Department for Business and Trade

Supplementary Estimate 2024-25: Estimates Memorandum

1. Overview

The Supplementary Estimate is the means by which Government seeks to amend authority from Parliament for its spending. This authority is initially provided for the financial year through the Main Estimate, and Supplementary Estimate is Government's one and only chance in the year to amend this spending request.

This memorandum provides the Business and Trade Committee with details of the Department's objectives, along with a summary of the key budgets that will enable the Department to meet these objectives and an overview of the key budget changes since the Main Estimate 2024-25. Further details are also set out in the Annexes.

1.1 Objectives

The 2024-25 Main Estimates were prepared during the General Election campaign and the objectives were set in the previous Parliament, by the previous Government. DBT's objectives at that point were as follows:

1. Redraw our rules to ensure businesses thrive, markets are competitive, and consumers are protected.
2. Secure investment from UK and international businesses.
3. Support and promote British businesses to grow and export.
4. Open up new markets for businesses by removing barriers and striking trade deals.
5. Promote free trade, economic security and resilient supply chains.

Whilst delivering against these broad objectives, the department has particularly focused on delivering against the new Secretary of State's priorities:

- The Industrial Strategy will drive long-term sustainable, inclusive and secure growth, while delivering real-world impacts to people right across the country.
- The plan for small businesses will provide SMEs with the tools and support to make it quicker and easier obtain support.
- The Trade Strategy recognises that high-quality trade deals are necessary to give businesses access to international markets, boost jobs and deliver economic growth.
- Make Work Pay works on amending Britain's employment laws to ensure they are fit for the modern economy.

DBT's spending plans are designed to support its objectives. Detail of which spending programmes relate to which objectives are given at Section 3.1.

1.2 Spending controls

DBT's budgets are categorised into spending control totals, for which Parliament's approval is sought.

The spending control totals on which Parliament votes are:

- **Resource Departmental Expenditure Limit (Resource DEL or RDEL)** – this budget covers current expenditure and comprises of two distinct types of budgets:
    - *Programme budgets* which fund the current expenditure of delivering programmes, including delivery of overseas programmes and associated staff costs; and
    - *Administration budgets* which fund the costs of running the Department (and the costs of running its arms-length bodies) including accommodation and pay.
- **Capital Departmental Expenditure Limit (Capital DEL or CDEL)** – this budget covers expenditure on assets, investment and capital grants and comprises two distinct types of budgets:
    - *General capital budgets* which fund spend on the purchase and maintenance of assets and capital grants.
    - *Financial transaction budgets* which fund programmes that provide financial instruments such as loans or purchase of equity.
- **Resource Annually Managed Expenditure (Resource AME or RAME)** – this budget covers current expenditure that is inherently volatile, or demand-led, meaning that the Department does not always have the ability to manage spending.
- **Capital Annually Managed Expenditure (Capital AME or CAME)** – this budget is also for expenditure that is inherently volatile, or demand-led that relates to investments that will deliver returns or benefits in the future.

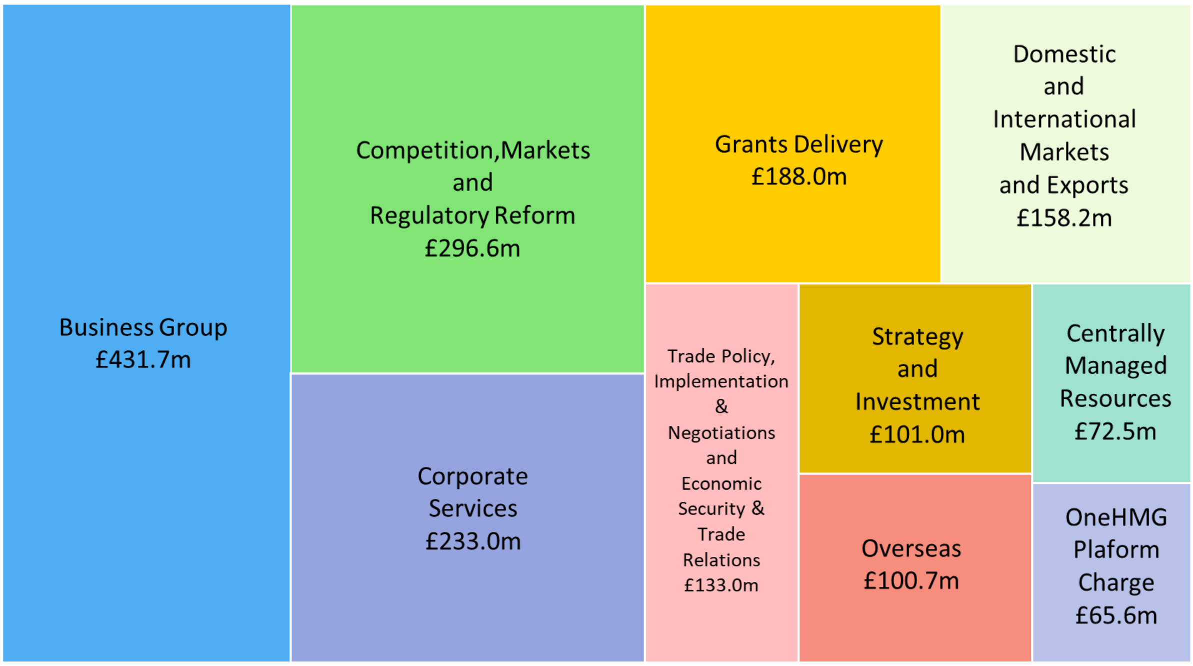
In addition, Parliament votes on the Department's net cash requirement, which sets the limit on the amount of cash the Department can use in 2024-25.

1.3 Main areas of spending

DBT's control totals are outlined in its 2024-25 Supplementary Estimate.

