

Autumn Statement Preview

16 November 2022, Tim Davis and Tom Lake

Market expectations for the Autumn Statement are not really focused on any individual policy (outside of the energy plan given the potential size of that policy). There is instead more focus on the general “direction of travel” of the government, and the hope that the government can continue to regain the UK’s fiscal credibility that was lost under the Truss / Kwarteng premiership. There will also be focus on policies that have a near-term impact on consumer discretionary spending (which would therefore impact monetary policy). However, some of the bigger policies are likely to be backloaded rather than frontloaded.

Outside of this, the DMO remit update will be important for the gilt market - with most expectations that the remit will be adjusted lower by up to GBP15bn for this fiscal year. In a Reuters poll the median remit for the current fiscal year is GBP185bn and for next year GBP238bn (although next year’s estimates are in a wide range from GBP200bn to GBP284bn). In some ways the other forecasts (outside of the gilt remit) remain less relevant than they normally would to the market due to the uncertainty of the cost of any energy price plan, and the uncertainty that the Conservatives will be in office to carry out many of the plans outlined this week (due to their backloaded nature). Even the CGNCR forecasts for 2024/25 (which gilt issuance is based on) will be unlikely to have too much impact on the market for this reason.

Below we look at some of the main measures that are expected to be announced (or have seen a lot of discussion in the media). On pages 3-4 we discuss the political implications and on pages 5-6 we include the current issuance plans and calendar.

Energy price plan post-April 2023

After the EPG was scaled back to last for only six months (rather than the original two years), Chancellor Hunt announced that there would be something to replace it in April. It remains unclear whether we will receive any more details on this in the Autumn Statement, with an announcement at a later date a high possibility. Options said to be on the table include making it more targeted through payments to those on lower incomes (although this has the disadvantage of not impacting headline inflation) or allowing any energy up to the average household usage to be capped at current unit rates. This would incentivise households to reduce energy usage and also significantly reduce the cost of the plan, but would still potentially be hugely expensive. For this reason, a delay to the announcement of a replacement could be shelved until early 2023.

Freezing of income tax / NI / inheritance tax thresholds at current rates for 5 years

As Chancellor, Rishi Sunak froze the thresholds for paying the basic and higher rates of income tax and national insurance until 2026 and it appears as though the freeze will be extended further to 2028 (with the threshold for paying inheritance tax also likely to be frozen for multiple years). This could make a substantial difference to the government’s ability to hit fiscal targets in 5 years time, but there is a relatively low political cost because it breaches no manifesto commitments and will have no immediate impact on people. Furthermore, with the Conservatives behind Labour in the polls, it’s questionable whether the current government will still be in office by 2026.

Additional tax threshold reduced from £150,000 to £125,000 / Increase additional rate of income tax to 50%

A low impact but potentially high political cost option for the Chancellor would be increasing the additional rate of tax or reducing its entry threshold. The Guardian estimates a reduction in the threshold for paying the top 45% rate of tax from GBP150k to GBP125k would ‘raise only hundreds of millions of pounds’. However, the political cost of doing so could be high. The planned elimination of the 45p additional rate by Kwasi Kwarteng was vilified by much of the public according to opinion polls, but had a not-insignificant amount of support on Conservative backbenches. A reduction in the threshold for paying the additional rate could see notable criticism from the Trussite right-wing of Conservative party MPs. A fully-

fledged increase in the additional rate to 50% seems an incredibly unlikely decision, given that it would breach the party's 2019 manifesto commitments.

Pension tax relief cut for higher/additional rate taxpayers / reduction in annual allowance

At present money paid into pension funds up to GBP40k receives tax relief at source at the marginal tax rate. So for higher rate taxpayers, they will receive tax relief of 40% on contributions to pensions. This is estimated to have an annual cost of around GBP10bln and over the past 15 years has been rumoured to be potentially reformed so that all taxpayers receive either 20% or 25% tax relief on their pension contributions. However, politically this would be a very high cost option and would also cause potential issues for defined benefit pension schemes (which are still common in the public sector). An alternative would be to reduce the annual allowance below GBP40k, but this could also have perverse implications such as incentivising NHS consultants to reduce hours or take early retirement. In recent weeks, media speculation of reform to pension tax relief has died down somewhat.

Capital gains tax - reduction in threshold and increase in rate

There has been intense media speculation about an increase to capital gains tax. A report from the Office of Tax Simplification stated in 2020 that aligning CGT with income tax could raise as much as GBP14bln. At present CGT is payable at 10% for basic rate taxpayers and 20% for higher rate taxpayers (and on property 18% and 28% respectively). It is unlikely that these rates will be raised all the way up to the same levels as income tax, but some kind of raise is likely. Furthermore, at present there is a tax-free allowance of GBP12,300 which multiple media reports have suggested is likely to be notably reduced - perhaps by more than half to GBP6,000.

