

Euro wrap-up

Overview

- Bunds made significant losses at the short end of the curve as euro area inflation rose again with a particularly steep rise in the core rate.
- Gilts were little changed as UK house price inflation moderated somewhat but a survey suggested stable business sentiment.
- The BoE is likely to raise Bank Rate again on Thursday while the coming week also brings new data on euro area retail sales and unemployment and German manufacturing output and orders.

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Daily bond market movements

Bond	Yield	Change
BKO 0 03/24	0.241	+0.051
OBL 0 04/27	0.649	+0.017
DBR 0 02/32	0.904	+0.009
UKT 1 04/24	1.534	+0.006
UKT 1¼ 07/27	1.625	+0.007
UKT 4¼ 06/32	1.866	-0.008

*Change from close as at 4:00pm BST.
Source: Bloomberg

Euro area

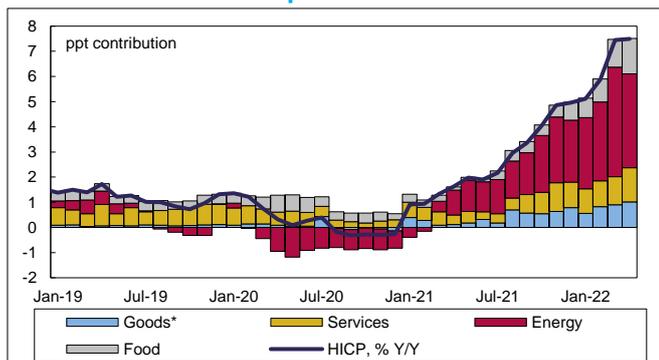
Euro area inflation exceeds expectations to rise to a new record high

Expectations for ECB interest rate lift-off in July were given a further boost today as the preliminary euro area inflation numbers for April once again beat expectations. The flash estimate of headline HICP inflation edged 0.1ppt higher to a new series high of 7.5%Y/Y. This was in spite of a decline in energy prices, which fell for the first month since November 2020 and by 3.7%M/M. That pushed the annual rate of energy inflation down 6.4ppts, albeit to a still-whopping 38.0%Y/Y to account for roughly half of all inflation. This decline was in part offset by a record increase (1.9%M/M) in prices of food, alcohol and tobacco, to push up the respective component to a series high of 6.4%Y/Y. The rise of 1.1%M/M in non-energy industrial goods prices was also by far the strongest in any April since the creation of the euro, to push the annual rate up 0.4ppt to a new high of 3.8%Y/Y. And with the 1.0%M/M increase in prices of services the joint highest for any April – likely in part boosted by the timing of Easter this year and revival in tourism – the annual rate jumped 0.6ppt to 3.3%Y/Y, similarly a series high. And so, while an upwards shift in core inflation had been anticipated, the rise of 0.6ppt to a series high of 3.5%Y/Y was also stronger than had been expected.

Has inflation reached its peak?

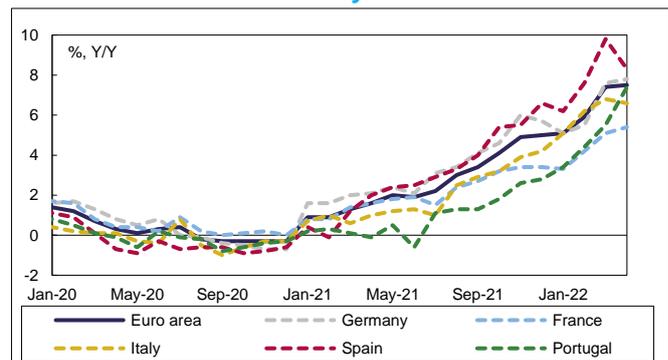
The near-term inflation outlook remains clouded by massive uncertainties, not least relating to developments in energy markets. But as seen in Spain, where the pass-through of wholesale market developments is typically much faster than in other member states, in the absence of a renewed upwards pressures on oil and natural gas prices, energy inflation should take a further notable step down over coming months – indeed, the headline Spanish HICP rate bucked the regional trend in April by dropping 1.5ppts to 8.3%Y/Y precisely thanks to lower electricity and fuel prices. The planned fuel duty cut in Germany from June to August, as well as the European Commission's consent to a new electricity price cap in Spain and Portugal, will also help. So, despite scope for further cost pressures to be passed on to consumers of services and other goods, April could well represent the peak for HICP inflation. However, our current forecast still sees the headline rate average roughly 7½%Y/Y in Q2, almost 2ppts above the ECB's baseline projection, with inflation in Q422 (5.7%Y/Y) almost 1ppt higher than the ECB forecast too. As firms currently seem far more willing than in the past to pass increased costs onto consumers, there are undoubtedly non-negligible upside risks to that inflation outlook too. But given notable base effects, the lack of significant wage growth and relatively subdued demand outlook, inflation could well be back close to 2.0%Y/Y next spring. Indeed, Philip Lane emphasised today that policy makers will be mindful of the downside risks to growth posed by the erosion of household disposable income when considering whether and when to raise rates. However, doves like Lane now seem very much in the minority, and most members of the Governing Council will want to respond to today's inflation data with tighter policy regardless.