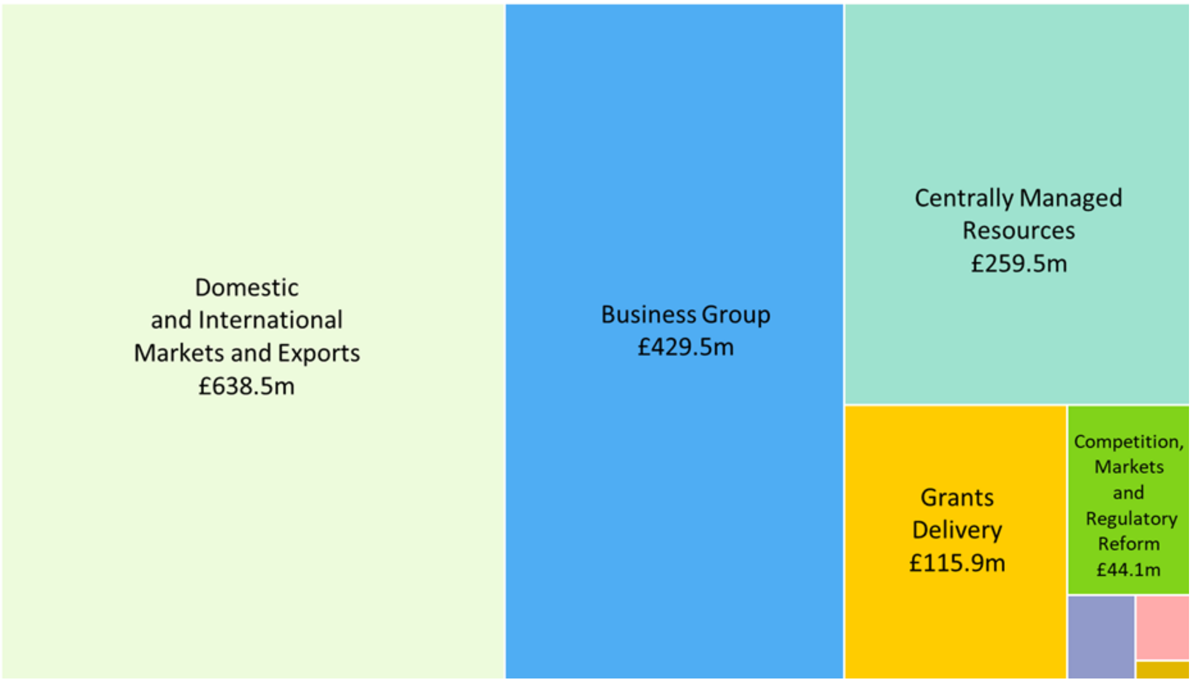
The following graphics illustrate the components of DBT's DEL and AME budgets for 2024-25, as set out in the Supplementary Estimate. DBT's Main Estimate RDEL control total was £1,593.1 million, and its CDEL control total was £1,238.7 million. Once net budget cover transfers with other government departments, reserve claims, budget surrenders, and budget exchanges going through the Supplementary Estimate are accounted for, DBT's Supplementary Estimate RDEL control total is £1,780.3 million, and its CDEL control total is £1,508.3 million.

Resource DEL: Total Budget £1,780.3 million, 2024-25



NB Figures may not sum due to rounding

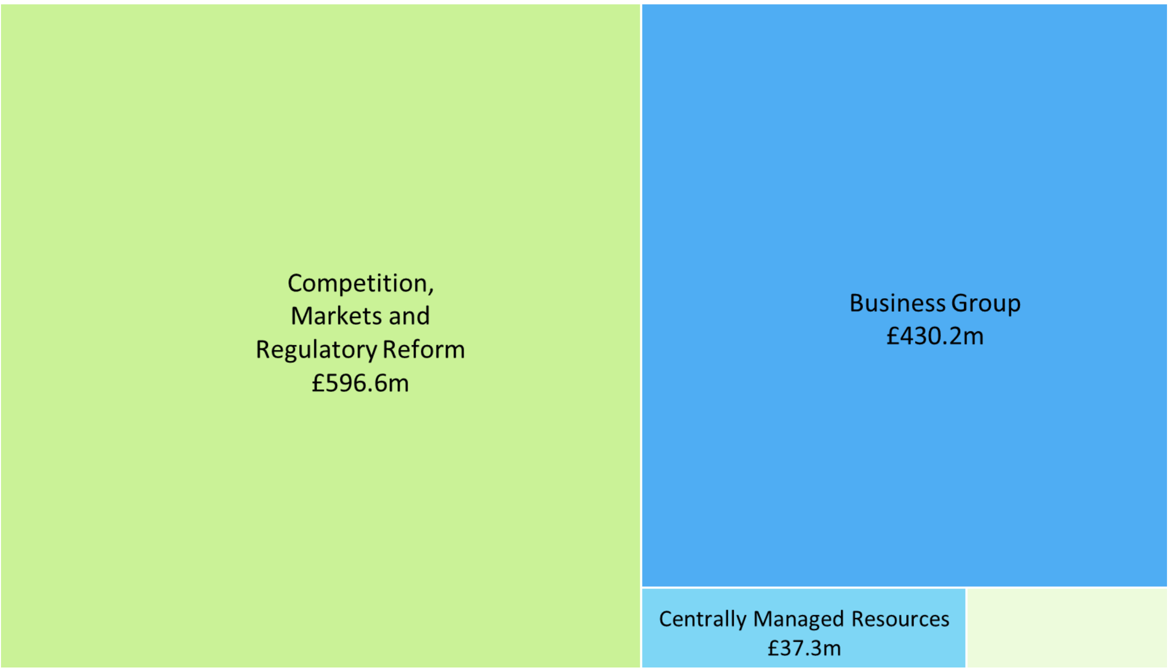
Capital DEL: Total Budget £1,508.3 million, 2024-25



	Corporate Services	£11.4m
	Trade Policy, Implementation & Negotiations, and Economic Security & Trade Relations	£6.9m
	Strategy and Investment	£2.5m

NB Figures may not sum due to rounding

Resource AME: Total Budget £1,087.2 million, 2024-25



	Domestic and International Markets and Exports	£23.1m

NB Figures may not sum due to rounding

Capital AME: Total Budget £1,562.2 million, 2024-25

	Domestic and International Markets and Exports	-£90.0m
	Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform	£0.7m

NB Competition, Market and Regulatory Reform does not appear in the above tree map due to its relatively small budget amount. Domestic and International Markets and Exports does not appear in the tree map due to being a negative value.

DBT supports businesses to invest, grow and export, creating jobs and opportunities across the country. Below are the descriptions of the spending areas that support DBT's area of work.

Business Group: Responsible for DBT's work with business sectors across the economy to support sectors to invest, grow and export in order to create jobs across the country and includes the Automotive Transformation Fund. The Group also sets the overall policy and objectives for the Post Office network, including the delivery of redress for victims of the Post Office Horizon scandal.

Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform: Responsible for enabling enterprise to succeed in a way that benefits all – businesses, workers, consumers – through policy, delivery and regulation that is pro-growth, proportionate and effective. This includes interventions to tackle economic crime and improve corporate transparency, audit and corporate governance reform through Companies House, the Insolvency Service and Financial Reporting Council; support of an efficient and flexible UK labour market through enforcement of the National Minimum and Living Wages and sponsorship of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service as part of this Government's plan to Make Work Pay on amending Britain's employment laws to ensure they are fit for the modern economy; driving forward work on Retained EU law; and protecting people from product-related harm and support to businesses in product markets through the work of the Office for Product Safety and Standards.

Domestic and International Markets and Exports: Responsible for the delivery of practical support to help businesses grow domestically and in international markets. The plan for small businesses will provide SMEs with the tools and support to make it quicker and easier obtain support, including the provision of support through interventions delivered by the British Business Bank.

OneHMG Platform Charge: Contribution to the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) for their delivery, on behalf of HMG, of the overseas infrastructure which DBT uses to deliver its objectives.

Overseas: DBT has a network of staff in more than 100 countries, led by 9 HM Trade Commissioners (HMTCs). DBT's Overseas Network is responsible for supporting UK exports and investment across the world and is responsible for working with partner governments and businesses overseas to support UK trade. HMTCs work closely with HM Ambassadors and High Commissioners, and the wider diplomatic network, to drive forward and coordinate government effort overseas to promote UK trade and prosperity.

