (adjusted for military expenditure timing differences) it is currently difficult for users to compare PSF expenditure and receipt figures with similarly titled series provided in the GFS. In order to facilitate this comparison, ONS has identified those data series in the PSF which are recorded on a net basis and will be including new tables within the PSF bulletin which, as far as possible, disaggregate out on a monthly basis the expenditure and revenue components of these series.

The key areas where this disaggregation is required are:

- 'Current and Capital grants (net) within public sector' which are recorded in the PSF as expenditure need to be reallocated so that, for example, transfers from central government to local government are recorded as local government revenue rather than negative local government expenditure;
- 'Capital grants from private sector' which are recorded in the PSF as expenditure need to be reallocated so that grants receivable are recorded as government revenue rather than negative expenditure;
- 'Net social benefits' which are recorded in the PSF as expenditure need to be reallocated so that the 'pension contributions' component is recorded as revenue rather than negative expenditure;
- 'Current expenditure on goods and services' which are recorded in the PSF as expenditure need to be reallocated so that the 'market output' component is recorded as revenue rather than negative expenditure;
- 'Gross operating surplus' which are recorded in the PSF as revenue need to be removed [note: by convention government gross operating surplus is defined as equal to capital consumption, i.e. depreciation, because the government net operating surplus is defined as zero] as in the GFS treatment government total revenue does not include the imputed gross operating surplus;
- 'Depreciation' (i.e. capital consumption) which are recorded in the PSF as a component of 'Current expenditure on goods and services' need to be removed as in the GFS treatment government total expenditure does not include the costs of capital consumption;
- 'Net current grants abroad' which are recorded in the PSF as expenditure need to be reallocated so that the current grants receivable from abroad are recorded as revenue rather than negative expenditure.

Table 4 shows the implications on total revenue of disaggregating these PSF net data series and Table 5 the implications on total expenditure of disaggregating the PSF net data series.

It can be seen in Tables 4 and 5 that after making the identified reallocations within the PSF expenditure and revenue figures then the derived total revenue and total expenditure for central government is within 0.1% of the GFS published totals and for local government is within 3% of the GFS published totals. To fully reconcile the monthly PSF data with the GFS data there are a number of other transactions that require disaggregation. These are:

- 'Output for own final use' which is a revenue item but is included in the PSF as negative expenditure within the line 'Current expenditure on goods and services';
- 'Tax payable' by government which is an expenditure item but which is included in the PSF as negative receipts;
- 'Interest and dividends (net) from public sector' which are recorded in the PSF as receipts but which include interest payable by government.

ONS is planning to publish tables within the PSF statistical bulletin which only make the reallocations shown in Tables 4 and 5 as;

- the additional differences are not large in terms of the total revenue / expenditure; and
- robust data on the additional items is available quarterly but not currently on a monthly basis.

Table 4: Adjusted revenue comparison between monthly PSF and quarterly GFS (in £million)

2012/13	PSF	Including Market Output	Including Pension Contributions	Including Receivable Current and Capital Transfers ¹	Removing Gross Operating Surplus	Adjusted PSF	GFS	Differences (Adjusted PSF less GFS)
central government total revenue	550,228	+10,193	+22,427	+32,521	-8,304	607,015	607,510	-495
local government total revenue	32,995	+23,803	+4,634	+136,906	-9,008	189,330	194,228	-4,898

1. Includes 'Current and Capital grants (net) within public sector', 'Capital grants from private sector' and 'Net current grants abroad'
Source: ONS (PSF published on 20 September 2013 and September 2013 GFS transmission)

Table 5: Adjusted expenditure comparison between monthly PSF and quarterly GFS (in £million)

2012/13	PSF adjusted for military expenditure	Removing Market Output	Removing Pension Contributions	Removing Receivable Current and Capital Transfers ¹	Removing Depreciation	Adjusted PSF	GFS	Differences (Adjusted PSF less GFS)
central government total expenditure	634,246	+10,193	+22,427	+32,521	-8,304	691,033	691,528	-495
local government total expenditure	31,225	+23,803	+4,634	+136,906	-9,008	187,560	192,458	-4,898

1. Includes 'Current and Capital grants (net) within public sector', 'Capital grants from private sector' and 'Net current grants abroad'
Source: ONS (PSF published on 20 September 2013 and September 2013 GFS transmission)

Examples of the new PSF tables that ONS will be publishing in order to fully comply with the six-pack legislation and provide increased transparency to users can be found at the end of this article.

7. Implementation

Implementation of the new tables in the PSF statistical bulletin to derive central and local government total expenditure and total revenue on a GFS basis will be carried out in a phased manner. The central government changes are more straightforward as the PSF bulletin already contains a number of tables showing central government revenue and expenditure breakdowns but similar data on local government is currently only published in the PSF Supplementary Table. The planned timetable is:

Feb 2014 – table showing central government revenue and expenditure on as close to a GFS basis as possible to be published for the first time.

between Mar 2014 and Jun 2014 – tables showing local government expenditure and revenue both on a PSF and as close to a GFS basis as possible to be published for the first time. Local government expenditure and revenue will only be presented in terms of quarters as the local government data sources are predominantly quarterly.