Euro area: Consumer price inflation



*Non-energy industrial goods. Source: Refinitiv and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

Euro area: HICP inflation by member state



Source: Bloomberg and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

GDP edges higher in Q1 in line with ECB forecast, large member states disappoint

While the flash estimates of inflation surprised on the upside, the preliminary estimate of euro area GDP in Q1 aligned with the ECB's (and our) forecast of modest growth of 0.2%Q/Q. That marked a minimal slowdown from growth of 0.3%Q/Q in Q4. And while it took the level of GDP 0.4% above the pre-pandemic level, it was still more than 3% below the pre-pandemic trend, raising continued concerns of stagflation. Amongst the large member states, German GDP avoided technical recession, rising 0.2%Q/Q, broadly in line with expectations but only enough to leave it some 1.0% below the pre-pandemic level. While it was still 1.0% above the Q419 level, French economic output surprisingly failed to grow at all in Q1. Italy's GDP contracted 0.2%Q/Q, the first drop in five quarters to be down 0.4% from Q419. And Spanish growth disappointed expectations at just 0.3%Q/Q, leaving GDP still almost 3½% below the level before the outbreak of Covid-19. Amongst the other member states to publish figures, economic growth in Q1 was strongest in Portugal (2.6%Q/Q) and Austria (2.5%Q/Q). While no detail of the expenditure breakdown of euro area GDP was published, the information provided by the member states suggest household consumption was a significant drag on growth as first pandemic restrictions and then high inflation weighed on spending. In contrast, despite the increase in uncertainty and cost pressures related to the war in Ukraine, business investment provided support.

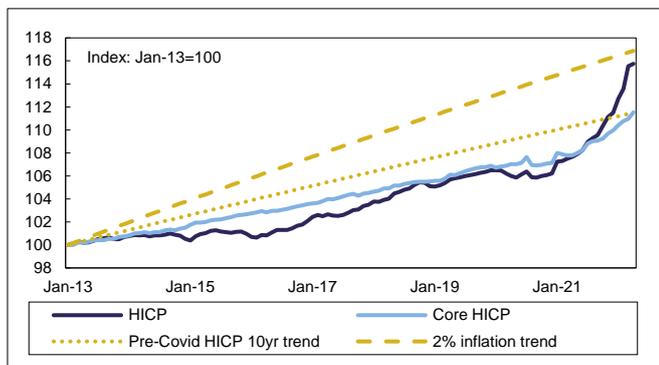
French and Spanish data suggest notable drop in household consumption

While it didn't provide any data, Germany's statistical agency stated that GDP growth in Q1 came from investment – presumably including construction – but net trade subtracted. In France and Spain, where detailed figures were published, fixed investment also rose, albeit by only 0.2%Q/Q in the former and a much more substantive 3.4%Q/Q in the latter. Net trade in those two countries contributed positively to GDP growth, just 0.1ppt in France but 1.4ppts in Spain. In contrast, final domestic demand contracted due to relatively steep declines in household consumption, which fell 1.3%Q/Q in France and a surprisingly marked 3.7%Q/Q in Spain. Finally, while inventories made a positive contribution in France, adding 0.4ppt to avoid a contraction in overall GDP growth, they subtracted slightly from growth in Spain.

