



HM Revenue
& Customs

A disaggregation of HMRC tax receipts between England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland

Methodology Note

October 2015

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Disclaimer

This publication apportions total UK tax receipts to England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. It attempts to measure the true economic incidence of taxation, based on the underlying activity, which can often differ from how or where the tax receipts are collected. Actual administrative data is available for Capital Gains Tax, Inheritance Tax, Stamp Duty Land Tax, Child and Working Tax Credits and Child Benefit; for the others, the estimates are arrived at using best available data and statistical techniques, including assumptions and adjustments where necessary. The numbers in this publication do not represent an estimate of the tax revenue that would be raised if each tax was set at the devolved level. All statistical methodologies have an inherent degree of uncertainty and, for this publication, a variety of alternate methodologies could justifiably be applied, each leading to a different estimate.

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Methodology Overview

1. For each tax, the general approach has been to first estimate the proportion of total UK tax receipts that should be apportioned to England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and then allocate UK total receipts in line with those proportions. The UK totals are those published in HMRC's National Statistics¹ series and summarised in Tables 1 and 2.
2. As a conceptual framework, we have attempted to allocate receipts as closely as possible to the underlying activity that generates them. For some taxes that is relatively straightforward but for others it is quite complex and there may be different interpretations on what the underlying activity or how to capture it might be. These figures do not represent the distribution of revenue by the location of the tax collecting office. We have also sought, wherever possible, to use HMRC's administrative data but this is not always available at the required level of geographical disaggregation; in those cases, estimates have been made on the basis of a proxy activity, for which the data is available.²
3. For example, disclosure rules prevent HMRC from using administrative data to apportion Bank Payroll Tax receipts. Therefore, National Statistics data on Compensation of Employees at sub-national level is used instead.
4. A number of necessary simplifying assumptions have been made.
 - Survey data has been used to estimate the underlying activity for many of the taxes, and there are often multiple sources of error, such as sampling, non-response and measurement error, which we assume are consistent across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. For example, these estimates assume that the measurement errors stemming from the (under)reporting of alcohol consumption are the same in each of the sub-national areas.
 - Many of the consumption based estimates have used information derived from the ONS Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey. The LCF is a large, nationally representative survey, though when broken down into small sub-national areas the small cell sizes mean that the estimates increase in uncertainty.
 - Rather than use LCF data directly, we have used expenditure shares provided in the ONS' *Family Spending* publication³ (or *Family Food* for Alcohol⁴), which is based on the LCF. The approach we have adopted has been to use the Family Spending publication most closely aligned with our estimation year. Each edition of Family Spending aggregates expenditure

¹ HMRC UK tax receipts are here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hm-revenue-customs-receipts>

² Similar apportioning exercises have been undertaken by the Scottish Government and the Northern Ireland Assembly. For more information, go to: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS> and <http://www.dfpni.gov.uk/northern-ireland-net-fiscal-balance-report>

³ For more information see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

⁴ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>.

uses a number of years' of LCF data. We have chosen to use the results in Family Spending rather than the underlying LCF data since it has the advantage that the relevant grossing and data adjustments have already been made by the ONS. However, there is also a drawback due to imperfect alignment between some estimation dates and survey dates, though the effect of this is typically quite small.

- The tax gap has been assumed to be the same in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- The geographic identifier most commonly used is postcodes and address lines, which are matched against sub-national areas using the National Statistics Postcode/Address Look-up tables. Some receipts cannot be matched due to missing or invalid postcode entries.
- Several taxes are normally reported on the basis of the accrual of tax liability. Where possible the estimates here have been adjusted to fit to the receipts profile.
- There are other forms of taxation such as Vehicle Excise Duty and Council Tax which are not estimated as they are not collected by HMRC.
- Data is not available for each year. Where unavailable, we have used the nearest available years for which information is available. This is described in Annex A.
- There are some instances – e.g. non-identification, incomplete data or non-UK activity – that may mean that the sum of the four areas is less than the UK total. In those cases, the allocation of the unidentified is based on the ratios of the identified. Similarly, rounding may mean the sub-totals do not exactly match the UK totals.

5. Annex B discusses the methodology HMRC uses to get to its total UK tax and NIC receipts.
6. Table 1 provides summary information on data sources and methodologies, including changes since last year's publication.
7. This note accompanies two other publications:
 - The full set of statistics
 - A full commentary note

All related documentation can be found on the Gov.uk website⁵

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/disaggregation-of-hmrc-tax-receipts>

Table 1 **Data and methodology summary**

	Data	Methodology	Revised
Income Tax	HMRC: Survey of Personal Incomes	Compute income tax liabilities using HMRC's Personal Tax Model, a micro-simulation model of the UK income tax system.	Yes - data
Capital Gains Tax	HMRC: Administrative data	Apportioned from information collected in HMRC tax returns.	Yes - data
National Insurance Contributions	HMRC: National Insurance & PAYE Service	A sample of administrative data matched to postcode location.	No
VAT	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey; Gross Value Added HM Treasury: Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis Population estimates: ONS, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency	Separate estimates made for each of the four main VAT sectors. The largest sector - household - an estimate is made of the total standard rated and reduced rate VAT expenditure.	Yes - data
Corporation Tax (Onshore)	HMRC: Administrative data ONS: Inter-Departmental Business Register	Company tax records are matched with geographical location and employment numbers to establish location of taxable profits; some profit types are apportioned to the location of the registered office. CT receipts are now reported gross of tax credits in line with national accounts changes.	Yes - data & methodology
Corporation Tax (Offshore)	HMRC: Administrative data	There are two approaches: geographic and by population share. The geographic approach allocates on a field by field basis using the boundary set out in the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. Taxable profits from each field are then estimated using HMRC's established North Sea Oil and Gas forecasting model. The population share uses National Statistics.	Yes - data
Bank Levy	ONS: Gross Value Added	Disclosure rules prevent use of administrative data; instead, receipts apportioned by sub-national GVA within the 'Financial and Insurance Activities' sector.	Yes - data
Bank Payroll Tax	ONS: Regional Accounts, Compensation of Employees (CoE)	Disclosure rules prevent use of administrative data; instead, receipts apportioned by sub-national CoE within the 'Financial and Insurance Activities' sector.	Yes - data
Petroleum Revenue Tax	HMRC: Administrative data	There are two approaches: geographic and by population share. The geographic approach allocates on a field by field basis using the boundary set out in the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. Estimates use assessment data supplied by operators to HMRC. The population share uses National Statistics.	Yes - data
Fuel Duties	Department of Energy and Climate Change: Road consumption statistics	Receipts apportioned in line with fuel consumption.	Yes - data
Inheritance Tax	HMRC: Administrative data	Apportioned from information collected in HMRC tax returns.	Yes - data & clarified methodology note although no changes to the methodology were made

Table 1 (cont.) Data and methodology summary

	Data	Methodology	Revised
Shares	London Stock Exchange: Geographical information, value of share turnover Companies House: Geographical information	Listed companies were matched geographically using the address of their registered office; receipts were then apportioned by considering the value of each companies share turnover.	Yes - data
Stamp Duty Land Tax	HMRC: Administrative data	Apportioned from information collected in HMRC tax returns.	Yes - data
Annual Tax On Enveloped Dwellings	HMRC: Administrative data	Apportioned from information collected in HMRC tax returns on SDLT, on high value property transactions.	No
Tobacco Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey	Receipts apportioned in line with tobacco expenditure.	Yes - data
Spirits Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey DEFRA: Family Food	Receipts apportioned in line with spirits consumption.	Yes - data
Beer Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey DEFRA: Family Food	Receipts apportioned in line with beer consumption.	Yes - data
Wines Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey DEFRA: Family Food	Receipts apportioned in line with wine consumption.	Yes - data
Cider Duties	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey DEFRA: Family Food	Receipts apportioned in line with cider consumption.	Yes - data
Betting & Gaming	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey	Receipts apportioned in line with betting and gaming expenditure.	Yes - data
Air Passenger Duty	Civil Aviation Authority: total number of passengers flying from UK ONS: International Passenger Survey	Receipts apportioned in line with information on passenger destinations; adjustments are made to deal with transfers, as only the final destination is relevant.	Yes - data
Insurance Premium Tax	ONS: Living Costs and Food Survey	Receipts apportioned in line with insurance expenditure.	Yes - data
Landfill Tax	Northern Ireland Municipal Waste Management Statistics Scottish Environment Protection Agency Environment Agency for England and Wales	Receipts apportioned by the tonnages sent to landfill.	Yes - data
Climate Change Levy	Department of Energy and Climate Change: Gas and electricity consumption statistics	Receipts from main rates apportioned in line with gas, electricity and coal consumption. Receipts from Carbon Price Support (CPS) apportioned in line with coal and gas consumption.	Yes - data & methodology
Aggregates Levy	UK Geographical Survey: UK Minerals Yearbook	Receipts apportioned in line with mining activity.	Yes - data
Swiss Capital Tax	Population estimates: ONS, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency	Disclosure rules prevent use of administrative data; instead, receipts apportioned by population share.	Yes - data
Customs Duties	ONS: Gross Value Added	Receipts apportioned in line with GVA.	Yes - data
Tax Credits	HMRC: Administrative data	Available from HMRC administrative data. Now reported gross of negative tax.	Yes - data
Child Benefit	HMRC: Administrative data	Available from HMRC administrative data.	Yes - data

Total HMRC Receipts

8. Tables 2 and 3 present the sum of all HMRC taxes across England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The first uses the geographical split for North Sea oil and gas revenues while the second uses the population split. Please note that customs duties are collected by HMRC on behalf of the EU and do not form part of the UK public finances. However, they are reported for HMRC collection purposes.
9. As of January 2015, total HMRC receipts are now reported gross of all Child & Working Tax Credits following changes generated by revisions to the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) and the Public Sector Finances Review.

Table 2 Total HMRC Receipts (Geographical Split of North Sea Revenues), £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	294,177	253,065	86.0%	10,506	3.6%	24,457	8.3%	6,147	2.1%
2000-01	315,638	271,072	85.9%	10,912	3.5%	27,149	8.6%	6,503	2.1%
2001-02	321,741	275,506	85.6%	11,378	3.5%	28,311	8.8%	6,554	2.0%
2002-03	324,725	277,650	85.5%	11,706	3.6%	28,625	8.8%	6,742	2.1%
2003-04	347,946	297,104	85.4%	12,706	3.7%	30,444	8.7%	7,665	2.2%
2004-05	375,869	321,109	85.4%	13,636	3.6%	32,881	8.7%	8,229	2.2%
2005-06	402,874	341,770	84.8%	14,242	3.5%	38,103	9.5%	8,758	2.2%
2006-07	428,629	364,174	85.0%	15,129	3.5%	39,856	9.3%	9,468	2.2%
2007-08	456,121	388,271	85.1%	15,930	3.5%	41,796	9.2%	10,165	2.2%
2008-09	445,531	375,042	84.2%	15,404	3.5%	45,357	10.2%	9,708	2.2%
2009-10	414,920	353,591	85.2%	14,452	3.5%	37,970	9.2%	8,940	2.2%
2010-11	453,615	385,644	85.0%	15,607	3.4%	42,576	9.4%	9,750	2.1%
2011-12	472,315	400,688	84.8%	15,974	3.4%	45,415	9.6%	10,222	2.2%
2012-13	473,779	405,917	85.7%	15,973	3.4%	41,683	8.8%	10,170	2.1%
2013-14	493,646	424,172	85.9%	16,718	3.4%	42,203	8.5%	10,514	2.1%
2014-15	515,348	445,161	86.4%	17,449	3.4%	41,833	8.1%	10,901	2.1%

Table 3 Total HMRC Receipts (Population Split of North Sea Revenues), £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	294,177	254,468	86.5%	10,611	3.6%	22,889	7.8%	6,208	2.1%
2000-01	315,638	273,579	86.7%	11,102	3.5%	24,342	7.7%	6,613	2.1%
2001-02	321,741	278,258	86.5%	11,616	3.6%	25,184	7.8%	6,692	2.1%
2002-03	324,725	280,461	86.4%	11,934	3.7%	25,455	7.8%	6,874	2.1%
2003-04	347,946	299,728	86.1%	12,915	3.7%	27,489	7.9%	7,786	2.2%
2004-05	375,869	324,103	86.2%	13,889	3.7%	29,487	7.8%	8,375	2.2%
2005-06	402,874	347,442	86.2%	14,700	3.6%	31,705	7.9%	9,024	2.2%
2006-07	428,629	369,664	86.2%	15,564	3.6%	33,678	7.9%	9,722	2.3%
2007-08	456,121	393,188	86.2%	16,293	3.6%	36,303	8.0%	10,378	2.3%
2008-09	445,531	383,468	86.1%	16,011	3.6%	35,968	8.1%	10,064	2.3%
2009-10	414,920	357,824	86.2%	14,741	3.6%	33,277	8.0%	9,110	2.2%
2010-11	453,615	391,434	86.3%	16,012	3.5%	36,142	8.0%	9,989	2.2%
2011-12	472,315	407,921	86.4%	16,500	3.5%	37,344	7.9%	10,534	2.2%
2012-13	473,779	409,736	86.5%	16,269	3.4%	37,393	7.9%	10,346	2.2%
2013-14	493,646	427,145	86.5%	16,942	3.4%	38,872	7.9%	10,647	2.2%
2014-15	515,348	446,417	86.6%	17,552	3.4%	40,414	7.8%	10,962	2.1%

Comparison with Scotland and Northern Ireland estimates

10. Tax receipt estimates accredited to National Statistics standards have previously been produced by the Scottish Government in its *Government Expenditure and Revenue Scotland* report (GERS)⁶. There have also been statistical estimates produced for Northern Ireland in the *Northern Ireland Net Fiscal Balance* report⁷ (NINFBR). Table 4 provides a summary comparison of the approaches used in this publication and GERS. The Northern Ireland estimates are based on very similar methodologies as GERS so, to avoid duplication, unless there is a point of distinction, they are not reported separately. In most cases, the methodologies and estimates are very similar.
11. One important point to make at the outset is that there are a number of reasons why HMRC's estimates cannot be directly compared to the others:
 - This publication only covers taxes collected by HMRC, whereas the others cover all public sector revenues. For example, Vehicle Excise Duty and Council Tax are not estimated here.
 - This publication is presented on a different accounting basis to the others. HMRC's estimates apportion UK totals produced on a cash receipts basis, in line with HMRC's published National Statistics tax receipts series.⁸
 - GERS and NINFBR are consistent with UK totals in the UK Public Sector Finances (PSF), produced by the Office for National Statistics under the National Accounts framework.
 - The main difference between the accounting frameworks are that National Accounts are on an accruals basis. For some taxes there is no difference between the accruals and cash figures; for others, there is a lag between a tax accrual (liability) and its receipt by HMRC.
 - However, it should be noted that for HMRC collected taxes, which form the majority of public revenues, PSF totals are based directly on HMRC's cash receipts totals.
12. HMRC, the Scottish Government and the Northern Ireland Executive are committed to working together to reconcile, and where possible, align methodologies for estimating regional tax receipts. A joint statement on the different statistics is available on the HMRC, GERS and Northern Ireland websites.⁹

⁶ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Economy/GERS>

⁷ <http://www.dfpni.gov.uk/northern-ireland-net-fiscal-balance-report>

⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/hm-revenue-customs-receipts>

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/disaggregation-of-hmrc-tax-receipts>; <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0045/00451974.pdf>; <http://www.dfpni.gov.uk/hmrc-scottish-government-dfp-joint-statement.pdf>

Table 4 Comparison of HMRC and GERS estimates and methodologies.