Financial services levy

Reserve balances held by commercial banks at the BOE have increased substantially through the Bank's past QE policies. These reserves are remunerated at Bank Rate, which has of course substantially increased over the past 12 months and any losses sustained by the Bank's APF are indemnified by the Treasury. In essence, this is expected to mean a payment in excess of GBP10bln from the Treasury to the BOE and on to commercial banks over the next 12 months. With the government keen to leave the Bank operationally independent, there has been talk of a potential financial services levy to make up for some or all of the Treasury's losses. While in principle this seems reasonable, the Treasury may be reluctant to hamper any relationships with financial institutions at present given the fragile confidence from the Truss / Kwarteng period.

Energy windfall tax expansion

A measure that has broad public support, there is widely expected to be some form of extension or increase in the energy windfall tax on 17 November. PM Sunak has criticised windfall taxes as a drag on investment, but implemented them during his time as chancellor nonetheless. The government finds itself in a difficult position, in that a windfall tax could raise a notable sum and is popular among voters across the political spectrum. However, it has been backed for a long time by the opposition Labour party, meaning that if implemented wholesale the government opens itself to accusations that it is simply implementing the policies of the opposition. The FT reports that Hunt plans to, "lift the existing windfall tax on oil and gas companies [...] from 25 per cent to 35 per cent — while extending it for another two years until 2028 [...] Hunt is now preparing a tax of 40 per cent on the "excess returns" produced by [electricity generators] The combination of the two windfall taxes is expected to generate more than £45bn over six years."

Increases to council tax

At present, local councils in England seeking to raise annual council tax payments by 'excessive' levels (these levels vary by council) are required to put the proposal to a public referendum. This requirement could be changed or the rate of increase deemed to be 'excessive' altered to allow for more significant hikes. On 14 November, two large Conservative-held county councils (Hampshire and Kent) penned an open letter stating that they faced bankruptcy if they did not implement major council tax increases. In Treasury questions on 15 November Hunt gave the clearest indication yet of increases set to come, stating in the Commons that, "We will be asking people who have more to contribute even more and that will be reflected in our decisions on council tax".

Spending cuts

State pension: Increased by below inflation

The triple lock (which was a manifesto pledge) promises to raise the state pension by the higher of 2.5%, average earnings or inflation. With many pensioners asset holdings higher than a lot of younger workers (many pensioners own their own family-sized homes), and workers to be hit by tax rises, it is seen by many as intergenerational unfairness if pensioners were to escape unscathed from fiscal consolidation. There are options to the government, such as increasing pension credits (to benefit more vulnerable pensioners) but there are also arguments that pensioners' larger properties have left them disproportionately hit by the increase in energy prices. Furthermore, the "grey vote" typically sees high turnout - so a Conservative party worried about its election prospects may be unwilling to break the triple lock manifesto pledge.

Benefits: Increased below inflation

Broad expectations are that Chancellor Hunt will lift benefits in line with inflation as part of the autumn statement, given that any increase below this rate would likely lead to a major backlash from the opposition and certain sections of the press that the government is making the most vulnerable in society bear the brunt of the cost. However, there remains the prospect that the uprating could be brought in below the level of inflation. The Guardian estimates that if working-age benefits were updated at the rate of increase in wages they "would be £7bn lower than if they were linked to rises in inflation."

Capital Spending

Previous Prime Minister Boris Johnson made 'levelling up' areas of northern England via infrastructure investment a major plank of his government's agenda, but this sort of rhetoric has almost disappeared entirely from the Sunak administration. The delay or cancellation of major capital spending projects could be seen by the Treasury as a quick way of improving the government's balance sheet. Some of the major projects that have been speculated as being vulnerable to Treasury cuts include the northern legs of the HS2 high-speed rail line, 'Northern Powerhouse' rail improvements, and the Sizewell C nuclear power plans. The risk of cutting back on these projects and others similar to them is that they are planned heavily in and around the 'red wall' of former Labour seats won for the first time in decades by the Conservatives in 2019, and the shelving of infrastructure could damage the party's electoral prospects. Moreover, the war in Ukraine has seen energy security climb high in the public's list of demands from government, making the cancelling of nuclear plants a difficult prospect.

MNI POLITICAL RISK – 'Osbornomics' Set For A Return As Hunt Seeks To Win Back Market Confidence

