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HORIZON *handout*

The Berenberg Capital Markets Outlook • Wealth and Asset Management

June | 2023

Horizon Handout – Capital Market Outlook
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Date 26/05/2023.

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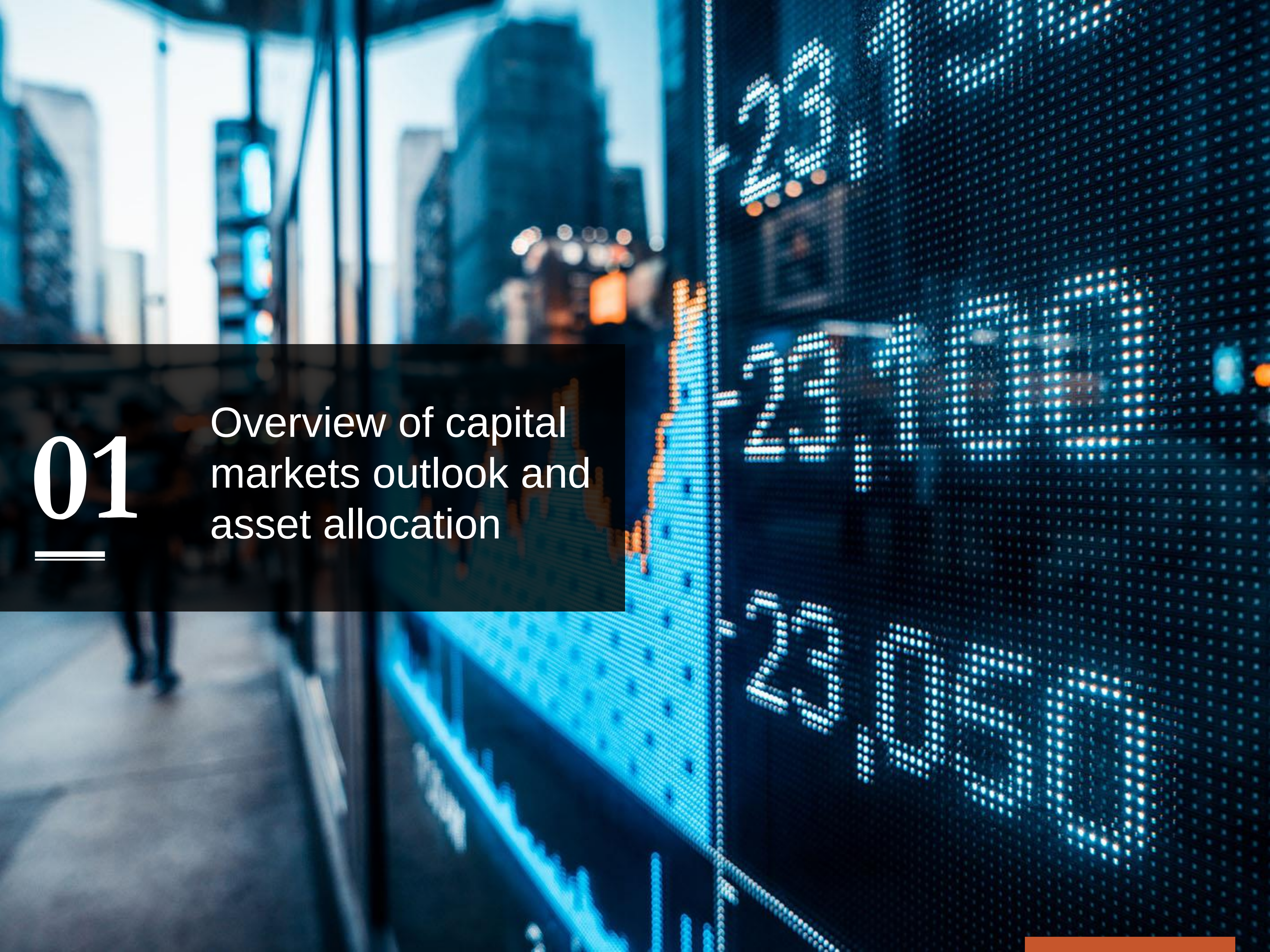
An online glossary with definitions of technical terms is available at www.berenberg.de/en/glossary



01

Overview of capital markets outlook and asset allocation

Overview of capital markets
Performance review

Performance of selected asset classes
Total return of asset classes in the last 4 weeks, year-to-date and over 5 years (%, EUR)

	4-week & YTD		12-month periods over that last 5 years				
	4W (26/04/23 - 24/05/23)	YTD (30/12/22 - 24/05/23)	24/05/22 24/05/23	24/05/21 24/05/22	24/05/20 24/05/21	24/05/19 24/05/20	24/05/18 24/05/19
Brent	4.0	-6.4	-14.6	116.4	64.6	-44.9	-6.8
Global Convertibles	3.6	2.8	0.4	-9.5	32.6	12.2	0.6
MSCI World	3.2	7.6	5.6	4.4	29.5	3.6	5.7
MSCI Emerging Markets	3.2	1.9	-2.0	-10.7	33.4	-3.2	-6.7
USDEUR	2.7	-0.4	-0.1	13.8	-10.8	2.8	4.6
MSCI Frontier Markets	1.5	2.0	-8.9	0.9	25.1	-9.2	0.4
Gold	1.0	6.9	4.7	12.9	-3.3	38.8	3.0
Euro overnight deposit	0.2	1.0	1.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4
EUR Sovereign Debt	-0.2	1.5	-5.2	-5.7	0.7	1.2	2.3
EUR Coporates	-0.3	1.8	-4.2	-8.8	5.0	-0.8	3.0
REITs	-1.2	-5.1	-18.7	12.4	17.3	-13.4	19.6
Industrial Metals	-5.6	-14.4	-21.4	35.2	43.3	-10.8	-11.2

MSCI World: MSCI World Net Return; MSCI Emerging Markets: MSCI EM Net Return; MSCI Frontier Markets: MSCI Frontier Markets Net Return;
REITs: MSCI World REITs Index; EUR Sovereign Debt: IBOXX Eurozone Sovereign 1-10Y TR; EUR Corporates: IBOXX Euro Corporates Overall TR;
Global Convertibles: SPDR Convertible Securities ETF; Gold: Gold US Dollar Spot; Brent Crude: Bloomberg Brent Crude Subindex TR;
Industrial Metals: Bloomberg Industrial Metals Subindex TR; Euro overnight deposit: ICE BofA Euro Overnight Deposit Rate Index; USDEUR: Price of 1 USD in EUR.

