

Correction slip

Title: Office for Budget Responsibility: Fiscal risks and sustainability – September 2024

Session: 2024/2025

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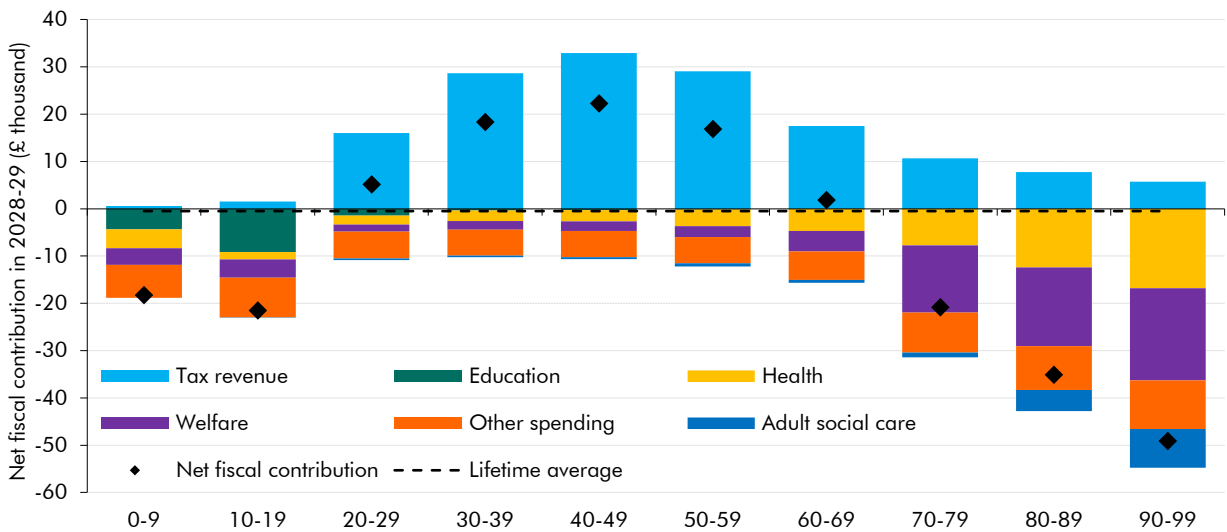
Date of correction: 14 November 2024

Correction to Chart 4.6 in Chapter 4

Chart 4.6: Primary receipts and spending by age

This correction was due to a spreadsheet linking error, which led to the incorrect tax and spending lines being shown in this chart. The underlying assumptions and modelling used to generate the fiscal projections presented elsewhere in the chapter are unchanged.

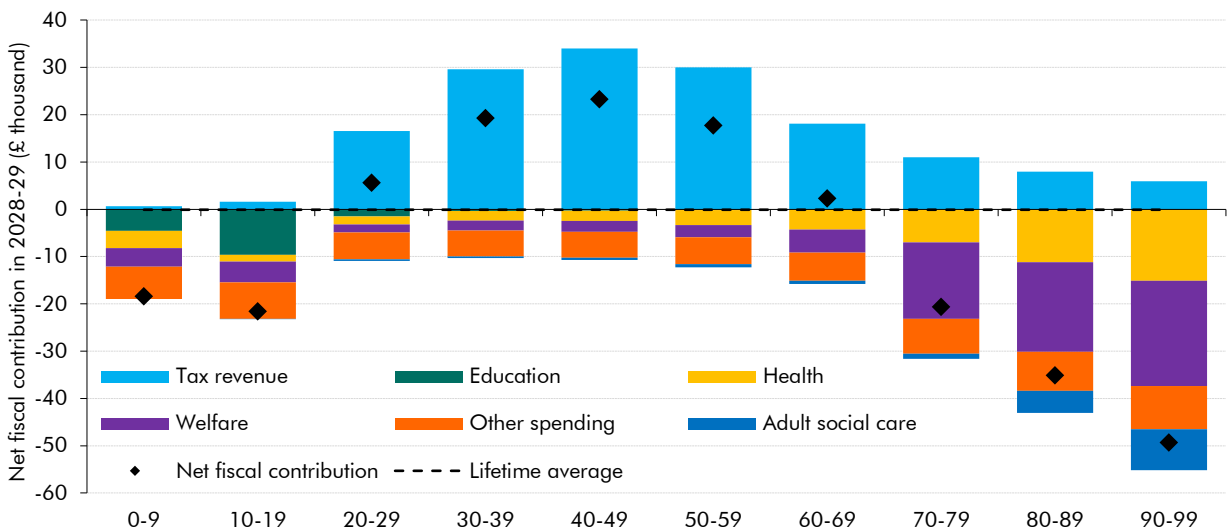
Chart currently shown as:



