

BoE Review: March 2026

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One Crisis After Another

Tim Davis, 21 March 2026

The MPC dropped its easing bias, unanimously supported an on hold decision, with even consistent dove Dhingra noting that hikes may potentially be appropriate ahead. The market has at points fully priced in 3x25bp hikes following the decision and if the situation in the Middle East doesn't resolve quickly there is a chance that this happens. However, we don't at this stage think hikes are as baked in as markets assume. We note that the four members who voted for a cut in February as well as Governor Bailey all remain concerned about the state of the economy and labour market (despite Dhingra's warning of potential hikes).

Our takeaway from the meeting is that the bar to hikes is lower than we had previously assumed, that the MPC is more concerned about passthrough to second round effects than we had thought but the main view is that the Committee don't feel in a position to precommit to anything right now.

The problem in the MPC's eyes is that there has been one crisis after another. They are concerned that after multiple shocks through Brexit, Covid, the reopening, the start of the Ukraine-Russia war that consumers are more attuned to inflationary pressures than previously. And that may lead to more passthrough to inflation than in previous cycles.

The government response is likely to be crucial here for the inflation outlook. The earlier the intervention the more it could impact inflation expectations. Thus far PM Starmer and Chancellor Reeves seem to be content with seeing how things go and not precommitting to any fiscal response, too. But we think there are simple things that can be announced now such as delaying the fuel duty increase if wholesale prices are remain above a certain threshold. Or stating that if the consumer energy price cap (for electricity / gas) was to rise above a certain level that VAT would temporarily be removed from pricing. These interventions could end up not having to be triggered but could help to contain inflation expectations and hence limit second round inflationary impacts.

An April hike might be too early given the level of concern some MPC members have over the outlook for the labour market (if consumers don't have bargaining power due to a soft labour market then second round impacts can be further contained). But we are getting to a stage where if there is no significant deescalation in the next four to six weeks hikes would seem to be the next natural step. The extent to which any hikes could be sustained would depend on how long the situation lasts.

The extent to which any hikes could be sustained would depend on how long the situation lasts. But it is still important to remember that most MPC members think rates are currently restrictive and

with the labour market not in a great place, sequential hikes seem unlikely. The more rate hikes / longer Bank Rate is kept high, the more aggressive we think the cutting cycle could be the other side.

The new guidance:

“Monetary policy cannot influence global energy prices but aims to ensure that the economic adjustment to them occurs in a way that achieves the 2% target sustainably. The MPC is alert to the increased risk of domestic inflationary pressures through second-round effects in wage and price-setting, the risk of which will be greater the longer higher energy prices persist. The MPC is also assessing the implications for inflation of the weakening in economic activity that is likely to result from higher energy costs.

The Committee will continue to monitor closely the situation in the Middle East and its impact on global energy supply and energy prices. It stands ready to act as necessary to ensure that CPI inflation remains on track to meet the 2% target in the medium term.”

The summary paragraph of members views would likely have been in the opening statement under the old communication strategy and contains two-way risks as it talks about the potential for potentially needing a "more restrictive policy stance" but also that "policy would need to be less restrictive if the shock was very short-lived:

"Members agreed that developments over the next six weeks could shed light on the likely scale and duration of the conflict, as well as providing some early evidence on the likely propagation of the shock. There was a range of possibilities for how monetary policy might need to respond to different developments and risks. A larger or more protracted shock, which risked greater second-round effects in wage and price setting, would require a more restrictive policy stance. Conversely, policy would need to be less restrictive if the shock was very short-lived, or if there were to be a larger opening up of slack in the economy that was expected to reduce medium-term inflationary pressures. The MPC would act as necessary to ensure the 2% target was met sustainably."

While this is the view on the impact of CPI from the Minutes:

"The immediate effect would be through higher fuel prices. Based on energy prices as of close of business on 16 March, CPI inflation was now expected to be close to 3½% in March, almost ½ percentage point higher than expected in the February Report."

"Based on the oil and gas futures curves as of 16 March, Bank staff projections suggested that the direct contribution of energy prices to CPI inflation in 2026 Q3 would be around ¾ percentage points."