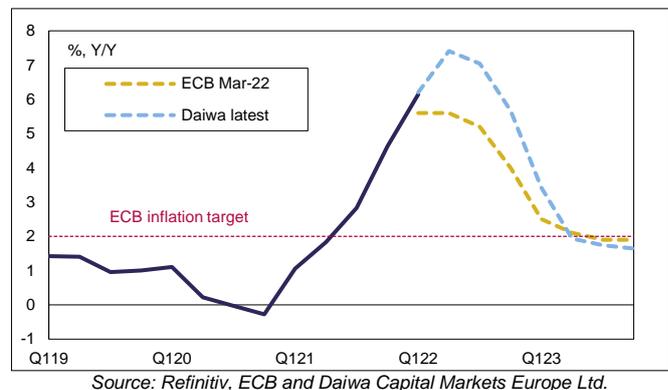
Outlook highly uncertain, but euro area currently on track for modest growth again in Q2

Looking ahead, as for inflation, the economic growth outlook remains extremely uncertain as falling real incomes, depressed consumer confidence and – as also noted today by Philip Lane – further damage to supply chains from events in Ukraine and China will restrain activity despite the increased opportunities to spend from the lifting of pandemic restrictions. So far, surveys point to continued further modest expansion in Q2. However, the recent levelling off in mobility data suggests that the rebound in services is far from emphatic, and – not least given developments in Ukraine and energy markets – much

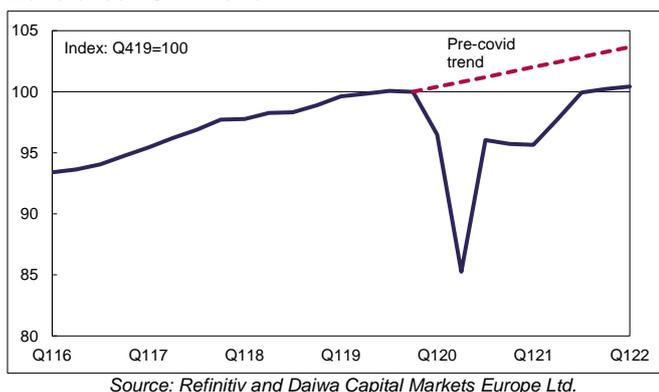
Euro area: Headline and core HICP levels



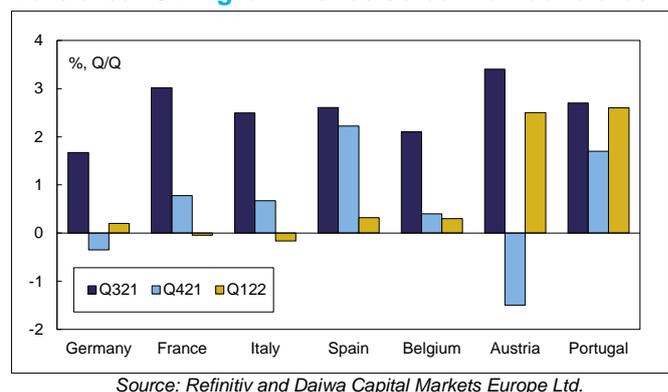
Euro area: HICP inflation forecast



Euro area: GDP level



Euro area: GDP growth of selected member states



could change between now and 9 June, when the ECB will publish updated economic projections to guide its next decision on policy.

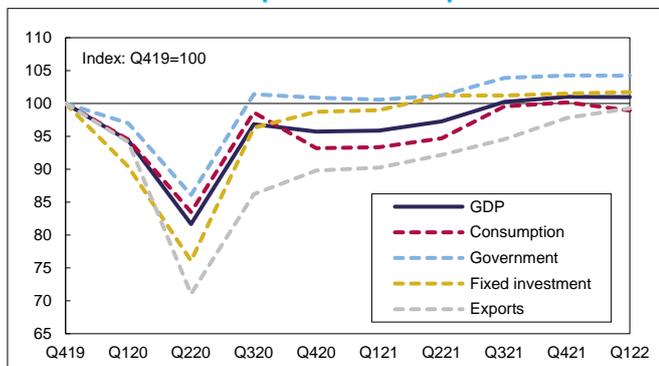
The week ahead in the euro area

The euro area's data calendar for the coming week kicks off on Monday with the release of the April business and consumer confidence survey results from the European Commission that were postponed earlier this week due to technical issues. While business sentiment is likely to have stabilised at the start of Q2 not least reflecting the ongoing normalisation in services following the relaxation of pandemic-related restrictions, a further notable deterioration in household sentiment in many member states, not least Germany and France, points to a downward revision to the Commission's preliminary estimate of euro area consumer confidence, which had suggested a 1.8pt rise to -16.9 in April. In addition, the final manufacturing PMIs for the euro area, Germany and France will be published on Monday as well as new survey results for Italy and Spain, while the equivalent services and construction PMIs will be released on Wednesday and Thursday respectively.