	Comparison of estimates	Comparison of methodology
Income Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Capital Gains Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
National Insurance Contributions	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
VAT	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland than GERS	Not directly comparable as they are presented on different bases: HMRC on cash receipts and GERS on accruals. There are also differences over the treatment of refunds. The GERS estimate is based on estimates of VAT paid from the four different sectors based on ONS supply-use tables, while the HMRC estimate is composed of estimates from the HMRC tax liability model.
Corporation Tax (Onshore)	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland than GERS	HMRC matches company tax records with location and employment data to establish location of taxable profits; GERS uses the Scottish share of UK CT revenues based on the economic activity undertaken in Scotland using ONS regional accounts data.
Corporation Tax (Offshore)	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland than GERS, though GERS presents offshore CT and PRT combined	The geographical allocation of fields is the same, but there is are differences in the allocations of taxable profits to each field over time.
Bank Levy	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Bank Payroll Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Petroleum Revenue Tax	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland than GERS, though GERS presents offshore CT and PRT combined	The geographical allocation of fields is the same, but there is a difference in the PRT liability for each field. HMRC uses assessment data provided by field operators in relation to actual PRT liability.
Fuel Duties	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Inheritance Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Shares	HMRC apportions a lower amount to Scotland, typically around 2 to 4 percentage points	Not directly comparable - based on different data, methodologies and assumptions. GERS estimates the Scottish ratio of UK adults owning stocks and shares; HMRC allocates revenue on the basis of the geographic location of incorporation.
Stamp Duty Land Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology but GERS figure is the total stamp duty revenue including land property, shares and ATED. HMRC presents these separately.
Annual Tax On Enveloped Dwellings	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Tobacco Duties	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Spirits Duties	Across all alcohols, estimates are very similar	Very similar methodology
Beer Duties	Across all alcohols, estimates are very similar	Very similar methodology
Wines Duties	Across all alcohols, estimates are very similar	Very similar methodology
Cider Duties	Across all alcohols, estimates are very similar	Very similar methodology
Betting & Gaming	Similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Air Passenger Duty	Very similar estimates	Similar methodology
Insurance Premium Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Landfill Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Climate Change Levy	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Aggregates Levy	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Swiss Capital Tax	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Customs Duties	Not covered in GERS	Not covered in GERS
Tax Credits	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology
Child Benefit	Very similar estimates	Very similar methodology

Income Tax

13. Income Tax is a tax on earnings from employment, self-employment, income paid from a trust, pension income, interest on most savings, income from shares (dividends) and rental income. Income Tax is only due on taxable income above the Personal Allowance, which is currently £10,600 due to increase to £11,000 from April 2016. After expenses and allowances, the amount of Income Tax currently due is 20% for the first £31,785 above the Personal Allowance, 40% for taxable income up to £150,000 and 45% thereafter.

Table 5 **Total Income Tax, £m**

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	93,910	82,566	87.9%	3,071	3.3%	6,611	7.0%	1,662	1.8%
2000-01	105,177	92,819	88.3%	3,239	3.1%	7,299	6.9%	1,820	1.7%
2001-02	107,994	95,197	88.2%	3,467	3.2%	7,700	7.1%	1,642	1.5%
2002-03	109,506	96,212	87.9%	3,614	3.3%	7,873	7.2%	1,807	1.7%
2003-04	117,917	103,036	87.4%	3,997	3.4%	8,631	7.3%	2,252	1.9%
2004-05	127,294	111,382	87.5%	4,277	3.4%	9,203	7.2%	2,419	1.9%
2005-06	134,916	118,052	87.5%	4,452	3.3%	9,808	7.3%	2,604	1.9%
2006-07	147,712	129,144	87.4%	4,771	3.2%	10,931	7.4%	2,866	1.9%
2007-08	151,738	132,740	87.5%	4,871	3.2%	11,213	7.4%	2,913	1.9%
2008-09	153,442	134,338	87.6%	4,864	3.2%	11,293	7.4%	2,931	1.9%
2009-10	144,881	127,220	87.8%	4,506	3.1%	10,605	7.3%	2,550	1.8%
2010-11	153,491	134,719	87.8%	4,789	3.1%	11,266	7.3%	2,717	1.8%
2011-12	150,939	132,660	87.9%	4,604	3.1%	11,079	7.3%	2,581	1.7%
2012-13	152,030	133,786	88.0%	4,546	3.0%	11,159	7.3%	2,539	1.7%
2013-14	156,898	138,070	88.0%	4,691	3.0%	11,516	7.3%	2,620	1.7%
2014-15	163,109	143,536	88.0%	4,877	3.0%	11,972	7.3%	2,724	1.7%

Data

14. HMRC's Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI)¹⁰. The SPI is an annual sample survey of the tax records of persons who could be liable to income tax, drawn from HMRC's Pay-As-You-Earn, self-assessment and claims administrative systems. The survey provides a detailed record of taxable incomes and other relevant information, including postcode addresses. The SPI sample size has risen from approximately 150,000 in 1999-00 to 705,000 in 2012-13.

Methodology

15. The survey data has been used to compute income tax liabilities using HMRC's Personal Tax Model (PTM). This is a micro-simulation model of the UK income tax system taking account of the main features including rates, thresholds, allowances and the major tax reliefs and tax credits.

¹⁰ For more information on the SPI see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/personal-income-by-tax-year>

16. The split for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is obtained on the basis of the residential postcode of individuals within the SPI.
17. While the data is representative of the UK population as a whole, as the sample is not stratified by sub-national area it may be less robust at that level. Beyond sampling variation and potential errors arising from simplifications in the PTM modelling process, historical estimates of shares may be subject to minor discontinuities reflecting changes and improvements to SPI survey methods. Cases with missing, invalid or non-UK address information are allocated proportionally to known liabilities. Income Tax receipts are apportioned by the same proportion as liabilities in each sub-national area.¹¹ Data is currently unavailable for 2008-09 so the proportional shares are based on interpolation from the adjacent years.

¹¹ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Capital Gains Tax

18. Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is a tax on the gain or profit made on the sale or disposal of assets such as shares or property. There is an annual tax-free allowance and some additional reliefs. From 2013-2014 the following Capital Gains Tax rates apply: 18% and 28% for individuals (the tax rate depends on the total amount of taxable income and gains), 28% for trustees or personal representatives, 10% for gains qualifying for Entrepreneurs' Relief. Companies are not generally chargeable to CGT but pay Corporation Tax on their chargeable gains. In 2014-15 total UK CGT receipts were £5.6 billion.

Table 6 Capital Gains Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	2,122	1,946	91.7%	33	1.6%	117	5.5%	26	1.2%
2000-01	3,236	3,004	92.8%	43	1.3%	146	4.5%	43	1.3%
2001-02	3,034	2,809	92.6%	42	1.4%	146	4.8%	37	1.2%
2002-03	1,596	1,454	91.1%	29	1.8%	83	5.2%	30	1.9%
2003-04	2,225	1,981	89.1%	51	2.3%	144	6.5%	49	2.2%
2004-05	2,282	2,068	90.6%	58	2.5%	113	5.0%	43	1.9%
2005-06	3,042	2,674	87.9%	84	2.8%	171	5.6%	113	3.7%
2006-07	3,830	3,395	88.6%	91	2.4%	221	5.8%	124	3.2%
2007-08	5,268	4,670	88.7%	103	2.0%	285	5.4%	210	4.0%
2008-09	7,852	6,885	87.7%	140	1.8%	560	7.1%	267	3.4%
2009-10	2,491	2,228	89.4%	47	1.9%	161	6.5%	55	2.2%
2010-11	3,601	3,290	91.4%	59	1.6%	202	5.6%	49	1.4%
2011-12	4,337	3,939	90.8%	76	1.7%	277	6.4%	44	1.0%
2012-13	3,927	3,491	88.9%	68	1.7%	321	8.2%	46	1.2%
2013-14	3,908	3,567	91.3%	67	1.7%	240	6.1%	34	0.9%
2014-15	5,559	5,121	92.1%	94	1.7%	293	5.3%	51	0.9%

Data

19. HMRC administrative data on self-assessment.

Methodology

20. Self-assessment returns include the postcode of the tax payer and these are used to attribute Capital Gains accruals to a geographic area. Minor adjustments are made to take account of non self-assessed receipts.
21. The number of cases with a non-valid postcode is relatively small. Adjustments for missing postcodes are made by assuming that the CGT accrual for these cases can be allocated by sub-national area in the same proportions as CGT accruals for cases with known postcodes. An adjustment is made for the latest year's accrual data (currently 2013-14) to account for information not yet received.
22. Estimates of receipts are derived from accruals, using estimated lags in making payments derived from self-assessment data.

Difference with NINFBR

1. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies to calculate CGT.
2. NINFBR estimate CGT for Northern Ireland using Data from the ONS' Regional Accounts apportioned to Northern Ireland according to its share of GVA.

National Insurance Contributions

3. National Insurance Contributions (NICs) are payable by employees (primary Class 1 contributions), their employers (secondary Class 1 contributions) and the self-employed (Class 2 and Class 4 contributions). There is a threshold below which NICs are exempt and these are currently £153 a week for employees and £5,965 a year for self-employed. Total Class 1 NICs account for around 97% of receipts. In 2014-15 total UK NICs receipts were £110.4 billion.

Table 7 National Insurance Contributions, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	56,354	48,322	85.7%	2,203	3.9%	4,639	8.2%	1,190	2.1%
2000-01	60,614	52,127	86.0%	2,289	3.8%	4,933	8.1%	1,265	2.1%
2001-02	63,168	54,250	85.9%	2,408	3.8%	5,169	8.2%	1,341	2.1%
2002-03	64,553	55,423	85.9%	2,471	3.8%	5,278	8.2%	1,380	2.1%
2003-04	72,457	62,270	85.9%	2,744	3.8%	5,892	8.1%	1,552	2.1%
2004-05	78,098	67,133	86.0%	2,963	3.8%	6,328	8.1%	1,674	2.1%
2005-06	85,522	73,563	86.0%	3,194	3.7%	6,943	8.1%	1,822	2.1%
2006-07	87,274	75,198	86.2%	3,185	3.6%	7,024	8.0%	1,866	2.1%
2007-08	100,410	86,316	86.0%	3,692	3.7%	8,285	8.3%	2,117	2.1%
2008-09	96,882	83,217	85.9%	3,532	3.6%	8,058	8.3%	2,074	2.1%
2009-10	95,517	82,213	86.1%	3,415	3.6%	7,863	8.2%	2,027	2.1%
2010-11	96,548	83,095	86.1%	3,485	3.6%	7,908	8.2%	2,059	2.1%
2011-12	101,617	87,498	86.1%	3,640	3.6%	8,325	8.2%	2,153	2.1%
2012-13	102,037	87,860	86.1%	3,655	3.6%	8,359	8.2%	2,162	2.1%
2013-14	107,690	92,728	86.1%	3,858	3.6%	8,822	8.2%	2,282	2.1%
2014-15	110,406	95,066	86.1%	3,955	3.6%	9,045	8.2%	2,339	2.1%

Data

4. A one percent sample of Pay-As-You-Earn data taken from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS2), which is now part of the National Insurance & PAYE Service (NPS). These are accruals data, taken from the P14 'End of Year Summary' form. The sample is selected according to the last two digits of the National Insurance Number. Therefore, while the data is representative of the UK population as a whole, since the sample is not stratified by sub-national area it may be less robust at a disaggregated level.¹²

¹² These data are used by ONS in the production of their National Accounts (Blue Book), Regional Gross Value Added (GVA) and Regional Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) publications.

Methodology

5. Data for the most recent years is extracted from the sample and undergoes intensive validation and processing, including: calculating pay and tax variables; attaching NUTS¹³ codes; identifying and removing outlying values.
6. The sub-national split is obtained on the basis of the residential postcode of individuals within NIRS2. When postcodes are not available, then address information is used to assign to an area; if the address is also unknown, then the allocation is on a proportional basis to known contributions.¹⁴
7. The latest sub-national proportions available are for 2011-12 so they have currently been assumed to be constant for later years.

¹³ The NUTS classification (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics) is a hierarchical system for dividing up the economic territory of the EU: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

¹⁴ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Value Added Tax

8. Value Added Tax (VAT) is charged on most goods and services supplied by VAT-registered businesses in the UK. It is also charged on goods and some services that are brought into the UK from other European Union (EU) countries or those imported from countries outside the EU. The standard rate of VAT is currently 20 per cent (from 4 January 2011). The previous standard rate was 17.5 per cent, with a temporary reduction to 15 per cent between 1 December 2008 and 31 December 2009. There is also a five per cent reduced rate and a zero rate, which are applied to selected goods and services. In 2014-15 total UK VAT receipts were £111.4 billion.