"If they were to occur quickly, indirect effects from firms passing on higher energy costs to consumer prices could further push up CPI inflation by around ¼ percentage point in 2026 Q3. The eventual scale and timing of such indirect effects was uncertain. Taken together with the expected direct effects, and conditioned on

energy prices in the run-up to this meeting, CPI inflation could increase to up to 3½% in Q3."

Looking at the individual member paragraphs, we are not hugely surprised that Mann is one of the more hawkish members now. We had flagged in our preview that there is a potential for her to surprise the market and vote for an immediate hike at this meeting (not a view that we saw discussed in the sell side previews that we had read). She of course stopped short of that, but did make it clear that in future decisions she would be deciding between voting for a hold or a hike rather than a cut. The "ready to act" or "prepared to act" line with in most members' paragraphs.

When looking at the potential for a hike, these are the hawkish comments from each individual member (sorted from most hawkish to least purely when considering the hawkish side of their arguments). We think that all members (other than Taylor) could contemplate a hike. But we think only the first six would consider it as soon as the April meeting (given that Breeden and Ramsden seem to still be so focused on downside impacts – but either could be still swayed if the crisis escalates further and if the Bank's MPR analysis points them in the direction of a hike):

- Mann (most hawkish): "The new forecast and high-frequency data arriving over the coming weeks will help inform my next decision. Since the conflict may yield a sustained inflation shock, I see the balance between inflation and activity to have shifted away from considering a cut towards considering a longer hold, or even a hike at some point to lean against inflation persistence."
- Dhingra: "In another scenario, severe and longer-lasting constraints on oil and gas supply, alongside broader trade disruptions, could overwhelm orderly market adjustment. This could warrant a hold or increase in Bank Rate to stabilise price-setting dynamics albeit creating a difficult trade-off with activity following a prolonged period of weakness."
- Lombardelli: "Policy coming into this shock may have been broadly neutral or mildly restrictive and there has since been some tightening of financial conditions... I am prepared to act as needed to address any persistent inflationary effects that may emerge."
- Pill: "Monetary policy must contain potential second-round effects that would otherwise exert a more lasting impact on CPI inflation. I continue to believe structural change in price and wage-setting behaviour over the past decade has made the propagation of inflationary impulses more persistent than in the past... While financial conditions have tightened in recent weeks, whether this proves sufficient to contain potential upside risks to price stability stemming from energy prices is an open question. I remain alert to those risks and stand ready to act if they intensify."
- Greene: "The risk of inflation persistence has risen, perhaps significantly... both energy and food prices are particularly salient for households' inflation expectations. Inflation has been above target for the best part of five years, and households and businesses are likely to be more sensitive to upside surprises in inflation given successive negative supply shocks."
- Bailey: "Monetary policy must, however, respond to the risk of a more persistent effect on UK CPI inflation... The recent experience of high inflation may also make households and businesses more sensitive to a new inflationary shock. At the same time, the starting point for this shock is a real economy with limited pricing power... I will be monitoring developments extremely closely and stand ready to act as necessary to ensure that inflation remains on track to meet the 2% target in the medium term."

- Breeden: "Monetary policy cannot influence global energy and commodity prices, but it can and it must aim to ensure that the economic adjustment to them occurs in a way that achieves the 2% target sustainably. How that adjustment occurs is hugely uncertain, with risks to both sides, and I vote to hold at this meeting."
- Ramsden: "There is a high degree of uncertainty around the scale and duration of the conflict, as well as its economic impact and any subsequent second-round effects. However, I agree with our current collective assessment of the economic outlook, including the risks to inflation and to activity, as set out in the Monetary Policy Summary and minutes. I stand ready to act as necessary to ensure that CPI inflation remains on track to meet the 2% target in the medium term."
- Taylor (least hawkish): "Given massive uncertainty around future energy prices, I currently see a high bar to hiking. I prefer to hold while we better gauge the shock. Policy can then be calibrated to deliver our 2% target, and we can take activist steps whenever needed."

