*Data sources: Bloomberg; Barclays; EIOPA; PRA; ONS; Milliman FRM*

## Market Price Monitor

### Local Equity Markets

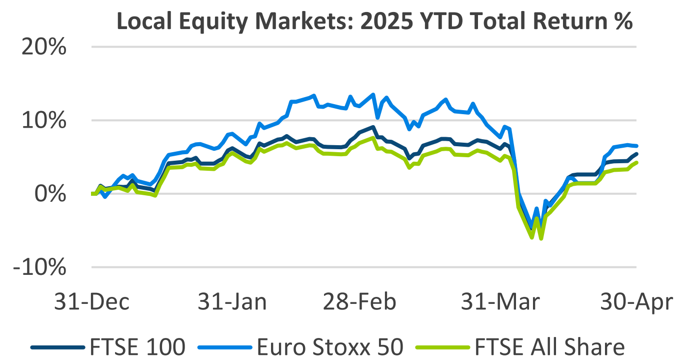
- Major equity indices had a mixed performance in April, as a very volatile month saw equities sold off due to the global tariffs imposed by the US administration before recovering most of those losses as they announced a 90-day pause in the implementation of the tariffs.
- Euro Stoxx 50 ended the month down 1.1%.
- The FTSE 100 fell by 0.7%.

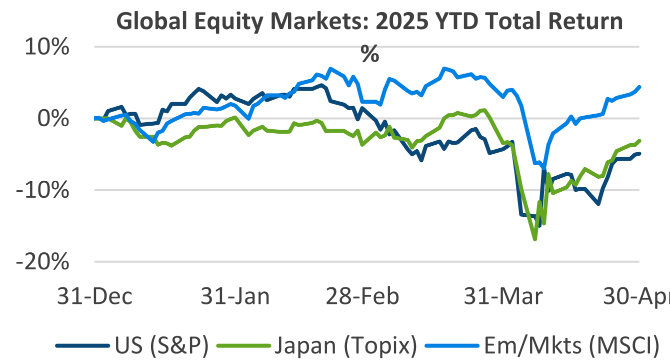
### Global Equity Markets

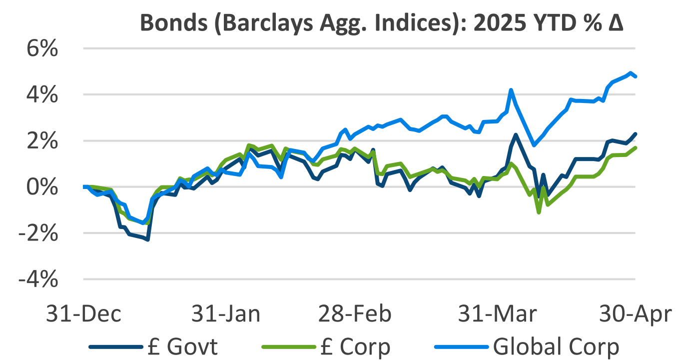
- The S&P 500 was down 0.7%, while the Topix ended the month with gains of 0.3%.
- The MSCI Emerging Markets index was up 1.3%.

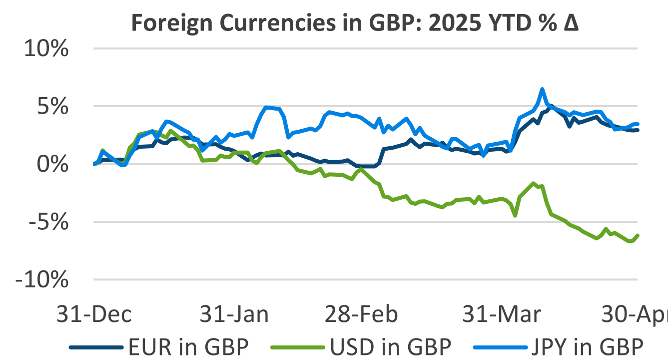
### Bond/FX Markets

- Both the British government and corporate bond indices rose in April. The former was up 1.8% and the latter gained 1.4%.
- The British Pound had a mixed performance in April, gaining 3.3% against the US Dollar, but weakening by 1.6% against both the Euro and the Japanese Yen.