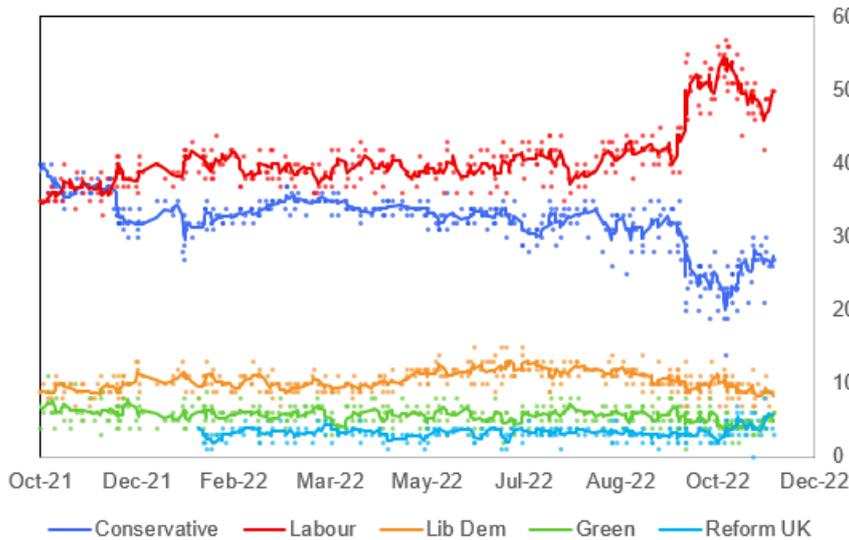
The autumn statement is set to deliver a radical about-turn in the stance of the government towards its economic and fiscal situation. Gone will be the so-called 'cakeism' of former PM Boris Johnson, whose objectives centred on high spending on large infrastructure projects and 'levelling up' economically depressed areas of northern England. Gone will be the short-lived libertarian plans of former PM Liz Truss, who's greater than expected tax cuts without commensurate revenue raising measures unnerved markets and sparked her departure from office after just 45 days in Downing Street.

Instead, Sunak and his Chancellor of the Exchequer Jeremy Hunt are expected to return towards the economic policies of the first Conservative PM and chancellor of the current government, David Cameron and George Osborne (2010-16) and deliver what some are calling 'Austerity 2.0'. This will be a plan of tax rises and public spending cuts to plug what Hunt has called the 'fiscal holes' in the UK budget. The shift in stance comes as an effort to regain market confidence and their centre-right Conservative Party's historical reputation (severely dented recently) for fiscal prudence.

The Conservatives have sat behind the main opposition centre-left Labour Party in opinion polls since late 2021, when the first revelations of COVID-19 rule breaking in PM Boris Johnson's Downing Street, which came to be known as 'partygate' began to emerge. This deficit largely sat steady at around 5-10% for the first nine months of 2022 even with the political turmoil of Johnson's ouster from power. The market reaction to the Truss/Kwarteng mini-budget, though, has seen public confidence in the government collapse. While the removal of Truss as PM and replacement by Sunak has seen opinion

polling stabilise for the Conservatives, there remains a significant 20-25% lead for Labour, which if reflected in a general election would result in a substantial majority for Sir Keir Starmer's party.

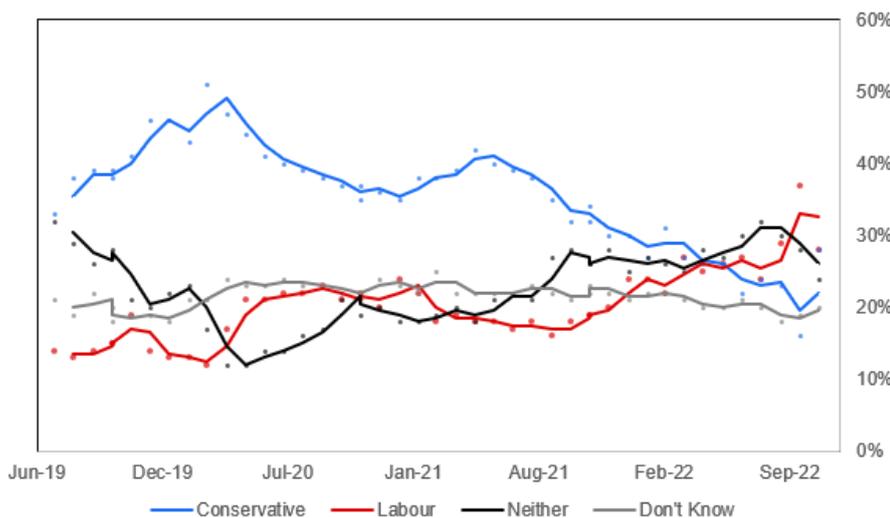
Chart 1. UK General Election Opinion Polling, % and 6-Poll Moving Average



Source: YouGov, Opinium, Redfield and Wilton, Deltapoll, People Polling, Omnisis, Techne, Survation, BMG, Savanta ComRes, J&L, Ipsos MORI, Kantar, MNI

Given the measures due to come through in the autumn statement are set to hit individuals' finances across the income spectrum, it is unlikely that the Conservatives are going to receive a polling bounce in the aftermath of the announcement. The hope for Sunak will be that the measures implemented result in a more stable outlook for financial markets, leading to a shift in public sentiment towards the Conservatives' handling of the economy. Since taking over as PM, the Conservatives have returned to level-pegging with Labour in the YouGov tracker of who the public believe will be better at managing the economy (both on 28% in the November poll). This compares to the poll conducted in October following the Truss mini-budget, in which Labour were seen as better on the economy by 37% of respondents compared to 16% for the Conservatives.