Sources: Bloomberg, Berenberg. Time period: 24/05/2018 – 24/05/2023.
Note: The historical performance presented here is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Overview of capital markets

Outlook by asset class

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Economics

- The deep economic slump in winter did not materialise. Now the focus is on the recovery.
- Stubborn inflation: Even if the peak has been passed, it is still too early to sound the all-clear.
- The ECB, BoE and Fed are likely to tighten a little further. But the last interest rate hikes are not far away.

Equities

- Earnings and price development so far more robust than expected. However, the driver of the rally was a valuation expansion.
- The first cracks are appearing. Valuations still defy the rise in bond yields. Vulnerability increases.
- We have increased the equity underweight, as the risk-reward ratio appears unattractive after the rally.

Bonds

- Yields on safe government bonds again in a sideways trend without concrete signs of a settlement of the US debt dispute.
- Spreads of USD financial bonds clearly above annual lows. EM high-yield bonds with noticeable spread widening.
- We are only slightly underweighted in bonds and plan to gradually increase our positions further.

Alternative investments / commodities

- Oil volatile sideways despite demand recovery in China. Systematics with high short position. Upside potential in the medium term.
- Gold remains an important but "expensive" portfolio component. Sustained rally possible only with Fed turnaround.
- Gloomy economy weighs on industrial metals. Limited short-term potential, long-term demand boom with energy transition.

Currencies

- Interrupted recovery: The euro recently weakened to 1.07 US dollars. However, it should rise again later on.
- The US Fed must simultaneously ensure price and financial stability and will probably only raise interest rates once more.
- The Swiss franc remains strong - much to the liking of the Swiss National Bank.

Overview of Berenberg's asset allocation
Current positioning within asset classes

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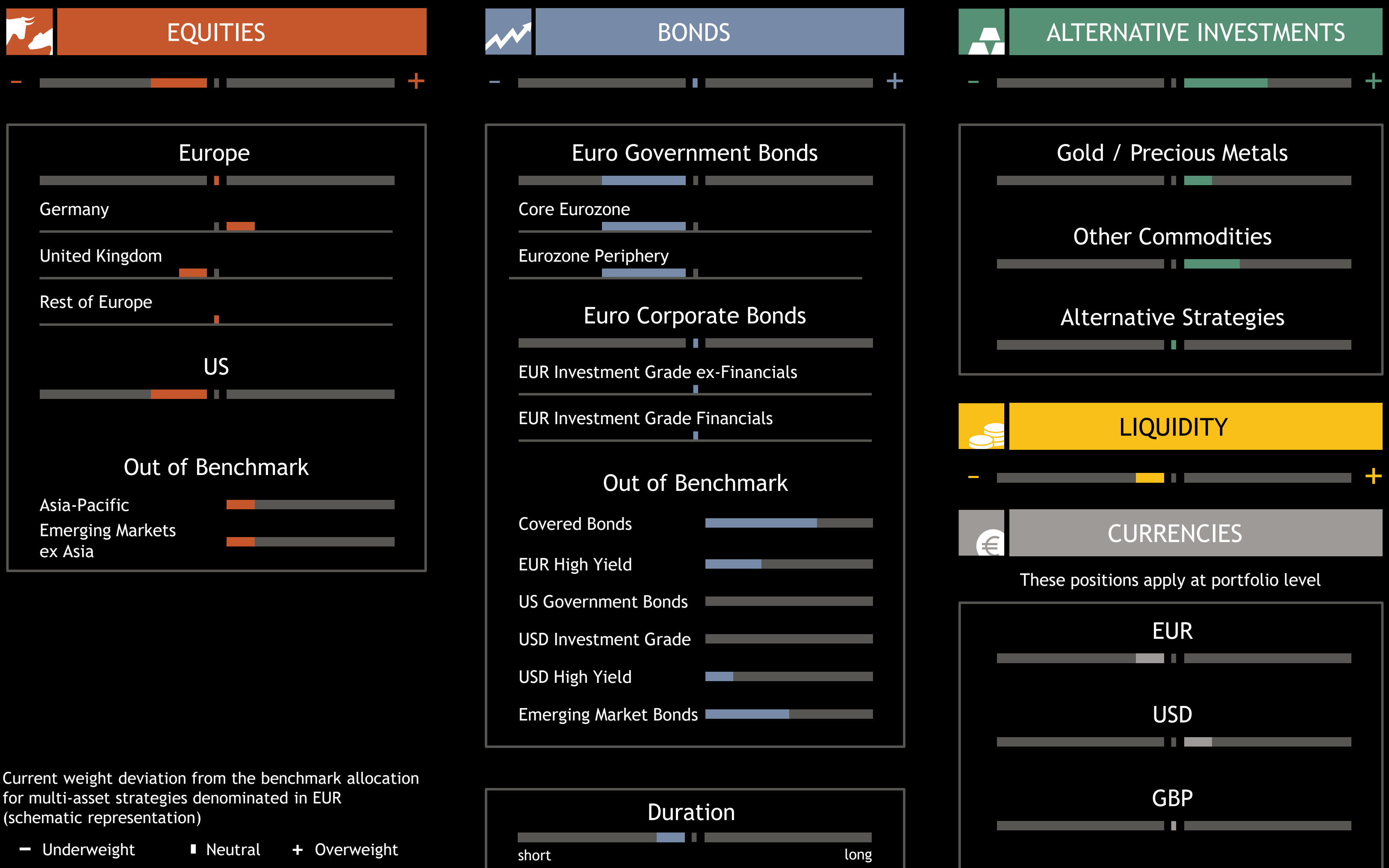
Portfolio positioning of a balanced mandate at a glance



