JULY 2015 BUDGET: REVISION TO THE DMO FINANCING REMIT 2015-16

- 1. Following the publication today of the new fiscal aggregates announced in the Office for Budget Responsibility's (OBR's) July 2015 *Economic and Fiscal Outlook*, the DMO's net financing requirement for 2015-16 is falling by £14.0 billion compared to the remit revision announced in April 2015.
- 2. Planned gilt sales are being reduced by £3.5 billion, taking the new total for gilt sales in 2015-16 to £127.4 billion, and planned net sales of Treasury bills are being reduced by £10.5 billion.
- 3. The tables below show the changes to the overall split of gilt issuance and the reductions in planned sales at auctions. No gilt auctions are being cancelled. The currently assumed breakdown of gilt sales by type/maturity and method of issuance is shown at Annex A.

Changes to the overall split of gilt issuance

Overall split of gilt issuance					
(£bn)	April		July		
Short		33.2	32.3		
Medium		26.2	25.4		
Long*		36.7	36.8		
Index-linked*		30.8	30.2		
Unallocated		4.0	2.7		
		130.9	127.4		
(%)	April		July		
Short		25.4%	25.4%		
Medium		20.0%	19.9%		
Long		28.0%	28.9%		
Index-linked		23.5%	23.7%		
Unallocated		3.1%	2.1%		

^{*} The long conventional and index-linked gilt sales totals for July include transfers from the initially unallocated supplementary issuance programme. £1.0bn was allocated to long conventional gilts (via a mini-tender) and £0.3bn was allocated to index-linked gilts (via a syndicated offer).

Reductions in planned gilt sales at auctions

	Reductions in gilt sales	New Totals
	at auctions (£bn)	
Auctions		
Short	0.9	32.3
Medium	0.8	25.4
Long	0.9	26.5
Index-linked	0.9	15.0
	3.5	99.2

4. The consequential reductions in average sizes of gilt auctions for the remainder of the financial year are shown in the table below.

Reductions in average auction sizes

	Short	Medium	Long	Index-linked	Totals
April targets	33,200	26,200	27,400	15,900	102,700
July Budget reductions	900	800	900	900	3,500
New targets	32,300	25,400	26,500	15,000	99,200
Average auction sizes: pre-July Budget	4,124	3,321	2,250	1,446	
Average auction sizes: post-July Budget	3,944	3,188	2,138	1,333	
Reduction at Budget	- 180	- 133	- 113	- 113	

Treasury bill sales

5. The planned end-March 2016 stock of Treasury bills is being reduced by £10.5 billion relative to that planned at the April remit revision, to £61.5 billion. It is now anticipated that the stock of Treasury bills in market hands will fall by £3.5 billion in 2015-16 as opposed to the planned stock-build of £7.0 billion announced at the remit revision in April.

Changes to the financing requirement at the July Budget 2015

6. The OBR's latest forecast for the Central Government Net Financing Requirement (excluding Northern Rock (Asset Management) (NRAM), Bradford & Bingley (B&B) and Network Rail (NR) - i.e. CGNCR exc. NRAM, B&B and NR) in 2015-16 is £71.6 billion, a reduction of £14.0 billion from the forecast at the March 2015 Budget. The updated financing arithmetic is shown at Annex B.

Future illustrative gross financing requirements

- 7. The OBR's July 2015 Economic and Fiscal Outlook includes updated projections for the CGNCR exc. NRAM, B&B and NR from 2016-17 to 2020-21. Revised illustrative gross financing projections are shown below. These illustrations include forecasts of gilt redemptions in these years (which make no assumptions about future gilt issuance) and forecasts of financing for the Official Reserves.
- 8. The illustrative gross financing projections shown in the table below are not gilt sales forecasts; they make no assumptions about any contributions to financing from net Treasury bill sales or National Savings & Investments (NS&I).

(£ billion)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
CGNCR exc. NRAM, B&B, and NR forecasts	59	34	14	-2	11
Gilt redemptions	70	79	67	93	64
Financing for the Official Reserves	6	6	6	6	0
Illustrative gross financing requirement	135	120	87	97	75
Figures may not sum due to rounding.					

Annex A: Planned split of gilt issuance by type, maturity and method of sale.

	Auction	Syndication	Mini-tender	Unallocated supplementary	Total
Short conventional				Supplementary	
£ billion	32.3				32.3
Per cent					25.4%
Medium conventional					
£ billion	25.4				25.4
Per cent					19.9%
Long conventional					
£ billion	26.5	9.3	1.0		36.8
Per cent					28.9%
Index-linked					
£ billion	15.0	15.2			30.2
Per cent					23.7%
Unallocated					
£ billion				2.7	2.7
Per cent					2.1%
Total £ billion	99.2	24.5	1.0	2.7	127.4
	77.9%	19.2%	0.8%	2.1%	
Figures may not sum due to roundi	ing				

Annex B: Updated financing arithmetic for 2015-16

Financing Arithmetic 2015-16	April revision	July Budget
a) Financing items		
Central Government Net Cash Requirement exc. NRAM, B&B & Network Rail	85.6	71.6
Gilt redemptions	70.2	70.2
Financing for the Reserves	5.3	5.3
Financing adjustment carried forward from the previous financial years	-13.1	-13.1
Gross Financing Requirement	148.1	134.1
Less:		
Net contribution from National Savings & Investments	10.0	10.0
Other financing items*	0.2	0.2
Net Financing Requirement for DMO (NFR)	137.9	123.9
b) Financed by:		
1. Debt issuance by the DMO		
a) Treasury bills (planned change in stock issued at tenders)	7.0	-3.5
b) Gilt sales (planned outright sales)	130.9	127.4
- Short conventional	33.2	32.3
- Medium conventional	26.2	25.4
- Long conventional	36.7	36.8
- Index-linked	30.8	30.2
- Unallocated supplementary sales	4.0	2.7
2. Planned change in the level of the Ways and Means	0.0	0.0
Total financing	137.9	123.9
Short-term debt/cash levels at end of financial year		
Treasury bill stock via tenders (in market hands)**	72.0	61.5
Ways and Means	0.4	0.4
DMO net cash position	0.5	0.5
Figures may not sum due to rounding.		
*Drive to publication of the and year outturn in April 2016, the figure for 2015 16 will only		

^{*}Prior to publication of the end-year outturn in April 2016, the figure for 2015-16 will only comprise estimated revenue from coinage.

^{**}The DMO has operational flexibility to vary the end-financial year stock by a maximum of £5 billion relative to the planning assumption, to offset any anticipated net Exchequer cash surplus or deficit towards year-end.