Chart 2. Opinion Poll: 'Which government do you think would be better for managing the economy?', % and 2-Poll Moving Average



Source: YouGov, MNI

Gilts in Issue and Fiscal Calendar

Week beginning 21-Nov-2022

Gilts in issue (GBP bln)									
Maturity	Type	Coupon	Nom Amount	inc:inf uplift	BoE nom holdings	BOE nom APF hold	BOE nom Temp hold	Govt nom holdings	Market holdings*
22-Jul-22	Conventional	0.500	29.3	-	3.2	3.2	-	0.9	25.2
07-Sep-22	Conventional	1.750	29.7	-	5.9	5.9	-	2.5	21.4
22-Nov-22	Linker	1.875	15.7	26.5	-	-	-	0.2	26.3
31-Jan-23	Conventional	0.125	33.8	-	-	-	-	0.0	33.8
22-Jul-23	Conventional	0.750	34.4	-	14.0	14.0	-	1.3	19.1
07-Sep-23	Conventional	2.250	35.9	-	19.7	19.7	-	1.9	14.3
31-Jan-24	Conventional	0.125	35.6	-	2.9	2.9	-	0.6	32.0
22-Mar-24	Linker	0.125	15.2	21.8	-	-	-	0.0	21.8
22-Apr-24	Conventional	1.000	35.6	-	19.6	19.6	-	1.0	15.0
17-Jul-24	Linker	2.500	6.8	23.5	-	-	-	0.7	21.0
07-Sep-24	Conventional	2.750	35.8	-	23.5	23.5	-	1.7	10.6
31-Jan-25	Conventional	0.250	29.4	-	6.0	6.0	-	0.3	23.0
07-Mar-25	Conventional	5.000	37.3	-	19.0	19.0	-	8.9	9.4
07-Jun-25	Conventional	0.625	44.6	-	28.8	28.8	-	1.0	14.8
07-Sep-25	Conventional	2.000	39.9	-	26.2	26.2	-	1.6	12.1
30-Jan-26	Conventional	0.125	35.3	-	20.9	20.9	-	0.6	13.8
22-Mar-26	Linker	0.125	13.5	18.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	17.8
22-Jul-26	Conventional	1.500	43.7	-	28.6	28.6	-	1.5	13.5
22-Jul-26	Sukuk	0.333	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
22-Oct-26	Conventional	0.375	32.9	-	9.9	9.9	-	0.6	22.4
29-Jan-27	Conventional	4.125	8.8	-	-	-	-	-	8.8
22-Jul-27	Conventional	1.250	41.0	-	27.0	27.0	-	1.2	12.7
22-Nov-27	Linker	1.250	14.2	25.3	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	24.4
07-Dec-27	Conventional	4.250	33.0	-	17.6	17.6	-	6.9	8.4
31-Jan-28	Conventional	0.125	31.0	-	16.7	16.7	-	0.6	13.7
10-Aug-28	Linker	0.125	17.9	22.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	22.2
22-Oct-28	Conventional	1.625	37.9	-	25.1	25.1	-	1.2	11.5
07-Dec-28	Conventional	6.000	20.3	-	8.9	8.9	-	6.4	5.0
31-Jan-29	Conventional	0.500	21.0	-	1.6	1.6	-	0.2	19.2
22-Mar-29	Linker	0.125	15.5	22.6	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	22.3
22-Oct-29	Conventional	0.875	43.6	-	28.6	28.6	-	1.1	13.9
22-Jul-30	Linker	4.125	4.8	12.1	-	-	-	0.5	10.7
22-Oct-30	Conventional	0.375	38.9	-	23.5	23.5	-	0.7	14.7
07-Dec-30	Conventional	4.750	42.8	-	24.9	24.9	-	6.5	11.5
31-Jul-31	Conventional	0.250	40.6	-	13.5	13.5	-	0.7	26.4
10-Aug-31	Linker	0.125	9.6	11.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	11.2
31-Jan-32	Conventional	1.000	32.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	32.0
07-Jun-32	Conventional	4.250	40.3	-	21.1	21.1	-	9.4	9.9
22-Nov-32	Linker	1.250	14.7	23.4	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	23.0
31-Jul-33	Green gilt	0.875	15.5	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.2	14.5
22-Mar-34	Linker	0.750	14.6	21.7	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	21.5
07-Sep-34	Conventional	4.500	36.3	-	22.9	22.9	-	2.8	10.6
26-Jan-35	Linker	2.000	9.1	17.6	-	-	-	0.8	16.1
31-Jul-35	Conventional	0.625	34.8	-	13.8	13.8	-	0.6	20.4