Table 8 Value Added Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	56,779	48,470	85.4%	2,349	4.1%	4,638	8.2%	1,323	2.3%
2000-01	58,622	50,052	85.4%	2,409	4.1%	4,788	8.2%	1,373	2.3%
2001-02	61,026	51,905	85.1%	2,550	4.2%	5,049	8.3%	1,523	2.5%
2002-03	63,451	53,999	85.1%	2,673	4.2%	5,220	8.2%	1,560	2.5%
2003-04	69,075	58,712	85.0%	2,937	4.3%	5,674	8.2%	1,753	2.5%
2004-05	73,026	62,157	85.1%	3,074	4.2%	5,960	8.2%	1,836	2.5%
2005-06	72,856	61,855	84.9%	3,106	4.3%	6,044	8.3%	1,850	2.5%
2006-07	77,360	65,286	84.4%	3,394	4.4%	6,682	8.6%	1,998	2.6%
2007-08	80,599	67,956	84.3%	3,470	4.3%	7,034	8.7%	2,140	2.7%
2008-09	78,439	66,037	84.2%	3,390	4.3%	6,882	8.8%	2,129	2.7%
2009-10	70,160	59,063	84.2%	2,956	4.2%	6,175	8.8%	1,966	2.8%
2010-11	83,502	70,510	84.4%	3,397	4.1%	7,264	8.7%	2,331	2.8%
2011-12	98,292	83,197	84.6%	3,978	4.0%	8,266	8.4%	2,850	2.9%
2012-13	100,572	85,310	84.8%	4,046	4.0%	8,349	8.3%	2,866	2.9%
2013-14	104,718	88,875	84.9%	4,201	4.0%	8,669	8.3%	2,972	2.8%
2014-15	111,363	94,699	85.0%	4,445	4.0%	9,134	8.2%	3,084	2.8%

Data

9. ONS expenditure analysis of the 'Living Costs and Food' (LCF) survey¹⁵, which has average weekly family spend on a range of items for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. 'Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis' (PESA) which covers the majority of government expenditure activity¹⁶. ONS data on Gross Value Added (GVA).¹⁷ Population estimates from:

¹⁵ For more information go to: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

¹⁶ PESA data can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/hm-treasury/series/public-expenditure-statistical-analyses-pesa>

¹⁷ For more information, go to: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-265236>

ONS, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency¹⁸. LCF and PESA are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

10. Separate estimates have been made for the four main sectors that make up VAT receipts: the household sector, the government sector, housing and the VAT exempt sector. The household sector accounts for over 70 per cent of receipts so is the key component. Total VAT receipts for each sub-national area are calculated by adding up disaggregated VAT receipts from each sector.
11. For the household sector the average annual spend on goods and services is multiplied by the number of households in each sub-national area to obtain disaggregated totals. Assumptions for the standard-rated and reduced-rated shares are then applied for each category, enabling VAT receipts to be apportioned by the estimated level of expenditure in each area. It is assumed that the standard-rated share and the reduced-rated share are the same across the four sub-national areas. It is also assumed that the tax gap is the same for each area and that historic litigation repayments are shared equally between areas. The split between import VAT, payments and repayments as well as input and output tax is the same across all areas. VAT refunds to local and central government departments are not included in receipts and are assumed to make up the same proportion in all areas.
12. Government sector spending between the sub-national areas is in line with PESA estimates. For non-identifiable spending, such as UK-wide defence spending, population splits are used – this implicitly assumes that each person in the UK benefits equally from these types of spending. The proportions are then applied to UK VAT receipts from government current and capital expenditure.
13. Some goods and services – generally supplies that are in the public interest or are too complex to tax – are exempt from VAT. These include education, health and welfare, finance, insurance and land. Sub-national GVA data is used to apportion VAT receipts that are paid by these exempt industries on their inputs.
14. The housing sector represents housing related investment spending by public and private sectors. Due to the small size of this sector and lack of information on its composition, VAT receipts are split by population.¹⁹

Difference with GERS

15. GERS and HMRC VAT statistics are not directly comparable as they are presented on different bases. GERS estimates are presented on an accruals basis and are based on ONS data that includes VAT refunds to local and central government whereas HMRC estimates are

¹⁸ For more information see ONS: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates>; Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp42.htm>; National Records Office for Scotland: <http://nationalrecordsofscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates>

¹⁹ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

presented in cash terms and exclude VAT refunds. Once these definitional differences are adjusted for, then the HMRC estimates are broadly similar to GERS. The small remaining discrepancy reflects the difference in the estimates for the Scottish proportion of receipts due to different methodologies used by GERS and HMRC. The GERS estimate is based solely on household expenditure while the HMRC estimate is composed of estimates from the four different sectors that make up VAT receipts.

Corporation Tax (Onshore)

16. Corporation Tax (CT) is a tax on the taxable profits of limited companies and some organisations including clubs, societies, associations, co-operatives, charities and other unincorporated bodies. Taxable profits include trading profits, investment profits (except dividend income which is taxed differently) and capital gains (known as 'chargeable gains' for CT purposes). As of 1 April 2015, there is now only one rate of CT at 20% (there was previously a 'main rate' and a lower rate for 'smaller profits'). This new single rate is set to fall to 19% in 2017-18 and further to 18% from 2020-21. In 2014-15, total UK CT receipts were £40.9billion.

Table 9 **Corporation Tax, £m**

	United Kingdom			Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
		England	%		%		%		%
1999-00	33,054	29,088	88.0%	793	2.4%	2,578	7.8%	595	1.8%
2000-01	30,092	26,481	88.0%	722	2.4%	2,347	7.8%	542	1.8%
2001-02	28,526	25,103	88.0%	685	2.4%	2,225	7.8%	513	1.8%
2002-03	25,826	22,804	88.3%	594	2.3%	2,014	7.8%	413	1.6%
2003-04	25,402	22,379	88.1%	610	2.4%	1,956	7.7%	432	1.7%
2004-05	30,268	26,545	87.7%	757	2.5%	2,391	7.9%	575	1.9%
2005-06	35,048	30,737	87.7%	841	2.4%	2,769	7.9%	701	2.0%
2006-07	38,166	33,777	88.5%	878	2.3%	2,748	7.2%	763	2.0%
2007-08	41,308	36,599	88.6%	950	2.3%	3,015	7.3%	785	1.9%
2008-09	34,101	30,179	88.5%	784	2.3%	2,626	7.7%	512	1.5%
2009-10	31,630	28,024	88.6%	791	2.5%	2,436	7.7%	411	1.3%
2010-11	36,176	32,052	88.6%	941	2.6%	2,677	7.4%	470	1.3%
2011-12	34,290	30,484	88.9%	857	2.5%	2,503	7.3%	446	1.3%
2012-13	36,091	32,085	88.9%	902	2.5%	2,635	7.3%	433	1.2%
2013-14	36,771	32,690	88.9%	919	2.5%	2,648	7.2%	478	1.3%
2014-15	40,932	36,388	88.9%	1,023	2.5%	2,988	7.3%	532	1.3%

Data

17. HMRC administrative data on Corporation Tax (CT) and data from the ONS Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR).

Methodology

18. Taxable profits are split into two categories, which are aligned with the different income streams for Corporation Tax. Category (i) includes overseas income, interest income, income from land and property, capital gains and gains on intangible assets. Category (ii) principally contains trading profit which makes up the vast majority of taxable profits. A policy change in the treatment of overseas income has led to a substantial decline in its value from 2010-11.
19. All category (i) profits are allocated to the location of the registered office. Category (ii) profits are allocated to countries according to the sub-national split of enterprises' employment totals, or to the registered office if no employment data is available. Data from the IDBR on local employment for enterprises is extracted and aggregated for each IDBR

‘enterprise’. The proportion of each enterprise’s employment that is in each of the four countries is calculated. This enterprise-level data is then joined to the company-level data from HMRC’s CT administrative system (COTAX) using the company registration number. Each IDBR enterprise may match to one or more companies, while each company matches to only one enterprise. The CT data is taken from data on CT assessments, returns and designatory data from COTAX, the commercial accounts database FAME and postcode geographies.

20. If all employment is based in a single sub-national area, then all category (ii) profits are allocated to the location of the registered office. Similarly, if no information is available from the IDBR on the location of a company’s employment, then the profits are allocated to the registered office location.
21. Where employment data is available at the group level but not the enterprise level, then companies’ category (ii) profits are allocated between the sub-national areas in line with the rest of the group.
22. Company level Corporation Tax liabilities are taken to be in line with the distribution of company level taxable profits. The sum of the sub-national level Corporation Tax liabilities are then converted to a receipts basis using historic patterns of lags between when liabilities arise and payment is received by HMRC. The final step is to calibrate to the actual figures for total UK onshore receipts.
23. Corporation tax receipts are now reported gross of tax credits following changes generated by revisions to the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) and the Public Sector Finances Review.

Difference with GERS

24. GERS estimates are not directly comparable to HMRC estimates because they are based on different data, methodologies and assumptions. Apportioning taxable profits to a geographical location of economic activity is conceptually very difficult and both estimations can be viewed as sensible but imperfect proxies of the CT regime.
25. GERS apportions the Scottish share of UK CT revenues based on the economic activity undertaken in Scotland using ONS regional accounts data. This is estimated by calculating Scotland’s share of profits, less holding gains, of all public and private corporations in the UK (less extra-regio). A slight adjustment is made to convert the Regional Accounts figures from calendar years to financial years.
26. Figures on payments from public corporations are then netted off this total figure. A figure for Corporation Tax payments from all public corporations in the UK is included in ONS’ database underlying the Public Sector Finances. The ratio obtained from the profits less holding gains from ONS Regional Accounts (described above) is applied to the total UK public corporations’ payments to obtain a Scottish estimate which is then subtracted from the Scottish estimate of total Corporation Tax payments.

Corporation Tax (Offshore)

27. Oil and gas production companies operating in the UK and on the UK's Continental Shelf (UKCS) are subject to normal Corporation Tax (CT) rules but with some modifications. Ring Fence Corporation Tax (RFCT) is calculated in a similar way to normal CT, but with the addition of a 'ring fence' which prevents taxable profits from oil and gas extraction in the UK and UKCS being reduced by losses from other activities or by excessive interest payments. Oil and gas extraction activities are ring fenced as a separate trade, distinct from other activities carried out by the company. Any Petroleum Revenue Tax paid by a company is an allowable deduction against RFCT. Rates of RFCT differ from those of CT with the main rate currently at 30 per cent. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from offshore CT was £2.1 billion. Due to statistical disclosure rules we are not able to show the 2014-15 UK offshore CT figure at sub-national level²⁰.

Table 10 Corporation Tax (Offshore, Geographical), £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	1,268	251	19.8%	0	0.0%	1,017	80.2%	0	0.0%
2000-01	2,329	451	19.4%	0	0.0%	1,878	80.6%	0	0.0%
2001-02	3,515	838	23.8%	0	0.0%	2,677	76.2%	0	0.0%
2002-03	3,662	744	20.3%	0	0.0%	2,918	79.7%	0	0.0%
2003-04	3,057	582	19.0%	0	0.0%	2,475	81.0%	0	0.0%
2004-05	3,831	834	21.8%	0	0.0%	2,997	78.2%	0	0.0%
2005-06	7,307	1,479	20.2%	0	0.0%	5,828	79.8%	0	0.0%
2006-07	6,709	1,405	20.9%	0	0.0%	5,304	79.1%	0	0.0%
2007-08	5,728	878	15.3%	0	0.0%	4,850	84.7%	0	0.0%
2008-09	9,826	1,210	12.3%	0	0.0%	8,616	87.7%	0	0.0%
2009-10	4,998	470	9.4%	0	0.0%	4,528	90.6%	0	0.0%
2010-11	6,864	774	11.3%	0	0.0%	6,090	88.7%	0	0.0%
2011-12	8,840	1,447	16.4%	0	0.0%	7,393	83.6%	0	0.0%
2012-13	4,393	775	17.6%	0	0.0%	3,618	82.4%	0	0.0%
2013-14	3,556	638	17.9%	0	0.0%	2,918	82.1%	0	0.0%
2014-15	2,073	*	*	0	0.0%	*	*	0	0.0%

²⁰ For more information about statistics disclosure rules: <http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/code-of-practice-for-official-statistics.pdf>; <https://gss.civilservice.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Confidentiality-of-Official-Statistics-National-Statisticians-Guidance.pdf>

Table 11 Corporation Tax (Offshore, Population), £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	1,268	1,059	83.6%	63	4.9%	110	8.6%	36	2.9%
2000-01	2,329	1,947	83.6%	115	4.9%	200	8.6%	67	2.9%
2001-02	3,515	2,940	83.7%	173	4.9%	301	8.6%	100	2.9%
2002-03	3,662	3,064	83.7%	180	4.9%	312	8.5%	105	2.9%
2003-04	3,057	2,559	83.7%	151	4.9%	260	8.5%	87	2.9%
2004-05	3,831	3,208	83.7%	189	4.9%	325	8.5%	110	2.9%
2005-06	7,307	6,121	83.8%	359	4.9%	618	8.5%	209	2.9%
2006-07	6,709	5,621	83.8%	329	4.9%	566	8.4%	192	2.9%
2007-08	5,728	4,800	83.8%	281	4.9%	483	8.4%	165	2.9%
2008-09	9,826	8,235	83.8%	481	4.9%	827	8.4%	283	2.9%
2009-10	4,998	4,190	83.8%	244	4.9%	420	8.4%	144	2.9%
2010-11	6,864	5,758	83.9%	334	4.9%	576	8.4%	197	2.9%
2011-12	8,840	7,418	83.9%	428	4.8%	740	8.4%	253	2.9%
2012-13	4,393	3,689	84.0%	212	4.8%	366	8.3%	126	2.9%
2013-14	3,556	2,988	84.0%	171	4.8%	296	8.3%	101	2.9%
2014-15	2,073	1,743	84.1%	99	4.8%	172	8.3%	59	2.8%

Data

28. HMRC administrative data and Office of National Statistics, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency population estimates.²¹

Methodology

29. There are two approaches for attributing receipts: geographic and by population share. The geographic approach allocates on a field by field basis to either England or Scotland using the boundary set out in the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. No fields are allocated to Wales or Northern Ireland.
30. Taxable profits from each field are then estimated using HMRC's established North Sea Oil and Gas tax receipts forecasting model. The model processes production and expenditure data at an individual field level to simulate the tax regime. The underlying data comes from a detailed field-by-field survey provided by operators which covers production, capital expenditure, operating expenditure and decommissioning costs. Overall production levels are derived from projections from the Oil and Gas Authority. The model also incorporates a number of other economic variables relevant to the North Sea regime, primarily the oil price, the gas price, inflation and the exchange rate. Field level information is then aggregated at a company level in order to estimate tax liability.

