

## Impact Indicators - for the Treasury Business Plan issued in May 2011

Short title	Cyclically adjusted current deficit (Excludes the temporary effects of financial sector interventions)	Public Sector net debt as a percentage of GDP (Excludes the temporary effects of financial sector interventions)	Departmental DEL outturn	GDP per capita (adjusted for inflation)	Regional Employment Rate
Technical definition	Public sector surplus on current budget (SOCB) is the difference between public sector current receipts (including capital taxes) and public sector current expenditure (including depreciation).  The cyclically-adjusted surplus on current budget is an estimated level of the surplus on current budget adjusted for the economic cycle. It is an estimate of the level of surplus on current budget that is expected to apply on average over the course of an economic cycle, in the absence of any discretionary changes to the existing fiscal stance	Public sector net debt as a % of GDP refers to the sum of money owed to the private sector by central government, local authorities, and public corporations; expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product.  The Government uses a measure of PSND excluding the temporary effects of financial interventions but including the permanent ones (PSND ex). This PSND ex measure is intended to show the underlying state of the public sector finances without temporary distortions caused by financial interventions, but including any permanent effects from these interventions.	Departmental Expenditure Limits (DEL) are firm departmental budgets. DEL plans for the years 2011-12 to 2014-15 were set out in the 2010 Spending Review. This indicator measures the difference between original Total DEL plans set out at the start of the year in the Budget and Total DEL reported in outturn.	The chained volume measure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the level of total economic activity in the UK, adjusted for the effect of inflation.  To express real GDP in per capita (or 'per head') terms, it is divided by the resident population of the UK.	The LFS employment rate is the proportion of people in employment* aged 16 to 64 in the total population aged 16 to 64. Regional employment rates are computed by region of residence.  * In employment: people who did paid work (as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from, those on government-supported training and employment programmes, and those doing unpaid family work.
Rationale	Provides a measure of fiscal sustainability, removing the element of cyclical and the effect of automatic stabilisers, to leave the underlying structural deficit.  This measure of the deficit illustrates the Government's fiscal policy stance.  This measure is consistent with one of the Treasury's key objectives, to reduce the structural deficit in a fair and responsible way.  The Government's fiscal mandate, designed to guide fiscal policy decisions over the medium term, is based on this cyclically-adjusted aggregate.  The Government's forward-looking fiscal mandate is to achieve cyclically-adjusted current balance by the end of the rolling, five year forecast, which at the June 2010 Budget was 2015-16.  The new independent Office for Budget Responsibility assessed at the June Budget, and more recently in their November economic and fiscal outlook, whether the policies set out by the Government are consistent with a greater than 50 per cent chance of achieving the fiscal mandate.	Public sector net debt is a stock measure of the total indebtedness of a country and shows the sustainability of public finances. The Government's target for debt, which supplements the fiscal mandate, is based on this measure of public sector net debt. The target requires public sector net debt as a percentage of GDP to be falling at a fixed date of 2015-16. The new independent Office for Budget Responsibility assessed at the June Budget, and more recently in their November economic and fiscal outlook, whether the policies set out by the Government are consistent with a greater than 50 per cent chance of achieving the target for debt.	One of the Treasury's core functions is the control of public expenditure. Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs) are the firm budgets within which Departments must manage their expenditure. Therefore, it is the Treasury's objective to ensure that overall DEL in outturn in any given year – including the DEL Reserve set aside for contingency – comes in at or below the level of Total DEL plans.	GDP per capita is a better measure of well-being than GDP alone, as it reflects economic output per person.	LFS employment rates are used as an indicator of whether the "economy is more resilient and balanced (...) between different regions."
