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**IR and FX Newsletter**  
March 2025



# A Macro View: US rate expectations slide

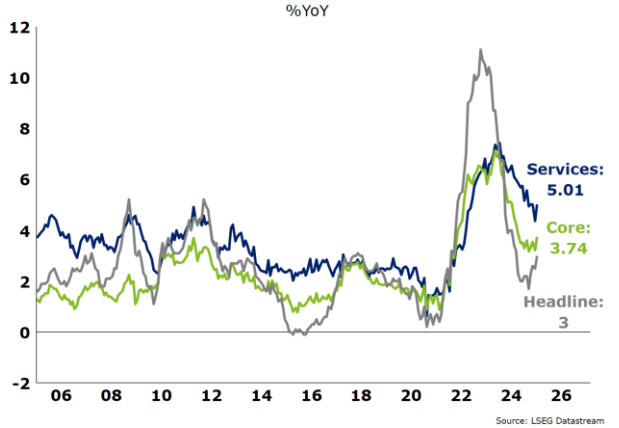
The UK recovery has lost steam. GDP data and purchasing managers indices point to sluggish growth in fourth quarter of 2024 and so far this year. Consumer confidence has improved somewhat in the recent months but corporate sentiment and investment intentions remain weak. Despite this backdrop, we expect a modest acceleration in growth this year, driven primarily by significant fiscal easing and supported by further interest rate cuts. Growth should pick up over the summer months with the full impact of additional government spending felt in the second half of the year.

Headline inflation has risen sharply in the UK – to 3% in January from a low of 1.7% in September last year, driven primarily by higher food and energy prices. We expect it to rise further, peaking at around 3.5% later this year. But measures of underlying price pressure, such as core inflation and price rises for non-volatile services have remained relatively steady (see adjoining chart). This should maintain room for two, if not three, additional rate cuts by the Bank of England this year.

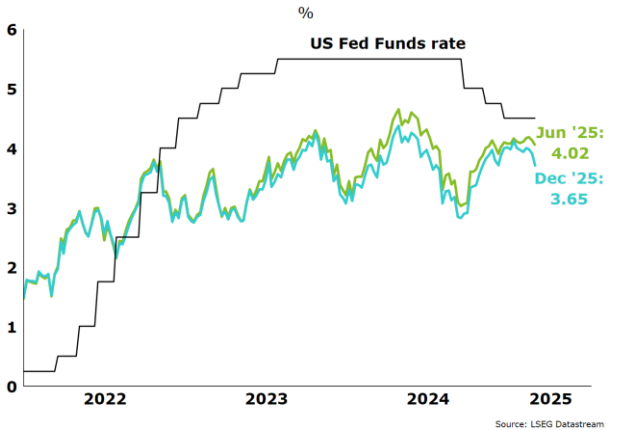
Economists expect deregulation and tax cuts to support US growth this year, with consensus forecasts at 2.2%, which is close to the US’s long-term trend. But recent high-frequency data show some signs of weakness, with a sharp fall in consumer confidence in February, a decline in personal spending, falls in new manufacturing orders and weaker-than-expected service sector growth reflected in the latest purchasing managers indices. As a result, rate expectations have fallen (adjoining chart), with investors now expecting the Federal Reserve’s target rate to hover around 3.65% by the end of this year.

Growth is expected to accelerate in the euro area this year but from a very low base. Germany – Europe’s largest economy – is to register an expansion this year after contracting in 2024, while growth is set to slow in France and Spain. But concerns remain over the impact of potential US tariffs and political wrangling in France and Germany over economic policymaking. Overall, weaker prospects for growth and downside risks mean markets see three further rate cuts by the ECB this year.