²¹ For more information see ONS: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates>; Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp42.htm>; National Records Office for Scotland: <http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/index.html>

31. Companies will often have interest in a number of fields, and this needs to be accounted for due to the interaction between ring fenced losses and group relief, which are allowable deductions in the CT regime. To disallow interactions between 'Scottish' and 'English' fields, data for the two sub-national areas has been separated and their estimations are run through the model separately.

Difference with GERS

32. There is a lot of commonality between the HMRC and GERS approach. GERS is based on a similar methodology using a model developed by the University of Aberdeen, and applies the same geographical boundary established by the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. Therefore there is no difference in the allocation of fields between England and Scotland. Similarly, the underlying field data is provided by North Sea operators which is then calibrated to the production data provided by OGA.
33. The differences arise from the allocations of taxable profits to each field over time, which is determined by the parameters within the models. HMRC of course is able to call upon administrative tax data, but discussions with colleagues in the Scottish government suggest that the main differences between the estimates were actually differences in oil and gas prices and the allocation of non-field costs. On this specific issue, since 2011 HMRC has estimated field level "achieved" prices of oil and gas whilst the GERS analysis has access to field level data and information on "achieved" prices. Whereas HMRC allocates non-field costs at company level, GERS estimates are based on data that provides information at field level. The HMRC field level modelling is aggregated together at company level which takes into account group relief and ring fenced losses whereas the GERS modelling is at field level only.
34. From 1999-00 and 2003-04 there were also royalty payments from the oil & gas sector that are not included in this analysis (but are included in GERS). In 1999-00 the Exchequer got Advanced Corporation Tax payments that are also not included in these estimates.

Petroleum Revenue Tax

35. Petroleum Revenue Tax (PRT) is a tax on oil and gas production. PRT is charged at field level on the profits arising from individual oil fields. The current rate of PRT is 50 per cent. PRT was abolished for fields given development consent on or after 16 March 1993. Many taxable fields do not pay PRT because of the various tax reliefs that are available. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from PRT were £77 million. Due to statistical disclosure rules, we are not able to show the 2014-15 UK PRT figure at sub-national level.

Table 12 Petroleum Revenue Tax (Geographical), £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	853	118	13.8%	0	0.0%	735	86.2%	0	0.0%
2000-01	1,518	258	17.0%	0	0.0%	1,260	83.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	1,310	447	34.1%	0	0.0%	863	65.9%	0	0.0%
2002-03	958	312	32.6%	0	0.0%	646	67.4%	0	0.0%
2003-04	1,179	340	28.8%	0	0.0%	839	71.2%	0	0.0%
2004-05	1,284	454	35.4%	0	0.0%	830	64.6%	0	0.0%
2005-06	2,016	658	32.6%	0	0.0%	1,358	67.4%	0	0.0%
2006-07	2,155	533	24.7%	0	0.0%	1,622	75.3%	0	0.0%
2007-08	1,680	412	24.5%	0	0.0%	1,268	75.5%	0	0.0%
2008-09	2,567	751	29.3%	0	0.0%	1,816	70.7%	0	0.0%
2009-10	923	261	28.3%	0	0.0%	662	71.7%	0	0.0%
2010-11	1,458	416	28.5%	0	0.0%	1,042	71.5%	0	0.0%
2011-12	2,032	443	21.8%	0	0.0%	1,589	78.2%	0	0.0%
2012-13	1,737	554	31.9%	0	0.0%	1,183	68.1%	0	0.0%
2013-14	1,118	317	28.3%	0	0.0%	801	71.7%	0	0.0%
2014-15	77	*	*	0	0.0%	*	*	0	0.0%

Table 13 Petroleum Revenue Tax (Population), £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	853	713	83.6%	42	4.9%	74	8.6%	24	2.9%
2000-01	1,518	1,269	83.6%	75	4.9%	131	8.6%	43	2.9%
2001-02	1,310	1,096	83.7%	64	4.9%	112	8.6%	37	2.9%
2002-03	958	802	83.7%	47	4.9%	82	8.5%	27	2.9%
2003-04	1,179	987	83.7%	58	4.9%	100	8.5%	34	2.9%
2004-05	1,284	1,075	83.7%	63	4.9%	109	8.5%	37	2.9%
2005-06	2,016	1,689	83.8%	99	4.9%	171	8.5%	58	2.9%
2006-07	2,155	1,806	83.8%	106	4.9%	182	8.4%	62	2.9%
2007-08	1,680	1,408	83.8%	82	4.9%	142	8.4%	48	2.9%
2008-09	2,567	2,151	83.8%	126	4.9%	216	8.4%	74	2.9%
2009-10	923	774	83.8%	45	4.9%	78	8.4%	27	2.9%
2010-11	1,458	1,223	83.9%	71	4.9%	122	8.4%	42	2.9%
2011-12	2,032	1,705	83.9%	98	4.8%	170	8.4%	58	2.9%
2012-13	1,737	1,459	84.0%	84	4.8%	145	8.3%	50	2.9%
2013-14	1,118	939	84.0%	54	4.8%	93	8.3%	32	2.9%
2014-15	77	64	84.1%	4	4.8%	6	8.3%	2	2.8%

Data

36. HMRC administrative data and Office of National Statistics, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency population estimates.²²

Methodology

37. There are two approaches for attributing receipts: geographic and by population share. The geographic approach allocates on a field by field basis to either England or Scotland using the boundary set out in the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. No fields are allocated to Wales or Northern Ireland.
38. Estimates of PRT are based on assessment data supplied by operators to HMRC's Large Business Directorate twice a year. As this is field level data HMRC is able to identify and split the liability between fields in England and Scotland. Although the relationship between receipts and accruals will not correspond exactly, we believe that using this data will give us the best possible estimate of the split between the two areas.

Difference with GERS

39. There is commonality between the HMRC and GERS approach, namely that both apply the same geographical boundary established by the Scottish Adjacent Waters Boundaries Order 1999. Therefore there is no difference in the allocation of fields between England and Scotland.
40. The differences arise in estimating the PRT liability for each field. The HMRC analysis is based on assessment data provided by field operators to HMRC, therefore these estimates relate to actual PRT liability. The GERS figures are estimated using a model developed by the University of Aberdeen. The model processes production and expenditure data at an individual field level to simulate the tax regime. The underlying data comes from a detailed field-by-field survey provided by operators which covers production, capital expenditure, operating expenditure and decommissioning costs.

²² For more information see ONS: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Population+Estimates>; Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/demography/default.asp42.htm>; National Records Office for Scotland: <http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/index.html>

Bank Levy

41. The Bank Levy is a tax based on chargeable equity and liabilities arising from banks' balance sheets, with effect from 1 January 2011. The Bank Levy applies to: UK banks, banking groups and building societies; foreign banking groups operating in the UK through permanent establishments or subsidiaries; and UK banks and banking sub-groups in non-banking groups. There is no charge on the first £20 billion of chargeable equity and liabilities. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from Bank Levy were £2.7 billion.

Table 14 Bank Levy, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2004-05	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2005-06	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2006-07	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2007-08	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2008-09	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2009-10	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2010-11	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2011-12	1,612	1,460	90.6%	28	1.8%	104	6.4%	20	1.3%
2012-13	1,595	1,437	90.1%	29	1.8%	109	6.9%	19	1.2%
2013-14	2,200	1,983	90.1%	40	1.8%	151	6.9%	27	1.2%
2014-15	2,748	2,477	90.1%	50	1.8%	188	6.9%	33	1.2%

Data

42. ONS data on Gross Value Added (GVA).²³ These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

43. Disclosure rules prevent HMRC from using administrative data to apportion Bank Levy receipts. Instead, they are apportioned by sub-national GVA within the 'Financial and Insurance Activities' sector. Sub-national banking specific GVA estimates are not available.²⁴

²³ For more information, go to: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-339598>

²⁴ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Bank Payroll Tax

44. The Bank Payroll Tax was a temporary tax set at 50% on awards of discretionary bonuses over £25,000 to, or in respect of, banking employees, in the period from its announcement on 9 December 2009 until 5 April 2010. It was paid by banks, building societies and UK resident investment or financial trading companies, in banking or building society groups.

Table 15 Bank Payroll Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2004-05	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2005-06	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2006-07	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2007-08	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2008-09	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2009-10	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2010-11	3,416	2,944	86.2%	123	3.6%	276	8.1%	74	2.2%
2011-12	-2	-2	86.1%	0	3.7%	0	8.1%	0	2.2%
2012-13	0	0	86.2%	0	3.6%	0	7.9%	0	2.2%
2013-14	0	0	86.2%	0	3.7%	0	8.0%	0	2.1%
2014-15	0	0	86.2%	0	3.7%	0	8.0%	0	2.1%

Data

45. ONS data on Compensation of Employees (CoE).²⁵ These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

46. Disclosure rules prevent HMRC from using administrative data to apportion Bank Payroll Tax receipts. Instead, they are apportioned by sub-national CoE within the 'Financial and Insurance Activities' sector. Sub-national banking specific CoE estimates are not available.²⁶

²⁵ For more information, go to: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-265236>

²⁶ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Fuel Duties

47. All motor and heating fuel, whether imported or home-produced, is liable to excise duty at either the full or rebated rates. Fuel Duty is payable at varying rates depending on the type of fuel and its use. These rates are normally amended each year by the Finance Act. In 2014-15 total UK fuel duty receipts were £27.2 billion.

Table 16 Fuel Duties, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	22,515	18,897	83.9%	1,066	4.7%	1,815	8.1%	738	3.3%
2000-01	22,630	18,996	83.9%	1,070	4.7%	1,825	8.1%	738	3.3%
2001-02	21,916	18,397	83.9%	1,036	4.7%	1,768	8.1%	714	3.3%
2002-03	22,147	18,595	84.0%	1,046	4.7%	1,787	8.1%	718	3.2%
2003-04	22,786	19,093	83.8%	1,075	4.7%	1,859	8.2%	759	3.3%
2004-05	23,313	19,488	83.6%	1,123	4.8%	1,918	8.2%	784	3.4%
2005-06	23,438	19,611	83.7%	1,145	4.9%	1,916	8.2%	766	3.3%
2006-07	23,585	19,691	83.5%	1,162	4.9%	1,949	8.3%	784	3.3%
2007-08	24,905	20,758	83.3%	1,235	5.0%	2,070	8.3%	841	3.4%
2008-09	24,615	20,498	83.3%	1,223	5.0%	2,062	8.4%	832	3.4%
2009-10	26,197	21,800	83.2%	1,299	5.0%	2,202	8.4%	897	3.4%
2010-11	27,256	22,698	83.3%	1,345	4.9%	2,292	8.4%	921	3.4%
2011-12	26,800	22,333	83.3%	1,316	4.9%	2,246	8.4%	905	3.4%
2012-13	26,571	22,124	83.3%	1,314	4.9%	2,241	8.4%	892	3.4%
2013-14	26,881	22,368	83.2%	1,336	5.0%	2,272	8.5%	905	3.4%
2014-15	27,156	22,595	83.2%	1,348	5.0%	2,299	8.5%	914	3.4%

Data

48. From the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) on road consumption transport statistics 2005 to 2013.²⁷ These are certified National Statistics. Experimental data for 2002 to 2004 has also been used.²⁸

Methodology

49. Petrol and diesel fuel receipts have been apportioned by the same proportion as petrol and diesel usage in each area. The receipts of other fuels - fuel oil, gas oils, gas for road fuels and other rebated oils – are apportioned on the same basis as petrol consumption. It is assumed that buses and Heavy Goods Vehicles solely use diesel while motorbikes solely use petrol.²⁹

²⁷ For more information see:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/49436/2096-regional-road-transport-cons-2005-9.xls

²⁸ For more information see

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/49437/file45728.xls

²⁹ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Inheritance Tax

50. Inheritance Tax (IHT) is due on the net value of a person's estate transferred at death above a nil-rate band (currently £325,000) after deducting any exemptions and reliefs. The rate is currently 40 per cent. IHT may also be due on certain transfers and events during a person's lifetime. There is also a separate treatment when properties are settled in trusts. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from IHT were £3.8 billion.

Table 17 Inheritance Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	2,047	1,818	88.8%	59	2.9%	153	7.5%	18	0.9%
2000-01	2,221	1,972	88.8%	64	2.9%	166	7.5%	19	0.9%
2001-02	2,355	2,091	88.8%	68	2.9%	176	7.5%	20	0.9%
2002-03	2,354	2,090	88.8%	68	2.9%	176	7.5%	20	0.9%
2003-04	2,504	2,224	88.8%	72	2.9%	187	7.5%	22	0.9%
2004-05	2,922	2,595	88.8%	84	2.9%	218	7.5%	25	0.9%
2005-06	3,259	2,894	88.8%	94	2.9%	243	7.5%	28	0.9%
2006-07	3,545	3,162	89.2%	106	3.0%	253	7.1%	25	0.7%
2007-08	3,824	3,411	89.2%	112	2.9%	272	7.1%	30	0.8%
2008-09	2,839	2,492	87.8%	75	2.7%	237	8.4%	35	1.2%
2009-10	2,384	2,083	87.4%	63	2.6%	202	8.5%	36	1.5%
2010-11	2,718	2,434	89.6%	75	2.7%	175	6.4%	34	1.2%
2011-12	2,903	2,638	90.9%	68	2.3%	167	5.8%	30	1.0%
2012-13	3,105	2,832	91.2%	68	2.2%	172	5.5%	33	1.0%
2013-14	3,402	3,082	90.6%	82	2.4%	200	5.9%	38	1.1%
2014-15	3,804	3,445	90.6%	92	2.4%	224	5.9%	42	1.1%

Data

51. HMRC administrative data on the tax accrued by the postcode of the main residence of the deceased individual. This information is already published at a sub-national level as an Official Statistics series.³⁰

Methodology

52. The accruals profile requires some adjustment in order to arrive at the equivalent receipts profile. This is because of the lag that occurs between the date of death and the payment made on any tax due. About 90 per cent of the tax is paid in the year of death or the year following. This transformed profile is then scaled up to fit the known level of total UK receipts collected annually. Validated administrative data is not available for the entire period, so some assumptions have been made for the missing years.³¹

³⁰ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/inheritance-tax-statistics>

³¹ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

53. Estates may have assets in multiple areas. In the administrative data, estates can only be readily apportioned to a single location. It is therefore implicitly assumed that components of estates that are missed within one area are offset by estates fully counted within the area that actually has components in other areas. The estimates exclude non-cash receipts given in lieu of cash payments. Non-cash receipts form a very small proportion of total receipts.