The coming week will also provide an update on euro area household spending on goods with March retail sales data due on Wednesday. The adverse impact of high inflation on real disposable incomes, increased opportunities to spend on services and the hit to confidence since the start of the Ukraine war is likely to cause euro area retail sales to fall back sharply in March, underscoring the likelihood that consumption subtracted from GDP growth in Q1. Germany will publish retail sales numbers at the start of the week. Euro area unemployment data will also be published on Tuesday. Despite the increase in economic uncertainty and intensification of cost pressures from events in Ukraine, survey measures, such as the European Commission's [employment expectations indicator](#), point to a further drop in joblessness in March, after the euro area unemployment rate fell 0.1ppt in February to a series low of 6.8%.

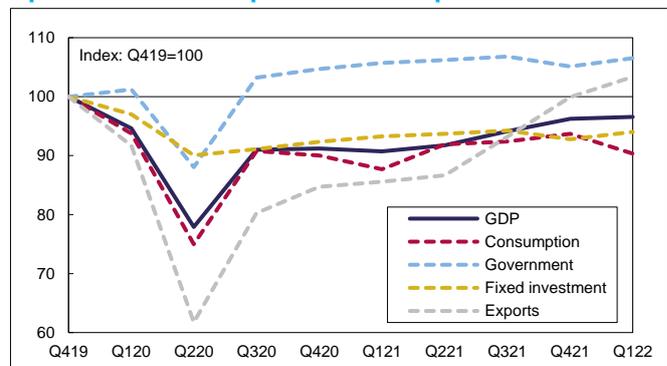
Among the national releases, final German trade data for March are due to be published on Wednesday, followed by factory orders (Thursday) and industrial production numbers for the same month (Friday). We expect to see a sharp drop in manufacturing activity last month, reflecting not least intensified supply bottlenecks. Thursday will also see the release of French IP figures, followed on Friday by equivalent Spanish numbers. And reflecting ongoing production constraints in the autos sector as well as weaker consumer confidence, April's new car registrations figures from the member states, many of which are also due over the coming week, are likely to have remained very weak.

France: GDP and expenditure components



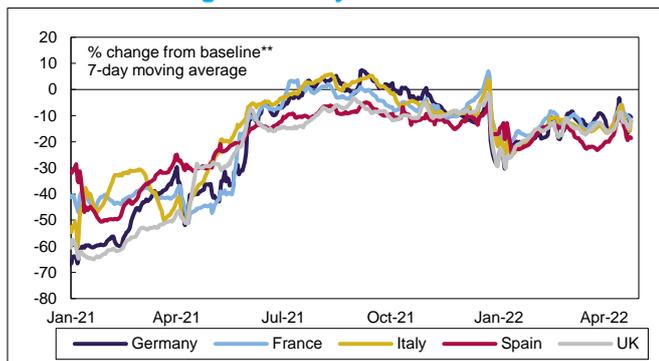
Source: Refinitiv and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

Spain: GDP and expenditure components



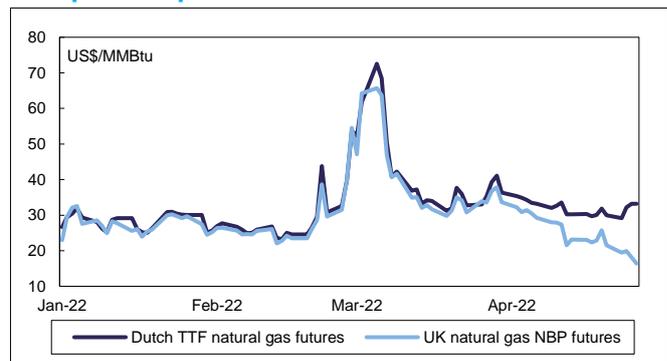
Source: Refinitiv and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

Euro area: Google mobility trends*



*Comparing number of visitors to places of retail and recreation. **Median value for the 5-week period from 3-Jan-20. Source: Our World in Data and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

Europe: Gas price futures



Source: Bloomberg and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

UK

UK house price growth slowed, but annual rate remains in double-digits (for now)

Today's Nationwide house price report suggested a modest slowing in residential property inflation at the start of the second quarter, with prices up just 0.3%M/M in April, the softest monthly increase since September. But this still marked the ninth consecutive monthly rise. So, while down 2.2ppts, the annual rate of inflation was still vigorous at 12.1%Y/Y, in double-digits for the eleventh month out of the past twelve. We expect house price growth to remain buoyed to some extent by the persisting demand-supply imbalance in the housing market – indeed, a separate Nationwide survey suggested that a striking 38% of respondents were either in the process of or considering moving. However, with consumer confidence already near record lows, we continue to expect the housing market to slow further over coming quarters as the squeeze on household incomes is likely to be intensified by rising mortgage costs as the BoE raises Bank Rate.