Formula	Surplus on current budget: SOCB = PSCR – PSCE. Cyclically-adjusted surplus on current budget (CA SOCB) = surplus on current budget (SOCB) – 0.50 * output gap in the current fiscal year – 0.20 * output gap in previous fiscal year.	N/A	Original Total DEL plans minus Total DEL outturn	GDP per capita (adjusted for inflation) = GDP at market prices (chained volume measure) / UK home population	Employment rate in region A = Number of people aged 16 to 64 and living in region A who are in employment / Total population aged 16 to 64 living in region A
Start date	Outturn data for cyclically adjusted current budget is available from 1973-74 to 2009-10.	Outturn data for public sector net debt (as a percentage of GDP and in cash terms) is available from 1974-75 to 2009-10	Data for the financial year 2010-11 will be available in July 2011.	1948	3 months to May 1992 (regional breakdown); 3 months to March 1971 (UK aggregate)
Latest data	The latest outturn figure for cyclically adjusted current deficit is -5.3 % of GDP for 2009-10. This figure, and forecast figures to 2015-16 were published by the OBR in their November (2010) Economic and Fiscal Outlook. The cyclically adjusted current budget is forecast to be -4.7% of GDP in 2010-11, -3.3% of GDP in 2011-12, -1.8% of GDP in 2012-13, -0.5% of GDP in 2013-14, 0.5% of GDP in 2014-15, and; 0.9% of GDP in 2015-16	The latest outturn figure for PSND is 53.6% of GDP for 2009-10. Forecast figures to 2015-16 were published by the OBR in their November (2010) Economic and Fiscal Outlook. PSND is forecast to be 60.8% of GDP in 2010-11, 66.3% of GDP in 2011-12, 69.1% of GDP in 2012-13, 69.7% of GDP in 2013-14, 68.8% of GDP in 2014-15, and; 67.2% of GDP in 2015-16.	Data for the financial year 2010-11 will be available in July 2011.	2009	3 months to November 2010
Good performance (optional)	A reduction in the cyclically-adjusted current deficit represents an improvement in the state of public finances. The fiscal mandate requires cyclically adjusted current balance to be reached by 2015-16, i.e. a cyclically-adjusted current deficit/surplus of zero (as a % of GDP). According to the latest forecast published by the OBR, the Government's fiscal mandate is set to be met one year earlier than required, running a structural current surplus, equal to 0.5% of GDP, in 2014-15.	A reduction in public sector net debt represents an improvement in the state of public finances. The Government's target for debt requires PSND as a percentage of GDP to be falling at a fixed date of 2015-16. According to the latest forecast published by the OBR, the Government's target for debt is set to be met one year earlier than required, peaking at 69.7% of GDP in 2013-14, before falling to 68.8% of GDP in 2014-15.	This is a key indicator of whether the Treasury is effectively controlling public expenditure. An overspend will show as a negative number. There is no formal target, but good financial management would imply a small annual underspend.		
Behavioural impact	There is no behavioural impact in collecting this data.	There is no behavioural impact in the collection of this data.	There is no behavioural impact in the collection of this data.	No behavioural impact.	No behavioural impact (part of existing Labour Force Survey).
Comparability	This aggregate is an internationally comparable measure.	This aggregate is an internationally comparable measure.	The definition of DEL is unique to the UK and is not comparable across countries.	Since international standards are used in the production of National Accounts data, data should be directly comparable across countries.	Definitions of the LFS employment rate are broadly similar across countries, hence comparable.