Stamp Tax on Shares

54. The rate of Stamp Duty and Stamp Duty Reserve Tax on the transfer of shares and securities is 0.5 per cent. Where the transfer is affected by means of a stock transfer form, no stamp duty will be payable unless the consideration exceeds £1,000. Stamp Tax on Shares (STS) is payable on the purchase of shares in a company incorporated in the UK – a UK company or a foreign company with a UK share register. In 2014-15 total UK STS receipts were £2.9 billion.

Table 18 Stamp Tax on Shares, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	3,711	3,502	94.4%	4	0.1%	203	5.5%	0	0.0%
2000-01	4,477	4,225	94.4%	5	0.1%	244	5.5%	0	0.0%
2001-02	2,852	2,692	94.4%	3	0.1%	156	5.5%	0	0.0%
2002-03	2,538	2,395	94.4%	3	0.1%	139	5.5%	0	0.0%
2003-04	2,559	2,415	94.4%	3	0.1%	140	5.5%	0	0.0%
2004-05	2,715	2,563	94.4%	3	0.1%	148	5.5%	0	0.0%
2005-06	3,465	3,270	94.4%	4	0.1%	189	5.5%	0	0.0%
2006-07	3,757	3,546	94.4%	4	0.1%	205	5.5%	0	0.0%
2007-08	4,167	3,923	94.1%	7	0.2%	236	5.7%	0	0.0%
2008-09	3,203	3,015	94.1%	0	0.0%	183	5.7%	0	0.0%
2009-10	3,017	2,861	94.8%	5	0.2%	151	5.0%	0	0.0%
2010-11	2,971	2,790	93.9%	6	0.2%	174	5.9%	0	0.0%
2011-12	2,794	2,648	94.8%	7	0.3%	139	5.0%	0	0.0%
2012-13	2,234	2,124	95.1%	4	0.2%	106	4.7%	0	0.0%
2013-14	3,108	2,925	94.1%	6	0.2%	176	5.7%	0	0.0%
2014-15	2,926	2,765	94.5%	8	0.3%	153	5.2%	0	0.0%

Data

55. Data on the geographic identification of a UK incorporated company comes from London Stock Exchange list (LSE)³² and Companies House.³³ LSE data on the monthly value of share turnover for each UK incorporated company.³⁴

Methodology

56. STS liability arises when shares in a UK incorporated company are purchased, regardless of whether the purchaser resides in the UK. It therefore seems more appropriate to allocate STS

³² Data available at <http://www.londonstockexchange.com/statistics/companies-and-issuers/companies-and-issuers.htm>

³³ For more information see <http://www.companieshouse.gov.uk/toolsToHelp/findCompanyInfo.shtml>

³⁴ Data available at <http://www.londonstockexchange.com/statistics/historic/trading-summary/trading-summary.htm>

revenue based on the location of the companies rather than the geographic location of the share purchaser.

57. Each FTSE 100 company was manually matched to a geographic location based on their registered address as currently listed in Companies House (as of August 2013). Around 2,000 non-FTSE 100 companies were matched to the share turnover data using the July 2013 and Jan 2011 LSE all-companies list. This allocates companies to an area based on their registered Companies House address or the address reported to LSE at the time of admission. The total value of share turnover was calculated from companies in a given area and STS receipts were then apportioned in the same proportion. The estimates reported here use the all-companies proportions though the results are very similar using just the FTSE 100.³⁵
58. It is assumed that: the proportion of STS-exempt and non-LSE transactions are the same across companies; the geographical distribution is the same for matched and non-matched companies; movement of companies between areas has a negligible effect on the estimates. The number of unmatched companies is higher for earlier years, so estimates are more uncertain for those years.³⁶

Difference with GERS

59. HMRC and GERS estimates are not directly comparable because they are based on different data, methodologies and assumptions. STS is payable on the purchase of shares in a company incorporated in the UK, independent of whether or not the purchaser resides in the UK. GERS uses data from the Family Resources Survey on the Scottish ratio of UK adults owning stocks and shares and assumes that the Scottish proportion of STS is based on the Scottish proportion of UK adults owning stocks whereas HMRC does not allocate STS revenue on the basis of the geographic location of the share purchaser but on the location of incorporation.

³⁵ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

³⁶ Note that the Northern Ireland total is actually non-zero but is rounded down in this table. The spreadsheet version of the main table presents the actual figure.

Stamp Duty Land Tax

60. Stamp Duty Land Tax (SDLT) is payable on the purchase or transfer of property or land in the UK where the amount given is above a certain threshold. SDLT is charged as a percentage of the paid for property or land - unless there is a relief or exemption. Higher rates apply to higher-value transactions. The amount payable can also vary depending whether the property is being used for residential or non-residential purposes, and whether the property is sold as a freehold or leasehold. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from SDLT were £10.7 billion.

Table 19 Stamp Duty Land Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	3,184	2,886	90.7%	73	2.3%	148	4.7%	76	2.4%
2000-01	3,684	3,339	90.7%	85	2.3%	171	4.7%	88	2.4%
2001-02	4,132	3,745	90.7%	95	2.3%	192	4.7%	99	2.4%
2002-03	5,011	4,543	90.7%	115	2.3%	233	4.7%	120	2.4%
2003-04	4,986	4,520	90.7%	115	2.3%	232	4.7%	119	2.4%
2004-05	6,251	5,667	90.7%	144	2.3%	291	4.7%	150	2.4%
2005-06	7,454	6,869	92.2%	175	2.4%	285	3.8%	125	1.7%
2006-07	9,635	8,720	90.5%	235	2.4%	430	4.5%	251	2.6%
2007-08	9,958	8,893	89.3%	210	2.1%	565	5.7%	290	2.9%
2008-09	4,796	4,290	89.5%	115	2.4%	320	6.7%	70	1.5%
2009-10	4,886	4,496	92.0%	100	2.0%	250	5.1%	40	0.8%
2010-11	5,961	5,470	91.8%	116	2.0%	334	5.6%	40	0.7%
2011-12	6,125	5,696	93.0%	125	2.0%	275	4.5%	30	0.5%
2012-13	6,907	6,488	93.9%	104	1.5%	283	4.1%	33	0.5%
2013-14	9,273	8,701	93.8%	146	1.6%	389	4.2%	37	0.4%
2014-15	10,738	10,040	93.5%	172	1.6%	478	4.5%	48	0.5%

Data

61. Disaggregated receipts are published as part of a certified National Statistics series that uses HMRC administrative data based on information from the Land Transaction Return.³⁷

Methodology

62. The split of revenue and transactions between the sub-national areas is based on the location of the property being transacted. There are a small minority of cases where this data is not recorded on the stamp duty land tax database and these transactions are allocated to a sub-national area on a pro-rata basis to maintain the recorded proportions. Validated administrative data is not available for the entire period. The sub-national proportion of receipts prior to 2005-06 has been estimated by taking the average across 2005-6 to 2007-8.

³⁸

³⁷ For more information on this data see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/stamp-duties-statistics>

³⁸ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings

63. Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings (ATED) is a tax payable by companies on high value residential property. It started on 1 April 2013 and will be payable each year. A property is said to be 'enveloped' if it is a residential property that is owned, completely or partly by a company (or a partnership where one of the partners is a company or a 'collective investment vehicle') because the ownership sits within a corporate 'wrapper' or 'envelope'. An ATED tax return will need to be completed if the enveloped property was valued at more than £2 million on 1 April 2012, or at acquisition. The amount of ATED due depends on a banding system based on the value of the residential property and potential reliefs. In 2014-15 total ATED receipts were £116 million.

Table 20 Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2004-05	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2005-06	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2006-07	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2007-08	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2008-09	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2009-10	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2010-11	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2011-12	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2012-13	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2013-14	100	94	94.0%	0	0.4%	4	4.1%	2	1.5%
2014-15	116	109	93.8%	1	0.6%	5	4.3%	2	1.3%

Data

64. HMRC administrative data from Stamp Duty Land Tax returns.

Methodology

65. Disclosure rules prevent HMRC from using administrative data to apportion ATED receipts. The amount of ATED is allocated by the same proportion as the total value of residential property over £1 million transacted in 2013-14 in each area. A threshold of £1 million instead of £2 million was also used because of disclosure rules. This approach broadly represents the stock of high value residential property within each area that could be theoretically liable to ATED.

Tobacco Duties

66. Tobacco excise duty is due on cigarettes, cigars, hand-rolling tobacco, other smoking tobacco and chewing tobacco. Duty on cigarettes has two elements: the first is a fixed amount per pack (known as the 'specific' duty) and the second is a percentage of the final price (known as the 'ad valorem' duty). Other tobacco products only have the specific element. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from Tobacco Duties was £9.5 billion.

Table 21 Tobacco Duties, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	5,683	4,481	78.8%	300	5.3%	678	11.9%	224	3.9%
2000-01	7,648	6,030	78.8%	403	5.3%	913	11.9%	302	3.9%
2001-02	7,754	6,097	78.6%	376	4.9%	958	12.4%	322	4.2%
2002-03	8,054	6,407	79.6%	409	5.1%	919	11.4%	319	4.0%
2003-04	8,091	6,385	78.9%	381	4.7%	996	12.3%	329	4.1%
2004-05	8,100	6,385	78.8%	403	5.0%	985	12.2%	327	4.0%
2005-06	7,959	6,168	77.5%	394	5.0%	1,053	13.2%	344	4.3%
2006-07	8,149	6,257	76.8%	534	6.6%	977	12.0%	382	4.7%
2007-08	8,094	6,299	77.8%	462	5.7%	976	12.1%	357	4.4%
2008-09	8,219	6,438	78.3%	475	5.8%	949	11.5%	357	4.3%
2009-10	8,813	6,927	78.6%	473	5.4%	983	11.2%	430	4.9%
2010-11	9,144	7,218	78.9%	447	4.9%	997	10.9%	482	5.3%
2011-12	9,551	7,503	78.6%	433	4.5%	1,090	11.4%	524	5.5%
2012-13	9,681	7,684	79.4%	373	3.9%	1,134	11.7%	491	5.1%
2013-14	9,531	7,438	78.0%	420	4.4%	1,238	13.0%	434	4.6%
2014-15	9,548	7,452	78.0%	421	4.4%	1,241	13.0%	435	4.6%

Data

67. ONS' expenditure analysis of the Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey³⁹, which includes average weekly household expenditure on tobacco for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

68. The average weekly household spend on cigarettes, tobacco and other tobacco products is multiplied by the average weighted number of households in each area to obtain total weekly expenditure per area; this is converted into total annual figures. Tobacco receipts are apportioned using total annual expenditure proportions per area. As duty makes up around 80 per cent of the price of cigarettes, there is unlikely to be much price variation across areas, so it is assumed that prices are the same across each area. It is also assumed that the tax gap and the split between cigarette categories is the same across each area.⁴⁰

³⁹ For more information see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

⁴⁰ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Spirits Duty

69. Spirits Duty is payable on any spirits, or any mixture or combination of spirits with anything else, at a strength of more than 1.2% ABV. It is levied at a fixed rate per litre of pure alcohol content. In 2014-15 total UK tax receipts from Spirits Duties were £3 billion.

Table 22 Spirits Duty, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	1,804	1,398	77.5%	87	4.8%	265	14.7%	54	3.0%
2000-01	1,842	1,428	77.5%	89	4.8%	270	14.7%	55	3.0%
2001-02	1,919	1,482	77.2%	94	4.9%	287	14.9%	57	2.9%
2002-03	2,273	1,768	77.8%	108	4.7%	328	14.4%	70	3.1%
2003-04	2,362	1,832	77.6%	113	4.8%	346	14.6%	71	3.0%
2004-05	2,385	1,851	77.6%	111	4.7%	352	14.7%	71	3.0%
2005-06	2,309	1,806	78.2%	107	4.6%	327	14.2%	69	3.0%
2006-07	2,256	1,759	78.0%	106	4.7%	320	14.2%	71	3.2%
2007-08	2,374	1,825	76.9%	123	5.2%	349	14.7%	77	3.2%
2008-09	2,358	1,824	77.4%	115	4.9%	338	14.4%	81	3.4%
2009-10	2,570	1,998	77.7%	121	4.7%	352	13.7%	99	3.8%
2010-11	2,675	2,081	77.8%	118	4.4%	368	13.7%	109	4.1%
2011-12	2,889	2,272	78.7%	114	4.0%	388	13.4%	114	4.0%
2012-13	2,931	2,305	78.7%	116	4.0%	393	13.4%	116	4.0%
2013-14	3,056	2,404	78.7%	121	4.0%	410	13.4%	121	4.0%
2014-15	3,023	2,378	78.7%	120	4.0%	406	13.4%	120	4.0%

Data

70. From the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) '*Family Food*' publication which analyses consumption from the Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴¹ carried out by the ONS. This publication contains information on the average weekly purchased volumes (consumption) and expenditure on alcohol type per family across each sub-national area. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

71. The average weekly consumption volume per person per week on spirits is multiplied by the population estimate for each sub-national area to obtain total consumption. Spirits receipts are then apportioned in the same proportion as spirits consumption. From 2006 onwards, the Family Food publication provides results in calendar years, so this has been converted to

⁴¹ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>. Wine and spirits consumption estimates include 'Ready to Drink' (RTD) alcoholic products that fall under the appropriate duty.

financial years. It is assumed that the tax gap and the strength of spirits consumed is the same across each area.⁴²

72. Ready-to-drink drinks including spirits with mixer, liqueurs and cocktails and alcopops have been converted into taxable spirits using the HMRC Alcohol Model.
73. The sub-national proportions applied to receipts from all alcohol duties are fairly uncertain. This is because they are based on a survey (the LCF Survey) which uses only a sample of the population and, as with all samples, is not a perfectly accurate representation of consumption. This methodology is the same as in previous years.