Sep 2014 – central and local government statistics to be published for the first time on an ESA10 basis, at which point there will no longer be a conceptual difference between PSF and GFS for military expenditure.

8. Statistical contact

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

continued

£ million

	Total revenue	Total expenditure	of which		Net borrowing
			Total current expenditure	Total capital expenditure	
2009/10	508 724	665 644	602 288	63 356	156 920
2010/11	544 527	682 720	634 368	48 352	138 193
2011/12	579 754	692 151	644 013	48 138	112 397
2012/13	607 015	693 131	655 869	37 262	86 116
2011 Q1	158 777	175 425	158 410	17 015	16 648
Q2	127 176	171 941	163 808	8 133	44 765
Q3	142 151	165 205	156 336	8 869	23 054
Q4	136 271	170 389	160 299	10 090	34 118
2012 Q1	174 156	184 616	163 570	21 046	10 460
Q2	160 043	175 130	165 484	9 646	15 087
Q3	141 584	168 718	159 982	8 736	27 134
Q4	137 361	177 151	168 303	8 848	39 790
2013 Q1	168 027	172 132	162 100	10 032	4 105
2012 Mar					
Apr					
May					
Jun					
Jul					
Aug					
Sep					
Oct					
Nov					
Dec					
2013 Jan					
Feb					
Mar					

PSFNLG Local Government Account : Total Revenue, Total Expenditure and Net Borrowing

£ million

Total Revenue										
Current receipts (as in current PSF)										
	Total	Taxes	Interest and dividends	Other receipts	Market output	Pension contributions	Current grants from central government	Capital grants receivable	Less gross operating surplus	Total revenue
	ANBW				NMIX	NSMM	QYJR		-NRLT	
2009	29 820	24 199	-1 881	7 502	25 426	4 100	124 708	14 271	-7 443	190 882
2010	30 722	24 693	-1 941	7 970	25 901	4 238	132 310	13 656	-7 913	198 914
2011	31 515	24 885	-1 818	8 448	24 840	4 392	126 922	14 034	-8 406	193 297
2012	31 710	25 156	-2 391	8 945	23 968	4 599	128 186	18 882	-8 885	198 460
2008/09	30 298	23 806	-727	7 219	24 609	3 911	120 261	13 018	-7 164	184 933
2009/10	30 019	24 327	-1 917	7 609	25 703	4 162	127 089	14 141	-7 550	193 564
2010/11	30 890	24 817	-2 014	8 087	25 830	4 240	131 619	13 611	-8 037	198 153
2011/12	30 851	24 913	-2 631	8 569	24 454	4 420	128 172	19 149	-8 524	198 522
2012/13	32 995	25 234	-1 314	9 075	23 803	4 634	124 670	12 236	-9 008	189 330
2009 Q1	7 188	5 954	-607	1 841	6 141	1 031	29 314	4 228	-1 831	46 071
Q2	7 753	6 075	-183	1 861	6 428	1 041	35 357	3 251	-1 853	51 977
Q3	7 333	6 085	-646	1 894	6 428	1 014	29 989	3 369	-1 873	46 260
Q4	7 546	6 085	-445	1 906	6 428	1 014	30 048	3 423	-1 886	46 573
2010 Q1	7 387	6 082	-643	1 948	6 419	1 093	31 695	4 098	-1 938	48 754
Q2	7 897	6 197	-277	1 977	6 457	1 071	36 668	2 949	-1 963	53 079
Q3	7 535	6 207	-683	2 011	6 457	1 037	32 254	3 250	-1 991	48 542
Q4	7 903	6 207	-338	2 034	6 457	1 037	31 693	3 359	-2 021	48 428
2011 Q1	7 555	6 206	-716	2 065	6 459	1 095	31 004	4 053	-2 062	48 104
Q2	8 132	6 219	-187	2 100	6 115	1 127	38 124	2 953	-2 087	54 364
Q3	7 769	6 230	-588	2 127	6 115	1 085	29 902	3 203	-2 114	45 960
Q4	8 059	6 230	-327	2 156	6 115	1 085	27 892	3 825	-2 143	44 833
2012 Q1	6 891	6 234	-1 529	2 186	6 109	1 123	32 254	9 168	-2 180	53 365
Q2	8 485	6 302	-38	2 221	5 953	1 193	34 307	3 548	-2 207	51 279
Q3	8 194	6 310	-356	2 240	5 953	1 142	30 843	3 179	-2 233	47 078
Q4	8 140	6 310	-468	2 298	5 953	1 141	30 782	2 987	-2 265	46 738
2013 Q1	8 176	6 312	-452	2 316	5 944	1 158	28 738	2 522	-2 303	44 235