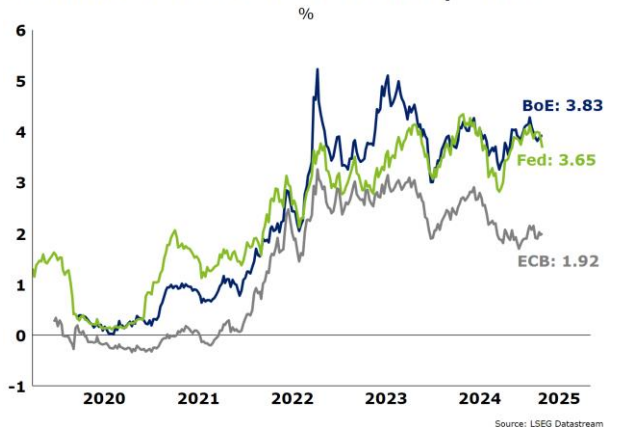
**UK: Headline and alternative measures of inflation**



**Evolution of US interest rate expectations**



**Evolution of end-2025 interest rate expectations**



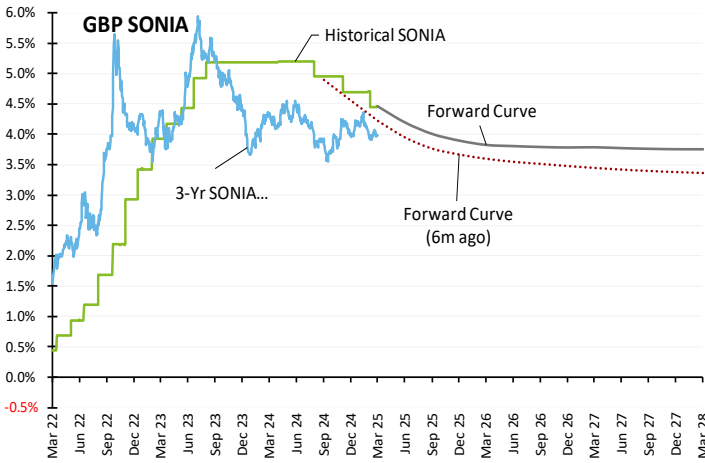
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# Interest Rate Markets

The Bank of England (BOE), as widely expected, lowered its benchmark interest rate by 25 bps to 4.50% on February 6th. Market consensus now anticipates that both the BOE and the Federal Reserve (Fed) will leave interest rates unchanged at their upcoming March policy meetings.

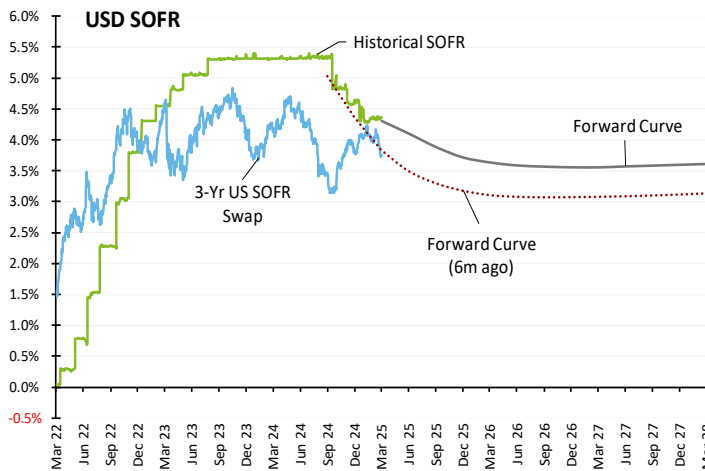
The European Central Bank (ECB) is expected to continue cutting rates, with markets pricing in a 96% chance of a further 25 bps reduction on March 6th. This move would continue the ECB's accommodative policy stance, aimed at supporting economic growth, especially as eurozone inflation eases toward its 2% target.



- The underlying SONIA is 4.45%.
- The BOE cut rates by 25bps to 4.50% at their policy meeting on 6<sup>th</sup> February. Market sentiment suggests a 95% probability that the BOE will maintain the current bank rate at its upcoming policy meeting scheduled for 20<sup>th</sup> March.
- The 3-year SONIA Swap rate is 3.91%, vs. 3.93% 6 months ago, though flat MoM.

|                        | 2-year | 3-year | 5-year |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Swap rate (mid level)  | 3.97%  | 3.91%  | 3.86%  |
| Cap @ 4.25% (premium)* | £0.53m | £1.09m | £2.51m |
| Cap @ 4.50% (premium)* | £0.37m | £0.85m | £2.12m |
| Cap @ 4.75% (premium)* | £0.27m | £0.69m | £1.83m |