07-Mar-36	Conventional	4.250	31.7	-	14.9	14.9	-	7.9	8.9
22-Nov-36	Linker	0.125	13.9	18.5	0.4	-	0.4	0.0	18.0
07-Sep-37	Conventional	1.750	32.0	-	11.3	11.3	-	1.0	19.7
22-Nov-37	Linker	1.125	13.1	22.4	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	21.5
29-Jan-38	Conventional	3.750	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
07-Dec-38	Conventional	4.750	26.8	-	11.5	11.5	-	7.7	7.6
31-Jan-39	Conventional	1.125	14.8	-	1.1	1.1	-	0.2	13.6
22-Mar-39	Linker	0.125	7.2	8.4	0.4	-	0.4	0.0	8.0
07-Sep-39	Conventional	4.250	24.2	-	11.3	11.3	-	2.1	10.8
22-Mar-40	Linker	0.625	14.1	22.5	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	22.2
07-Dec-40	Conventional	4.250	26.4	-	11.3	11.3	-	2.4	12.8
10-Aug-41	Linker	0.125	12.4	15.4	0.7	-	0.7	0.0	14.5
22-Oct-41	Conventional	1.250	33.8	-	10.0	10.0	-	0.7	23.1
22-Nov-42	Linker	0.625	12.6	20.5	0.3	-	0.3	0.0	20.1
07-Dec-42	Conventional	4.500	28.4	-	10.5	9.6	0.9	6.6	11.2
22-Jan-44	Conventional	3.250	29.1	-	11.4	8.4	3.0	1.8	16.0
22-Mar-44	Linker	0.125	15.7	22.5	0.4	-	0.4	0.0	21.9
22-Jan-45	Conventional	3.500	29.4	-	10.0	9.4	0.7	1.5	17.9
31-Jan-46	Conventional	0.875	23.0	-	6.9	6.1	0.8	0.3	15.8
22-Mar-46	Linker	0.125	13.5	18.1	0.3	-	0.3	0.0	17.8
07-Dec-46	Conventional	4.250	25.1	-	9.1	8.1	1.0	6.2	9.8
22-Jul-47	Conventional	1.500	25.7	-	8.5	6.8	1.7	1.0	16.2
22-Nov-47	Linker	0.750	11.7	19.5	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	19.0
10-Aug-48	Linker	0.125	11.8	14.9	0.4	-	0.4	0.0	14.4
22-Jan-49	Conventional	1.750	30.2	-	19.3	18.5	0.8	0.8	10.2
07-Dec-49	Conventional	4.250	21.0	-	8.3	7.9	0.4	3.3	9.5
22-Mar-50	Linker	0.500	12.2	19.8	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	19.6
22-Oct-50	Conventional	0.625	31.9	-	21.5	21.5	-	0.6	9.9
22-Mar-51	Linker	0.125	6.6	7.8	-	-	-	0.0	7.8
31-Jul-51	Conventional	1.250	26.0	-	6.4	4.7	1.7	0.3	19.3
22-Mar-52	Linker	0.250	12.4	17.7	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	17.4
22-Jul-52	Conventional	3.750	25.1	-	13.5	12.2	1.3	1.8	9.8
31-Jul-53	Green gilt	1.500	10.9	-	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	9.8
22-Oct-54	Conventional	1.625	24.6	-	11.9	10.8	1.1	0.5	12.1
22-Nov-55	Linker	1.250	10.2	18.3	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	17.3
07-Dec-55	Conventional	4.250	27.7	-	10.6	10.4	0.2	6.6	10.5
22-Nov-56	Linker	0.125	7.1	9.3	0.2	-	0.2	0.0	9.1
22-Jul-57	Conventional	1.750	30.7	-	12.3	11.9	0.5	0.9	17.4
22-Mar-58	Linker	0.125	11.0	14.8	0.3	-	0.3	0.0	14.5
22-Jan-60	Conventional	4.000	25.1	-	12.5	12.1	0.5	2.1	10.5
22-Oct-61	Conventional	0.500	23.4	-	6.5	6.0	0.5	0.4	16.5
22-Mar-62	Linker	0.375	12.5	18.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	18.1
22-Jul-65	Conventional	2.500	20.6	-	6.0	5.2	0.8	0.9	13.7
22-Nov-65	Linker	0.125	8.1	10.8	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	10.8
22-Mar-68	Linker	0.125	12.6	17.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	17.3
22-Jul-68	Conventional	3.500	20.7	-	5.6	5.0	0.6	1.1	14.0
22-Oct-71	Conventional	1.625	24.2	-	11.7	11.4	0.4	0.6	11.8
22-Mar-73	Linker	0.125	2.9	3.3	0.0	-	0.0	-	3.2
22-Oct-73	Conventional	1.125	10.1	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.1	9.7