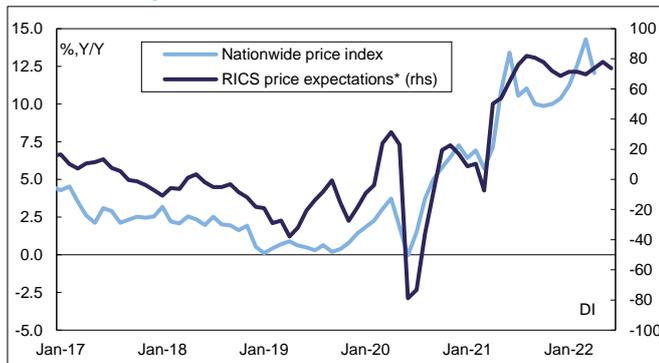
UK business sentiment steady in April, but firms more downbeat about current conditions

The Lloyds business barometer suggested that confidence had stabilised at the start of the second quarter, with the headline sentiment balance unchanged at 33% in April, following the 11ppt drop in March. Similar to the [flash PMIs](#), today's survey suggested a partial rebound in manufacturing confidence, with the relevant balance up 8ppts following the 19ppt drop in March. But conditions in services and retail were little changed, with sentiment among construction firms having fallen for the second successive month. And the headline balance masked a further deterioration in firms' assessments of current conditions, with the relevant balance down a further 6pts to 26, the lowest reading for more than a year and some 22pts lower than last summer's peak. While firms remained upbeat about their trading prospects over the coming year, net optimism about wider economic conditions fell for a second successive month. Indeed, amid rising cost burdens, almost 6 in 10 firms anticipated raising their prices. And employment intentions for the coming year eased back again, to the lowest since August 2021, with particular weakness in retail and services.

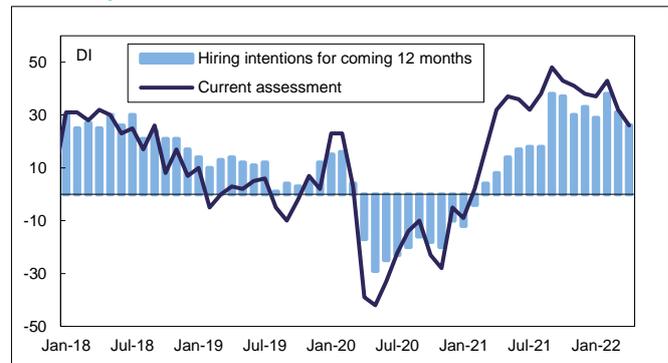
The week ahead in the UK

The main event of the coming week will be the BoE's MPC policy announcements, which will come on Thursday alongside the publication of the Bank's latest Monetary Policy Report. At the [previous policy meeting](#) on 17 March – the first to be held following Russia's invasion of Ukraine – the MPC tightened its monetary stance for the third successive meeting. In particular, the increase of 25bps in Bank Rate returned it to the pre-pandemic level and post-financial crisis peak of 0.75%. While eight members of the Committee backed the move, one member – Deputy Governor for Financial Stability Jon Cunliffe – voted for no change. And the MPC moderated slightly its forward guidance from February, stating that "some further