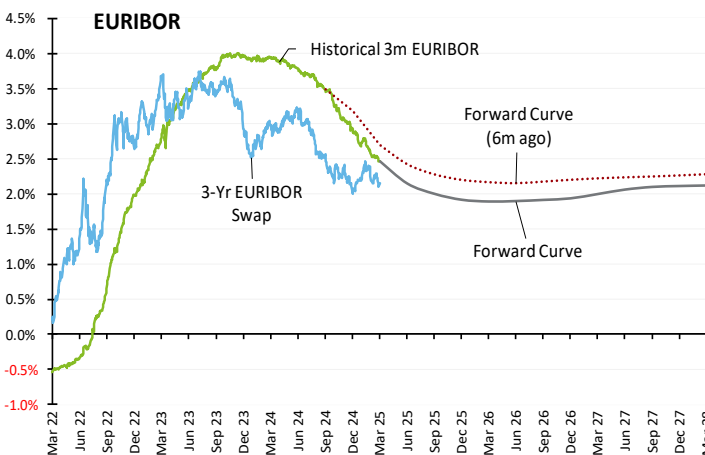
\*£100m hedge notional



- SOFR is inside the Fed Funds current target rate range of 4.25%-4.50%, at 4.36%, following a decision to hold rates on 29<sup>th</sup> January.
- Market expectations are still leaning towards a hold, at its upcoming policy meeting scheduled for 19<sup>th</sup> March.
- The 3-year SOFR Swap rate is 3.73% vs. 3.42% 6 months ago, though 24bps lower MoM.

|                        | 2-year  | 3-year  | 5-year  |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Swap rate (mid level)  | 3.81%   | 3.73%   | 3.71%   |
| Cap @ 4.25% (premium)* | \$0.45m | \$0.93m | \$2.20m |
| Cap @ 4.50% (premium)* | \$0.30m | \$0.71m | \$1.84m |
| Cap @ 4.75% (premium)* | \$0.22m | \$0.56m | \$1.56m |

\*\$100m hedge notional



- 3-month EURIBOR is 2.46%.
- The ECB cut rates at their policy meeting by 25bps on 30<sup>th</sup> January, to 2.75%.
- Market consensus still indicates a 96% probability of another 25bps interest rate cut at the next policy meeting scheduled for 6<sup>th</sup> March.
- The 3-year EURIBOR Swap rate is currently 2.04%, vs. 2.24% 6 months ago, and 14bps lower MoM.

|                        | 2-year | 3-year | 5-year |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Swap rate (mid level)  | 2.02%  | 2.04%  | 2.10%  |
| Cap @ 2.75% (premium)* | €0.14m | €0.49m | €1.48m |
| Cap @ 3.00% (premium)* | €0.10m | €0.38m | €1.23m |
| Cap @ 3.25% (premium)* | €0.07m | €0.29m | €1.02m |

\*€100m hedge notional

## What can be done in the current Interest Rate markets?



### Borrowers can fix rates below the current floating rate:

Not only is there no additional cost to fix floating rate exposure, but the current shape of the forward curve still allows borrowers to fix rates at levels below the current floating rate:

- SONIA 3m is 4.41% and a vanilla 5y Swap is 3.86%. On a GBP 100m financing, swapping to fix reduces interest costs in year 1 by **GBP 0.55m**.
- SOFR 3m at 4.31% and a vanilla 5y Swap is 3.71%. On a USD 100m financing, swapping to fix reduces interest costs in year 1 by **USD 0.60m**.
- EURIBOR 3m at 2.46% and a vanilla 5y Swap is 2.10%. On a EUR 100m financing, swapping to fix reduces interest costs in year 1 by **EUR 0.36m**.