**Total Returns as of April 30, 2025**

| | FTSE 100 | FTSE All Share | Euro Stoxx 50 | US (S&P) | Japan (Topix) | Em/Mkts (MSCI) | £ Govt | £ Corp | Global Corp | EUR in GBP | USD in GBP | JPY in GBP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Month | -0.7% | -0.2% | -1.1% | -0.7% | 0.3% | 1.3% | 1.8% | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.6% | -3.3% | 1.6% |
| 3 Month | -0.7% | -1.2% | -1.5% | -7.5% | -3.3% | 2.5% | 1.5% | 0.5% | 4.1% | 1.8% | -7.1% | 1.0% |
| 1 Year | 8.2% | 7.5% | 7.9% | 12.1% | -0.3% | 9.6% | 3.3% | 5.6% | 9.2% | -0.3% | -6.3% | 3.4% |
| YTD | 5.4% | 4.2% | 6.5% | -4.9% | -3.1% | 4.4% | 2.3% | 1.7% | 4.8% | 2.9% | -6.2% | 3.5% |

**Milliman Financial Risk Management**

London Market Monitor – 30 April 2025

***Data sources: Bloomberg; Barclays; EIOPA; PRA; ONS; Milliman FRM***

## Insurance Monitor

### Solvency II Risk Free Rates

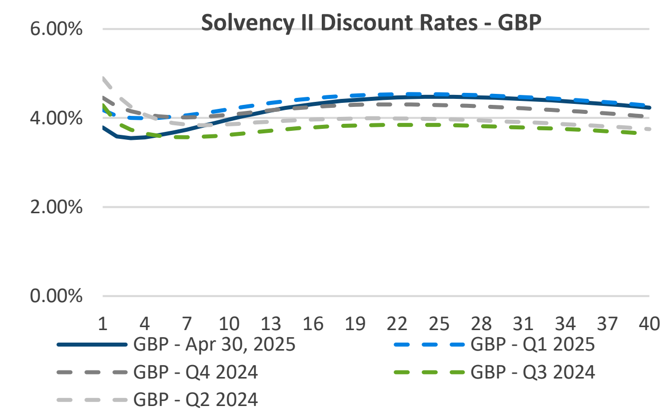
- GBP risk-free rates declined at all terms in April, with the moves more pronounced at the shorter tenors.
- The 1 and 5-year GBP risk-free rates fell by 40 and 39 basis points, respectively.
- Similarly, EUR risk-free rates fell at all terms in April.
- Both the 1 and 5-year EUR rates decreased by 29 basis points.
- The EUR CRA was unchanged and remains floored at 10 basis points.

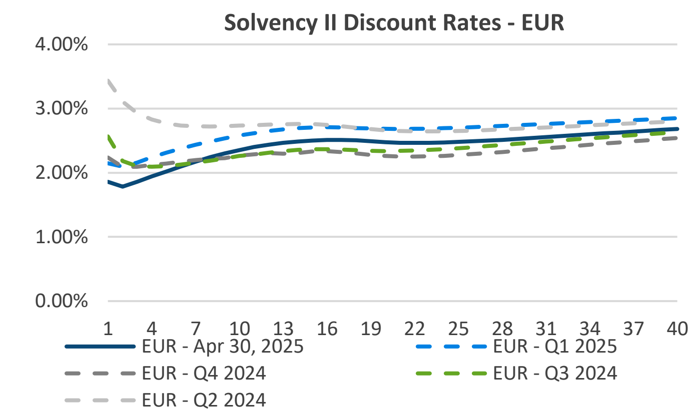
The **Solvency II risk-free discount rates** are calculated independently based on applying the Smith-Wilson Extrapolation to swap rates sourced from Bloomberg and applying the Credit Risk Adjustment as defined in the Technical Specs. For the official published curves please refer to EIOPA and PRA websites.