Strategy and Investment: Responsible for Industrial Strategy in driving long-term sustainable, inclusive and secure growth, while delivering real-world impacts to people right across the country. Supporting DBT's work for National Security, World Events (such as the upcoming Osaka World Expo), Trade Envoys, delivery of analysis and support for Ministers in setting and delivering the Department's strategy, working across government to enhance the UK's investment environment; attracting high-value, high-impact investment through the Office for Investment, while delivering cross-government priorities through attraction and retention of internationally mobile investment.

Trade Policy, Implementation & Negotiations (TPIN), and Economic Security & Trade Relations (ESTR): The Trade Strategy recognises that high-quality trade deals are necessary to give businesses access to international markets, boost jobs and deliver economic growth. TPIN work to balance the UK's regulatory sovereignty and trade liberalisation, ensuring coherence between the UK's domestic policy approach and its international economic priorities. This is done by negotiating and implementing trade agreements, developing related domestic regulatory policy and championing free trade. ESTR is responsible for removing market access barriers, championing the rules-based international trading system, and operating the UK's trading system. ESTR achieves this by advancing the UK's interests in international forums, opening new markets for UK businesses, defending UK businesses and protecting the UK's security, and shaping and strengthening the rules-based system and ensuring compliance.

Corporate Services: Provision of digital delivery services, management of the DBT estate and delivery of other essential corporate support services, comprising Finance, Human Resources, Commercial, Communications, Security, Knowledge & Information Management and Project Delivery, required for the achievement of DBT's priority outcomes. Corporate Services also oversees the effective delivery of DBT grants to support DBT and wider HMG objectives, whilst ensuring all schemes and awards meet Cabinet Office grant standards.

Centrally Managed Resources: Centrally held funding is earmarked for specific known risks and pressures from the volatility in DBT forecasts.

1.4 Comparison of spending totals sought

The table and chart overleaf show how the totals sought by DBT at the Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 compared with the equivalent at the Main Estimate 2024-25 and the final outturn figures for 2023-24.

Spending total Amounts sought this year Supplementary Estimate 2024-25		Difference (+/-) compared to original Main Estimate 2024-25		Difference (+/-) compared to final outturn Outturn 2023-24	
Control Total	**£**	**£**	**%**	**£**	**%**
Resource DEL	£1,780.3m	£187.3m	11.8%	-£2.5m	-0.1%
Capital DEL	£1,508.3m	£269.6m	21.8%	£439.9m	41.2%
Total DEL	**£3,288.7m**	**£457.0m**	**16.1%**	**£437.5m**	**15.3%**
Resource AME	£1,087.3m	£615.6m	130.5%	-£552.9m	-33.7%
Capital AME	£1,562.2m	£766.0m	96.2%	£2,701.1m	-237.2%
Total AME	**£2,649.5m**	**£1,381.6m**	**109.0%**	**£396.1m**	**17.6%**
Total Managed Expenditure	**£5,938.1m**	**£1,838.6m**	**44.8%**	**£1,025.6m**	**20.9%**

Details of budget changes since Supplementary Estimate 2023-24 by sub-head are shown in Section 2 and in Annex A (Table A).

1.5 Key drivers of spending changes since Main Estimates 2024-25

As outlined in the table above, DBT's Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 total managed expenditure is £5,938.1 million, which is an increase of £1,838.6 million (44.8%) from the equivalent Main Estimate 2024-25 budget of £4,099.5 million.

Resource DEL: The increase in the Resource DEL Supplementary Estimate funding of £187.3 million (11.8%) compared to the Main Estimate 2024-25 is predominantly for Post Office, including for the Inquiry Remediation Unit which delivers Post Office Redress and the Post Office Future Technology Programme (formerly known as the Horizon Replacement Programme) funding. This funding was agreed at the Autumn Budget 2024 and is provided formally in budgets at the Supplementary Estimate.

Capital DEL: The increase in the Capital DEL Supplementary Estimate funding of £269.6 million (21.8%) compared to the Main Estimate 2024-25 is predominantly due to the addition of demand led drawdowns on financial commitments undertaken by the British Business Bank (BBB). This funding was agreed at Autumn Budget 2024, taking into account that these drawdowns are made at each Supplementary Estimate in line with BBB investments.

Resource AME: The increase in the Resource AME Supplementary Estimate funding of £615.6 million (130.5%) compared to the Main Estimate 2024-25 is predominantly due to reclassification of provisions from Capital AME to Resource AME for Post Office compensation schemes.

Capital AME: The increase in the Capital AME Supplementary Estimate budget of £766.0 million (96.2%), compared to the Main Estimate 2024-25 is predominantly due to additional funding being provided for the Post Office compensation schemes. It was agreed that this funding would be provided as AME at Supplementary Estimate due to the volatile nature of the schemes.

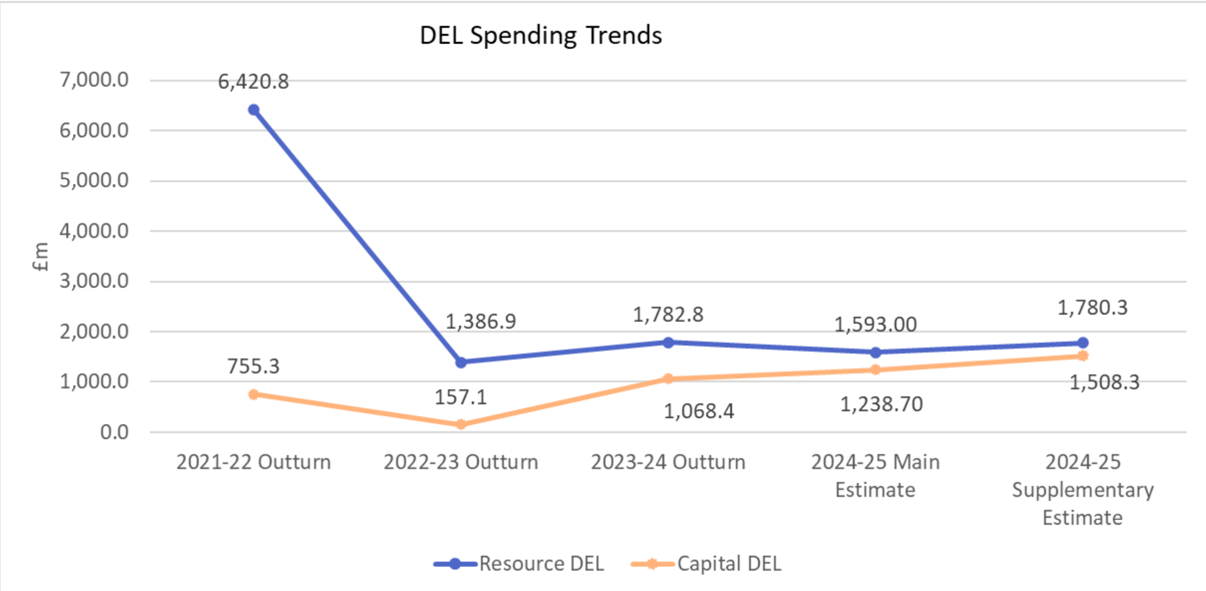
Further detail on changes in spending detail at sub-head level by spend type are set out in section 2.1.

1.6 New policies and programmes: ambit changes

There are no changes to the Ambit since Main Estimate 2024-25.