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Collection frequency	Cyclically adjusted fiscal balances are published twice a year at major fiscal events including at the Budget, and now, at forecasts by the Office for Budget Responsibility.	This data is collected and published on a monthly basis by the Office for National Statistics	DEL outturn data will be published every July.	GDP per capita (adjusted for inflation) is published in the annual ONS Blue Book.	Data are collected quarterly and published monthly as a three-month moving average.
Time lag	Outturn data for surplus on current budget is updated monthly in the Public Sector Finance release, jointly produced by the HM Treasury and ONS. Whilst, cyclically-adjusted current balance is produced by the OBR twice a year.	The Office for National Statistics produces outturn figures for this measure on a monthly basis. The Office for Budget Responsibility produces forecasts of PSND twice a year, for five years ahead	Outturn data is available approximately 3-4 months after the end of the financial year.	Around six months.	2 months
Data source	Cyclically-adjusted current budget is produced by the OBR, based on HM Treasury estimates of the output gap.	The Office for National Statistics and HM Treasury. Data published monthly in the Public Sector Finance Release, produced jointly by ONS and HMT, available at <a href="http://hm-treasury.gov.uk/national_statistics.htm">http://hm-treasury.gov.uk/national_statistics.htm</a>	DEL plans will be taken from the Budget. DEL outturn will be published in the Public Expenditure Outturn White Paper (PEOWP)	See Table 1.5 of the Blue Book 2010, available online at: <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/the_economy/bluebook2010.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/the_economy/bluebook2010.pdf</a> .	<u>Labour Force Survey</u> It is a random household survey of approximately 53,000 households every three months conducted by the Office for National Statistics. As well as private households, the survey includes people living in student residence halls and National Health Service accommodation. <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15084">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=15084</a>
Type of data	Statistics produced by the OBR (based on HM Treasury estimates of the output gap previous to 2009-10).	National Statistic	DEL plans contained in the Budget are management information. DEL outturn data is a national statistic.	National statistics	National statistics
Robustness and data limitations		N/A	PEOWP data is classified as provisional. However it is close enough to final to be the best measure, considering that final outturn data is unlikely to be available until the following calendar year.		These data are based on statistical samples and, as such, are subject to sampling variability. Tables giving '95 per cent confidence intervals' for each region can be found in each of the latest Regional First Releases, published once per quarter at: <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms_regional.asp">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/onlineproducts/lms_regional.asp</a>
Collecting organisation	HM Treasury and the Office for Budget Responsibility	Office for National Statistics	HM Treasury	Office for National Statistics	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Return format	The cyclically adjusted budget balance is always expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).	Public Sector Net Debt is expressed in cash terms (£billion) and as a percentage of GDP.	£ billion and as a percentage	The unit of measurement is pounds sterling, as valued in the base year.	Percentage
Geographical coverage	UK	UK	UK	Office for National Statistics	Government Office Regions
How indicator can be broken down	N/A	Public sector net debt refers to the sum of money owed to the private sector by central government, local authorities, and public corporations; expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product.	This indicator will be broken down by Department in the Public Expenditure Outturn White Paper (PEOWP)	By region	By unitary and local authority (12 month moving average, longer time lag): table 6.02 in Chapter 6 of the Economic & Labour Market Review: <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/elmr/downloads/elmr6.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/elmr/downloads/elmr6.pdf</a>
Further guidance	Any other relevant information.				Data for Northern Ireland are similar, but collected and published by the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI). They can be found here: <a href="http://www.deti.gov.uk/deti-stats-index.htm">http://www.deti.gov.uk/deti-stats-index.htm</a>
Lead Official	Sam Beckett	Sam Beckett	James Richardson	Dave Ramsden	Angus Armstrong
Analytical Contact	Conrad Smewing	Conrad Smewing	James Richardson	Nick Vaughan	Angus Armstrong