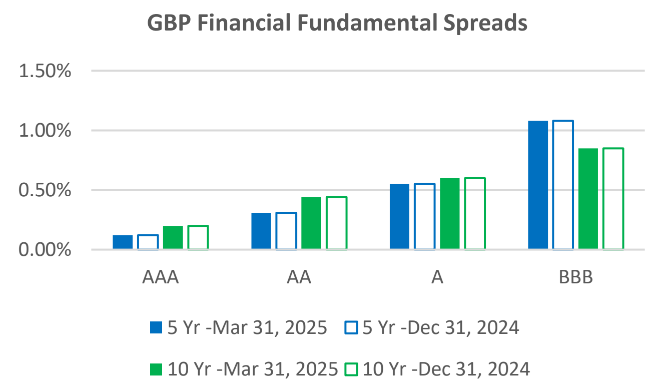
### Solvency II Fundamental Spreads

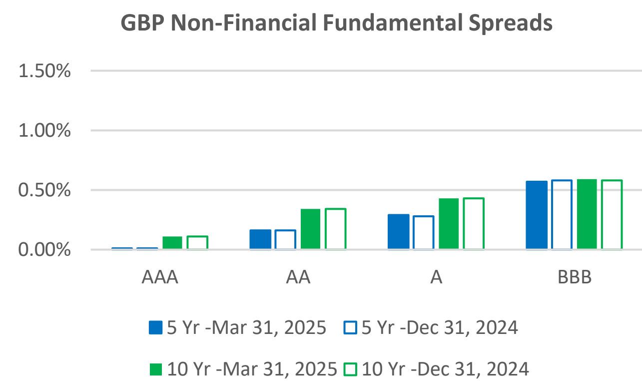
- There were no material changes since the start of the year.

**EIOPA fundamental spreads** show the credit spread corresponding to the risk of default or downgrading of an asset. This is shown here across financial and non-financial assets, credit quality steps 0-3 and durations of 1-30 years. The data is provided by EIOPA. **Fundamental spread** = maximum (probability of default + cost of downgrade; 35% of long-term average spread). For fundamental spreads on other tenors please refer to the EIOPA website.




**Change in GBP Discount Rates (bps)**

| | 1Y | Y5 | Y10 | Y20 | Y30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Since Q1 2025 | -40 | -39 | -23 | -9 | -5 |
| Since Q4 2024 | -67 | -43 | -11 | 13 | 21 |
| Since Q3 2024 | -50 | 1 | 35 | 59 | 64 |
| Since Q2 2024 | -111 | -35 | 11 | 44 | 52 |

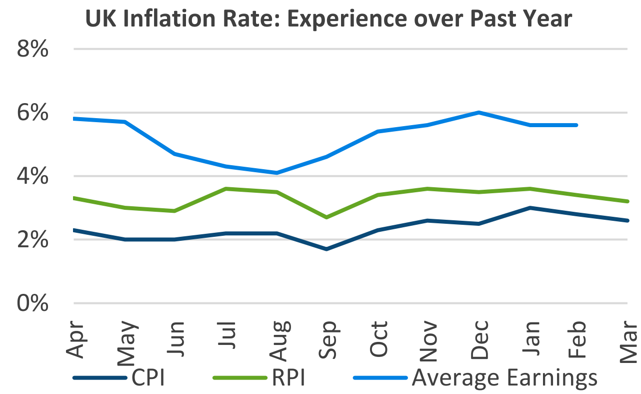
**Change in EUR Discount Rates (bps)**

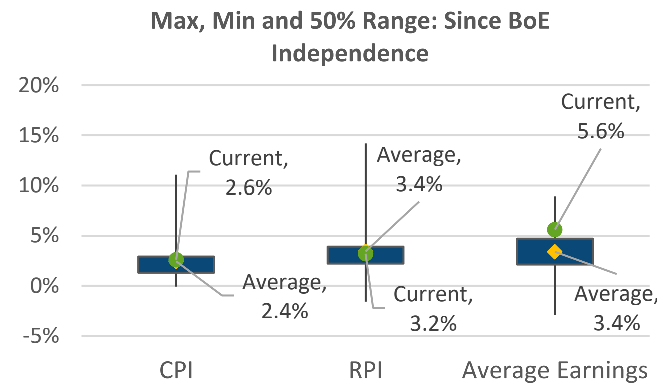
| | 1Y | Y5 | Y10 | Y20 | Y30 | CRA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Since Q1 2025 | -29 | -29 | -23 | -21 | -21 | 0 |
| Since Q4 2024 | -38 | -12 | 9 | 22 | 18 | 0 |
| Since Q3 2024 | -71 | -8 | 9 | 14 | 7 | 0 |
| Since Q2 2024 | -158 | -75 | -38 | -18 | -15 | 0 |