Looking at the other side of the coin. Although, it does appear as though the balance of risks in the near-term has clearly shifted to potential hikes from the BOE being more likely than potential cuts. Most of the comments do seem to be more along the lines of "ready to act" rather than seeing it as a base case, however. The market is clearly setting itself up for events in Middle East to continue for a more prolonged period and at present its hard to predict how quickly the conflict could resolve and even in a benign scenario how quickly energy prices could return to more "normal" levels. However, we don't think a cut later this year can be fully ruled out at this stage if there was to be a fairly swift resolution to the conflict. We note the following comments on the more dovish side from five MPC members (it appears the other four: Mann, Pill, Lombardelli and Greene - the previous hawks - still would not contemplate any further cuts at this stage, with their views even more entrenched against cuts than previously).

As we did above for hawkish-only comments we repeat the process for only the dovish parts of the statements:

- Taylor: "In a benign scenario, we might look through a milder shock, as in 2011 when the MPC faced an energy shock against the backdrop of a weak labour market. In this scenario, inflation would be higher and then lower in the near term, but largely unchanged in the medium term (when monetary policy has traction) with activity weakening. This could imply faster and potentially deeper rate cuts, once inflation risks subside, to avoid being behind the curve. In a less benign scenario, where supply disruptions persist, the MPC faces a tougher policy trade-off between elevated inflation and even weaker activity."
- Dhingra: "If we see something resembling the lower-inflation scenario, I would expect to reduce Bank Rate, possibly quickly, over the rest of the year."
- Breeden: "Absent this shock, the underlying disinflation process had continued broadly as I expected and, consistent with my vote in February, I would have expected to vote for a cut again in March... Monetary policy cannot influence global energy and commodity prices, but it can and it must aim to ensure that the economic adjustment to them occurs in a way that achieves the 2% target sustainably. How that adjustment occurs is hugely uncertain, with risks to both sides, and I vote to hold at this meeting."

- Ramsden: "Data releases since the February Report have broadly been in line with my expectations, and suggested continuing disinflation, so I would have otherwise voted for a 25 basis point cut in Bank Rate at this meeting."
- Bailey: "Monetary policy cannot reverse this shock to supply... A prolonged disruption to the supply of oil, natural gas and other commodities such as fertiliser and neon gas increases the upside risk to inflation. The recent experience of high inflation may also make households and businesses more sensitive to a new inflationary shock. At the same time, the starting point for this shock is a real economy with limited pricing power. Holding Bank Rate at this meeting is appropriate. I will be monitoring developments extremely closely and stand ready to act as necessary to ensure that inflation remains on track to meet the 2% target in the medium term."

To sum up, we do think that a near-term hike is more likely than a near-term cut now. But we don't think it's as much of a foregone conclusion as the market is pricing. And we also don't think at this stage it is possible to rule out a cut later this year completely. The situation is still very fluid but inflation in the near-term will of course be higher from here. The more long-term damage is done to energy infrastructure in the Middle East and the longer the crisis continues (which will exacerbate the inability to start to refill reserves and storage), the higher the impact that food prices will start to head higher again and rates will need to stay higher to combat inflation expectations. As we noted above, fiscal policy could be critical here in stopping hikes and keeping inflation expectations under control.

MNI Instant Answers

- Ahead of each policy meeting the MNI Markets team select a number of questions that should capture the essence of the central bank meeting in questions that can largely be answered either numerically or with a yes or no, and which represent all of the expected tradable possibilities.
- These questions will be published within the Preview document and 15 minutes before the announcement on both MNI Bullets and the interactive chat.
- We aim to publish the answers within a few seconds of the embargo being released via the MNI Bullets and our interactive chat.

Advantages

- No need to scroll through 30 newswire headlines.
- All of the tradable info you need delivered concisely straight to your bullet feed or the interactive chat.
- Gives you the confidence that you can quickly trade at the announcement time.