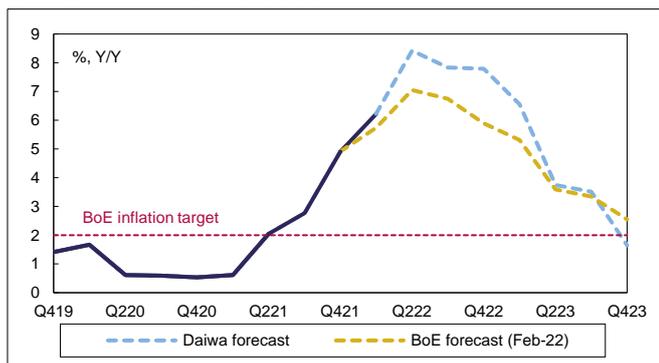
UK: House price indicators



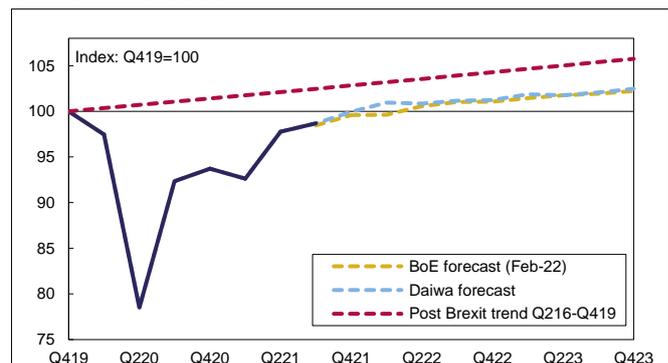
UK: Lloyds business barometer



UK: CPI inflation forecast



UK: GDP forecast



modest tightening in monetary policy *might be* appropriate in the coming months" rather than "*is likely to be* appropriate". The further rate increase in March intended to contain risks of second-round effects on inflation from pay growth, domestic pricing and inflation expectations. But the softening of the Bank's forward guidance – as well as Jon Cunliffe's vote for no change – reflected recognition of the weakening of the outlook for economic growth and employment, not least due to the impact of higher prices on real household incomes.

The policy decision at the forthcoming meeting will be dictated in large part by the Bank's updated macroeconomic projections to be published in the Monetary Policy Report. Following a firm start to the year as pandemic restrictions were relaxed, UK GDP growth in Q1 looks set to have been close to 1%Q/Q, significantly stronger than the BoE's February forecast of little change. However, despite some modest additional fiscal support provided by the Government following the Chancellor's spring statement on 23 March, the near-term economic output has deteriorated significantly. Retail sales fell sharply in March while Wednesday's CBI survey pointed to further declines in April and May. Consumer confidence has deteriorated to a level close to the financial-crisis low, while real incomes are declining and many households are struggling to pay their bills. The outlook for external demand has deteriorated too, and the long-awaited recovery in business investment remains elusive despite fiscal incentives. So, with Governor Andrew Bailey last week having (rightly) acknowledged risks of recession, the BoE is likely at a minimum to maintain its expectation that spare capacity will gradually open up – and the unemployment rate will rise – over the projection horizon.

Of course, CPI inflation has already risen firmly above the path set out in the Bank's February projection, reaching 7.0%Y/Y in March and likely to rise to above 8½%Y/Y in April (compared to the BoE's forecast of about 7¼%Y/Y) due not least to the increase in the regulated household energy price cap this month. Looking further ahead, however, expectations of a further very large increase in energy bills in October have been tempered by the significant drop in wholesale natural gas prices this month – to below the benchmark Netherlands prices – thanks to large-scale imports of LNG. Early indications of pay settlements (e.g. from XperthR) appear to be a little stronger than levels consistent with achievement of the BoE's inflation target in the future, but still somewhat below the rate close to 5%Y/Y signalled previously by the Bank's Agents. However, surveys suggest that firms are more willing than in the past to pass on costs to customers. And while they are significantly lower than in March, market-based measures of medium-term inflation expectations – such as the 5Y5Y inflation forward swap rate – remain above levels consistent with achievement of the inflation target over the medium term.

So, the Bank's updated economic projections are likely to suggest that, on unchanged monetary policy, inflation risks remaining above target over the medium term. And therefore, we expect the majority of MPC members to vote for another 25bps hike in Bank Rate to 1.0%. With that threshold met, the Committee is also likely to agree to start a programme of active Gilt sales to smooth the profile of its balance sheet reduction for as long as the market is not disorderly. However, we expect the projections to suggest that inflation would fall below the target by the end of the horizon if rates and energy prices evolved in line with the path implied by current market pricing. And given significant uncertainty regarding events in Ukraine, energy and commodity prices, as well as domestic and external demand, we think that the MPC will maintain relatively cautious forward guidance, suggesting again merely that "some further *modest* tightening in monetary policy *might be* appropriate in the coming months".

Data-wise, ahead of Thursday's policy announcement, the holiday-shortened week kicks off with the release of the final manufacturing PMIs for April on Tuesday, which will be followed by the final services and construction PMIs Thursday and Friday respectively. Wednesday will bring the latest BRC shop price index for April and BoE bank lending figures for March. We expect retailers to have increasingly passed on higher costs to consumers on a range of goods, not least food. And with households feeling the squeeze, we expect demand for consumer credit to have risen further too. Reflecting softer demand as well as increasing supply constraints, new car registration figures (Thursday) are likely to have remained very weak in April.