Difference with NINFBR

74. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies and produce aggregate estimates for Alcohol Duty.
75. NINFBR estimate Alcohol Duty for Northern Ireland using regional household expenditure data from the ONS' Family Spending Survey multiplied by the numbers of households to estimate total expenditure on alcohol.

⁴² See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Beer Duties

76. Beer Duty is chargeable if the alcohol content is more than 1.2% alcohol by volume (ABV) and the rate is levied on the percentage of alcohol in the beer. General Beer Duty applies to beers with an ABV between 2.8% and 7.5%. There are higher and lower rates for high strength (above 7.5%) and low strength (between 1.2% and 2.8%) beers. In 2014-15 total UK tax receipts from Beer Duty were £3.3 billion.

Table 23 Beer Duty, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	2,813	2,396	85.2%	152	5.4%	207	7.3%	59	2.1%
2000-01	2,850	2,427	85.2%	154	5.4%	209	7.3%	59	2.1%
2001-02	2,899	2,466	85.1%	160	5.5%	212	7.3%	60	2.1%
2002-03	2,935	2,507	85.4%	154	5.2%	213	7.2%	62	2.1%
2003-04	3,044	2,588	85.0%	165	5.4%	228	7.5%	63	2.1%
2004-05	3,101	2,641	85.2%	164	5.3%	232	7.5%	64	2.1%
2005-06	3,076	2,617	85.1%	160	5.2%	233	7.6%	67	2.2%
2006-07	3,072	2,611	85.0%	162	5.3%	231	7.5%	68	2.2%
2007-08	3,067	2,589	84.4%	167	5.4%	239	7.8%	72	2.4%
2008-09	3,127	2,650	84.8%	163	5.2%	235	7.5%	79	2.5%
2009-10	3,182	2,695	84.7%	165	5.2%	238	7.5%	84	2.6%
2010-11	3,296	2,794	84.8%	168	5.1%	241	7.3%	93	2.8%
2011-12	3,463	2,940	84.9%	169	4.9%	251	7.2%	103	3.0%
2012-13	3,426	2,908	84.9%	167	4.9%	248	7.2%	102	3.0%
2013-14	3,346	2,841	84.9%	163	4.9%	242	7.2%	100	3.0%
2014-15	3,310	2,810	84.9%	161	4.9%	240	7.2%	99	3.0%

Data

77. From the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) '*Family Food*' publication, which analyses consumption in its Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴³. This publication contains information on the average weekly family purchased volumes (consumption) and expenditure on alcohol type across each sub-national area. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

78. The average weekly consumption volume per person per week on beer, lagers and continental beers is multiplied by the population estimate for each sub-national area to obtain total consumption. Beer receipts are then apportioned in the same proportion as beer consumption. From 2006 onwards, the Family Food publication provides results in calendar

⁴³ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>. Wine and spirits consumption estimates include 'Ready to Drink' (RTD) alcoholic products that fall under the appropriate duty.

years, so this has been converted to financial years. It is assumed that the tax gap and the strength of beer consumed is the same across each area.⁴⁴

79. The sub-national proportions applied to receipts from all alcohol duties are fairly uncertain. This is because they are based on a survey (the LCF Survey) which uses only a sample of the population and, as with all samples, is not a perfectly accurate representation of consumption. This methodology is the same as in previous years.

Difference with NINFBR

80. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies and produce aggregate estimates for Alcohol Duty.
81. NINFBR estimate Alcohol Duty for Northern Ireland using regional household expenditure data from the ONS' Family Spending Survey multiplied by the numbers of households to estimate total expenditure on alcohol.

⁴⁴ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Wine Duties

82. Wine Duty is payable on the production of wine of more than 1.2% ABV. There are currently four bands for still wine and two for sparkling, with higher rates for wines with higher ABV. In 2014-15 total UK tax receipts from Wine Duty were £3.8 billion.

Table 24 **Wine Duties, £m**

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
1999-00	1,657		1,434	86.5%	75	4.5%	117	7.1%	31	1.8%
2000-01	1,814		1,570	86.5%	82	4.5%	129	7.1%	33	1.8%
2001-02	1,982		1,719	86.7%	88	4.4%	138	7.0%	37	1.9%
2002-03	1,936		1,675	86.5%	87	4.5%	138	7.2%	35	1.8%
2003-04	2,006		1,732	86.3%	94	4.7%	143	7.1%	38	1.9%
2004-05	2,233		1,928	86.3%	102	4.6%	159	7.1%	44	2.0%
2005-06	2,308		1,992	86.3%	106	4.6%	165	7.1%	46	2.0%
2006-07	2,385		2,041	85.6%	117	4.9%	179	7.5%	48	2.0%
2007-08	2,641		2,257	85.5%	128	4.8%	201	7.6%	56	2.1%
2008-09	2,741		2,349	85.7%	118	4.3%	218	8.0%	56	2.0%
2009-10	2,949		2,514	85.2%	130	4.4%	240	8.1%	66	2.2%
2010-11	3,101		2,626	84.7%	135	4.4%	268	8.6%	72	2.3%
2011-12	3,356		2,858	85.2%	129	3.8%	293	8.7%	76	2.3%
2012-13	3,537		3,012	85.2%	136	3.8%	309	8.7%	80	2.3%
2013-14	3,713		3,163	85.2%	142	3.8%	324	8.7%	84	2.3%
2014-15	3,837		3,268	85.2%	147	3.8%	335	8.7%	86	2.3%

Data

83. From the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) '*Family Food*' publication, which analyses consumption in its Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴⁵. This publication contains information on the average weekly family purchased volumes (consumption) and expenditure on alcohol type across each sub-national area. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

84. The average weekly consumption volume per person per week on wine, champagne and fortified wines is multiplied by the population estimate for each sub-national area to obtain total consumption. Wine receipts are then apportioned in the same proportion as wine consumption. From 2006 onwards, the Family Food publication provides results in calendar

⁴⁵ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>. Wine and spirits consumption estimates include 'Ready to Drink' (RTD) alcoholic products that fall under the appropriate duty.

years, so this has been converted to financial years. It is assumed that the tax gap and the strength of wine consumed is the same across each area.⁴⁶

85. Ready-to-drink drinks including spirits with mixer, liqueurs and cocktails and alcopops are have been converted into taxable wine using the HMRC Alcohol Model.
86. The sub-national proportions applied to receipts from all alcohol duties are fairly uncertain. This is because they are based on a survey (the LCF Survey) which uses only a sample of the population and, as with all samples, is not a perfectly accurate representation of consumption. This methodology is the same as in previous years.

Difference with NINFBR

87. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies and produce aggregate estimates for Alcohol Duty.
88. NINFBR estimate Alcohol Duty for Northern Ireland using regional household expenditure data from the ONS' Family Spending Survey multiplied by the numbers of households to estimate total expenditure on alcohol.

⁴⁶ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Cider Duties

89. Cider duty is payable on cider and perry - defined as drinks created from fermented apple or pear juice - with a strength of more than 1.2% ABV but less than 8.5% ABV. There are currently two bands for still cider and perry and two for sparkling, with rates higher from drinks with higher ABV. In 2014-15 total UK tax receipts from Cider Duty were £0.3 billion.

Table 25 Cider Duties, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	155	128	82.5%	15	9.7%	10	6.2%	3	1.6%
2000-01	158	130	82.5%	15	9.7%	10	6.2%	3	1.6%
2001-02	155	127	82.2%	16	10.2%	9	6.0%	3	1.6%
2002-03	153	128	83.5%	14	9.0%	9	5.9%	2	1.5%
2003-04	153	125	81.9%	15	9.8%	10	6.6%	3	1.7%
2004-05	157	127	80.7%	15	9.3%	13	8.4%	2	1.5%
2005-06	168	137	81.7%	15	8.7%	14	8.1%	3	1.5%
2006-07	200	165	82.4%	16	8.1%	16	7.9%	3	1.6%
2007-08	220	180	81.8%	18	8.4%	18	8.1%	4	1.7%
2008-09	244	203	83.0%	19	7.8%	19	7.7%	4	1.5%
2009-10	311	261	84.0%	23	7.5%	21	6.7%	6	1.8%
2010-11	324	272	83.8%	22	6.7%	25	7.7%	6	1.9%
2011-12	329	274	83.5%	23	6.9%	25	7.7%	6	1.9%
2012-13	326	272	83.5%	22	6.9%	25	7.7%	6	1.9%
2013-14	340	284	83.5%	23	6.9%	26	7.7%	7	1.9%
2014-15	320	267	83.5%	22	6.9%	25	7.7%	6	1.9%

Data

90. From the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) '*Family Food*' publication, which analyses consumption in its Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴⁷. This publication contains information on the average weekly family purchased volumes (consumption) and expenditure on alcohol type across each sub-national area. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

91. The average weekly consumption volume per person per week on cider and perry is multiplied by the population estimate for each sub-national area to obtain total consumption. Cider receipts are then apportioned in the same proportion as cider consumption. From 2006 onwards, the Family Food publication provides results in calendar

⁴⁷ For more information on this dataset see <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/family-food-datasets>. Wine and spirits consumption estimates include 'Ready to Drink' (RTD) alcoholic products that fall under the appropriate duty.

years, so this has been converted to financial years. It is assumed that the tax gap and the strength of cider consumed is the same across each area.⁴⁸

92. The sub-national proportions applied to receipts from all alcohol duties are fairly uncertain. This is because they are based on a survey (the LCF Survey) which uses only a sample of the population and, as with all samples, is not a perfectly accurate representation of consumption. This methodology is the same as in previous years.

Difference with NINFBR

93. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies and produce aggregate estimates for Alcohol Duty.
94. NINFBR estimate Alcohol Duty for Northern Ireland using regional household expenditure data from the ONS' Family Spending Survey multiplied by the numbers of households to estimate total expenditure on alcohol.

⁴⁸ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Betting and Gaming Duties

95. There are seven excise duties: Bingo Duty (paid by those who hold a bingo premises licence); Gaming Duty (paid by the casino gaming operator); General Betting Duty (paid by bookmakers who operate betting shops, online betting or telephone betting); Lottery Duty (charged on the purchase price of a UK lottery ticket); Machine Games Duty (charged on playing dutiable machine games in the UK); Pool Betting Duty (paid by those who hold a pool betting permit); Remote Gaming Duty (charged on online gaming providers). In 2014-15 total UK receipts from Betting and Gaming duties were £2.1 billion.

Table 26 Betting and Gaming, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	1,514	1,256	83.0%	74	4.9%	152	10.0%	32	2.1%
2000-01	1,510	1,253	83.0%	74	4.9%	151	10.0%	32	2.1%
2001-02	1,439	1,187	82.5%	82	5.7%	134	9.3%	37	2.5%
2002-03	1,292	1,072	83.0%	67	5.2%	122	9.4%	32	2.4%
2003-04	1,347	1,125	83.5%	62	4.6%	130	9.6%	30	2.3%
2004-05	1,421	1,178	82.9%	70	4.9%	143	10.0%	30	2.1%
2005-06	1,421	1,178	82.9%	70	4.9%	143	10.0%	30	2.1%
2006-07	1,391	1,167	83.9%	65	4.7%	131	9.4%	28	2.0%
2007-08	1,481	1,220	82.4%	66	4.5%	157	10.6%	38	2.6%
2008-09	1,474	1,192	80.8%	69	4.7%	172	11.7%	41	2.8%
2009-10	1,439	1,187	82.5%	57	3.9%	155	10.8%	41	2.8%
2010-11	1,533	1,265	82.6%	61	4.0%	164	10.7%	42	2.7%
2011-12	1,633	1,374	84.1%	67	4.1%	148	9.1%	44	2.7%
2012-13	1,680	1,413	84.1%	69	4.1%	152	9.1%	45	2.7%
2013-14	2,098	1,764	84.1%	87	4.2%	186	8.9%	61	2.9%
2014-15	2,116	1,779	84.1%	88	4.2%	187	8.9%	62	2.9%

Data

96. ONS expenditure analysis of the Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey⁴⁹, which has the average weekly family spend on gambling payments for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

97. The average weekly household gambling payment is multiplied by the average grossed number of households in each area to obtain total weekly expenditure per sub-national area; this is then converted into total annual figures. Gambling receipts are apportioned using total annual expenditure proportions per sub-national area. It is assumed that the expenditure distribution across each gambling activity is the same across the four sub-national areas.⁵⁰

⁴⁹ For more information see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

⁵⁰ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Air Passenger Duty

98. Air Passenger Duty (APD) is an excise duty which is payable by aircraft operators. The amount of APD payable is based on the number of passengers on board their aircraft when they take off from UK airports. There are 12 different APD duty rates and the APD amount due per passenger depends on the final destination of the passenger and class of travel – a combination of 4 destination bands and 3 classes of travel. The geographical distance of the capital city of the destination country from London determines into which destination band a passenger falls. Intra-UK domestic flights are always Band A. Since APD applies to the journey as a whole, connected flights are considered as one journey. Hence, passengers that are departing and arriving inter-UK and solely taking international connections from a UK airport as well as passengers departing inter-UK and arriving intra-UK taking domestic connections from a UK airport are excluded from APD liabilities. The power to set APD rates on direct long haul flights from Northern Ireland has been devolved to the Northern Ireland Assembly. In 2014-15, total UK receipts from APD were £3.2 billion.