Current weight deviation from the benchmark allocation for multi-asset strategies denominated in EUR (schematic representation)

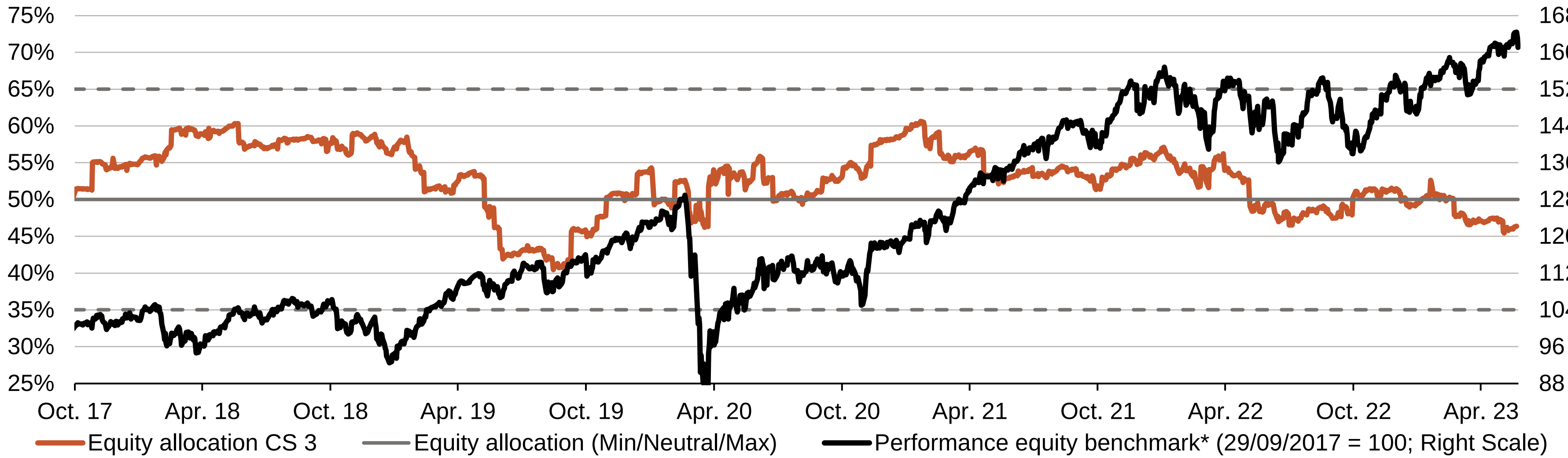
– Underweight ▮ Neutral + Overweight

Overview of Berenberg's asset allocation

Review of Core Strategy 3

Management of the equity allocation of a balanced multi-asset mandate since inception

Performance equity benchmark	24/05/18 - 24/05/19	24/05/19 - 24/05/20	24/05/20 - 24/05/21	24/05/21 - 24/05/22	24/05/22 - 24/05/23
	5.19%	-1.66%	25.94%	7.09%	11.66%



Sources: SimCorp, Bloomberg, Berenberg. *The "equity benchmark" is 70% STOXX Europe Net Return Index and 30% S&P 500 Net Return Index. Time period: 29/09/2017 – 24/05/2023.
Note: The historical performance presented here is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

- We remain underweight equities. Fundamentally, there are many reasons (higher valuations, negative leading indicators, US debt ceiling discussion, liquidity) to be well diversified across all asset classes - especially after the strong equity market performance since the beginning of the year. In addition, systematic strategies have recently significantly increased their equity exposure, which has significantly increased the potential downside. As a result, we are sticking to our balanced, non-offensive positioning with a slight underweight in equities.
- Recently, we have also taken advantage of the rise in bond yields to further increase our duration in the portfolio. If there is a recession in the US in H2 2023, the Fed is likely to cut interest rates again - but probably less sharply and quickly than the market is currently pricing in.

02 Economics

Eurozone
GDP and inflation

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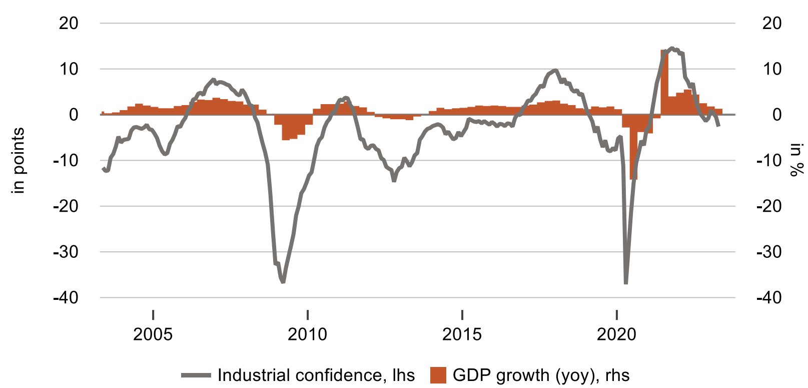
Discussion about the Stability Pact

- The finance ministers intend to reform the rules of the Stability and Growth Pact. The familiar fiscal limits are to be retained: debt level at most 60 % of GDP, budget deficit 3 % of GDP.
- But there is disagreement about many details, with some plans to increase the political room for manoeuvre via exemptions. One question is whether there should be generally applicable debt reduction rules or country-specific plans. Another is the exclusion of various categories of expenditure from the calculation of deficits and debts. Conclusion: The Pact will probably be further watered down.