## Impact Indicators - for the Treasury Business Plan issued in May 2011

Short title	Main corporate tax rate	Number of top 50 European countries, by market capitalisation, listed in the UK	Total gross new lending by Barclays, HSBC, Lloyds Banking Group, RBS and Santander
Technical definition	Combined corporate income tax rate: the basic combined central and sub-central (statutory) corporate income tax rate given by the adjusted central government rate plus the sub-central rate.	Listed, or jointly listed in the UK.	Gross committed lending to UK businesses by Barclays, HSBC, Lloyds Banking Group, RBS and Santander
Rationale	Growth Review announced benchmark of "the lowest corporate tax rate in the G7 and among the lowest in the G20". Supports ambition to create the most competitive tax system in the G20.	Growth Review announced benchmark of "the best location for corporate headquarters in Europe". Supports ambition "to create the most competitive tax system" in the G20. This is a close proxy with high quality data.	Growth review announced benchmark of "more finance for start-ups and business expansion". This measure is consistent with measurement of progress against the Project Merlin commitment.
Formula			Gross committed (not the amounts drawdown by businesses) of loans and overdrafts; asset, trade and finance invoicing.
Start date	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
Latest data	26% (28% in OECD data, before latest tax changes)		To be published quarterly from mid-May
Good performance (optional)	In line with announced plans. Lowest in G7 and one of lowest in G20	Most in Europe	£190bn in 2011 (if there is demand). £76bn of which to SMEs.
Behavioural impact	May constrain tax policy to respond to other countries	None	Could constrain finance policy to maintain Merlin-type framework
Comparability	Internationally comparable, although definition and application of "main rate" differs across countries		Not comparable to Bank of England <i>Trends in Lending</i> data: Merlin includes a wider range of lending facilities
Collection frequency	Ongoing (comparisons Annually)	Quarterly	Quarterly
Time lag	n/a	n/a	n/a
Data source	1. HMRC/HMT management information 2. Comparisons from OECD Tax Database based on national tax systems <a href="http://www.oecd.org/ctp/taxdatabase">www.oecd.org/ctp/taxdatabase</a>	FT Global 500 <a href="http://www.ft.com/reports/ft500-2010">http://www.ft.com/reports/ft500-2010</a>	Bank of England
Type of data	1. UK tax policy 2. Compiled by OECD, using OECD definitions, from national tax legislation	market value	Aggregate gross committed lending for all participating banks
Robustness and data limitations	Subject to OECD interpretation. Given the headline nature of the data, annually-reported data may become obviously out-of-date (HMT may need to gather up-to-date comparisons direct from countries) OECD data doesn't regularly cover non-OECD countries	Not strictly the same as tax base. Unlisted companies not included.	Measure may need to be adapted when term of Project Merlin expires (end-2011)
Collecting organisation	HMT	HMT	Bank of England
Return format	a) % b) Rank relative to i) G7 and ii) G20 countries	i) Number ii) Rank relative to European countries	£ billion
Geographical coverage	National	National	National
How indicator can be broken down	By country	By country	n/a
Further guidance	Publish latest HMRC data as % value. For international comparisons use OECD data, supplemented by data from non-OECD governments within G20 (updated as necessary).	Need to first identify top-50 European companies from global list. Data can also be gathered real-time from other sources (stock exchanges, Bloomberg etc.) as appropriate	Additional net lending data will be collected from RBS and Lloyds Banking Group
Lead Official	Peter Schofield	Peter Schofield	Peter Schofield
Analytical Contact	Peter Schofield	Peter Schofield	Peter Schofield

## Impact Indicators - for the Treasury Business Plan issued in May 2011

Short title	Changes to government's financial exposure to the financial sector through its exceptional support measures				
Scheme	RBS	Lloyds Banking Group	Northern Rock Asset Management	Northern Rock PLC	Dunfirmline
Technical definition	<p>As part of the Government Recapitalisation Scheme in December 2008, HM Treasury acquired approximately £15 billion of ordinary shares plus £5 billion of preference shares in RBS. On 19 January 2009 the Government announced its agreement with RBS to convert HM Treasury's £5 billion preference share investment into new ordinary shares.</p> <p>On 26 November 2009, the Government and RBS signed binding agreements under which the Government injected £25.5 billion of capital in the form of B shares.</p> <p>In addition, the Government agreed to provide up to £8 billion of additional capital in return for B shares in the event that the bank's Core Tier 1 capital ratio deteriorates sufficiently, breaching a threshold of 5 per cent. This constitutes a contingent Liability.</p> <p>On 13 October 2008, HM Treasury acquired ordinary shares of £8.5 billion in HBOS and £4.5 billion in Lloyds TSB. It also acquired preference shares of £3 billion in HBOS and £1 billion in Lloyds TSB.</p> <p>On 7 March 2009 the Government announced its agreement with LBG to redeem HM Treasury's £4 billion preference share investment. In order to fund the redemption of HM Treasury's preference share holding, LBG conducted a placing and open offer of ordinary shares to all its existing shareholders. As a result of this, HMT received £4.2bn from the preference shares redemption and against this took up £1.7bn ordinary shares.</p> <p>On 8 and 11 June 2009 HM Treasury redeemed its preference shareholding and subscribed to its pro rata entitlement of ordinary shares under the open offer.</p> <p>In December 2009, LBG raised additional capital through a combination of a £13.5 billion rights issue, and swapping £9 billion of existing debt for contingent capital, equity or cash. HM Treasury took up its rights as a shareholder in LBG to participate in the planned capital raising, investing £5.8 billion net of an underwriting fee.</p>		<p>NRAM is wholly owned by HMT, and is in wind down.</p> <p>HMT has exposure through:  Loan Balance: £22.97bn as at 31/03/2010  £15.8bn Wholesale Deposit Guaranteed  A commitment to invest up to £1.6bn in capital if required to meet regulatory threshold.</p>	<p>NR PLC is wholly owned by HMT. Currently UKFI, NR PLC and external advisors are reviewing options for a return to the private sector. HMT has made investment of £1.4bn in equity.</p> <p>HMT also guarantees £7.2bn retail and wholesale deposits (as at 31/3/2010)</p>	<p>Retail and Wholesale deposits transferred to Nationwide Building Society on 30/03/2009. The remainder of the business was placed into administration. HMT made a payment of £1.6bn to fund the deposit transfer. HMT has a claim in the administration process for this payment. Any shortfall could be recovered from FSCS subject to a cap to be determined by an independent valuer</p>
Rationale	Measurement of exposure to financial institutions		Measurement of exposure to financial institution	Measurement of exposure to financial institution	Measurement of exposure to financial institution
Formula	Value Invested or pledged by HMT in RBS and Lloyds - net of redemptions or share sales		Total value of HMT Exposures	Value Invested or pledge by HMT in Northern Rock PLC net of redemptions or share sales	Total payment less recoveries from administration
Start date	31/03/2011		31/03/2010	31/03/2010	31/03/2010