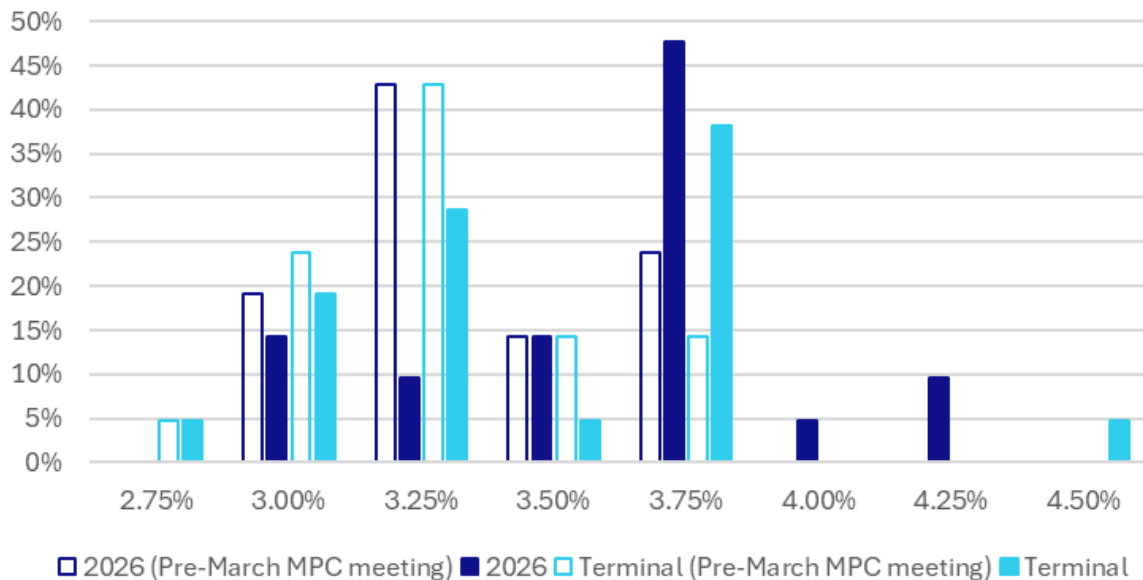
March Questions (and Answers) (for MNI Bullets / Chat)

1. Was the Bank Rate changed, and if so by how much? **No - hold at 3.75%**
2. Number of members voting for unchanged rate? **9**
3. Number of members voting for 25bp cut? **Zero**
4. Number of members voting for other rate decision? **Zero**
NB: On questions 2-4 we will name the dissenters (and the direction / magnitude of dissent)
5. Did the MPC again say "the risk from greater inflation persistence has continued to become less pronounced" in its guidance? **No - "The MPC is alert to the increased risk of domestic inflationary pressures through second-round effects in wage and price-setting, the risk of which will be greater the longer higher energy prices persist."**
6. Did the MPC again say "On the basis of the current evidence, Bank Rate is likely to be reduced further " in its guidance? **No - this phrase was removed completely.**
7. Did the MPC again say the "judgements around further policy easing will become a closer call"? **No - this phrase was removed completely.**
8. In the guidance, did the MPC say "risks of higher inflation have increased in light of recent events," or similar? **Yes - "CPI inflation will be higher in the near term as a result of the new shock to the economy."**
9. Were there any additional phrases or sentences added to the guidance paragraphs? **Yes - statement almost entirely focused on events in the Middle East and resulting potential effects on inflation.**
10. Did any members state that their decision was "finely balanced" at this meeting? **No**
11. Did any members refer to considerations of a hike in their individual paragraphs? **Yes - Mann and Dhingra showed a degree of consideration of a hike at future meetings. Other members also noted being "ready to act as needed" to combat higher inflation/inflation persistence.**
Mann: "Since the conflict may yield a sustained inflation shock, I see the balance between inflation and activity to have shifted away from considering a cut to considering a longer hold, or even a hike at some point to lean against inflation persistence."
Dhingra: "Severe and longer-lasting constraints on oil and gas supply ... could warrant a hold or increase in Bank Rate to stabilise price-setting dynamics albeit creating a difficult trade-off with activity following a prolonged period of weakness."

