



# How does a depreciating Pound Sterling affect UK-based investors?

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My latest blog discusses the market implications of a falling Pound Sterling relative to the US Dollar and how this affects UK-based investors. Both the benefits and drawbacks of this particular exchange rate movement are discussed as well as the effect it has on equity and fixed-income markets. This piece also highlights ebi's stance on hedging currency risk.



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	CAD	USD	EUR	NZD	JPY	GBP	CHF	AUD
CAD	-	0.73289	0.75987	1.28183	105.573	0.68528	0.72582	1.12734
USD	1.36434	-	1.03680	1.74902	144.051	0.93504	0.99046	1.53822
EUR	1.31583	0.96444	-	1.68703	138.929	0.90179	0.95520	1.48352
NZD	0.77986	0.57161	0.59263	-	82.3400	0.53447	0.56551	0.87925
JPY	0.00947	0.00694	0.00720	0.01214	-	0.00647	0.68753	0.01066
GBP	1.45902	1.06938	1.10873	1.87046	154.054	-	1.05925	1.64500
CHF	1.37732	1.00942	1.04663	1.76567	145.430	0.94395	-	1.55260
AUD	0.88689	0.65004	0.67396	1.13710	93.6300	0.60781	0.64376	-

Figure 1: Foreign exchange rate table. (Source: Morningstar Direct Market Analysis. Data as of 26th September 2022)

## Introduction

The latest fiscal stimulus package presented by the new UK Chancellor Kwasi Kwarteng saw the Pound sterling (GBP) lose as much as 4.7%, trading around \$1.035 early Monday Morning (26th September 2022 at 01:00). The proposed plan unveiled by the Chancellor on Friday 23rd September aims to replenish economic growth amidst ongoing high inflation. The package will see tax cuts and increased government spending in an attempt to curb the rising energy prices.

Market participants reacted negatively to the news with critics saying that the new measures will not redistribute income equally. Market players have since shown less confidence in the Pound with the UK facing an increasing debt burden at a time of rising interest rates. Market players are predicting that the Bank of England (BOE) may have to scale up its bond issuance (selling bonds to the public) to pay for the debt, with some forecasting an emergency rate hike to stabilize the Pound Sterling. The BOE has since distanced itself from the possibility of an emergency rate hike. The UK is set for one of its largest ever monthly rises in government borrowing.

This particular exchange rate movement has many implications for UK-based investors who invest in both the US and UK financial markets. A depreciating (falling) Pound Sterling relative to other global currencies (the US Dollar in this case) reduces the purchasing power of the Pound which makes imports more expensive. It now costs more to buy the same amount. These upward cost pressures may exacerbate UK inflation which in turn may lead to future additional rate hikes on top of those already factored in. This could have negative future growth implications for the UK. On the flip side, a weaker Pound Sterling makes UK exports more competitive and cheaper to buy for foreign consumers and investors. This can help increase the sales and profit margins for export-led UK-based businesses. With approximately 75% of the FTSE 100's companies' revenues coming from overseas, a weaker Pound may be beneficial for the index's returns; with a large proportion of the revenue being denominated in US dollars. In the current environment, UK-based investors may benefit from a weaker Pound. If a UK-based investor invests in a US-based company through a fund or portfolio their currency is exchanged from Pounds Sterling (GBP) to US Dollar (USD). If the Pound continues to fall and the investor decides to sell their units, those dollar earnings buy more Pounds when exchanged back into Sterling, making those revenues more valuable. The S&P 500 is down 22.5% year-to-date however UK investors' losses have been lessened to just 3.7% due to the exchange rate differential<sup>1</sup>. Nevertheless, the Uncovered Interest Rate Parity (UIRP) - is an economic theory that states that in the long run, an investor gains no excess return due to exchange rate fluctuations<sup>2</sup>.

For the USA, a surging Dollar makes imports cheaper. In July 2022, U.S exports were \$259.3 billion compared to \$329.9 billion for imports<sup>3</sup>. With US exports presenting approximately 10-12% of the country's GDP, there are underlying concerns regarding the sustainability of a strong home currency with exports becoming less competitive. A strong dollar represents bad news for US companies that generate a substantial proportion of their revenues overseas.

Fixed-income investors felt a sizeable drop in bond prices with the 10-year benchmark yield rising approximately 4.1% following Friday's announcement, with traders betting on an emergency rate hike. There exists panic and uncertainty in financial markets with market players concerned about the massive increase in government borrowing. The risk-off sentiment - a price behaviour by investors which displays a reduction in risk tolerance, has been further intensified by the mixed policies set out by the BOE and HM Treasury. Additional interest rate hikes could prompt an influx of 'hot money inflows', and if successful could both stabilise the Pound and point towards lower inflationary pressures<sup>4</sup>. It is worth noting that overseas investors hold c.25-30% of the UK Gilt

market with new investors attracted to the cheaper bond prices and existing bondholders concerned about the underperformance<sup>5</sup>.

In the face of short-term volatility, Kwarteng told the Financial Times that it is important to focus on the longerterm strategy and not fixate on short-term market movements<sup>6</sup>.

The chart below shows that Pound Sterling is generally trending both below and above \$1.6000. Taking a longterm holistic view shows that foreign exchange markets trend both upwards and downwards.



### ebi's Stance

We are in favour of portfolios that are globally diversified and have similar geographic, sector, and asset allocations to the market. The MSCI ACWI IMI Index allocates 3.82% to UK equities, with over 60% in the USA. Investors that invest in a portfolio which closely matches the characteristics of the global benchmark average should not benefit or be at a disadvantage from exchange rate fluctuations over a long-term holding period as in the long-run currency returns even out.

Long-term bond volatility is around 7-8% on an annualized basis, equity volatility is around 16% whilst foreign exchange volatility is c.11% per annum. Our bond funds are all hedged to GBP (Pound Sterling) internally by our fund managers. The U.S. debt market makes up c.41% of the global bond market, with c.12.50% attributed to Japan, c.9% to China, and c.4.3% to UK bonds. For a UK investor, it is viable to hedge bonds to the home currency as the exposure is mainly to foreign debt which can sometimes provide unexpected risks as currencies are highly correlated with interest rates.

We do not hedge our equity funds as equities tend to be a more influential driver of the overall volatility of a global portfolio. Hedging currencies in an all-equity portfolio would therefore not significantly reduce return volatility and would provide an additional cost.

#### References

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