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Short title	Changes to government's financial exposure to the financial sector through its exceptional support measures				
Scheme	RBS	Lloyds Banking Group	Northern Rock Asset Management	Northern Rock Plc	Dunfirmline
Latest data	<p>£45.5bn in RBS:</p> <p>£15bn Ordinary Shares £5bn Preference Shares (subsequently converted into ordinary shares) £25.5bn B shares</p> <p>The Government has invested £20.3bn in LBG:</p> <p>£13bn Shares (HBOS and Lloyds TSB) £4bn Preference Shares (HBOS and Lloyds TSB) (£4.2bn) redemption of preference shares £1.7bn take up of ordinary shares £5.8bn investment in rights issue.</p>		As at 31 March 2010 exposures are : Loan - £22.97bn, Contingent capital - £1.6bn, £15.8bn wholesale deposits guaranteed	£1.4bn equity investment + £7.2bn deposits Guaranteed	£1.4bn
Good performance (optional)	As the amount outstanding under declines, so does the HMT exposure. Indicating stability has allowed exit from government interventions.		As the amount outstanding under declines, so does the HMT exposure. Indicating stability has allowed exit from government interventions.	As the amount outstanding under declines, so does the HMT exposure. Indicating stability has allowed exit from government interventions.	n/a
Behavioural impact	none		none	none	none
Comparability			none	No Comparator	No comparator
Collection frequency	On request from UKFI		On request from UKFI	On request from UKFI	On request from administrator
Time lag	None		none	None	None
Data source	UKFI		UKFI	UKFI	Administrator
Type of data	Management Information		Management Information	Management Information	Management Information
Robustness and data limitations			Received directly from company	Received directly from company	Received directly from administrator
Collecting organisation	UKFI/HMT		UKFI/HMT	UKFI/HMT	HMT/KPMG
Return format	£		£	£	£
Geographical coverage			n/a	n/a	n/a
How indicator can be broken down	by institution		n/a	n/a	n/a
Further guidance	HMT resource accounts		HMT resource accounts	HMT resource accounts	HMT resource accounts
Lead Official	Elizabeth Dymond		Elizabeth Dymond	Elizabeth Dymond	Elizabeth Dymond
Analytical Contact	Elizabeth Dymond		Elizabeth Dymond	Elizabeth Dymond	Elizabeth Dymond