* Amounts include estimations of current inflation uplift

* Market holdings = Nominal outstanding - BoE holdings - govt holdings

Key Upcoming Dates

17-Nov	Chancellor to deliver Autumn Statement alongside new OBR forecast and updated DMO remit
21-Nov	DMO to announce agenda for consultation meetings at 15:30GMT
28-Nov	DMO to hold consultation meetings to discuss Jan to Mar issuance at 15:30/17:00GMT
29-Nov	BoE to begin sales of "temporary" holdings of long / index-linked gilts
30-Nov	DMO to hold publish issuance calendar for Jan to Mar at 7:30GMT
15-Dec	BoE Monetary Policy Summary, Minutes and policy decision at 12:00GMT
16-Dec	BoE to announce active gilt sales schedule for Q1-23

DMO Supply (GBP mln)

Date	Operation	Issue	Nom Amount	PAOF	Cash proceeds	Yield	Bid-to-cover	Tail
02-Nov	Auction	0.25% Jan-25	3000	-	2958	0.690%	1.96	0.8
02-Nov	Auction	1.625% Oct-71	1250	283.8	1965	0.921%	2.13	0.7
03-Nov	Auction	0.50% Jan-29	2500	-	2432	0.887%	2.40	0.5
10-Nov	Auction	0.125% Aug-31 Linker	900	-	1311	-3.242%	2.25	
16-Nov	Auction	0.875% Jan-46	1750	420.4	2032	1.178%	2.03	1.0
23-Nov	Syndication	0.125% Mar-73 Linker	1100	-	3915	-2.388%		
01-Dec	Auction	1.00% Jan-32	2250	-	2268	0.918%	2.23	1.9
07-Dec	Auction	1.25% Jul-51	1500	375.0	2060	0.871%	2.42	1.0
11-Jan	Auction	0.375% Oct-26	3000	-	2914	0.988%	2.37	0.3
18-Jan	Auction	0.50% Jan-29	2500	625.0	2997	1.105%	2.39	0.4
26-Jan	Auction	0.125% Mar-51 Linker	600	-	1250	-2.191%	2.04	
08-Feb	Syndication	1.125% Oct-73	4250	-	3990	-1.987%		
15-Feb	Auction	1.00% Jan-32	2250	-	2127	1.598%	2.51	0.7
02-Mar	Auction	0.25% Jan-25	3250	-	3185	0.952%	1.91	2.5
08-Mar	Auction	1.25% Jul-51	1500	375.0	1730	1.580%	2.31	0.4
15-Mar	Auction	0.125% Aug-31 Linker	1200	39.4	1771	-2.829%	2.30	

Fiscal Year 2022/23

Date	Operation	Issue	Nom Amount	PAOF	Cash proceeds	Yield	Bid-to-cover	Tail
05-Apr	Auction	0.375% Oct-26	3250	-	3088	1.518%	2.34	0.5
12-Apr	Auction	1.00% Jan-32	2500	625.0	2268	1.925%	2.64	0.2
20-Apr	Auction	1.125% Jan-39	2000	500.0	2137	2.162%	2.95	0.2
27-Apr	Syndication	0.125% Mar-73 Linker	1800	-	4517	-1.645%		
10-May	Auction	0.875% Jul-33 Green	2250	-	2007	1.951%	2.37	1.6
11-May	Auction	0.50% Jan-29	2500	-	2320	1.636%	2.48	1.2
17-May	Auction	1.25% Jul-51	1750	437.5	1809	2.040%	2.91	0.2
24-May	Auction	0.125% Mar-39 Linker	750	97.7	1245	-1.670%	2.13	
07-Jun	Auction	0.25% Jan-25	3000	75.0	2941	1.951%	2.24	1.0
08-Jun	Auction	1.00% Jan-32	2500	625.0	2776	2.296%	2.85	0.2
21-Jun	Syndication	1.125% Oct-73	5500	-	3169	2.636%		
28-Jun	Auction	0.125% Aug-31 Linker	1000	12.0	1314	-1.335%	2.77	0.4
05-Jul	Auction	1.25% Jul-51	2000	378.8	1754	2.531%	2.24	0.4
12-Jul	Auction	1.00% Jan-32	2750	687.5	3099	2.145%	2.45	0.2
19-Jul	Auction	1.125% Jan-39	2000	500.0	1995	2.641%	2.56	0.2
21-Jul	Auction	0.25% Jan-25	3500	866.2	4155	2.231%	2.53	0.5
27-Jul	Auction	0.125% Mar-51 Linker	700	-	979	-0.583%	2.28	
02-Aug	Auction	1.00% Jan-32	2750	21.9	2583	1.782%	2.38	0.4
09-Aug	Auction	1.25% Jul-51	1750	10.0	1352	2.360%	2.52	0.2
16-Aug	Auction	0.50% Jan-29	2750	53.5	2557	1.955%	2.65	0.5
23-Aug	Auction	0.125% Mar-39 Linker	750	-	1040	-1.049%		