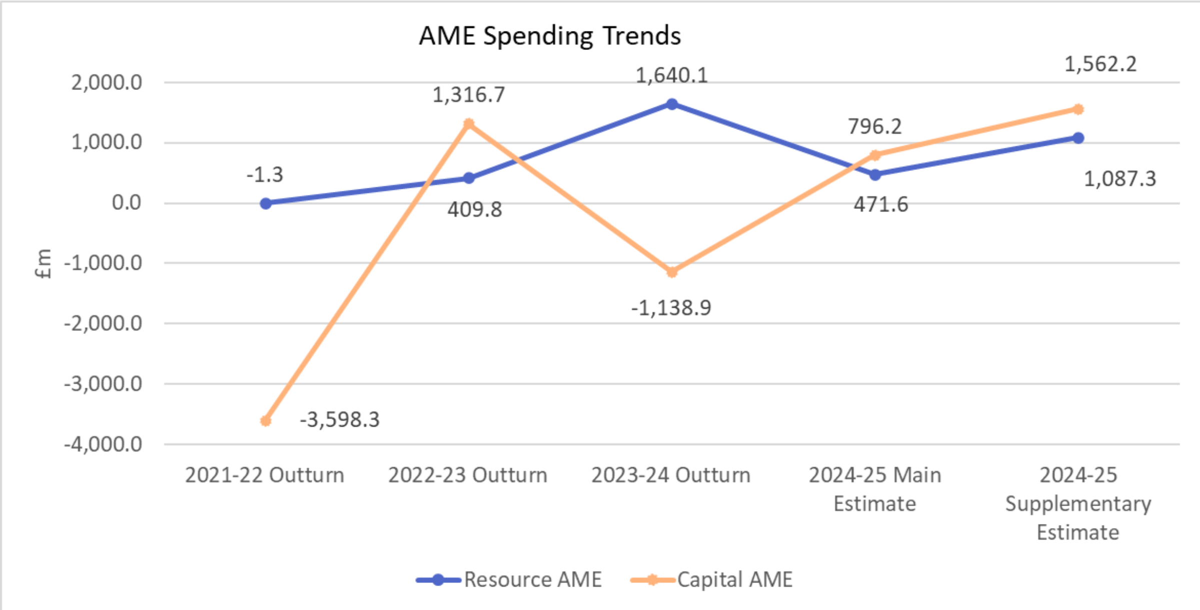
1.7 Spending trends

The graphs below show how the Department's spending and budgets have shifted year-on-year since 2021-22 to deliver the Government's ambitious business and trade agenda.



The reduction in Resource DEL between 2021-22 and 2022-23 was primarily due to the one-off funding provided to small and medium sized businesses during the COVID-19 pandemic. The increase in 2023-24 is predominantly due to increased funding for the cost of the redress schemes relating to the Horizon IT scandal as well as funding to enable Post Office Limited to continue work on the Post Office Future Technology Programme. The reduction of Resource DEL at Main Estimates 2024-25 is because equivalent funding for the Post Office schemes was not provided, with the intention that this funding would be provided at Supplementary Estimates. This funding was instead provided through the Chancellor's Autumn Budget 2024, and is now reflected as an increase in Resource DEL from Main Estimates 2024-25 to Supplementary Estimate 2024-25.

Capital DEL was higher in 2021-22 compared to 2022-23 due to non-recurrent funding provided to the British Business Bank and Post Office in 2021-22 subsequently increased in 2023-24 predominantly due to increased funding allocated to the delivery of the British Business Bank's programmes and the Automotive Transformation Fund. The reduction at Main Estimate 2024-25 compared to 2023-24 is because equivalent funding for the British Business Bank, in particular demand led drawdowns on financial commitments undertaken by the British Business Bank is only provided at the Supplementary Estimates, thereby increasing Capital DEL from Main Estimates 2024-25 to Supplementary Estimate 2024-25.



The increase in Resource AME between 2021-22 and 2022-23, and 2022-23 and 2023-24 was predominantly to cover an increase to the value of provisions for the Post Office redress schemes, and fair value losses relating to the British Business Bank investments. The increase in Resource AME at Supplementary Estimates 2024-25 is due to additional funding provided to the Insolvency Service for the Redundancy Payment and Shared Parental Leave schemes and for additional Post Office provisions. DBT breached its departmental spending limit by £208 million in 2023-24 as it updated provisions to settle its obligations across Post Office redress schemes. The breach took place as a direct result of announcements made by the Government to rightfully offer further redress to Horizon scandal victims.

The large negative Capital AME in 2021-22 was the result of a significant reduction in the value of provisions made in the previous financial year relating to Covid-19 business loan guarantees offered by the British Business Bank. Forecast changes in economic conditions resulted in an increase in the provisions in 2022-23. In 2023-24 Covid-19 business loan repayments were higher than anticipated, resulting in a reduction of CAME, as the provisions were decreased. The increase in at Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 is predominantly due to funding provided for the Post Office compensation schemes, which is now provided as AME due to the volatility of spend.

1.8 Administration Costs and Efficiency plans

Spending total Amounts sought this year. (Supplementary Estimate 2024-25)		Difference (+/-) compared to original budget this year. (Main Estimate 2024-25)		Difference (+/-) compared to final outturn last year. (Outturn 2023-24)	
		£ m	%	£ m	%
Administration	£475.1m	+£117.1m	+32.7%	+£84.8m	21.7%

Resource DEL Admin at the Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 has increased by £117.1 million compared to the Main Estimate 2024-25. This is due to a £117 million increase in RDEL admin funding for the Post Office Inquiry Remediation Unit.

1.9 Funding: Spending Review and Budgets

Spending plans for the Department for Business and Trade were incorporated into 2024-25 budgets. At Autumn Budget 2024, the Chancellor announced the conclusion of the Spending Review which set revised RDEL and CDEL budgets for 2024-25 and 2025-26. Funding to meet these revised totals was provided as part of Supplementary Estimates consisting of a £187.3 million increase in Resource DEL and a £269.6 million Capital DEL.

At Autumn Budget 2024, the Chancellor also announced expansion of the Advanced Manufacturing Fund to unlock investment across the UK, including £975 million dedicated to the aerospace sector and over £2 billion for the automotive sector up to 2030. This funding will support research and development in aerospace technology and the zero-emissions vehicle manufacturing sector and supply chain. This represents significant investment in one of the government's eight growth-driving sectors in its Industrial Strategy.

Full details of all the Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 adjustments relating to DBT are set out in Table B at the end of this Memorandum.

1.10 Other funding announcements

There have not been any other major spending announcements relating to DBT's budgets for 2024-25.

2. Spending detail

2.1 Explanations of changes in spending

DBT has three estimate rows in the Supplementary Estimate presented by HM Treasury to the House of Commons:

- *DBT – Department for Business and Trade (DEL);*
- *DBT – Department for Business and Trade (AME); and*
- *ALBs – Arm's Length Bodies (ALB).*

The tables below provide the Committee with a more detailed breakdown of the Department's budget by sub-head.

The notes accompanying the tables overleaf provide further details where changes to budgets from the equivalent Main Estimates 2024-25 to Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 are greater than 10% **and** £10.0 million, or greater than 5% **and** £200.0 million. Further budget detail is provided in Annex A, Table A.