## Impact Indicators - for t

Short title					
Scheme	Icelandic banks	Bradford & Bingley	Credit Guarantee Scheme	Asset Protection Scheme	Government indemnities of Bank of England Special Liquidity Scheme & Asset Purchase Facility
Technical definition	<p>Heritable, KSF and Icesave banks have entered administration.</p> <p>In the case of Heritable and KSF, certain retail deposits were transferred to ING, with the remainder compensated on an individual depositor basis by FSCS. These were funded by a loan from HMT to FSCS. HMT also compensated deposit balances above the then FSCS limit of £50,000. (known as HMT "Top Up" payment)</p> <p>For Icesave FSCS compensated individual depositors, funded by a loan from HMT. HMT also compensated retail deposits above the FSCS limit of £50,000. Of the loan to FSCS, The Icelandic authorities (DIGF) are liable for the first £16,500 of deposit balances, with FSCS responsible for balances between £16,500 and £50,000.</p> <p>As well as the loans to FSCS HMT has a claim in the administrations for all banks for the deposits balances above £50,000.</p>	<p>Retail deposits totalling £18.4bn were transferred to Abbey on 29th September 2008. This payment was made by FSCS funded by a loan from HMT. HMT also funded the transfer of deposit balances above the then FSCS limit of £35,000. The remainder of B&amp;B was placed in public ownership and is in wind down. HMT also made a working capital facility of £11.5bn to B&amp;B, of which £8.55bn had been drawn as at 31/12/2010. HMT also guarantees wholesale deposits of £5.3bn as at 31/12/2010. HMT has also made a commitment to invest further capital if required to meet regulatory thresholds.</p> <p>Proceeds from the wind down will be used to pay down the Working Capital Facility, HMT Top Up Payment and FSCS compensation payment. The FSCS will use their receipts from the wind down to pay down the HMT Loan</p>	<p>The Credit Guarantee Scheme made available, to eligible institutions, a government guarantee of new debt issuance of up to three years' maturity for a fee. The Scheme closed to new issuance in February 2010, but institutions remain able to renew expiring debt provided it matures before April 2014.</p>	<p>In January 2009 the Government announced a package of measures, including the Asset Protection Scheme (APS) to tackle toxic assets on bank balance sheets. In November 2009 the Government announced that the conclusion of its discussions with RBS.</p>	<p>This is a collateral swap scheme where the Bank swaps Treasury Bills for high quality mortgage backed securities and other assets with banks and building societies. HMT provides an indemnity to the Bank for the scheme.</p>
Rationale	Measurement of exposure to financial institutions	Measurement of exposure to financial institutions	Measurement of exposure to financial institutions	Measurement of exposure to financial institutions	Measurement of exposure to financial institutions
Formula	Total loan balances plus HMT top up payments. Less recoveries from administrations	Total value of all exposures	Contingent liability (reported by DMO) of outstanding debt. Reported in HMT's accounts, information provided by DMO.	APS exposure = ((APS asset pool) – £60bn firstloss)X 0.9 HMT exposure on remaining pool),	Contingent liability (BoE) of outstanding amount in the Scheme
Start date	31/03/2010	31/12/2010	31/03/2011	31/03/2011	31/03/2011

## Impact Indicators - for t

Short title					
Scheme	Icelandic banks	Bradford & Bingley	Credit Guarantee Scheme	Asset Protection Scheme	Government indemnities of Bank of England Special Liquidity Scheme & Asset Purchase Facility
Latest data	Heritable: FSCS Loan £0.3bn, Top Up Payment £0.06bn  KSF: FSCS Loan £1.8bn HMT Top Up: 0.3bn  Icesave: FSCS Loan: £1.4bn HMT Top Up: £0.8bn DIGF: £2.2bn	£15.7bn loan to FSCS £2.7bn Top Up Payment £8.55bn Working Capital Facility  £6.8bn Wholesale deposits guaranteed	As at 01 December 2010, £115 bn	Since the scheme opened the covered amount has reduced from £282bn to £205bn due asset sales and maturities - reducing HMTs maximum exposure to £131bn.	End-Feb 2011 Bank reported total outstanding in the SLS £91bn
Good performance (optional)	n/a	As the amount outstanding under declines, so does the HMT exposure. Indicating stability has allowed exit from government interventions.	As the amount outstanding under declines, so does the HMT exposure. Indicating stability has allowed exit from government interventions.	As the amount outstanding under declines, so does the HMT exposure. Indicating stability has allowed exit from government interventions.	As the amount outstanding under the SLS declines, so does the equivalent HMT guarantee to the Bank. As the amount outstanding declines it indicates firms exiting the Scheme.
Behavioural impact	none	none			
Comparability	No comparator	No comparator			
Collection frequency	on request from administrator and FSCS	On request from UKFI		Quarterly - Published in RBS's results	No public commitment by Bank to reporting on a frequent basis
Time lag	none	none	none		Bank's discretion
Data source	Administrator and FSCS	UKFI	DMO	RBS/APA	Bank of England
Type of data	Management Information	Management Information			
Robustness and data limitations	Received directly from administrator and FSCS. HMT also hold records	Received directly from company			Uncertainty around timing of reporting - Can ask Bank to report as at 31st March 2011.
Collecting organisation	HMT/FSCS/Administrators	UKFI/HMT	DMO/HMT		Bank of England
Return format	£	£		£	
Geographical coverage	n/a	n/a			
How indicator can be broken down	n/a	n/a	Indicator is not broken down by institutions	By institution	Indicator is not broken down by institutions
Further guidance	HMT resource accounts	HMT resource accounts			
Lead Official	Elizabeth Dymond	Elizabeth Dymond	Donna Leong	Elizabeth Dymond	Donna Leong
Analytical Contact	Elizabeth Dymond	Elizabeth Dymond	Donna Leong	Elizabeth Dymond	Donna Leong