Summary of Analyst Views

- Just over half (11/21) of the analyst reviews that we have read still look for the next move from the MPC to be a cut. 4/21 look for a hike while 6/21 look for the Bank to remain on hold for their forecast horizon.
- In terms of those expecting hikes Daiwa, JP Morgan and Rabobank all look for the first hike in April with the former two looking for a 4.25% peak and Rabobank looking for a one-and-done. NatWest Markets look for the first hike in Q4-26 but then expect two further hikes in Spring 2027 to the highest peak of 4.50% seen in any analyst base case that we have seen.
- Note that of these analysts, 3/4 (all except NatWest Markets) expect cuts back to a least current levels within their forecast horizon.
- In terms of those looking for the next move to be a cut, none look for a move in April with 5 analysts expecting a June cut, 1 for July, 2 for November and the remaining 3 looking for cuts to begin in 2027.
- UniCredit has the lowest terminal rate, continuing to look for 2.75% while 4/21 analysts look for 3.00% terminal, 6/21 analysts look for 3.25% and 1/21 analyst looks for 3.50%. As noted above, NatWest Markets looks for hikes with no reversal but the remaining 8/21 analysts look for no moves from 3.75% throughout the forecast horizon.

Analyst Forecasts of End-Year Bank Rate



Summary of Analyst Views (Sorted by Hawkish to Dovish)