Table 27 Air Passenger Duty, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	882	768	87.0%	6	0.6%	82	9.3%	27	3.1%
2000-01	951	828	87.0%	6	0.6%	88	9.3%	29	3.1%
2001-02	806	702	87.0%	5	0.6%	75	9.3%	25	3.1%
2002-03	816	710	87.0%	5	0.6%	76	9.3%	25	3.1%
2003-04	791	688	87.0%	5	0.6%	73	9.3%	24	3.1%
2004-05	864	752	87.0%	5	0.6%	80	9.3%	26	3.1%
2005-06	905	788	87.0%	6	0.6%	84	9.3%	28	3.1%
2006-07	971	845	87.0%	6	0.6%	90	9.3%	30	3.1%
2007-08	1,994	1,733	86.9%	13	0.6%	186	9.3%	63	3.2%
2008-09	1,862	1,620	87.0%	11	0.6%	168	9.0%	62	3.3%
2009-10	1,856	1,620	87.3%	10	0.5%	166	8.9%	60	3.2%
2010-11	2,155	1,900	88.2%	10	0.5%	179	8.3%	66	3.1%
2011-12	2,607	2,312	88.7%	9	0.4%	213	8.2%	73	2.8%
2012-13	2,791	2,477	88.7%	8	0.3%	227	8.1%	78	2.8%
2013-14	3,013	2,652	88.0%	10	0.3%	264	8.8%	87	2.9%
2014-15	3,175	2,763	87.0%	10	0.3%	305	9.6%	98	3.1%

Data

99. From the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) which details the total number of passengers flying from England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland from 2006 to 2012 and the aircraft destination. This data is not publically available. ONS' International Passenger Survey (IPS) 2012 data including percentage split of a sample of passengers per destination band for England, Scotland and Wales. IPS data for Northern Ireland is not published due to lack of survey response.

Methodology

100. Since the CAA data list the destination of the aircraft instead of the final destination of the passenger, it does not perfectly reflect APD payable. APD is overestimated for passengers

who are arriving in the UK and then transferring to another destination as they are classified as flying from the UK despite APD only being charged on passengers originating in the UK. APD is underestimated for passengers departing a UK airport and then transferring from the first destination as only the initial flight will be picked up despite APD being charged on the band of the final destination. These opposing effects may not offset each other and two adjustments are made to the CAA data to minimise the effects.

101. Firstly, the overestimation caused by including APD exempt passengers in the CAA data is corrected for by removing the number of APD passengers from the number of CAA passengers. According to the data, nearly 90% of APD exempt passengers are connecting in England and therefore a downward adjustment is only made to the England total by splitting the number of APD exempt passengers into bands and then subtracting this from the number of passengers flying from England. The split by destination band is calculated using CAA data giving destinations of a sample of Heathrow Airport passengers⁵¹ and is based on the assumption that the destination of passengers with domestic or international connections from a UK airport follows the distribution of Heathrow Airport passengers.
102. Secondly, the underestimation caused by placing passengers in lower bands than they should be allocated to is corrected for using data from the IPS on the percentage of passengers in each band for England, Scotland and Wales and assuming that the proportions for Northern Ireland are the same as Scotland. Since IPS data has only two data points, it is assumed the 2012 split applies to previous years and the 2013 split is used for the latest estimate.
103. An annual weighted APD duty rate is multiplied by the adjusted number of passengers flying from each area. This gives the estimated APD revenue for each sub-national area.⁵²

Difference with GERS

104. HMRC and GERS estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies to calculate APD.
105. GERS estimate APD for Scotland using Data from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) surveys of Scottish airports and Scottish passenger numbers from Scottish Transport Statistics to estimate the number of Scottish passengers by each air passenger duty band on the basis of their final destination. These are combined with HMRC figures on UK APD liable passengers travelling in each duty band to estimate Scotland's share of UK passengers by duty band.

Difference with NINFBR

106. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies to calculate APD.
107. NINFBR estimate APD for Northern Ireland using Data from the ONS' UK APD revenue apportioned to Northern Ireland according to its share of the UK population.

⁵¹ Table 12.1 <http://www.caa.co.uk/default.aspx?catid=80&pagetype=88&sglid=3&fld=2012Annual>

⁵² See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Insurance Premium Tax

108. Insurance Premium Tax (IPT) is a tax on general insurance premiums received by insurers under insurance contracts covering taxable UK risks. Some insurance is exempt from IPT, including reinsurance and long term insurance (for example, pensions, life and permanent health insurance). There are currently two rates of IPT: a standard rate of 6 per cent (to increase to 9.5% as of 1 November 2015) and a higher rate of 20 per cent. The higher rate applies to all travel insurance, certain insurance sold with motor vehicles and domestic electrical and mechanical appliances. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from IPT were just under £3 billion.

Table 28 Insurance Premium Tax, £m

	United Kingdom		England		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
				%		%		%		%
1999-00	1,423		1,241	87.2%	53	3.8%	94	6.6%	34	2.4%
2000-01	1,707		1,489	87.2%	64	3.8%	113	6.6%	41	2.4%
2001-02	1,861		1,618	86.9%	76	4.1%	117	6.3%	51	2.7%
2002-03	2,138		1,853	86.7%	87	4.1%	142	6.6%	56	2.6%
2003-04	2,294		1,983	86.4%	92	4.0%	157	6.8%	62	2.7%
2004-05	2,359		2,038	86.4%	97	4.1%	161	6.8%	63	2.7%
2005-06	2,343		2,017	86.1%	99	4.2%	163	7.0%	63	2.7%
2006-07	2,314		1,988	85.9%	100	4.3%	166	7.2%	61	2.6%
2007-08	2,306		1,969	85.4%	103	4.5%	171	7.4%	63	2.7%
2008-09	2,281		1,941	85.1%	103	4.5%	175	7.7%	63	2.8%
2009-10	2,259		1,926	85.3%	98	4.4%	174	7.7%	61	2.7%
2010-11	2,400		2,059	85.8%	98	4.1%	182	7.6%	61	2.6%
2011-12	2,941		2,538	86.3%	121	4.1%	206	7.0%	76	2.6%
2012-13	3,021		2,607	86.3%	125	4.1%	207	6.9%	81	2.7%
2013-14	3,014		2,602	86.3%	124	4.1%	207	6.9%	81	2.7%
2014-15	2,965		2,565	86.5%	128	4.3%	195	6.6%	77	2.6%

Data

109. The Living Costs and Food (LCF) Survey, which includes the average weekly family spend on insurance payments for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales⁵³. These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

110. Insurance payments in the LCF include insurance of contents of dwelling, motor vehicle insurance and taxation, medical insurance premiums and other insurance premiums. The average weekly household spend on insurance is multiplied by the average grossed number of households in each sub-national area to obtain total weekly expenditure per sub-national area; this is then converted into total annual figures. IPT receipts are apportioned using total

⁵³ For more information see <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/family-spending/family-spending/index.html>

annual expenditure proportions per sub-national area.⁵⁴ Only household expenditure is available, so it is assumed that the share of IPT receipts arising from businesses is the same as the household split per sub-national area.⁵⁵ It is also assumed that the expenditure distribution across the insurance rates is the same across the four sub-national areas.

Difference with NINFBR

111. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different data which necessitates different methodologies to calculate IPT.
112. NINFBR estimate IPT for Northern Ireland using Data from the ONS' UK IPT apportioned to Northern Ireland according to its share of the UK population.

⁵⁴ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

⁵⁵ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Landfill Tax

113. Landfill Tax is a UK-wide environmental tax on waste disposed at authorised landfill sites throughout the UK. As of 1 April 2015, this tax has been devolved to Scotland where an equivalent and currently identical tax has been introduced.⁵⁶ A lower rate of £2.60 per tonne applies to some less polluting waste such as rock and sub-soil, while all other taxable waste is chargeable at the standard rate of £82.60 per tonne in 2015-16. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from Landfill Tax were £1.1 billion.

Table 29 Landfill Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	430	357	83.0%	21	4.9%	41	9.5%	11	2.6%
2000-01	461	383	83.0%	23	4.9%	44	9.5%	12	2.6%
2001-02	502	417	83.0%	25	4.9%	48	9.5%	13	2.6%
2002-03	541	449	83.0%	27	4.9%	51	9.5%	14	2.6%
2003-04	607	504	83.0%	30	4.9%	58	9.5%	16	2.6%
2004-05	672	558	83.0%	33	4.9%	64	9.5%	17	2.6%
2005-06	733	608	83.0%	36	4.9%	69	9.5%	19	2.6%
2006-07	804	667	83.0%	40	4.9%	76	9.5%	21	2.6%
2007-08	877	729	83.1%	38	4.4%	86	9.9%	23	2.7%
2008-09	954	793	83.1%	43	4.5%	91	9.6%	26	2.8%
2009-10	842	701	83.3%	40	4.7%	75	8.9%	26	3.0%
2010-11	1,065	894	83.9%	47	4.4%	94	8.8%	31	2.9%
2011-12	1,090	919	84.3%	46	4.2%	97	8.9%	28	2.6%
2012-13	1,092	920	84.3%	48	4.4%	97	8.9%	26	2.4%
2013-14	1,189	1,003	84.3%	52	4.4%	106	8.9%	29	2.4%
2014-15	1,144	965	84.3%	50	4.4%	102	8.9%	28	2.4%

Data

114. Three sources have been used: the Northern Ireland Municipal Waste Management Statistics, the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, the Environment Agency for England and National Resources Wales⁵⁷.

Methodology

115. Landfill tax receipts are apportioned by the same proportion as the tonnages sent to landfill for each sub-national area, as recorded by the relevant environmental body. It is assumed

⁵⁶ For information on the Scottish Landfill Tax: <https://www.revenue.scot/scottish-landfill-tax>

⁵⁷ For more information see: Northern Ireland Municipal Waste Management Statistics: <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/asb/statistics.htm>; Scottish Environment Protection Agency - <http://www.environment.scotland.gov.uk/get-interactive/data/waste-from-all-sources/>; Environment Agency for England - <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/waste-management-for-england-2013>; National Resources Wales - <http://naturalresources.wales/our-evidence-and-reports/waste-reports/wales-waste-data-information-2013/?lang=en>

that each area has the same split of lower rate and standard rate tonnages and the same level of litigation repayments.⁵⁸ The latest available data covers 2013 and it is assumed that the proportion remains the same for future years.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

⁵⁹ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Climate Change Levy

116. Climate Change Levy (CCL) is a UK-wide environmental tax. There are two rates of CCL – the main rates of CCL and, from 1 April 2013, the Carbon Price Support (CPS) rates of CCL. The main rates of CCL is a tax on the taxable supply of specified energy products (e.g. electricity, gas and coal) for use as fuels (that is for lighting, heating and power) by business consumers. It does not apply to energy products supplied for use by domestic consumers or to charities for non-business use. The CPS rates are payable by businesses using fossil fuels to generate electricity and form part of the Carbon Price Floor (CPF). The CPF was introduced in April 2013 and applies to England, Scotland and Wales. It can be considered a separate tax, though receipts are currently collected through the same returns as CCL. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from CCL and CPF were £1.5 billion.

Table 30 Climate Change Levy, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	555	460	82.8%	32	5.8%	49	8.9%	13	2.4%
2002-03	829	687	82.8%	48	5.8%	74	8.9%	20	2.4%
2003-04	832	689	82.8%	48	5.8%	74	8.9%	20	2.4%
2004-05	764	633	82.8%	44	5.8%	68	8.9%	18	2.4%
2005-06	744	617	83.0%	43	5.8%	66	8.9%	18	2.4%
2006-07	712	590	82.9%	41	5.7%	64	9.0%	17	2.4%
2007-08	688	569	82.7%	39	5.7%	64	9.3%	16	2.4%
2008-09	716	592	82.7%	40	5.6%	67	9.3%	17	2.4%
2009-10	695	577	83.0%	39	5.6%	63	9.0%	17	2.4%
2010-11	674	557	82.7%	37	5.5%	63	9.4%	16	2.4%
2011-12	676	559	82.7%	37	5.5%	64	9.5%	16	2.4%
2012-13	635	527	83.0%	35	5.4%	58	9.2%	15	2.4%
2013-14	1,068	891	83.4%	73	6.8%	94	8.8%	9	0.9%
2014-15	1,491	1,244	83.4%	101	6.8%	131	8.8%	13	0.9%

Data

117. Gas and electricity consumption statistics for England, Scotland and Wales from the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC).⁶⁰ These are certified National Statistics. DECC have recently published two-year experimental statistics for electricity usage in Northern Ireland⁶¹, as the electricity grid is different to the rest of the UK. Gas data for Northern Ireland is not published due to disclosure rules but HMRC previously published an

⁶⁰ For more information see <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data> and <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>

⁶¹ For more information see https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/49422/3957-subnat-dom-electricity-cons-ni-2010.xls

estimate for Northern Ireland gas consumption at Budget 2011, based on the Northern Ireland Gas Pressure Report (2007); that estimate is used here. Regional coal consumption statistics from DECC are also used⁶².

Methodology

118. Climate Change Levy (CCL) receipts from main rates are apportioned by the same proportion as the gas, electricity and coal consumption in each sub-national area. It is assumed that solid fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consumption is proportional across the sub-national areas to coal consumption. This is a minor issue as gas and electricity constitute around 98 per cent of CCL main rate revenues.⁶¹
119. CCL receipts from Carbon Price Support (CPS) rates are apportioned by the same proportion as the coal and gas consumption in each sub-national area. It is assumed that oil is proportional across the sub-national areas to coal and gas consumption. This is a minor issues as coal and gas constitute around 99 per cent of revenues from CPS rates of CCL.

⁶²https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/358016/sep_2014_sub_national_residual_consumption_factsheet.pdf

Aggregates Levy

120. Aggregates Levy is a UK-wide environmental tax on the commercial exploitation of rock, sand and gravel and on UK marine-dredged aggregate. Taxable aggregate is chargeable at £2 per tonne. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from Aggregates Levy was £0.3 billion.

Table 31 Aggregates Levy, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	247	176	71.1%	22	8.7%	34	13.8%	16	6.4%
2003-04	339	236	69.7%	30	8.9%	47	13.7%	26	7.7%
2004-05	334	244	73.0%	30	9.0%	52	15.5%	9	2.6%
2005-06	326	235	72.1%	30	9.2%	52	16.0%	9	2.8%
2006-07	321	230	71.6%	32	9.9%	50	15.6%	9	2.9%
2007-08	339	232	68.4%	34	10.2%	62	18.2%	11	3.3%
2008-09	334	237	71.1%	31	9.4%	56	16.8%	9	2.7%
2009-10	275	193	70.0%	22	8.1%	52	18.7%	9	3.2%
2010-11	288	196	67.9%	26	9.0%	59	20.3%	8	2.7%
2011-12	290	183	63.1%	24	8.2%	48	16.6%	35	12.1%
2012-13	265	168	63.3%	21	8.1%	43	16.4%	32	12.2%
2013-14	285	185	65.1%	24	8.5%	42	14.6%	34	11.8%
2014-15	342	222	65.1%	29	8.5%	50	14.6%	40	11.8%

Data

121. The UK Minerals Yearbook⁶³, published by the UK Geographical Survey to calculate the tonnage of crushed rock, sand and gravel mined in each sub-national area.