Milliman Financial Risk Management
London Market Monitor – 30 April 2025
***Data sources: Bloomberg; Barclays; EIOPA; PRA; ONS; Milliman FRM***

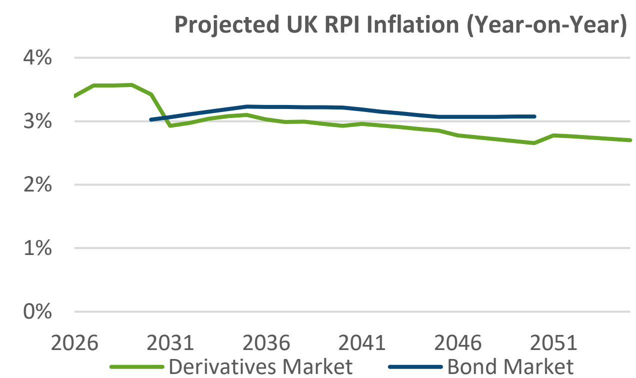
## UK Inflation Monitor

- Both the UK's CPI and RPI measures fell by 20 basis points to 2.6% and 324% in March, respectively.
- According to the ONS: "*The largest downward contributions came from recreation and culture, and motor fuels; the largest, partially offsetting, upward contribution came from clothing.*"
- Average earnings were unchanged in February at 5.6%, after the previous months figure was revised lower by 20 basis points.
- The projected RPI curve shifted lower from the previous month.





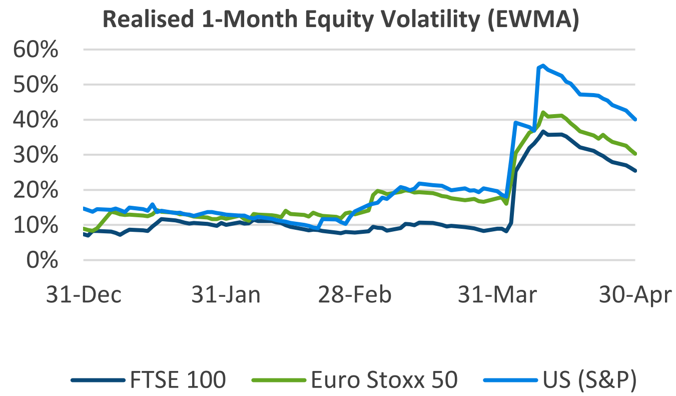


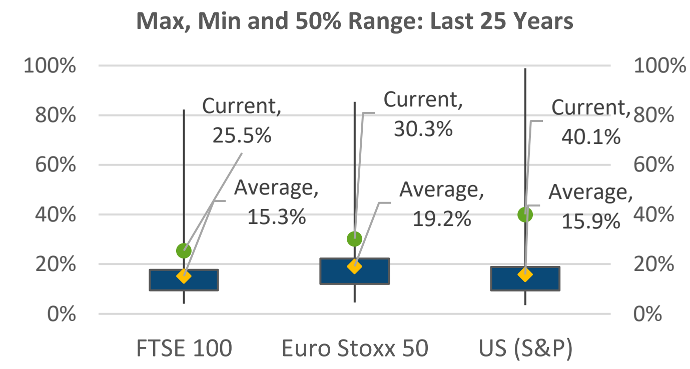

Historical year-on-year inflation rate is assessed by the % change on:
- **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** – measuring the monthly price of a basket of consumer goods and services
- **Retail Price Index (RPI)** – similar to CPI, but the main difference due the addition of mortgage payments, council tax and other housing costs
- **Average Earnings** – measuring the average total weekly employee remuneration over the previous 3 months.