Inflation up very slightly in April

- Inflation rose slightly in April from 6.9 % to 7.0 %. The core rate, however, edged down from 5.7 % to 5.6 %. Even though inflation has fallen markedly from its peak, it still remains too high.
- As the GDP data for the first quarter surprised positively (especially in the southern countries – after statistical revisions, Germany is now in a winter recession after all), the ECB's monetary policy remains restrictive. In May it raised key interest rates by 25 basis points and two more such steps are likely to follow in June and July.

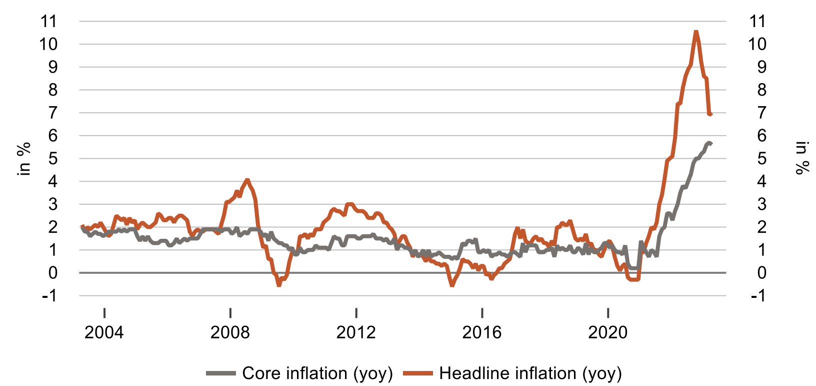
Eurozone GDP growth and industrial confidence



Source: Macrobond

Period: 05/2003 - 05/2023

Eurozone Inflation



Source: Macrobond

Period: 04/2003 - 04/2023

United Kingdom
GDP and inflation

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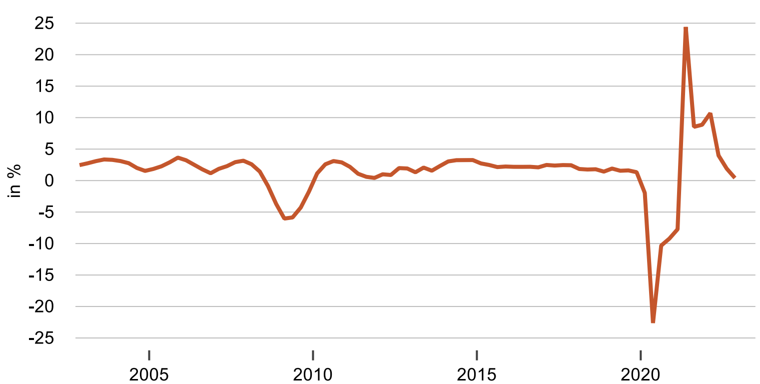
Stagnation instead of recession

- Real gross domestic product (GDP) rose by 0.1 % qoq in Q1, slightly above our expectation of 0 %. Real household consumption increased by 0.1 %. Business investment rose 0.7 % but remains 1.4 % below its pre-Covid level. Contrary to the Bloomberg consensus expectation of 0.2%, we expect GDP to grow 0.4 % in 2023 and 1.2% in 2024 (Bloomberg: 0.9 %).
- The decline in inflation as measured by the GDP deflator in Q1, the possible end of interest rate hikes by the BoE and the easing of political tensions support our GDP growth forecasts.

Further interest rate hike by the BoE

- At its meeting on 11 May, the Bank of England (BoE) raised interest rates by a further 25 basis points to 4.5 %, in line with our expectations. At 10.2 %, inflation in Q1 was above the BoE's forecast of 9.7 % and thus well above the inflation target of 2 %.
- In April, inflation (8.7 %) was again higher than the central bank had forecast (8.4 %). We thus expect that the BoE will raise rates by another 25 bp on its 22 June meeting before keeping them on hold.

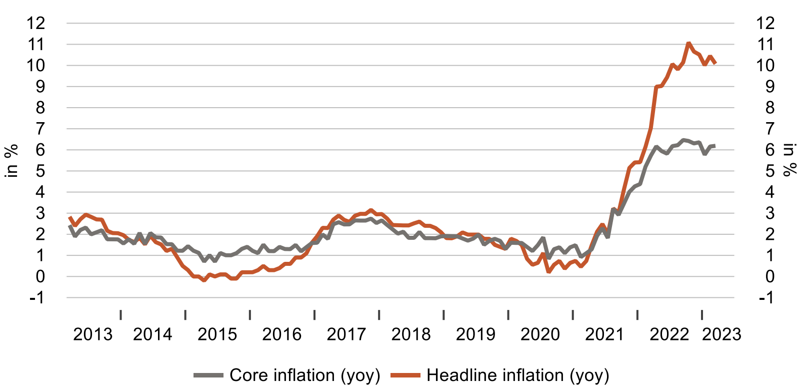
United Kingdom GDP growth (yoy)



Source: Macrobond

Period: 12/2002 - 12/2022

United Kingdom Inflation



Source: Macrobond

Period: 03/2013 - 03/2023

USA
GDP and inflation

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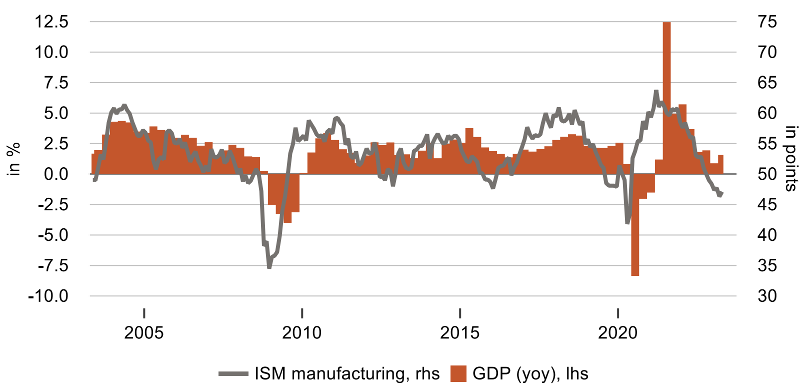
USA at debt limit