Institution	Pre-March MPC meeting	Latest	mni	First hike	Peak rate	Next cut	Trough rate
Daiva	Expect on hold. "Given the elevated inflation profile, we now expect no rate cut from the BoE before November at the earliest."	"While Governor Bailey cautioned jumping to conclusions about the future path of interest rates, a hike as soon as the next meeting on 30 April - when the BoE will have updated macroeconomic projections - would seem a decent bet if events at the Strait of Hormuz and pressures in energy markets have not been defused." Forecast cut back to 3.75% in 2027.		Apr-26	4.25%	2027	
JP Morgan	Possible unanimous vote for hold. Expect "on the basis of the current evidence, Bank Rate is likely to be reduced further" to be removed from the guidance but easing bias retained. Next cut Q1-27 with the base case Bank Rate on hold at 3.50% through the remainder of 2027.	"Hikes in April and July, taking rates to 4.25%. We expect inflation will fall back next year, but not until the spring. We are putting two cuts in the forecast, but not until 2Q and 4Q of 2027. That... still leaves the level restrictive. That is consistent with the idea that there will be some lingering inflation effects from the current shock which prevent the BoE from fully normalizing." "This is an MPC that is not prepared to fully look through this supply shock, except in the case of a very short-lived conflict... not our team's base case. We have therefore now included one 25bp hike in our forecast, possibly as soon as April." Then forecast cuts in Nov26, Feb26, Apr27 to 3.25% terminal.		Apr-26	4.25%	Q2-27	3.75%
Rabobank	"Remove the rate cuts from our 2026 forecast. If the energy market stabilises earlier than we expect, we will re-evaluate." Rabobank pencils in 25bp cuts in February 2027 and April 2027 to a terminal 3.25%.	"We formally remove our forecast for a final 25bp cut in April and project a 25bp rise in Bank Rate to 4.0% in Q4. If (when?) policy tightening commences in response to second-round inflation, a terminal rate of 4% in spring 2027 would be a reasonable expectation at this juncture."		Apr-26	4.00%	Nov-26	3.25%
NatWest Markets	Risks of some dovish dissent (7-2, Dhingra & Taylor). "We will formally review our Bank Rate forecast (a final 25bp cut in April to 3.5% terminal) in the light of the March MPC Minutes and April MPR."	"We formally remove our forecast for a final 25bp cut in April and project a 25bp rise in Bank Rate to 4.0% in Q4. If (when?) policy tightening commences in response to second-round inflation, a terminal rate of 4% in spring 2027 would be a reasonable expectation at this juncture."		Q4-26	4.50%		
BMO		"Difficult to gauge what the BoE will do in coming months. To quote Fed Chair Powell, "We just don't know!" But if this conflict lasts and the jump in energy costs feeds into inflation expectations, the BoE will act. There will be more information by the April 30 meeting. For now, the Bank will stay the course but will pounce if needed."			On hold at 3.75%		
Santander	"Our central view assumes weeks to months of conflict in the Middle East, prolonged shipping disruption and moderate damage to regional oil and gas infrastructure... The key question is whether the Bank can hold rates at 3.75% while unemployment rises towards 6%... expect the MPC to prioritise the inflation shock, while avoiding unnecessary tightening into a softening labour market."	"Our base case remains for the BoE to stay on hold at 3.75% all year, although the chance of a hike or two is growing the more the Iran conflict extends and escalates."			On hold at 3.75%		
Barclays	Base case for Bank Rate on hold through 2026 and 2027. Guidance "likely to be very cautious about any further moves in Bank Rate." Expect phrase "Bank Rate is likely to be reduced further" to be dropped with emphasis on the inflation outlook instead.	"The MPC's tone made a hawkish shift, opening up the possibility of hikes, but leaving the forward-path uncertain. Based on four separate frameworks, we think the more likely outcome is the MPC stays on hold for the rest of 2026 at 3.75%."			On hold at 3.75%		
Nomura	"While guidance can probably be broadly retained... expect some additional language talking about the rise in energy prices." Cuts in Apr26 and Jul26 "would likely require a fall in oil and gas prices."	"We've removed our two expected rate cuts, forecasting Bank Rate remaining at 3.75% through Q4 2027, but have not added hikes as we expect fragile GDP growth."			On hold at 3.75%		
RBC	"For the moment we push back our expectation of the next BoE rate cut to the April MPR meeting and retain our call for a second rate cut in July. However, we are keeping that under review and the risks are tilted toward the MPC delivering less easing than we currently envisage."	"We remove the two rate cuts from the MPC path that, ahead of today's meeting, we had pushed back to later this year. For the moment, the most likely path for policy from here would appear to be the MPC holding rates for the rest of this year."			On hold at 3.75%		
Morgan Stanley	80% probability guidance presented as a choice between cut and hold, 20% probability the guidance entertains the change of a hike. Base case for cuts in Apr26, Nov26 and Feb27 to terminal 3.00%. If oil and gas disruptions still dominate by April meeting "struggle to see" any cuts this year.	"We move into our alternative scenario, of no cuts this year and a prolonged BoE hold. In the case of a very swift resolution in the Middle East... we would see some chance of a cut in 4Q26... even in the case of more sustained disruption to oil and gas supply out of the Middle East (i.e. beyond this next month), we would not see policy tightening as plausible in 1H26."			On hold at 3.75%		