Note: Percentages may not be exact due to rounding differences.

Resource DEL

The table below shows how DBT's spending plans for Resource DEL at the Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 compared to the Main Estimate 2024-25.

Sub-heads	Description	Resource DEL				
		£ million			%	see note number
		This year (Supplementary Estimates budget sought)	*This year (Main Estimates budget approved)*	change from Main Estimate		
A1	OneHMG Platform Charge	65.6	65.6	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A2	Overseas	100.7	92.4	**8.4**	**9.0%**	
A3	Strategy and Investment	101.0	110.3	**-9.3**	**-8.5%**	
A4	Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations	133.0	120.8	**12.2**	**10.1%**	1
A5	Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform	296.6	292.1	**4.5**	**1.5%**	
A6	Domestic and International Markets and Exports	158.2	146.8	**11.4**	**7.8%**	
A7	Business Group	431.7	193.9	**237.8**	**122.6%**	2
A8	Grants Delivery	188.0	202.3	**-14.3**	**-7.0%**	
A9	Corporate Services	233.0	175.4	**57.6**	**32.8%**	3
A10	Centrally Managed Resources	72.4	193.3	**-120.9**	**-62.5%**	4
	Total voted and non-voted	**1,780.3**	**1,593.0**	**187.3**	**11.8%**	

Note 1

The £12.2 million (10.1%) increase in Resource DEL funding for Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations is due an internal reorganisation within DBT which has brought our International Strategy and Development teams into this group, from Strategy and Investment.

Note 2

The £237.8 million (122.6%) increase in Resource DEL funding for Business Group consists mainly of £143.9 million for the Post Office Inquiry, and the Remediation Unit, and £57.0 million for the Post Office Future Technology Programme.

Note 3

The £57.6 million (32.8%) increase in Resource DEL funding for Corporate Services includes £24 million for depreciation of DBT Estates, £7 million to improve the effectiveness of corporate services, the receipt of £15 million from other government departments for the GREAT Britain and Northern Ireland Campaign, and £8 million for Integrated Corporate Services costs. Integrated Corporate Services provides aspects of finance and digital services to the Department - inflationary pressures have meant that final charges for this work have been greater than expected.

Note 4

The £120.9 million (62.5%) reduction in Resource DEL funding for Centrally Managed Resources is due to a £100 million RDEL programme surrender and a £20 million RDEL admin surrender made at Supplementary Estimates, following an extensive deep dive into the latest budget requirements for 2024-25 and funding set aside for financial risks no longer required.

Capital DEL

The table below shows how DBT's spending plans for Capital DEL at the Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 compares with the Main Estimate 2023-24.

Sub-heads	**Description**	**Capital DEL**				
		£ million			%	
		This year (Supplementary Estimates budget sought)	*This year (Main Estimates budget approved)*	change from Main Estimate		see note number
A1	OneHMG Platform Charge	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A2	Overseas	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A3	Strategy and Investment	2.5	2.5	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A4	Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations	6.9	4.0	**2.9**	**72.5%**	
A5	Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform	44.2	33.2	**11.0**	**33.0%**	1
A6	Domestic and International Markets and Exports	638.5	547.4	**91.2**	**16.7%**	2
A7	Business Group	429.5	600.2	**-170.7**	**-28.4%**	3
A8	Grants Delivery	115.9	69.0	**46.9**	**68.0%**	4
A9	Corporate Services	11.4	10.3	**1.2**	**11.2%**	
A10	Centrally Managed Resources	259.4	-27.8	**287.2**	**1032.9%**	5
	Total voted and non-voted	**1,508.3**	**1,238.7**	**269.6**	**21.8%**	

Note 1

The £11.0 million (33.0%) increase in Capital DEL in Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform relates to a technical accounting adjustment for the impact of International Accounting Standards (IFRS) 16. The increase relates to a non-cash adjustment relating to leases for Companies House, the Insolvency Service and the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Note 2

The £91.2 million (16.7%) increase in Capital DEL in Domestic and International Markets and Exports is due to an increase in funding for financial commitments undertaken by the British Business Bank. This funding is demand-led and therefore amended at Supplementary Estimates each year.

Note 3

The £170.7 million (28.4%) reduction in Capital DEL in Business Group relates to the postponement of a large grant payment in the Automotive Transformation Fund (of which £32 million of budget has been transferred into 2025-26), a £50 million decrease in Post Office redress scheme CDEL (funding is now shown as Capital AME), and a £35 million transfer to the Ministry of Defence relating to Shipbuilding.

Note 4

The £46.9 million (68%) increase in Capital DEL in Grants Delivery is for funding the new Tata gigafactory (Agratas) in Somerset which supports the UK auto industry and is critical to the UK's transition to Net Zero. DBT's support package consists of an in-principal grant offer of £300 million for which the first instalment is being provided in 2024-25.

Note 5

The £287.2 million (1032.9%) increase in Capital DEL for Centrally Managed Resources is additional funding for a high forecast scenario for financial commitments undertaken by the British Business Bank. These commitments are demand-led and therefore the funding required is uncertain.

Resource AME

The table overleaf shows how DBT's spending plans for Resource AME at the Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 compared with the Main Estimate 2024-25.

Sub-heads	Description	Resource AME				
		£ million			%	see note number
		This year (Supplementary Estimates budget sought)	*This year (Main Estimates budget approved)*	change from Main Estimate		
A1	OneHMG Platform Charge	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A2	Overseas	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A3	Strategy and Investment	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A4	Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A5	Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform	596.7	574.7	**22.0**	**3.8%**	1
A6	Domestic and International Markets and Exports	23.1	-103.6	**126.7**	**122.2%**	2
A7	Business Group	430.2	0.6	**429.6**	**71,600.0%**	3
A8	Grants Delivery	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A9	Corporate Services	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A10	Centrally Managed Resources	37.3	0.0	**37.3**	**0.0%**	
Total voted and non-voted		**1,087.3**	**471.6**	**615.6**	**130.5%**	

Note 1

The increase of £22.0 million (3.8%) in Resource AME funding for Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform is due to changes in updated forecast figures for Insolvency Service schemes, including the Redundancy Payment Scheme.

Note 2

The £126.7 million (122.2%) increase in Resource AME funding for Domestic and International Markets and Exports to account for fair value adjustments in the British Business Bank’s investments.

Note 3

The £429.6 million (71,600%) increase in Resource AME for Business Group is predominantly because of a reclassification of provisions from Capital AME to Resource AME for Post Office compensation schemes.

Capital AME

The table below shows how DBT's spending plans for Capital AME at the Supplementary Estimate 2024-25 compares with the Main Estimate 2024-25.

Sub-heads	Description	Capital AME				
		£ million			%	See note number
		This year (Supplementary Estimates budget sought)	*This year (Main Estimates budget approved)*	change from Main Estimate		
A1	OneHMG Platform Charge	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A2	Overseas	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A3	Strategy and Investment	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A4	Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A5	Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform	0.7	0.2	**0.5**	**250.0%**	
A6	Domestic and International Markets and Exports	-90.0	0.0	**-90.0**	**100.0%**	1
A7	Business Group	1,651.5	796.0	**855.5**	**107.5%**	2
A8	Grants Delivery	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A9	Corporate Services	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
A10	Centrally Managed Resources	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0%**	
	Total voted and non-voted	**1,562.2**	**796.2**	**766.0**	**96.2%**	

Note 1

The £90.0 million (100%) decrease in Capital AME for Domestic and International Markets and Exports is due to a £90.0 million reduction in provisions relating to COVID-19 business loan guarantees offered by the British Business Bank.