The next edition of the Euro wrap-up will be published on 3rd May 2022

Daiwa economic forecasts

		2021		2022				2022	2023	2024
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
GDP forecasts %, Q/Q										
Euro area		2.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.8	2.0
UK		0.9	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.3	0.1	3.9	1.0	1.3
Headline and Core CPI										
Euro area										
Headline CPI		2.8	4.6	6.1	7.4	7.0	5.7	6.6	2.2	1.8
Core CPI		1.4	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.1	1.8	1.8
UK										
Headline CPI		2.8	4.9	6.2	8.4	7.8	7.8	7.6	3.8	1.7
Core CPI		2.6	3.9	5.1	5.6	5.0	4.0	4.9	2.2	1.6
Monetary policy										
ECB										
Refi Rate %		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Deposit Rate %		-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
BoE										
Bank Rate %		0.10	0.25	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.00	1.00

Source: Bloomberg, ECB, BoE and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

European calendar

Today's results

Economic data

Country	Release	Period	Actual	Market consensus/ <i>Daiwa forecast</i>	Previous	Revised
Euro area	 M3 money supply Y/Y%	Mar	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.4
	 Preliminary GDP Q/Q% (Y/Y%)	Q1	0.2 (5.0)	<u>0.2 (5.0)</u>	0.3 (4.6)	- (4.7)
	 Preliminary CPI M/M% (Y/Y%)	Apr	0.6 (7.5)	<u>0.4 (7.3)</u>	2.5 (7.4)	-
	 Preliminary core CPI Y/Y%	Apr	3.5	<u>3.3</u>	2.9	-
Germany	 Preliminary GDP Q/Q% (Y/Y%)	Q1	0.2 (3.7)	<u>0.0 (3.5)</u>	-0.3 (1.8)	-
France	 Preliminary GDP Q/Q% (Y/Y%)	Q1	0.0 (5.3)	<u>0.3 (5.5)</u>	0.7 (5.4)	0.8 (5.5)
	 Preliminary CPI M/M% (Y/Y%)	Apr	0.4 (4.8)	0.2 (4.6)	1.4 (4.5)	-
	 Preliminary EU-harmonised CPI M/M% (Y/Y%)	Apr	0.5 (5.4)	0.2 (5.1)	1.6 (5.1)	-
	 PPI M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	4.3 (26.5)	-	1.1 (22.4)	0.9 (-)
	 Consumer spending M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	-1.3 (-2.4)	-0.2 (-)	0.8 (-2.3)	0.9 (-)
Italy	 Preliminary GDP Q/Q% (Y/Y%)	Q1	-0.2 (5.8)	<u>0.1 (5.9)</u>	0.6 (6.2)	0.7 (-)
	 Preliminary CPI M/M% (Y/Y%)	Apr	0.2 (6.2)	0.4 (6.4)	1.0 (6.5)	1.0 (6.5)
	 Preliminary EU-harmonised CPI M/M% (Y/Y%)	Apr	0.6 (6.6)	1.0 (6.5)	2.6 (6.8)	2.4 (-)
	 PPI M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	4.7 (46.5)	-	0.2 (41.4)	0.1 (41.3)
Spain	 Preliminary GDP Q/Q% (Y/Y%)	Q1	0.3 (6.4)	<u>0.7 (6.7)</u>	2.2 (5.5)	-
	 Retail sales Y/Y%	Mar	-4.2	1.4	0.9	-
UK	 Lloyds business barometer	Apr	33	-	33	-
	 Nationwide house price index M/M% (Y/Y%)	Apr	0.3 (12.1)	0.8 (12.6)	1.1 (14.3)	-

Auctions

Country	Auction
Italy	 sold €2.5bn of 1.1% 2027 bonds at an average yield of 1.91%
	 sold €4.0bn of 2.5% 2032 bonds at an average yield of 2.78%
	 sold €1.5bn of 2030 floating rate bonds at an average yield of 0.50%