- The financial markets are worried about the US debt ceiling. In a very unfavourable but extremely unlikely case, the US could face default.
- Importantly, the US are "only" facing a technical sovereign default. A sovereign default usually occurs when a country can no longer find financial backers. However, the USA are still considered a safe haven despite high debt levels. They have no problems finding lenders. US policymakers have self-imposed the debt ceiling. Recent news suggests that a political agreement is getting closer.

Sustained inflationary pressure

- The consumer price index (CPI) rose by 0.4 % mom in April. Year-on-year inflation fell to 4.9 % as base effects faded.
- Retail sales rose by 0.4 % mom in April after falling by 0.7 % in March. This indicates that consumer sentiment remains robust, driven by robust wage growth and a solid labour market. While the rise in consumer spending is positive, the details of the retail sales report point to vulnerabilities bubbling beneath the surface.

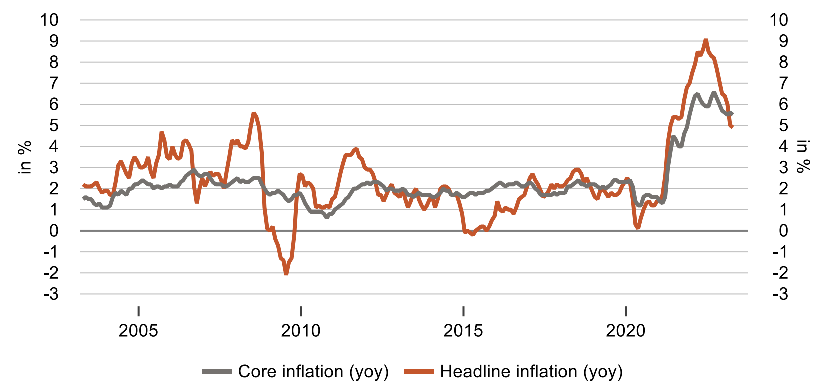
US GDP growth and Purchasing Managers Index



Source: Macrobond

Period: 04/2002 - 04/2023

USA Inflation



Source: Macrobond

Period: 04/2003 - 04/2023

Economic forecasts

Key estimates at a glance

	GDP growth (in %)						Inflation (in %)					
	2023		2024		2025		2023		2024		2025	
		Ø**		Ø**		Ø**		Ø**		Ø**		Ø**
USA	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.0	2.0	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4
Eurozone	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.8	1.7	5.3	5.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0
Germany	-0.4	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	6.0	6.2	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.1
France	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.5	5.7	5.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.9
Italy	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.4	6.1	6.3	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9
Spain	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.0	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	1.9
United Kingdom	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.6	7.3	6.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0
Japan	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4
China	5.6	5.6	4.1	5.0	4.0	4.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2
World*	2.1	-	2.2	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Bloomberg. Berenberg as of 26/05/2023.
* At actual exchange rates. not purchasing power parity; PPP would give more weight to the fast-growing emerging-market countries.
** Average of estimates of other experts (Bloomberg); consensus.

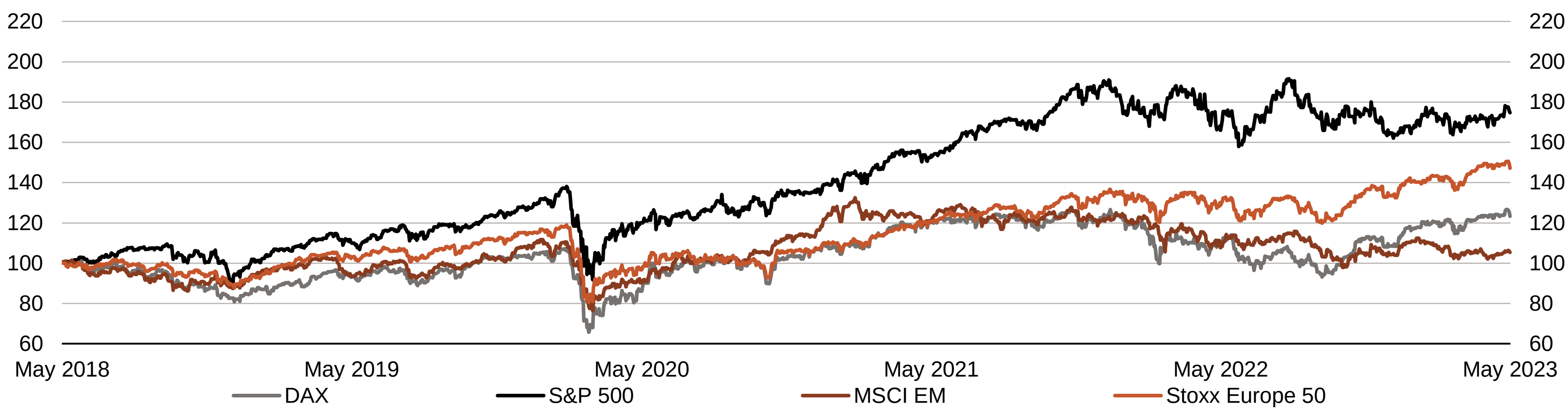
03 Equities

Market developments
Caution advisable

First cracks appearing

- Equities have until recently celebrated hopes of a timely settlement in the US debt dispute. With a P/E ratio of around 19, the S&P 500 is now trading well above its long-term average valuation level. The DAX marked a new all-time high in May, while Japanese equity indices reached their highest level since 1990. On the surface, therefore, the equity markets are clearly more optimistic than other asset classes. Under the surface, however, cracks are appearing there as well - cyclicals, small caps and value stocks have hardly participated in the rally, which was primarily driven by tech stocks and mega-caps.
- However, the valuation-driven development has recently experienced headwinds with the ongoing discussions about the debt ceiling, yields rising again and increasingly negative economic surprises. We remain cautiously positioned, also because systematic strategies are already more clearly positioned in equities again and liquidity is likely to decrease over the summer. The previously robust equity markets have become more vulnerable again.