## Input Indicators - for the Treasury Business Plan

	Cost of public expenditure planning and control	Cost of supporting tax policy	Cost of international engagement and financial services policy	Cost of supporting and developing macroeconomic and fiscal policy	Cost of supporting debt management
Short title					
Technical definition	Includes the cost of the Groups covering : Public Spending ; Public Services; Performance & Reform Unit; Enterprise & Growth; and Financial Management	Includes the cost of the Groups covering; Tax - business and sectors; Personal tax and welfare; and Office of Tax Simplification	Includes the cost of the Groups covering; International & EU; Financial Services; Financial Regulation; Financial Stability; APA & UKFI	Includes the cost of the Groups covering: Economics; Fiscal; Strategy Planning and Budget; and the Office of Budget Responsibility	Includes the cost of the DMO
Rationale	To capture the costs and enable effective management of the Group/Organisation finances	To capture the costs and enable effective management of the Group/Organisation finances	To capture the costs and enable effective management of the Group/Organisation finances	To capture the costs and enable effective management of the Group/Organisation finances	To capture the costs and enable effective management of the Group/Organisation finances
Formula	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Start date	From 1 April 2011	From 1 April 2011	From 1 April 2011	From 1 April 2011	From 1 April 2011
Latest data	To March 2012	To March 2012	To March 2012	To March 2012	To March 2012
Good performance (optional)	n/a				
Behavioural impact	Enables effective management of the Group's Finances	Enables effective management of the Group's Finances	Enables effective management of the Group's Finances	Enables effective management of the Group's Finances	Enables effective management of the Group's Finances
Comparability	Audited by the National Audit Office	Audited by the National Audit Office	Audited by the National Audit Office	Audited by the National Audit Office	Audited by the National Audit Office
Collection frequency	Audited Annually	Audited Annually	Audited Annually	Audited Annually	Audited Annually
Time lag	3 months (available by Summer Recess)	3 months (available by Summer Recess)	3 months (available by Summer Recess)	3 months (available by Summer Recess)	3 months (available by Summer Recess)
Data source	HM Treasury's ERP system	HM Treasury's ERP system	HM Treasury's ERP system	HM Treasury's ERP system	HM Treasury's ERP system
Type of data	Financial	Financial	Financial	Financial	Financial
Robustness and data limitations	Data is audited by National Audit Office	Data is audited by National Audit Office	Data is audited by National Audit Office	Data is audited by National Audit Office	Data is audited by National Audit Office
Collecting organisation	Treasury's Finance system	Treasury's Finance system	Treasury's Finance system	Treasury's Finance system	Treasury's Finance system
Return format	£ m	£ m	£ m	£ m	£ m
Geographical coverage	National	National	National	National	National
How indicator can be broken down	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Further guidance	Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM)	Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM)	Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM)	Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM)	Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM)
Lead Official	Liz Corrin	Liz Corrin	Liz Corrin	Liz Corrin	Liz Corrin
Analytical Contact	Liz Corrin	Liz Corrin	Liz Corrin	Liz Corrin	Liz Corrin