Current expenditure										
Capital expenditure										
	Current expenditure (as in current PSF)	Less market output	Less pension contributions	Less current grants from central government	Less depreciation	Total current expenditure	Net investment (as in current PSF)	Less capital grants receivable	Depreciation	Total capital expenditure
	ANLQ	NMIX	NSMM	QYJR	-NSRO		-ANNT		NSRO	
2009	29 657	25 426	4 100	124 708	-7 443	176 448	-510	14 271	7 443	21 204
2010	26 095	25 901	4 238	132 310	-7 913	180 631	-1 561	13 656	7 913	20 008
2011	27 665	24 840	4 392	126 922	-8 406	175 413	-3 034	14 034	8 406	19 406
2012	22 854	23 968	4 599	128 186	-8 885	170 722	4 890	18 882	8 885	32 657
2008/09	28 863	24 609	3 911	120 261	-7 164	170 480	597	13 018	7 164	20 779
2009/10	28 874	25 703	4 162	127 089	-7 550	178 278	-1 659	14 141	7 550	20 032
2010/11	27 155	25 830	4 240	131 619	-8 037	180 807	-1 580	13 611	8 037	20 068
2011/12	24 846	24 454	4 420	128 172	-8 524	173 368	5 592	19 149	8 524	33 265
2012/13	25 427	23 803	4 634	124 670	-9 008	169 526	-3 210	12 236	9 008	18 034
2009 Q1	9 041	6 141	1 031	29 314	-1 831	43 696	2 206	4 228	1 831	8 265
Q2	2 994	6 428	1 041	35 357	-1 853	43 967	-1 926	3 251	1 853	3 178
Q3	8 736	6 428	1 014	29 989	-1 873	44 294	-536	3 369	1 873	4 706
Q4	8 886	6 428	1 014	30 048	-1 886	44 490	-254	3 423	1 886	5 055
2010 Q1	8 258	6 419	1 093	31 695	-1 938	45 527	1 057	4 098	1 938	7 093
Q2	2 830	6 457	1 071	36 668	-1 963	45 063	-1 600	2 949	1 963	3 312
Q3	7 191	6 457	1 037	32 254	-1 991	44 948	-455	3 250	1 991	4 786
Q4	7 816	6 457	1 037	31 693	-2 021	44 982	-563	3 359	2 021	4 817
2011 Q1	9 318	6 459	1 095	31 004	-2 062	45 814	1 038	4 053	2 062	7 153
Q2	-169	6 115	1 127	38 124	-2 087	43 110	-1 256	2 953	2 087	3 784
Q3	8 210	6 115	1 085	29 902	-2 114	43 198	-1 136	3 203	2 114	4 181
Q4	10 306	6 115	1 085	27 892	-2 143	43 255	-1 680	3 825	2 143	4 288
2012 Q1	6 499	6 109	1 123	32 254	-2 180	43 805	9 664	9 168	2 180	21 012
Q2	2 844	5 953	1 193	34 307	-2 207	42 090	-2 648	3 548	2 207	3 107
Q3	7 011	5 953	1 142	30 843	-2 233	42 716	-1 508	3 179	2 233	3 904
Q4	6 500	5 953	1 141	30 782	-2 265	42 111	-618	2 987	2 265	4 634
2013 Q1	9 072	5 944	1 158	28 738	-2 303	42 609	1 564	2 522	2 303	6 389

PSFNLG Local Government Account : Total Revenue, Total Expenditure and Net Borrowing

continued

	Total revenue	Total expenditure	of which		Net borrowing
			Current expenditure	Capital expenditure	
					-NMOE
2009	190 882	197 652	176 448	21 204	6 770
2010	198 914	200 639	180 631	20 008	1 725
2011	193 297	194 819	175 413	19 406	1 522
2012	198 460	203 379	170 722	32 657	4 919
2008/09	184 933	191 259	170 480	20 779	6 326
2009/10	193 564	198 310	178 278	20 032	4 746
2010/11	198 153	200 875	180 807	20 068	2 722
2011/12	198 522	206 633	173 368	33 265	8 111
2012/13	189 330	187 560	169 526	18 034	-1 770
2009 Q1	46 071	51 961	43 696	8 265	5 890
Q2	51 977	47 145	43 967	3 178	-4 832
Q3	46 260	49 000	44 294	4 706	2 740
Q4	46 573	49 545	44 490	5 055	2 972
2010 Q1	48 754	52 620	45 527	7 093	3 866
Q2	53 079	48 375	45 063	3 312	-4 704
Q3	48 542	49 734	44 948	4 786	1 192
Q4	48 428	49 799	44 982	4 817	1 371
2011 Q1	48 104	52 967	45 814	7 153	4 863
Q2	54 364	46 894	43 110	3 784	-7 470
Q3	45 960	47 379	43 198	4 181	1 419
Q4	44 833	47 543	43 255	4 288	2 710
2012 Q1	53 365	64 817	43 805	21 012	11 452
Q2	51 279	45 197	42 090	3 107	-6 082
Q3	47 078	46 620	42 716	3 904	-458
Q4	46 738	46 745	42 111	4 634	7
2013 Q1	44 235	48 998	42 609	6 389	4 763