Note: These profiles are constructed on the basis that aggregate primary spending and receipts are broadly in balance, as is the case on average over the medium term in our March 2024 EFO. Therefore they do not capture the fiscal impact of major economic shocks on public spending and receipts. The impact of such shocks on long-run fiscal sustainability is explored in the debt shock scenarios presented later in this chapter.

Source: OBR

Chart should be shown as:



Note: These profiles are constructed on the basis that aggregate primary spending and receipts are broadly in balance, as is the case on average over the medium term in our March 2024 EFO. Therefore they do not capture the fiscal impact of major economic shocks on public spending and receipts. The impact of such shocks on long-run fiscal sustainability is explored in the debt shock scenarios presented later in this chapter.

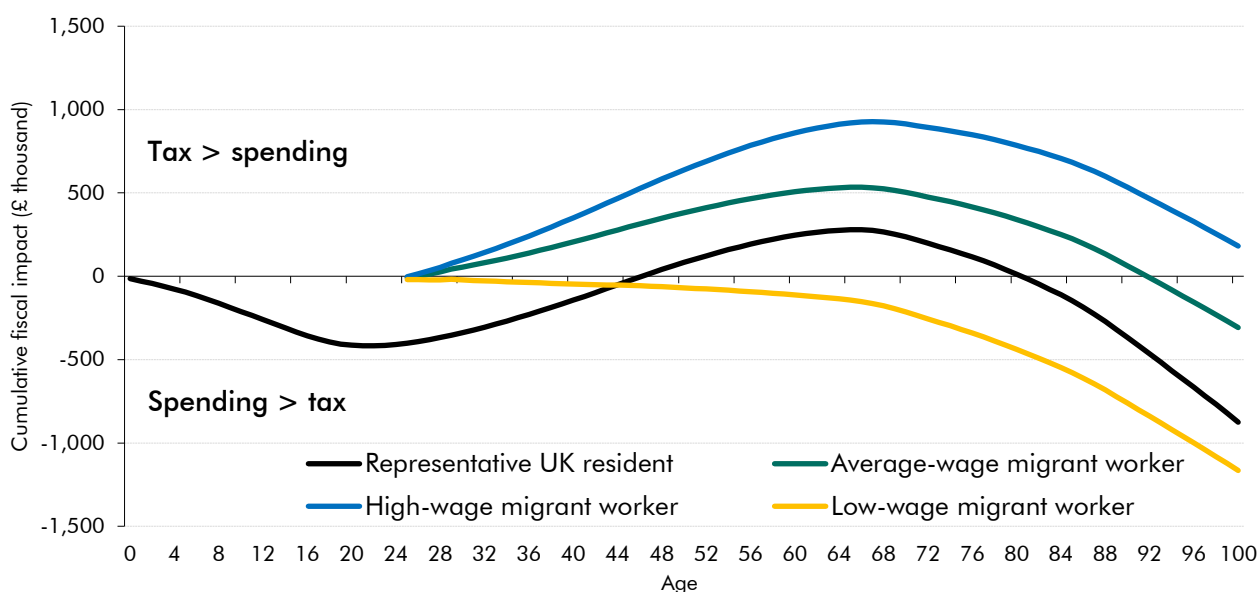
Source: OBR

Correction to Chart 4.13 in Chapter 4

Chart 4.13: Cumulative fiscal impact of representative migrants

This correction was due to a related spreadsheet linking error, which meant the chart was based on tax and spending profiles with respect to age from a previous set of estimates that had subsequently been updated. All other underlying assumptions and modelling are unchanged. After correcting for this