Note 2

The £855.5 million (107.5%) increase in Capital AME is due to £855.5 million reclassification of Post Office compensation scheme payments from DEL to CAME.

2.2 Restructuring

HM Treasury have reclassified all Horizon-related redress scheme payments made to postmasters from Capital DEL to Capital AME. This means from 1 April 2024, all these schemes will be Capital AME.

2.3 Ringfenced budgets

Within total budgets outlined, there are a number of ringfenced budgets, i.e. reductions in spend within these budgets may not be used to fund pressures on other budget lines without express permission from HM Treasury. See table overleaf.

Description	Amount Sought Supplementary Estimate 2024-25	Main Estimate 2024-25	Amount Sought Supplementary Estimate 2024-25	
	£m	**£m**	**£m**	%
Total DEL Ring fenced	**1,412.10**	**1,613.50**	-201.4	-12.48%
Resource DEL				
DBT Depreciation ringfence	45.1	71.3	-26.2	-36.75%
Energy Intensive Industries compensation		127.0	-127.0	-100.00%
Post Office Limited		50.0	-50.0	-100.00%
British Business Bank	22.0	24.7	-2.7	-11.00%
Companies House		11.8	-11.8	-100.00%
Made Smarter continuation		8.0	-8.0	-100.00%
GREAT campaign		7.3	-7.3	-100.00%
Service		4.5	-4.5	-100.00%
Insolvency Service - for Debt Respite Schemes		2.8	-2.8	-100.00%
Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service		2.6	-2.6	-100.00%
Automotive Transformation Fund and live eRGF		1.9	-1.9	-100.00%
Economic Crime Levy allocation		0.0	8.0	100.00%
Exceptional Regional Growth Fund		0.5	-0.5	-100.00%
Surrender of ERNICs uplift funding received at SR21		-1.7	1.7	-100.00%
Total Resource DEL	**75.1**	**310.7**	-235.6	-75.83%
Capital DEL				
British Business Bank schemes	1010.0	547.4	448.6	81.95%
R&D	341.0	339.4	1.6	0.47%
Automotive Transformation Fund and live eRGF		243.0	-243.0	-100.00%
Post Office Overturned Compensation Payments		104.0	-104.0	-100.00%
Post Office Horizon IT system replacement		27.5	-27.5	-100.00%
Companies House		15.5	-15.5	-100.00%
Regulation		10.5	-10.5	-100.00%
Exceptional Regional Growth Fund		9.0	-9.0	-100.00%
Insolvency Service - for Debt Respite Schemes		2.9	-2.9	-100.00%
Shared Outcomes Fund - Supply Chains		2.5	-2.5	-100.00%
Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service		1.2	-1.2	-100.00%
Total Capital DEL	**1,337.00**	**1,302.80**	34.2	2.63%

2.4 Changes to Contingent Liabilities

The following are changes to contingent liabilities since the Main Estimate 2024-25:

New contingent liability:

- Post Office – unquantified, to recognise the continued support that DBT would be likely to provide POL in the event of new liabilities arising which may threaten the ability of POL to provide its public services.

Transfer of contingent liability:

- The unquantified contingent liability for Horizon 2020 funding was incorrectly recorded post MOG and has now been transferred to DSIT and they will be showing this CL on their estimate.

Removal of contingent liability, which has become a provision since the Main Estimate:

- Dilapidation liability for leased property - The Department is obligated to reimburse the Government Property Agency (GPA) for any dilapidations incurred during DBT's tenure on property leased through the GPA when the underlying lease agreements between GPA and its landlords expire. The Department also has a possible obligation to pay for any dilapidations which arose before the former DIT's lease agreements with GPA came into effect. The amount disclosed is the reasonable worst-case scenario at £3.8 million.

3. Priorities and performance

3.1 How spending relates to objectives

DBT's spending plans support the delivery of its objectives as indicated below:

Sub Heads	Description	1. Redraw our rules to ensure businesses thrive, markets are competitive, and consumers are protected.	2. Secure investment from UK and international businesses.	3. Advise, support, and promote British businesses to grow and export.	4. Open up new markets for businesses by removing barriers and striking trade deals.	5. Promote free trade, economic security and resilient supply chains.
A1	OneHMG Platform Charge		X	X	X	X
A2	Overseas		X	X	X	X
A3	Strategy and Investment	X	X	X	X	X
A4	Trade Policy, Implementation & Negotiations, and Economic Security & Trade Relations	X		X	X	X
A5	Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform	X				
A6	Domestic and International Markets and Exports			X	X	
A7	Business Group		X	X		
A8	Grants Delivery		X	X		
A9	Corporate Services	X	X	X	X	X
A10	Centrally Managed Resources	X	X	X	X	X

3.2 Measures of performance against each priority

DBT's internal Outcome Delivery Plan for 2024-25 includes performance metrics by which progress against each priority can be assessed, as presented below. These indicators will be used for governance processes and reported in the 2024-25 Annual Report and Accounts.

The department's new objectives under the current government are being development alongside the Spending Review 2025 process which will set our budget for the next three financial years. The next iteration of this document will reflect our new priorities.

1. Redraw our rules to ensure businesses thrive, markets are competitive, and consumers are protected.
    - National Living Wage as a % of median earnings.
    - % of UK Consumers reporting confidence that products sold in the UK are safe.
    - % businesses who see regulation as a barrier to success.
    - % of businesses that cite regulations/red tape as a major obstacle.

2. Secure investment from UK and international businesses.

    - UK inward FDI stock (£).
    - Gross Value Added of supported FDI projects (£).
    - Value of DBT-supported Inward Capital (£).
    - Total Number of new FDI jobs supported by DBT, and of which jobs outside of London. and the Southeast.
    - Number of net-zero FDI and non-FDI projects supported.
    - Business investment as a percentage of GDP.
    - Number and value of seed, venture, and growth stage deals for calendar year.

3. Advise, support and promote British businesses to grow and export.

    - Rate of employment scale ups.
    - Percentage of small to mediums enterprises (SMEs) that are happy to use external finance to help business growth.
    - Percentage of SMEs giving an 8-10 impact score for access to finance as an obstacle to running their business as they would like in the next 12 months.
    - Stock of finance and number of SMEs supported by British Business Bank programmes (excluding COVID-19 loans).
    - Stock of finance and number of SMEs supported by Growth Guarantee Scheme (formerly Recovery Loan Scheme).
    - UK Outward FDI stock (£).
    - Value of supported Outward Direct Investment Wins (£).
    - Total value of UK exports (£).
    - Export client survey Satisfaction rate with ITAs and Total Service Deliveries.