Performance of selected equity indices



Source: Bloomberg; performance in EUR scaled to 100.

Time period: 23/05/2018 – 23/05/2023.

Corporate earnings

Profit growth especially in the industrialised nations

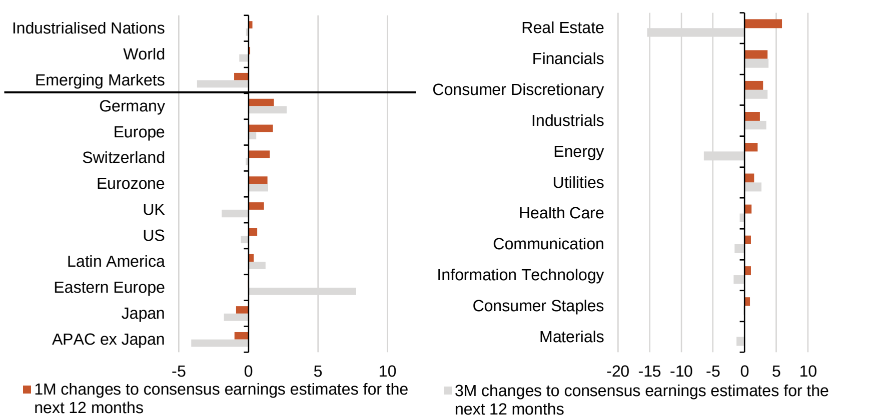
Positive earnings revisions in Europe

- Over the past four weeks, the 12M earnings outlook has risen slightly for developed markets and fallen for emerging markets.
- At the regional level, the profit outlook was noticeably increased, especially for Germany, Europe and Switzerland.
- Among European sectors, real estate, financials and consumer cyclicals experienced the most positive earnings revisions.

Profit growth only again from 2024 on

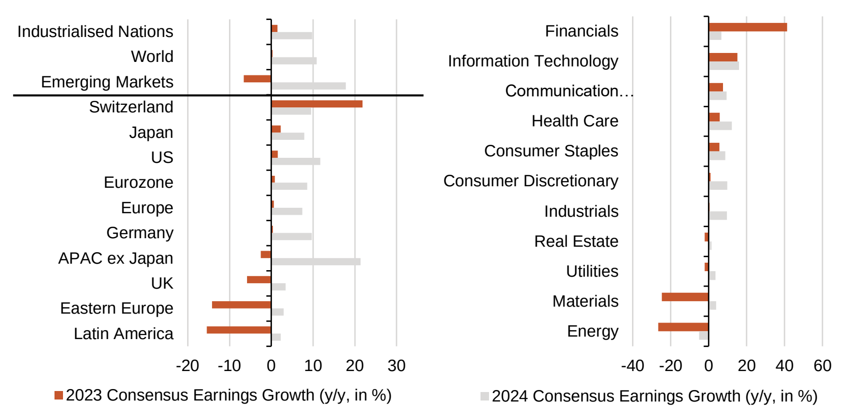
- The consensus continues to expect hardly any global earnings growth this year. In contrast, low double-digit earnings growth is expected for 2024. Earnings in emerging markets are expected to grow more strongly than in developed markets in 2024, according to analysts.
- Despite the recent turbulence at individual banks, analysts expect 2023 earnings growth of more than 30% for the banking sector. Significantly negative earnings growth is expected for the materials and energy sectors.

Europe and Real Estate with positive profit revisions



Source: Factset, MSCI Europe sectors. As of 23/05/2023.

Industrialised nations will be better off in 2023



Source: Factset, MSCI European sectors. As of 23/05/2023.

Valuation & Positioning
Vulnerability has increased

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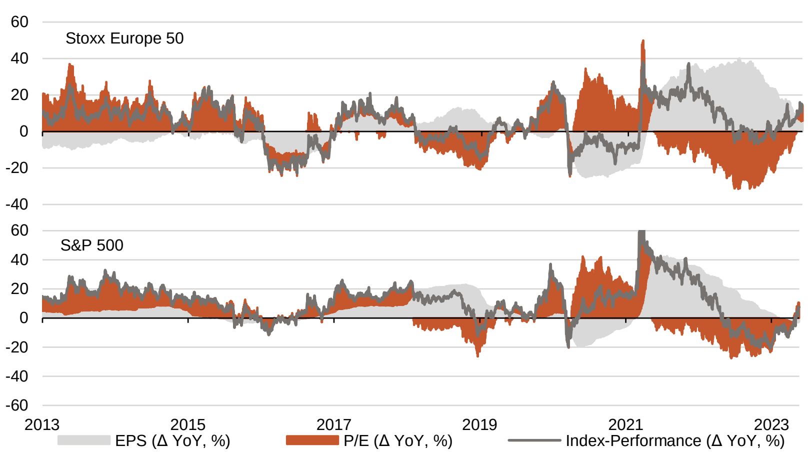
High valuations still defy rising yields

- After the Stoxx Europe 50 has been showing a positive rolling 1-year development for several months, the S&P 500 has now joined in. The development was most recently driven by a valuation expansion.
- However, equities, especially US equities, are vulnerable to a correction at these valuation levels espescially if bond yields remain high or even rise, as has been the case recently. Caution is therefore advisable.