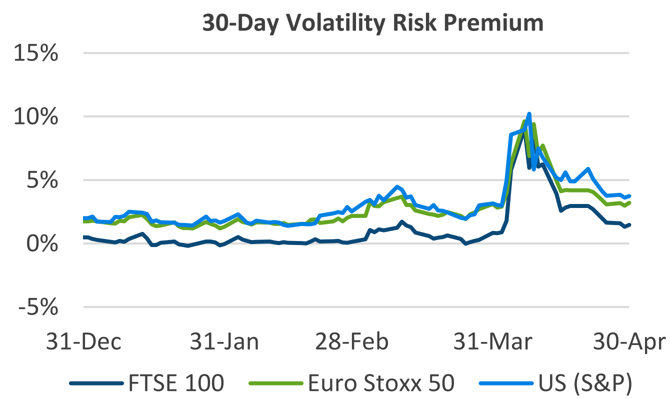
Projection year-on-year inflation rate is the forward rate calculated from market data:
- **Derivatives Market View** – constructed from zero coupon inflation par swap rates against the RPI index at various tenors
- **Bond Market View** – constructed from the difference between the nominal rates implied by the conventional gilts and the real rates implied by the index-linked (RPI) gilts.

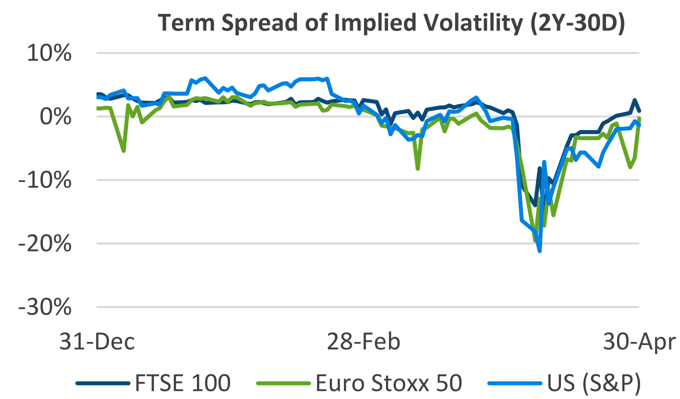
## Volatility and Hedging Cost Monitor

- Realised volatilities on major indices increased sharply and were well above long-term averages in April.
- The FTSE 100 ended the month with a realised volatility of 25.5%. The same measure stood at 30.3% and 40.1% on the Euro Stoxx 50 and the S&P 500, respectively.
- Volatility risk premiums on major indices increased. The FTSE 100 had a volatility risk premium of 1.5% at month-end. The volatility risk premium on the Euro Stoxx 50 was 3.2%, and 3.7% on the S&P 500.
- The spread between the implied volatility of 2-year and 30-day at-the-money options was negative at month-end for Euro Stoxx 50 and the S&P 500, highlighting an increased demand for shorter-term protection on those indices.




**Actual realised equity volatility** is measured by the weighted standard deviation of 1 month daily index change. The Exponentially Weighted Moving Average (EWMA) methodology places more importance to the recent returns in the calculation of the volatility.

**Volatility Risk Premium** is estimated as the difference between 30-day implied volatility and projected realised volatility. This reflects the additional cost of hedging from purchasing a basket of options, in comparison to managing a dynamic delta hedge with futures (ignoring rolling transaction costs).

**Volatility Term Premium** is calculated as the difference between the implied volatility of an at-the-money 2-year maturity option and the implied volatility of an at-the-money 30-day option. This gives an indication of market demand for protection over the longer term, relative to demand for protection in the shorter-term. Bloomberg as the source of the data interpolates between listed options to provide implied volatility data for these fixed terms.

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Established in 1998, the practice includes professionals operating from three trading platforms around the world (Chicago, London and Sydney).

Milliman is among the world's largest providers of actuarial and related products and services. The firm has consulting practices in healthcare, property & casualty insurance, life insurance and financial services, and employee benefits. Founded in 1947, Milliman is an independent firm with offices in major cities around the globe.

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