Deutsche	Expect 6-3 vote. "Expect the MPC to cut Bank Rate in June and November, leaving our terminal rate expectations unchanged at 3.25%. The timing of any rate cuts, however, remains highly uncertain... Risks to our call are tilting one way at this stage: to one or no further rate cuts this year."	"Should a cease-fire materialise and fiscal policy curb inflation" prior to April meeting, on hold at 3.75% in 2026. "Rate cuts could resume as early as Q2-27" with terminal 3.25%. "Without fiscal support or a cease-fire in motion... the first rate hike could come as early as June/July, with rate moves taking place on a quarterly basis at first... could see a peak in Bank Rate of 4.5-4.75%."			Q2-27	3.25%	
Goldman Sachs	"We think that the guidance will indicate that some further policy easing remains likely if energy prices fall back. We expect that Bailey will convey a similar message in his individual paragraph." Cuts in Jul26, Nov26 and Feb27 to terminal 3.00% with risks of delays but a high hurdle to hikes.	Expect MPC "to remain on hold throughout 2026, whereas we had expected quarterly cuts from July previously... Policy remains above our estimate of the neutral rate... expect that the MPC will gradually lower Bank Rate in 2027 to an unchanged terminal rate of 3%."			2027	3.00%	
Société Générale	"The easing bias is likely to be dropped. Guidance may resemble the ECB's recent communication that rates are in a "good place" to respond." "we still expect the MPC to deliver 75bp of easing, conditional on our energy assumptions turning out correctly, but the timing of those cuts is uncertain."	Base case: "The BoE keeps rates unchanged throughout the year, followed by 75bp worth of cuts in 2027, taking Bank Rate to its 3% neutral level." Benign scenario: 2x25bp cuts this year and one in 2027 to 3.00% neutral. Adverse scenario: "market pricing of 75bp of hikes seems reasonable."			2027	3.00%	
TD Securities	Bank Rate "likely to be reduced further" removed as well as sentences on risks from greater inflation persistence becoming less pronounced. Base case is now for a final 25bp cut in Q4-26 to terminal 3.50%.	"The MPC will want to normalize rates eventually to what we deem a neutral rate of 3.50%, but the timing remains exceptionally unclear. We pencil in November, but there are clear risks on both sides... there is clear scope for the MPC to hike rates in the second half of this year, rather than cut."			Nov-26	3.50%	
UBS	Taylor and Dhingra could vote for a cut. "For now we maintain our call of two more rate cuts this year, but push them out to April and July, instead of March and June" but see "significant risks to our baseline."	Expect rate cuts in Nov26 and Feb27. "Sooner cuts if "a larger than expected growth (and labour market) fallout [or] "light touch" fiscal response... [but] any signs of second-round effects are likely to delay interest rate cuts... see the bar for BoE hikes as relatively high."			Nov-26	3.25%	
Danske	"The most likely outcome is probably that the more centrist leaning doves, Breeden and Ramsden, tip their votes to hold for now." Stick to forecast of Apr26 and Nov 26 cuts to 3.25% terminal. "We also appreciate that the risk is, the final path of the cutting cycle will drag out."	"Even if energy prices normalise through April and May, the BoE will likely not know enough about second round effects by mid-June... We call for two more rate cuts, in July 2026 and February 2027."			Jul-26	3.25%	
Bank of America	Risk of 6-3 vote. "Expect the BoE to keep its easing bias in the March minutes but make it conditional on a relatively quick reversal of energy price moves as well as easing inflation pressures." "Assuming energy prices reverse in next couple of months, cuts in Jun26 and Sep26 (low conviction)."	"Our base case assumes cuts in June and September based on energy prices reversing in the next couple of months but conviction is reducing. If energy prices stay elevated for longer (which current energy future prices suggest), risks of cuts not materializing this year will rise."			Jun-26	3.25%	
Berenberg	If Staight of Hormuz reopens by end of March (base case) "we think the BoE would resume easing with a 25bp cut in June and reach 3.00% by year-end. If energy prices stay high for six months, the BoE would probably delay the reduction until 2027."	Base case remains cut in Jun26 and 2xH2-26 cuts to 3.00% by year-end. If "energy prices remain high for six months, we think that rate hikes would deal a larger than necessary hit to the economy to get inflation back down... would expect the BoE to keep rates unchanged before lowering them in 2027."			Jun-26	3.00%	
ING	"Next move in rates is more likely down than up. If by the time of the April meeting, energy prices have fallen... then we think there's a chance the Bank could still cut rates at that point." "In a scenario where the disruption lasts longer... we could still see further easing later in the Autumn/into winter."	"In a scenario where prices do settle a bit lower into Q2 - aligned with ING's wider energy base case - then we think the bar to hike is probably higher than markets think. In that scenario, we suspect we'd be looking at a prolonged pause." Official base case for cuts in Jun26 and Sep26.			Jun-26	3.25%	
UniCredit	"We think the market has gone too far - we see quarterly rate cuts resuming in June, assuming the Iran war does not last long."	"Subdued UK economic activity and a deteriorating labour market is likely to mean second-round effects are not particularly large. We therefore think financial markets have gone too far in pricing rate hikes for the BoE, the bar for which seems quite high for a slim majority of MPC members."			Jun-26	2.75%	
Jefferies	"In our base case, we continue to expect the Bank of England's rate cutting cycle to bottom out at 3%."	"While the outlook remains highly uncertain, our base case remains that rate cuts are delayed, not derailed." Base case remains cuts in Jun26, Jul26 and Nov26.			Jun-26	3.00%	

Source: Analyst Reviews and MNI

Note: View changes in bold

Note: Sorted by timing of first hike, then total number of hikes. For those not forecasting hikes, sorted by timing of next cut, then end-2026 rate, then timing of next two subsequent cuts, then terminal rate, then date reached, then balance of risks (if specified).

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