In the end, only one can be right

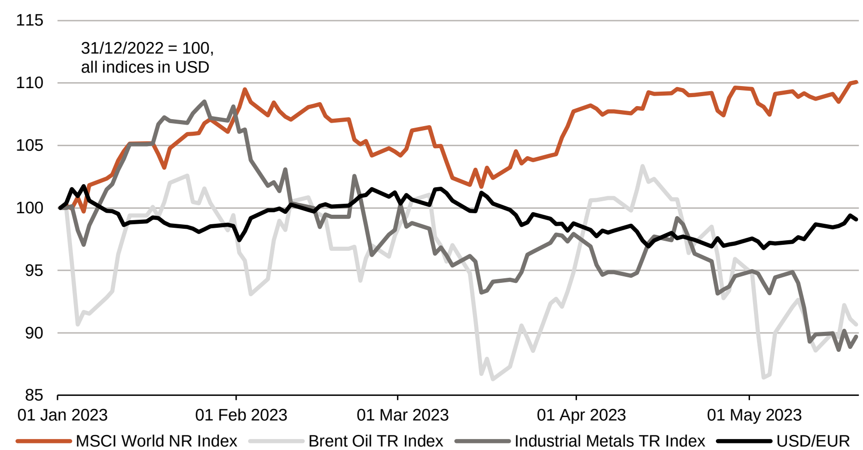
- The "pain trade" for cautious investors continued recently. Equities rose, driven by systematic strategies, short covering and hopes of a very mild US recession.
- Industrial metals and oil, on the other hand, have fallen significantly. The Chinese recovery has been disappointing so far. Recession fears are also a burden. If the recession does not materialise, commodity markets should have significant catch-up potential. However, if there is a more pronounced recession, equity markets are not likely to be immune and would have correction potential.

Equities up thanks to valuation expansion



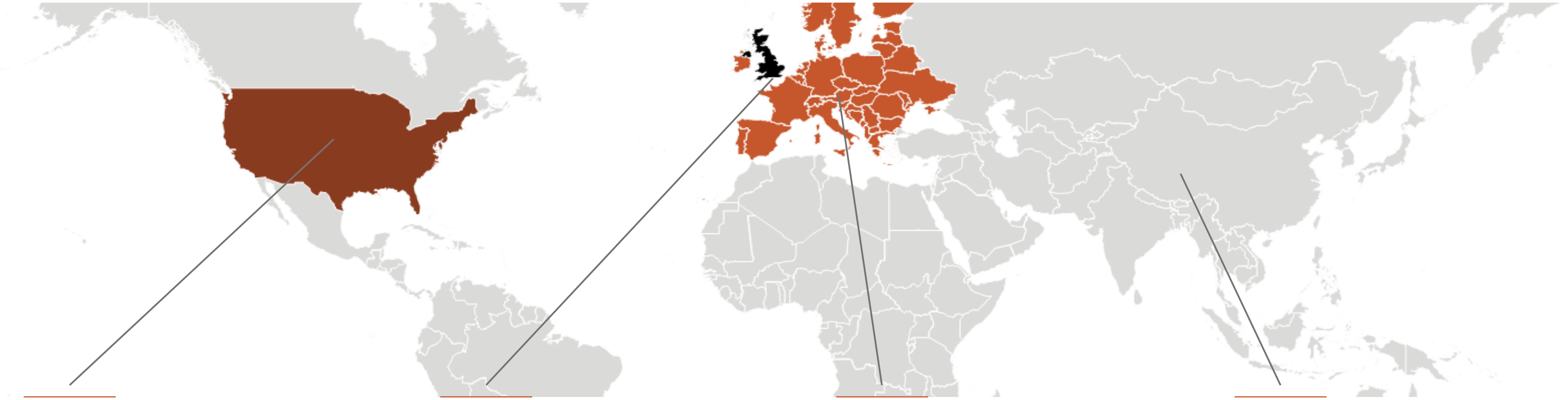
Source: Bloomberg, own calculations. Time period: 01/01/1988 – 23/05/2023.

Equity more optimistic than commodities markets



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations. Time period: 01/01/2023 – 23/05/2023.

Equity allocation
Underweight expanded



US
Underweight
- Declining profitability and the continued high valuation of US equities make the region less attractive compared to more favourable regions such as Europe or emerging markets.
- Within equity regions, we are underweight US equities.

United Kingdom
Underweight
- UK equities are cheap compared to many other regions. At the index level, UK equities have a rather defensive as well as commodity-rich profile, which should pay off in an environment of high inflation and geopolitical risks.
- However, we remain slightly underweight as we see greater opportunities in other regions.

Europe ex. UK
Overweight
- European companies do not have a high valuation despite their good performance since the beginning of the year. In addition, they are likely to benefit significantly from China's opening up.
- European equities are favourably valued relative to their own history and relative to the US. We are slightly overweight Europe ex UK.

Emerging markets
Overweight
- Latin American equities should continue to benefit from the positive commodity price outlook and represent a value-heavy addition to the portfolio.
- Chinese equities have so far hardly benefited from the economic tailwind from the opening after the Corona restrictions. Potential still exists. We remain actively positioned.