- Proportion of UK imports and exports utilising trade preferences for tariff reductions where available: Preference Utilisation Rate (PUR) for goods imported into the UK and PUR for goods exported from Great Britian to the EU.
- Percentage of businesses facing barriers to exporting: Cost, Contracts, Time.
- Percentage of businesses that agreed using ITAs helped overcome at least one exporting barrier.
- Percentage of businesses with an annual turnover of £500,000 or more, that have exported or could export, that are aware of and utilise UK Government trade support services.

4. Open up new markets for businesses by removing barriers and striking trade deals.
    - Number of market access barriers reported fully resolved and resolved in part on the Digital Market Access Service & Estimated valuation of these resolved barriers (£).
    - UK trade with countries or territories with which the UK has secured a trade agreement as a % of total UK trade.
    - Estimated long run GDP impact of each concluded new FTA as per published impact assessment.
    - Estimated long term annual tariff cost reductions (if exports use all available preferences) of each concluded new FTA as per published impact assessment based on historic trade flows.

5. Promote free trade, economic security and resilient supply chains.
    - Percentage of UK goods exports at risk due to harmful restrictive trade policies.
    - Percentage of UK goods exports at risk due to harmful subsidies.
    - Average time taken to complete trade remedies investigations (from initiation to publication).
    - Percentage of new trade remedies investigations completed within the WTO-stipulated timeframe.

3.3 Commentary on steps being taken to address performance issues

The Department is undertaking action specifically to address performance issues which includes:

Formation of a Grant Delivery Function: To address Public Accounts Committee and National Audit Office concerns, and as part of the Machinery of Government changes, in 2023-24 DBT created a new Grant Delivery Directorate (GDD), which is part of the Department's Corporate Services Group. GDD will ensure that a central expert team is responsible for the design, development and delivery of all DBT grant schemes to consistently high standards, with an enhanced focus on compliance and implementing lessons learned from Covid-19 business grant schemes.

Counter Fraud Strategy: The National Audit Office report of December 2021 (Bounce Back Loan Scheme: An Update) recommended that the then Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy produce a formal Counter Fraud Strategy for the Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLS). The

Department for Business and Trade (previously the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) developed an overarching BBLS Counter Fraud Strategy (2022-2025) which is driving an extensive programme of activity in DBT, the British Business Bank, and wider delivery partners. The Strategy also sets out a delivery structure built around three core pillars which are: the data and analytics programme, tackling fraud through lenders, and tackling fraud through enforcement partners.

3.4 Major Projects

The Infrastructure and Projects Authority (IPA) reports on Government Major Projects Portfolio (GMPP) annually. The latest report can be found here: Infrastructure and Projects Authority Annual Report 2022-23

The DBT portfolio currently has two GMPP initiatives: the Post Office Future Technology Programme and the Automotive Transformation Fund.

Future Technology Programme (formerly known as the Horizon Replacement Programme)

This programme comprises of a series of activities run by Post Office Limited (POL) aimed at replacing the Horizon IT system and progressively modernising technology as part of it’s wider Strategic Transformation Plan.

Funding Sub-head	Business Group
Onboard start	January 2024
Offboard end	Target March 2030

Automotive Transformation Fund

This programme is part of the Advanced Manufacturing Plan (AMP) and supports investment in developing the end-to-end electrified automotive supply chain in the UK, supporting the Government to achieve its targets to support the green industrial revolution and transport.

The current Auto programme is due to end in March 2025. This is due to be replaced by the new ‘Future Auto’ programme, as announced by the Chancellor at Autumn Budget 2024.

Funding Sub-head	Business Group
Onboard start	Pre-2023 (Originally a former-BEIS Major Project)
Offboard end	Target March 2025

4. Other Information

4.1 Additional specific information required by the Select Committee

The Business and Trade Committee has not requested any particular information which has not been addressed in this Memorandum.

5. Accounting Officer Approval

This memorandum has been prepared according to the requirements and guidance set out by the House of Commons Scrutiny Unit, available on the Scrutiny Unit website. The information in this Estimates Memorandum has been approved by me as Departmental Accounting Officer.

Gareth Davies
Accounting Officer
Permanent Secretary
Department for Business and Trade
18 February 2025

Table A (i) Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs)

			Resource					Capital				
			£ million			%		£ million			%	
Sub-heads	**Description**	**Programme**	*This year (Main Estimate budget sought)*	*Last year (2023-24 Supplementary Estimate budget approved)*	Change from Supplementary Estimate		see Section 2.1 note number	*This year (Main Estimate budget sought)*	*Last year (2023-24 Supplementary Estimate budget approved)*	Change from Supplementary Estimate		see Section 2.1 note number
A1	OneHMG Platform Charge	*OneHMG Platform Charge*	65.6	65.6	0.0	0.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
A2	Overseas	*Overseas*	100.7	92.4	8.4	9.0%		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
A3	Strategy and Investment	*Strategy and Investment*	101.0	110.3	-9.3	-8.5%		2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0%	
A4	Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations	*Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations*	133.0	120.8	12.2	10.1%	1	6.9	4.0	2.9	71.1%	
A5	Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform	*Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform*	296.6	292.1	4.5	1.5%		44.2	33.2	11.0	33.0%	1
A6	Domestic and International Markets and Exports	*Domestic and International Markets and Exports*	158.2	146.8	11.4	7.8%		638.5	547.4	91.2	16.7%	2
A7	Business Group	*Business Group*	431.7	193.9	237.8	122.6%	2	429.5	600.2	-170.7	-28.4%	3
A8	Grants Delivery	*Grants Delivery*	188.0	202.3	-14.3	-7.0%		115.9	69.0	46.9	68.0%	4
A9	Corporate Services	*Corporate Services*	233.0	175.4	57.6	32.8%	3	11.4	10.3	1.2	11.2%	
A10	Centrally Managed Resources	*Centrally Managed Resources*	72.4	193.3	-120.9	-62.5%	4	259.4	-27.8	287.2	-1032.9%	5
		Total voted and non-voted	**1,780.3**	**1,593.0**	**187.3**	**11.8%**		**1,508.3**	**1,238.7**	**269.6**	**21.8%**	

Note: some percentages may not be exact due to rounding differences.

Table A (ii) Annual Managed Expenditure (AME) budget

Sub-heads	Description	Programme	Resource					Capital				
			£ million			%	see Section 2.1 note number	£ million			%	see Section 2.1 note number
			This year (Main Estimate budget sought)	*Last year (2023-24 Supplementary Estimate budget approved)*	Change from Supplementary Estimate			*This year (Main Estimate budget sought)*	*Last year (2023-24 Supplementary Estimate budget approved)*	Change from Supplementary Estimate		
A1	OneHMG Platform Charge	*OneHMG Platform Charge*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
A2	Overseas	*Overseas*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
A3	Strategy and Investment	*Strategy and Investment*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
A4	Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations	*Trade Policy, Implementation and Negotiations, and Economic Security and Trade Relations*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
A5	Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform	*Competition, Markets and Regulatory Reform*	596.7	574.7	22.0	3.8%	1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0%	
A6	Domestic and International Markets and Exports	*Domestic and International Markets and Exports*	23.1	-103.6	126.7	-122.2%	2	-90.0	0.0	-90.0	0.0%	1
A7	Business Group	*Business Group*	430.2	0.6	429.6	71606.8%	3	1,651.5	796.0	855.5	0.0%	2
A8	Grants Delivery	*Grants Delivery*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
A9	Corporate Services	*Corporate Services*	0.0	0.0	0.0	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
A10	Centrally Managed	*Centrally Managed*	37.3	0.0	37.3	-		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	
		Total voted and non-voted	**1,087.3**	**471.6**	**615.6**	**130.5%**		**1,562.2**	**796.2**	**766.0**	**96.2%**	

Note: some percentages may not be exact due to rounding differences.