mni UK Issuance Profile 2022/23 Issuance: Cash Proceeds

	2022/23	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Target	% Target	Remaining	
Conventional	Ultra-short	-	-	2.94	4.16	-	3.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	72.1	42.4	11	
	Short	3.09	2.32	-	-	2.56	-	7.12	4.46	-	-	-	-	19.5	-	-	-	
	Medium	2.87	2.01	2.78	3.10	2.58	2.86	5.95	4.70	-	-	-	-	26.8	46.6	57.6	7	
	Long 15-28YR	2.14	-	-	1.99	-	2.29	-	1.29	-	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	
	Long 29-40YR	-	1.81	-	1.75	1.35	-	2.47	-	-	-	-	-	7.4	29.0	52.1	7	
	Long 41YR+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Synd (Long)	-	-	3.17	-	-	2.36	-	5.78	-	-	-	-	-	11.3	18.0	62.8	1
Tender:	-	-	-	-	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	
Total conventional	8.1	6.1	8.9	11.0	7.9	11.4	15.5	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	85.2	165.7	51.4	-	
Index-linked	Medium	-	-	1.31	-	-	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	-	-	-	
	Long 15-28YR	-	1.25	-	-	1.04	-	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	13.7	57.6	4	
	Long 29-40YR	-	-	-	0.98	-	-	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	
	Long 41YR+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Syndication:	4.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	7.5	60.2	1
	Tender:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total linker	4.51	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.4	21.2	58.5	-	
Of which Green		2.01				2.36		2.06						6.4				
Unallocated															5.6			
Total	12.6	7.4	10.2	12.0	9.0	12.8	17.5	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	97.6	193.9	50.3	-	

Bank of England Holdings of Conventional Gilts (GBP bln)