Source: Bloomberg and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

The coming week's data calendar

The coming week's key data releases

Country	BST	Release	Period	Market consensus/ <i>Daiwa</i> forecast/actual	Previous	
Monday 02 May 2022						
Euro area		09.00	Final manufacturing PMI	Apr	55.3	56.5
		10.00	EC economic sentiment indicator	Apr	108.0	108.5
		10.00	EC industrial (services) confidence	Apr	9.5 (13.5)	10.4 (14.4)
		10.00	EC final consumer confidence	Apr	-16.9	-18.7
Germany		07.00	Retail sales M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	0.2 (3.6)	0.2 (6.8)
		08.55	Final manufacturing PMI	Apr	54.1	56.9
France		08.50	Final manufacturing PMI	Apr	55.4	54.7
		-	New car registrations* Y/Y%	Apr	-	-19.5
Italy		08.45	Manufacturing PMI	Apr	55.1	55.8
		09.00	Unemployment rate %	Mar	8.4	8.5
		17.00	New car registrations Y/Y%	Apr	-	-29.7
Spain		08.15	Manufacturing PMI	Apr	54.0	54.2
		-	New car registrations* Y/Y%	Apr	-	-30.2
Tuesday 03 May 2022						
Euro area		10.00	PPI M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	4.5 (35.7)	1.1 (31.4)
		10.00	Unemployment rate %	Mar	6.7	6.8
Germany		08.55	Unemployment change '000s (rate %)	Apr	-15.0 (5.0)	-18.0 (5.0)
UK		09.30	Final manufacturing PMI	Apr	55.3	55.2
Wednesday 04 May 2022						
Euro area		09.00	Final services (composite) PMI	Apr	57.7 (55.8)	55.6 (54.9)
		10.00	Retail sales M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	-0.2 (1.6)	0.3 (5.0)
Germany		07.00	Trade balance €bn	Mar	10.0	11.0
		08.55	Final services (composite) PMI	Apr	57.9 (54.5)	56.1 (55.1)
		-	New car registrations* Y/Y%	Apr	-	-17.5
France		08.50	Final services (composite) PMI	Apr	58.8 (57.5)	57.4 (56.3)
Italy		08.45	Services (composite) PMI	Apr	54.3 (53.7)	52.1 (52.1)
Spain		08.00	Unemployment change '000s	Apr	-	-2.9
		08.15	Services (composite) PMI	Apr	55.9 (-)	53.4 (53.1)
UK		00.01	BRC shop price index Y/Y%	Apr	-	2.1
		09.30	Net consumer credit £bn (Y/Y%)	Mar	1.4 (-)	1.9 (4.4)
		09.30	Net mortgage lending £bn (approvals '000s)	Mar	4.7 (70.0)	4.7 (71.0)
Thursday 05 May 2022						
Euro area		09.00	Construction PMI	Apr	-	52.8
Germany		07.00	Factory orders M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	-1.0 (-0.8)	-2.2 (2.9)
		08.30	Construction PMI	Apr	-	50.9
France		07.00	Industrial production M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	-0.2 (1.4)	-0.9 (2.4)
		07.00	Manufacturing production M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	-	-0.5 (3.4)
UK		09.00	Construction PMI	Apr	-	48.4
		09.00	New car registrations Y/Y%	Apr	-	-14.3
		09.30	Final services (composite) PMI	Apr	58.3 (57.6)	62.6 (60.9)
		12.00	BoE Bank Rate %	May	<u>1.00</u>	0.75
Friday 06 May 2022						
Germany		07.00	Industrial production M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	-1.0 (-0.2)	0.2 (3.2)
Italy		09.00	Retail sales M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	-	0.7 (4.3)
Spain		08.00	Industrial production M/M% (Y/Y%)	Mar	-0.4 (2.9)	0.9 (3.0)
UK		09.30	Construction PMI	Apr	58.0	59.1

*Approximate date of release. Source: Bloomberg and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

The coming week's key events & auctions

Country	BST	Event / Auction
Monday 02 May 2022		
UK	-	Public holiday – May Day
Tuesday 03 May 2022		
Euro area	15.00	ECB President Lagarde and Vice-President Panetta scheduled to attend Eurogroup meeting
Germany	10.30	Auction: €750mn of 0.1% 2033 index-linked bonds
Wednesday 04 May 2022		
Germany	10.30	Auction: €1.5bn of 2031 bonds
Thursday 05 May 2022		
Euro area	11.30	ECB Chief Economist Lane scheduled to speak on 'The euro area economic outlook'
Germany	10.30	Auction €1.5bn of 2031 green bonds
France	09.50	Auction: 0% 2032 bonds
	09.50	Auction: 0.5% 2040 bonds
	09.50	Auction: 0.75% 2053 bonds
Spain	09.30	Auction: 1.27% 2027 bonds
	09.30	Auction: 0.8% 2029 bonds
	09.30	Auction: 1.45% 2071 bonds
	09.30	Auction: 0.7% 2033 index-linked bonds
UK	12.00	BoE monetary policy announcement, summary and minutes to be published
	-	BoE publishes monthly decision maker panel data for Apr-22
Friday 06 May 2022		
Euro area	08.30	ECB's Villeroy scheduled to speak
UK	10.15	BoE's Mann scheduled to speak
	12.15	BoE's Pill to give economic update at National Agency briefing
	16.00	BoE's Tenreiro scheduled to speak

Source: Bloomberg and Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Ltd.

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