Table B: how DEL funding plans for 2024-25 have altered since Spending Review 2021

				£ million		
	Resource DEL Admin	Resource DEL Programme	Resource DEL Total	Capital DEL - General Capital	Capital DEL - Financial Transactions	Total DEL
MoG Settlement letter	352.9	1,147.9	1,500.8	634.1	417.4	2,552.3
IFRS16 Adjustment	-7.2	-0.6	-7.8	1.6	0.0	-6.2
Main Estimate transactions	9.6	90.4	100.0	104.7	81.0	285.6
Mains Control Totals	355.3	1,237.7	1,593.0	740.3	498.4	2,831.7
Additional, new, money awarded since SR2021:-						
Reserve Claims						
POL - Inquiry Remediation Unit	117.9	26.0	144.0	0.0	0.0	144.0
POL - Corporation Tax Liability	0.0	27.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	27.0
POL - Horizon Replacement	0.0	57.0	57.0	72.0	0.0	129.0
POL - Redress delivery mechanism	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
POL - Redress	0.0	43.4	43.4	0.0	0.0	43.4
POL GLO operational costs	11.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	11.2
UKGI shareholder service funding	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2
Bounce back loan counter fraud work - NATIS and BBB	6.0	3.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	9.8
Harrington review implementation	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Machinery of Government change in for Brexit Opps Unit	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Music Export Growth Scheme Funding	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Project Siskin	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Global Investment Summit funding	0.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0
Steel - Tata Steel (Buzzard)	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	18.0
Economic Crime Levy CH	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
Economic Crime Levy INSS	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
Economic Crime Levy Unallocated	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
Recovery Loan Scheme and Growth Guarantee Scheme	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7
BBB - High Forecast Scenario	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	387.6	387.6
GEP correction Error	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL Reserve Claims	143.6	179.8	323.4	92.7	387.6	803.7

				£ million		
	Resource DEL Admin	Resource DEL Programme	Resource DEL Total	Capital DEL - General Capital	Capital DEL - Financial Transactions	Total DEL
Neutral funding changes between departments:-						
Machinery of Government changes						
MoG from MOD for National Cyber Security programme	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Net MoGs	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.8**
IFRS16 Movements						
Additional depreciation for Caxton House and Crest House	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Budget Cover Transfers						
BCT from CO for Comms & Marketing - Domestic and International Campaign's GREAT Allocation for 24/25.	0.0	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
BCT from FCDO for Economic Deterrence Initiative various programmes	0.0	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
BCT from DfT for contribution to Osaka 24/25	0.0	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
BCT from DSIT for the Matrix programme	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9
BCT from DEFRA for contribution to Osaka 24/25	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
BCT from DESNZ for contribution to Osaka 24/25	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
BCT from DSIT for contribution to Osaka 24/25	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7
BCT from FCDO for non pay Cyber Security in chemicals and element of the NCSP	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
BCT from FCDO for regulatory diplomacy in Africa	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
BCT from DEFRA for seafood export support fund (US specialist)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
BCT from DSIT for contribution towards Equity Finance project	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
BCT from FCDO for South East Asia and Pacific (China Capability Conference)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
BCT from DEFRA for Gulfood reception 2025	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BCT from DEFRA contribution for marketing activity in China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BCT to DSIT to cover a pre-Mog Post Office Horizon IT Inquiry VAT charge	-4.1	0.0	-4.1	0.0	0.0	-4.1
BCT to DSIT for the Regulators Pioneer Fund	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	0.0	0.0	-1.6
BCT to FCDO for trade policy officers	-1.6	0.0	-1.6	0.0	0.0	-1.6
BCT to DESNZ for international secondments	0.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0
BCT to NIE for Northern Ireland Insolvency Service	0.0	-0.7	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.7
BCT to the Statistics Board for the Data Science Campus	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5
BCT to the Statistics Board for the Trade and Investment Development Prog	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4

				£ million		
	Resource DEL Admin	**Resource DEL Programme**	**Resource DEL Total**	**Capital DEL - General Capital**	**Capital DEL - Financial Transactions**	**Total DEL**
Budget Cover Transfers						
BCT to MOD National Shipbuilding Office overheads and staff costs	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4
BCT to the Wales Office for the Port Talbot Transition Board	-0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4
BCT to DLUH&C for UK Government Investments Sponsorship of HM Land Registy	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
BCT to DESNZ for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
BCT to FCDO for two additional Trade for Development roles	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
BCT to FCDO for Trade Faculty contribution	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
BCT to FCDO to cover pay costs in the Sanctions & Economic Security Directorate	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
BCT to CO for contribution to Civil Service Live	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
BCT to DESNZ for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) pay cost	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BCT to FCDO for DHC and South Asia Investment Team	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BCT to FCDO to cover previously owned DBT contract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BCT to CO for the Public Appointments Digital Service - Licensing Costs 2024/25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BCT from DSIT for the British Business Bank excess Financial Transaction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0
BCT from FCDO for Economic Deterrence Initiative various programmes	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.2
BCT from FCDO for the Global Supply Chain Intelligence Pilot (GSCIP) programme.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
BCT from DSIT for the Global Supply Chain Intelligence Pilot (GSCIP) programme	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
BCT from DSIT for Techbridge, Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
BCT to MOD for Cactus	0.0	0.0	0.0	-35.0	0.0	-35.0
BCT to NI Executive for transfer for Repayable Launch Investment Financial Transaction (FT)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-27.7	-27.7
Net BCTs	**-5.7**	**24.4**	**18.7**	**-32.9**	**-25.7**	**-39.9**

				£ million		
	Resource DEL Admin	**Resource DEL Programme**	**Resource DEL Total**	**Capital DEL - General Capital**	**Capital DEL - Financial Transactions**	**Total DEL**
Budget Cover Transfers						
Surrenders						
Surrender (RF)	0.0	-28.4	-28.4	0.0	0.0	-28.4
Surrender (NRF)	-20.0	-100.0	-120.0	0.0	0.0	-120.0
Surrender BBB (FT)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0
Surrender (GC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	-20.0	0.0	-20.0
Net Surrenders	**-20.0**	**-128.4**	**-148.4**	**-20.0**	**-100.0**	**-268.4**
Budget Exchanges						
Agratas Grant	0.0	0.0	0.0	-32.0	0.0	-32.0
Osaka Expo to 25/26	0.0	-9.0	-9.0	0.0	0.0	-9.0
Net Budget Exchanges from 2022/23	**0.0**	**-9.0**	**-9.0**	**-32.0**	**0.0**	**-41.0**
Other						
Cash Management Charge	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0	-0.1
Net Other	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**0**	**-0.1**
2024-25 Supplementary Estimates DEL totals	**475.1**	**1,305.3**	**1,780.4**	**748.1**	**760.3**	**3,288.8**