error, the conclusions of this analysis remain the same: the fiscal impact of migrants over their life cycle is heavily dependent on their earnings level, age at arrival and length of stay. This dependency is even more sensitive in the updated version. Average- and high-wage representative migrants are more fiscally beneficial in their mid-life compared to the previous chart but broadly unchanged at older ages. The representative low-wage migrant is significantly less fiscally beneficial, and substantially so at older ages. This and the correction to Chart 4.6 do not have any impact on the analysis reported in the rest of Chapter 4.

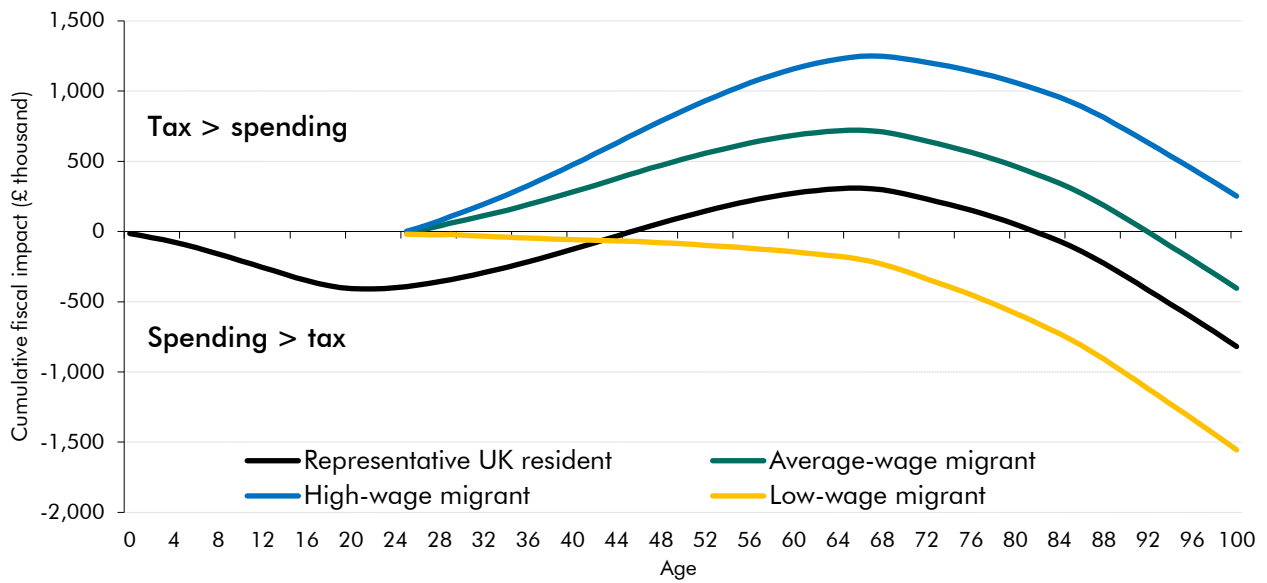
Chart currently shown as:



Note: Cumulative fiscal impact include the cost of a skilled work visa, NHS surcharge, indefinite leave to remain and immigration skills charges for employers. Figures for migrants includes the fiscal spending required to keep public capital stock per person constant.
Source: OBR

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Chart should be shown as:



Note: Cumulative fiscal impact include the cost of a skilled work visa, NHS surcharge, indefinite leave to remain and immigration skills charges for employers. Figures for migrants includes the fiscal spending required to keep public capital stock per person constant.
Source: OBR