Methodology

122. Aggregates Levy receipts are split in the same proportion as total mining activity in each area. However, Northern Ireland activity is weighted less using the proportion of the price of Aggregates Levy per tonne in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain to account for a relief for in the duty rate for certain customers between 2002 and 2010. Latest available data covers 2012 and we assume proportions remain the same for future years.⁶⁴

Difference with NINFBR

123. HMRC and NINFBR estimates are not directly comparable because they are calculated using different methodologies. NINFBR estimate Aggregates Levy for Northern Ireland according to its share of GVA.

⁶³ For more information see <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/browse.cfm?sec=12&cat=132>

⁶⁴ See Annex A for treatment of years with missing data.

Customs Duties

124. These are collected on behalf of the EU though every member state is allowed to retain 25 per cent of the revenue collected to cover administration costs. Customs Duties are only collected when goods enter or leave the EU – goods circulate freely within the EU itself. When completing the necessary documentation, importers and exporters have to allocate their goods to one of approximately 16,000 commodity codes and this in turn dictates the rate of duty that is to be applied. In 2014-15 total UK receipts from Customs Duties were £3 billion.

Table 32 Customs Duties, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	2,043	1,763	86.3%	73	3.6%	160	7.8%	47	2.3%
2000-01	2,097	1,808	86.2%	75	3.6%	164	7.8%	49	2.3%
2001-02	2,042	1,760	86.2%	72	3.5%	163	8.0%	47	2.3%
2002-03	1,907	1,645	86.3%	67	3.5%	152	7.9%	43	2.2%
2003-04	1,941	1,673	86.2%	69	3.6%	154	7.9%	46	2.4%
2004-05	2,195	1,889	86.1%	80	3.6%	175	8.0%	51	2.3%
2005-06	2,258	1,944	86.1%	82	3.6%	180	8.0%	53	2.3%
2006-07	2,325	1,997	85.9%	85	3.6%	188	8.1%	55	2.4%
2007-08	2,456	2,114	86.1%	88	3.6%	194	7.9%	59	2.4%
2008-09	2,659	2,290	86.1%	92	3.5%	215	8.1%	62	2.3%
2009-10	2,646	2,273	85.9%	93	3.5%	218	8.2%	62	2.3%
2010-11	2,998	2,589	86.4%	104	3.5%	236	7.9%	69	2.3%
2011-12	2,912	2,514	86.3%	102	3.5%	230	7.9%	66	2.3%
2012-13	2,854	2,468	86.5%	99	3.5%	224	7.8%	64	2.2%
2013-14	2,901	2,510	86.5%	101	3.5%	227	7.8%	64	2.2%
2014-15	3,007	2,602	86.5%	104	3.5%	235	7.8%	66	2.2%

Data

125. ONS data on Gross Value Added (GVA).⁶⁵ These are certified National Statistics.

Methodology

126. Receipts from Customs Duties are apportioned in line with sub-national GVA. Note: since Customs Duties are collected by HMRC on behalf of the EU they do not form part of the UK public finances.

⁶⁵ For more information see: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcn%3A77-265236>

Child and Working Tax Credits

127. Working Tax Credit can be claimed by people who are aged from 16 to 24 and have a child or qualifying disability or people who are over 25, with or without children. There are three requirements: working a minimum number of hours a week; getting paid for that work; income is below a maximum level. The basic amount of Working Tax Credit is up to £1,940 a year for 2014-15, depending on circumstances and income.
128. Child Tax Credit can be claimed by people who are responsible for a child under 16 or under 20 if the child stays in approved education or training. Entitlement does not depend on being in work. The amount that can be claimed is composed of a basic element which is up to £545 a year and potential extra elements on top of this which depend on circumstances and income. Additional tax credits can be claimed to pay for some part of childcare costs whilst working. The amount that can be claimed is up to £122.50 a week for one child or up to £210 a week for 2 or more children, depending on circumstances and income.

Table 33 Child and Working Tax Credits, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	13,361	10,914	81.7%	758	5.7%	1,177	8.8%	487	3.6%
2004-05	15,896	13,023	81.9%	892	5.6%	1,379	8.7%	568	3.6%
2005-06	17,332	14,273	82.4%	951	5.5%	1,448	8.4%	620	3.6%
2006-07	18,684	15,469	82.8%	1,011	5.4%	1,533	8.2%	653	3.5%
2007-08	20,030	16,628	83.0%	1,066	5.3%	1,625	8.1%	687	3.4%
2008-09	24,098	20,041	83.2%	1,272	5.3%	1,906	7.9%	830	3.4%
2009-10	27,601	23,011	83.4%	1,445	5.2%	2,141	7.8%	949	3.4%
2010-11	28,879	24,116	83.5%	1,504	5.2%	2,203	7.6%	1,001	3.5%
2011-12	29,830	24,947	83.6%	1,542	5.2%	2,222	7.4%	1,048	3.5%
2012-13	29,888	25,025	83.7%	1,532	5.1%	2,194	7.3%	1,056	3.5%
2013-14	29,710	24,911	83.8%	1,512	5.1%	2,126	7.2%	1,055	3.6%
2014-15	29,732	24,929	83.8%	1,513	5.1%	2,127	7.2%	1,056	3.6%

Data

129. Disaggregated entitlements (the number of claimants and the average value of an award) are already published as part of a certified National Statistics series that uses HMRC administrative data.

Methodology

130. Tax Credits expenditures are apportioned by the same proportion as the total entitlement for each sub-national area. Child and Working tax credits expenditure figures are reported as gross of negative tax following changes generated by revisions to the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) and the Public Sector Finances Review. Sub-national breakdowns for tax credits are based on geographical analysis of 2013-14 finalised awards.

Child Benefit

131. Child Benefit can be claimed by people responsible for a child under 16 or under 20 if the child stays in approved education or training. There are two Child Benefit rates – for the eldest or only child the weekly rate is £20.50 and for additional children it is £13.55 per child. A tax charge might be payable if a person's or the person's partner's individual income is over £50,000.

Table 34 Child Benefit, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	9,425	7,886	83.7%	462	4.9%	761	8.1%	310	3.3%
2004-05	9,593	8,023	83.6%	470	4.9%	767	8.0%	315	3.3%
2005-06	9,770	8,182	83.7%	477	4.9%	775	7.9%	318	3.3%
2006-07	10,156	8,520	83.9%	491	4.8%	796	7.8%	332	3.3%
2007-08	10,603	8,907	84.0%	512	4.8%	830	7.8%	343	3.2%
2008-09	11,262	9,470	84.1%	541	4.8%	879	7.8%	363	3.2%
2009-10	11,824	9,951	84.2%	564	4.8%	913	7.7%	380	3.2%
2010-11	12,160	10,247	84.3%	575	4.7%	931	7.7%	391	3.2%
2011-12	12,177	10,271	84.3%	574	4.7%	926	7.6%	391	3.2%
2012-13	12,167	10,243	84.2%	568	4.7%	915	7.5%	389	3.2%
2013-14	11,438	9,614	84.1%	547	4.8%	854	7.5%	377	3.3%
2014-15	11,582	9,743	84.1%	555	4.8%	859	7.4%	384	3.3%

Data

132. The number of families receiving child benefit and the number of children in each family are already published as part of a certified National Statistics series that uses HMRC administrative data.

Methodology

133. The total Child Benefit received in each sub-national area is calculated by multiplying the number of the first children and the number of subsequent children by the appropriate first child or subsequent child benefit rate. Actual Child Benefit expenditure is then apportioned by the same proportion as the total Child Benefit received in each sub-national area. There are a small number of recipients with an address that cannot be matched to the UK postal address; it is assumed that that these recipients are resident outside of the UK. Due to insufficient data it is also assumed that prior to 2007 the amount paid through the higher lone parent rate is proportional to the total Child Benefit received in each sub-national area.

Other Taxes

134. The UK/Swiss Tax Cooperation Agreement came into force on 1 January 2013. It is designed to ensure UK tax compliance for UK residents with accounts or investments in Switzerland, either through the payment of charges at source or through the provision to HMRC of detailed information about capital, income and gains, which will then be compared with existing tax records. The miscellaneous category consists of old legacy taxes and repayments.

Table 35 Swiss Capital Tax, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2000-01	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2001-02	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2002-03	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2003-04	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2004-05	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2005-06	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2006-07	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2007-08	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2008-09	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2009-10	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2010-11	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2011-12	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2012-13	342	287	84.0%	17	4.8%	29	8.3%	10	2.9%
2013-14	466	391	84.0%	22	4.8%	39	8.3%	13	2.9%
2014-15	66	55	84.0%	3	4.8%	5	8.3%	2	2.9%

Table 36 Miscellaneous, £m

	United Kingdom	England	%	Wales	%	Scotland	%	Northern Ireland	%
1999-00	-24	-20	83.6%	-1	4.9%	-2	8.6%	-1	2.9%
2000-01	0	0	83.6%	0	4.9%	0	8.6%	0	2.9%
2001-02	-1	-1	83.7%	0	4.9%	0	8.6%	0	2.9%
2002-03	2	2	83.7%	0	4.9%	0	8.5%	0	2.9%
2003-04	-8	-7	83.7%	0	4.9%	-1	8.5%	0	2.9%
2004-05	0	0	83.7%	0	4.9%	0	8.5%	0	2.9%
2005-06	1	1	83.8%	0	4.9%	0	8.5%	0	2.9%
2006-07	1	1	83.8%	0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2007-08	0	0	83.8%	0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2008-09	0	0	83.8%	0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2009-10	0	0	83.8%	0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2010-11	0	0	83.9%	0	4.9%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2011-12	0	0	83.9%	0	4.8%	0	8.4%	0	2.9%
2012-13	0	0	84.0%	0	4.8%	0	8.3%	0	2.9%
2013-14	0	0	84.0%	0	4.8%	0	8.3%	0	2.9%
2014-15	0	0	84.1%	0	4.8%	0	8.3%	0	2.8%

Data

135. Office of National Statistics, National Records Office for Scotland and Northern Ireland Statistics & Research Agency population estimates.

Methodology

136. Swiss Capital Tax and 'Miscellaneous' are apportioned on a population basis.

Annex A: Treatment of Missing Years

Data is not available for every year that is being estimated, so a number of assumptions and adjustments have been made, and are highlighted below.

Income Tax	The proportions for the last two years are equal to the estimates for 2012-13.
NICs	The proportions for the last three years are equal to the estimates for 2011-12
Value Added Tax	The VAT proportion is made up of proportions from four sectors: household, Government, housing and exempt. The last year for which all sectors have data is 2012-13. For later years, data from the latest year available is used.
Corporation Tax (Onshore)	The proportions for the last year is equal to the estimate for 2013-14.
Bank Levy	The proportions for the last two years are equal to the estimates for 2012-13.
Bank Payroll Tax	The proportions for the last year is equal to the estimate for 2014-15.
Inheritance Tax	The proportions for years prior to 2006-07 are equal to the three-year averages from 2006-07 to 2008-09. The proportions for the last two years are equal to the three-year averages from 2010-11 to 2012-13
Shares	The proportions prior to 2007-08 are equal to the three year average from 2007-08 to 2009-10.
Stamp Tax Land Duty	The proportions prior to 2005-06 are equal to the three year averages from 2005-06 to 2007-08.
Tobacco duties	The proportions for 2014-15 are equal to the proportions for 2013-14.
Spirits duties	The proportions prior to 2001-02 are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last three years are equal to the estimates for 2011-12.
Beer duties	The proportions prior to 2001-02 are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last three years are equal to the estimates for 2011-12.
Wines duties	The proportions prior to 2001-02 are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last three years are equal to the estimates for 2011-12.
Cider duties	The proportions prior to 2001-02 are equal to the three year averages from 2001-02 to 2003-04. The proportions for the last three years are equal to the estimates for 2011-12.
Betting & Gaming	The proportions for the first year are equal to the three year averages from 2000-01 to 2002-03. The proportions for 2014-15 are equal to the proportions for 2013-14.
Air Passenger Duty	The proportions prior to 2006-07 are equal to the proportions in 2006-07.
Insurance Premium Tax	The proportions for 2014-15 are equal to the estimates for 2013-14.
Landfill Tax	The proportions prior to 2006-07 are equal to the proportions in 2006-07. The proportions for the last two years are equal to the proportions for 2012-13.
Climate Change Levy	The proportions prior to 2005-06 are equal to the proportions for 2005-06.
Aggregates Levy	The proportions for 2014-15 are equal to the proportions for 2013-14.

Annex B: HMRC UK Tax Receipts Methodology

137. HMRC accounts form the basis of these statistics. For some revenue streams adjustments are made to the figures to ensure the definitions align with international accounting requirements. Adjustments are made to National Insurance Contributions for amounts paid out in pension contributions and statutory sick/maternity/paternity pay recoveries.
138. Prior to July 2015, adjustments were also made to income tax and corporation tax to include negative tax credits and company tax credits respectively. Following changes generated by revisions to the European System of Accounts (ESA2010) and the Public Sector Finances Review, all receipts are now published gross of all tax credits.
139. For all other taxes the definitions used in the accounts align with international requirements so no adjustments are necessary.

Data Quality

140. The HMRC accounts which are audited by the National Audit Office (NAO) form the basis of these statistics. The HMRC accounts are published on an accruals basis and differ from these, which are on a cash basis. At the end of each year the statistics are reviewed against the audited annual accounts and adjustments are made to bring the statistics in line with the cash based account.

Payovers to the Consolidated Fund compared with total receipts

141. The consolidated fund is essentially a general bank account for the Government. The total paid over to the consolidated fund is the value received by HMRC.
142. Total receipts are the amount recorded on HMRC accounting systems.
143. The two figures are different due to varying methods of payment and the speed at which HMRC systems are updated. Total HMRC Receipts includes payable tax credits, and all payments into the Consolidated Fund and all payovers of NICs including those of Northern Ireland.