### Longer-term hedges remain an attractive proposition:

While the forward curves are not as downward sloping as was seen through much of 2024, there is still limited-to-no premium associated with hedging longer tenors, as would be typical in a 'normal' rate environment:

- |             |                |                |               |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| • GBP swap: | 2-year: 3.97%, | 3-year: 3.91%, | 5-year: 3.86% |
| • USD swap: | 2-year: 3.81%, | 3-year: 3.73%, | 5-year: 3.71% |
| • EUR swap: | 2-year: 2.02%, | 3-year: 2.04%, | 5-year: 2.10% |



### Pre-hedging:

Pre-hedging future debt (assumed closing is in 6 months) allows for locking in swap rates in advance with limited premium over spot-starting trades:

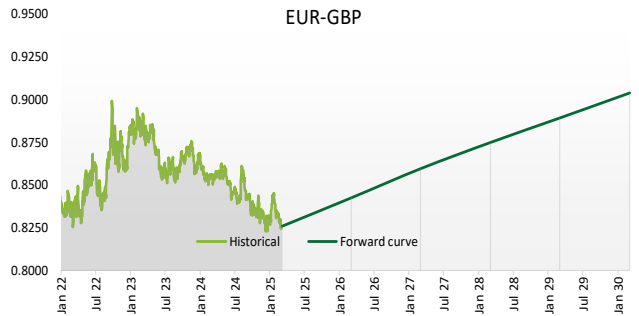
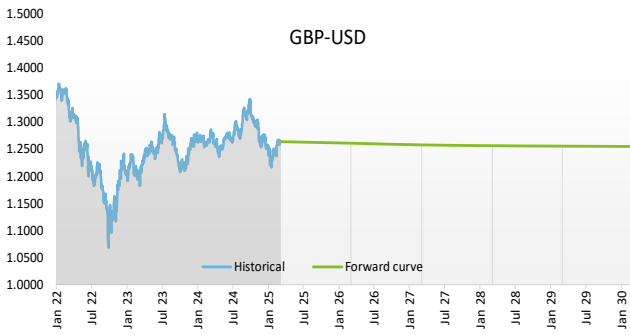
- GBP 5-year Swap starting in 6 months: 3.80%
- USD 5-year Swap starting in 6 months: 3.65%
- EUR 5-year Swap starting in 6 months: 2.09%



### Funding of Hedging costs can be done at favourable rates

Hedging costs for Option products (such as Caps) are typically paid upfront, however these costs can be deferred over time. This cost deferral can often be done via the derivative desks at favourable rates (at SONIA, SOFR or EURIBOR, without application of the similar financing margins); further, debt covenants are not so impacted from this cost deferral.

# Currency Markets



- GBP-USD strengthened marginally during February. While inflation remains above target in the UK, stronger-than-anticipated retail sales and GDP data have bolstered investor sentiment.
- Option premia decreased by up to 11.0% MoM, depending on the protection levels sought.
- Forward FX rates remain flat out through 5 years for GBP sellers, suggesting little deviation between interest rate environments across both countries over the medium term.

- The EUR-GBP Spot rate has remained flat MoM as markets digest ongoing rate cuts by both the ECB and BOE.
- Option premia decreased by up to 6.0% MoM, depending on the protection levels sought.
- The widening interest rate differential between the EUR and GBP is placing upward pressure on forward exchange rates, pushing them beyond historical spot levels seen over the past 10 years. This presents a compelling opportunity for EUR sellers and GBP buyers, who would benefit even further by hedging rather than remaining unhedged.

|                                 |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>GBP-USD Spot Rate: 1.263</b> | 6mo     | 12mo    | 18mo    |
| Forward rate                    | 1.261   | 1.260   | 1.259   |
| GBP Put Option* (ATMS**)        | \$2.73m | \$3.93m | \$4.80m |
| GBP Put Option* (5% OTMS***)    | \$0.90m | \$1.91m | \$2.68m |

\* GBP 100m Put option premium

\*\* At-the-money Spot rate: 1.263

\*\*\* 5% Out-of-the-money vs Spot rate: 1.200

|                                 |         |         |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>EUR-GBP Spot Rate: 0.826</b> | 6mo     | 12mo    | 18mo    |
| Forward rate                    | 0.834   | 0.843   | 0.852   |
| GBP Put Option* (ATMS**)        | € 2.35m | € 3.86m | € 5.21m |
| GBP Put Option* (5% OTMS***)    | € 0.40m | € 1.24m | € 2.18m |

\* GBP 100m Put option premium

\*\* At-the-money Spot rate: 0.826

\*\*\* 5% Out-of-the-money vs Spot rate: 0.867

Data source: Refinitiv and ICE Data ICE Data Derivatives, as of 03<sup>rd</sup> March 2025

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