Gilt	Total BoE nom holdings	Asset Purchase Facility										Temporary holdings of gilts				Total nom outstanding	Govt nom holdings	Market holdings*		
		Nominal holdings	Proceeds holdings	Initial nom holdings	Initial cash spent	Weighted-ave purch price	Nominal Sales	Price Friday 4 Nov close	Current value	Profit/loss vs current	Profit/loss vs nominal	Nominal holdings	Initial cash spent	Weighted-ave purch price	Profit/loss vs current					
0.125% Jan-23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99.407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.8	0.0	33.8
0.75% Jul-23	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.2	101.928	-	98.480	13.7	-0.48	-0.27	-	-	-	-	-	34.4	1.3	19.1	
2.25% Sep-23	19.7	19.7	21.1	19.7	21.1	107.278	-	99.216	19.5	-1.59	-1.43	-	-	-	-	-	35.9	1.9	14.3	
0.125% Jan-24	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	100.376	-	96.453	2.8	-0.11	-0.01	-	-	-	-	-	35.6	0.6	32.0	
1.00% Apr-24	19.6	19.6	20.4	19.6	20.4	103.837	-	97.125	19.0	-1.32	-0.75	-	-	-	-	-	35.6	1.0	15.0	
2.75% Sep-24	23.5	23.5	26.3	23.5	26.3	111.776	-	99.250	23.3	-2.95	-2.77	-	-	-	-	-	35.8	1.7	10.6	
0.25% Jan-25	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	99.553	-	93.609	5.6	-0.36	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	29.4	0.3	23.0	
5.00% Mar-25	19.0	19.0	23.2	19.0	23.2	122.281	-	104.046	19.8	-3.46	-4.23	-	-	-	-	-	37.3	8.9	9.4	
0.625% Jun-25	28.8	28.8	29.6	28.8	29.6	102.799	-	93.962	27.1	-2.55	-0.81	-	-	-	-	-	44.6	1.0	14.8	
2.00% Sep-25	26.2	26.2	28.3	26.2	28.3	108.144	-	97.153	25.5	-2.88	-2.13	-	-	-	-	-	39.9	1.6	12.1	
0.125% Jan-26	20.9	20.9	20.8	21.9	21.8	99.632	1.1	90.915	19.0	-1.82	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	35.3	0.6	13.8	
1.50% Jul-26	28.6	28.6	30.7	28.8	30.9	107.155	0.2	94.173	27.0	-3.72	-2.05	-	-	-	-	-	43.7	1.5	13.5	
0.375% Oct-26	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.0	99.384	0.2	89.428	8.9	-0.99	0.06	-	-	-	-	-	32.9	0.6	22.4	
1.25% Jul-27	27.0	27.0	28.6	27.1	28.7	105.847	0.1	91.190	24.7	-3.96	-1.58	-	-	-	-	-	41.0	1.2	12.7	
4.25% Dec-27	17.6	17.6	19.6	17.6	19.6	110.936	-	103.944	18.3	-1.23	-1.93	-	-	-	-	-	33.0	6.9	8.4	
0.125% Jan-28	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.7	16.5	98.507	-	84.875	14.2	-2.28	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	31.0	0.6	13.7	
1.625% Oct-28	25.1	25.1	28.0	25.2	28.1	111.443	0.0	91.170	22.9	-5.10	-2.88	-	-	-	-	-	37.9	1.2	11.5	
6.00% Dec-28	8.9	8.9	11.9	8.9	11.9	133.538	-	114.116	10.2	-1.73	-2.99	-	-	-	-	-	20.3	6.4	5.0	
0.50% Jan-29	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	97.389	0.1	84.010	1.4	-0.22	0.04	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	0.2	19.2	
0.875% Oct-29	28.6	28.6	30.4	28.6	30.4	106.292	0.0	85.238	24.4	-6.02	-1.80	-	-	-	-	-	43.6	1.1	13.9	
0.375% Oct-30	23.5	23.5	23.4	23.7	23.6	99.502	0.2	79.819	18.8	-4.63	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	38.9	0.7	14.7	
4.75% Dec-30	24.9	24.9	32.4	24.9	32.5	130.253	0.1	110.630	27.5	-4.88	-7.52	-	-	-	-	-	42.8	6.5	11.5	
0.25% Jul-31	13.5	13.5	12.8	13.6	12.9	94.711	0.1	76.936	10.4	-2.41	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	40.6	0.7	26.4	
1.00% Jan-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.321	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.2	0.2	32.0
4.25% Jun-32	21.1	21.1	24.8	21.1	24.8	117.826	0.0	107.820	22.7	-2.11	-3.75	-	-	-	-	-	40.3	9.4	9.9	
0.875% Jul-33 Green	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	98.374	-	77.205	0.6	-0.16	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	0.2	14.5	
4.50% Sep-34	22.9	22.9	31.4	22.9	31.4	137.164	0.0	110.330	25.2	-6.14	-8.50	-	-	-	-	-	36.3	2.8	10.6	
0.625% Jul-35	13.8	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.5	95.818	0.3	70.489	9.7	-3.50	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	34.8	0.6	20.4	
4.25% Mar-36	14.9	14.9	19.8	14.9	19.8	132.649	0.0	107.253	16.0	-3.78	-4.86	-	-	-	-	-	31.7	7.9	8.9	
1.75% Sep-37	11.3	11.3	12.8	11.5	13.1	113.639	0.3	78.614	8.8	-3.94	-1.53	-	-	-	-	-	32.0	1.0	19.7	
4.75% Dec-38	11.5	11.5	14.7	11.5	14.7	128.223	-	113.346	13.0	-1.71	-3.24	-	-	-	-	-	26.8	7.7	7.6	
1.125% Jan-39	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	101.448	0.0	69.360	0.7	-0.34	-0.02	-	-	-	-	-	14.8	0.2	13.6	
4.25% Sep-39	11.3	11.3	14.6	11.3	14.6	128.737	-	107.138	12.1	-2.45	-3.25	-	-	-	-	-	24.2	2.1	10.8	
4.25% Dec-40	11.3	11.3	15.0	11.3	15.0	133.256	-	107.527	12.1	-2.90	-3.74	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	2.4	12.8	
1.25% Oct-41	10.0	10.0	10.8	10.0	10.8	107.539	-	67.727	6.8	-4.00	-0.76	-	-	-	-	-	33.8	0.7	23.1	
4.50% Dec-42	10.5	9.6	12.9	9.6	12.9	133.720	-	111.998	10.8	-2.09	-3.25	-	-	-	-	-	28.4	6.6	11.2	
3.25% Jan-44	11.4	8.4	11.1	8.4	11.1	132.019	-	94.111	7.9	-3.18	-2.69	-	-	-	-	-	29.8	2.50	84.149	
3.50% Jan-45	10.0	9.4	13.5	9.4	13.5	144.691	-	97.945	9.2	-4.38	-4.18	-	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.56	83.046	
0.875% Jan-46	6.9	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.7	93.830	-	57.510	3.5	-2.22	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	0.77	0.36	46.313	
4.25% Dec-46	9.1	8.1	11.0	8.1	11.0	136.570	-	110.112	8.9	-2.14	-2.95	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	0.94	93.235	
1.50% Jul-47	8.5	6.8	7.3	6.8	7.3	108.136	-	66.300	4.5	-2.84	-0.55	-	-	-	-	-	1.70	0.98	57.415	
1.75% Jan-49	19.3	18.5	23.1	18.5	23.1	125.059	-	69.993	12.9	-10.17	-4.63	-	-	-	-	-	0.83	0.46	55.577	
4.25% Dec-49	8.3	7.9	11.1	7.9	11.1	140.052	-	111.874	8.9	-2.23	-3.17	-	-	-	-	-	0.41	0.39	96.460	
0.625% Oct-50	21.5	21.5	19.3	21.5	19.3	89.815	-	49.735	10.7	-8.60	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.25% Jul-51	6.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	102.029	-	59.907	2.8	-1.99	-0.10	-	-	-	-	-	1.69	0.91	53.562	
3.75% Jul-52	13.5	12.2	17.6	12.2	17.6	144.153	-	105.151	12.8	-4.75	-5.38	-	-	-	-	-	1.28	1.14	88.793	
1.50% Jul-53 Green	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0															