Equity market forecasts
Estimates for selected indices

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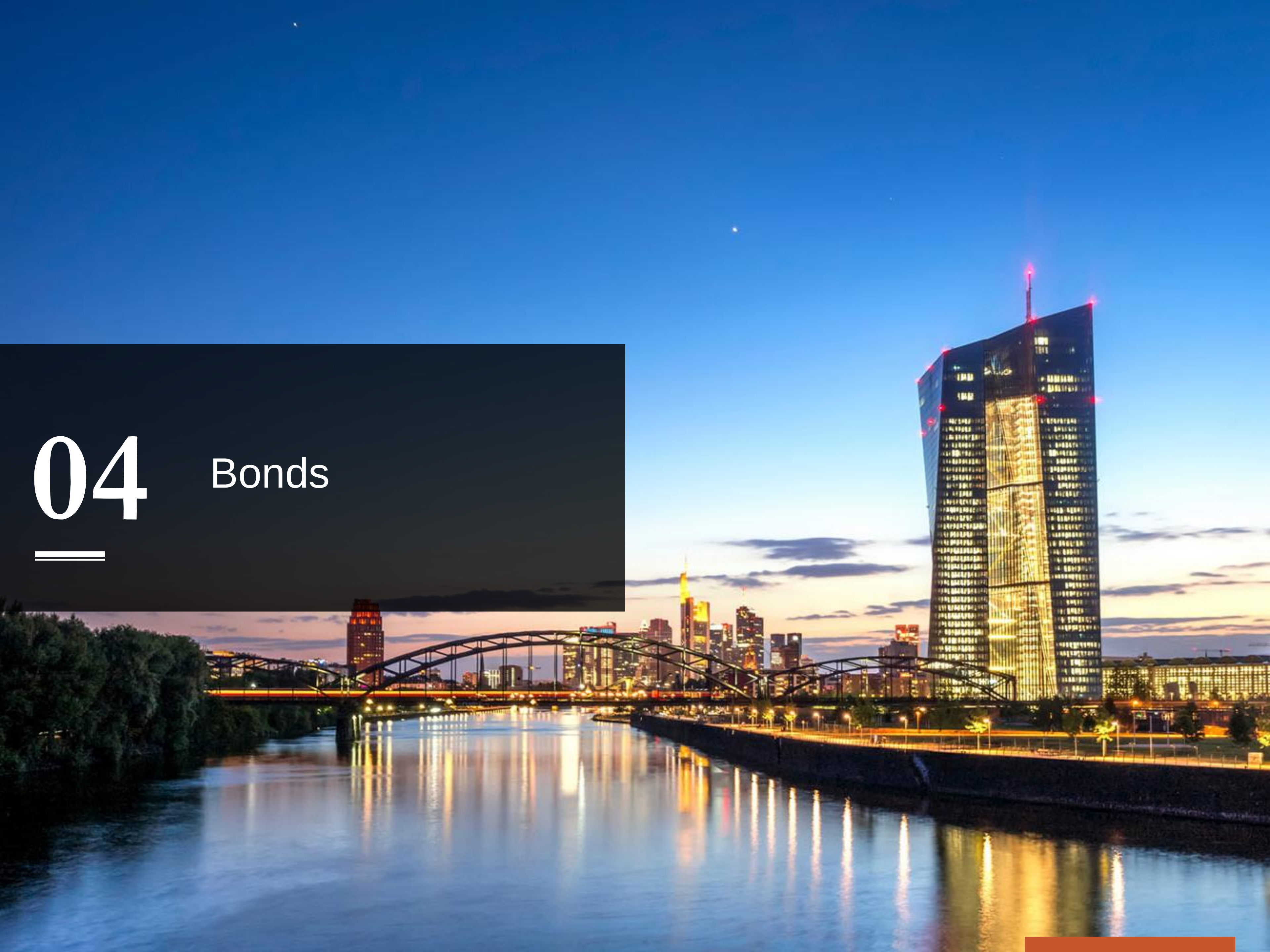
Index forecasts	Current 25/05/2023	31/12/2023	30/06/2024	Ø* in 12 months
S&P 500	4,151	4,150	4,350	4,734
Dax	15,794	16,200	17,300	19,554
Euro Stoxx 50	4,270	4,350	4,700	5,041
MSCI UK	2,169	2,350	2,500	2,609

Index potential (in %)				
S&P 500	-	0.0	4.8	14.0
Dax	-	2.6	9.5	23.8
Euro Stoxx 50	-	1.9	10.1	18.1
MSCI UK	-	8.3	15.2	20.3

Source: Bloomberg. Berenberg. as of 26/05/2023.
*Average based on bottom-up estimates.



04 Bonds

Government bonds
Bond markets remain sceptical

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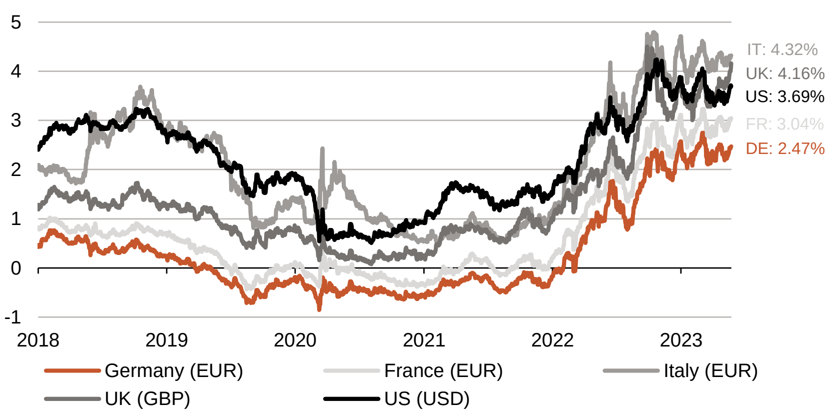
Yields under the spell of the US debt dispute

- While equity markets rose on hopes of an imminent interest rate turnaround, mild recession and settlement of the US debt dispute, bond markets are more sceptical. As inflation remains stubbornly high and the US labour market remains robust, Fed rate cuts are again being priced out. While markets are still waiting for concrete signs of an agreement on the US debt ceiling, safe-haven government bond yields in the aggregate again moved sideways.
- UK government bonds experienced a significant widening in yields of 40 basis points over the last four weeks after inflation noticeably outpaced market consensus.

ECB and BoE more restrictive for longer than US Fed

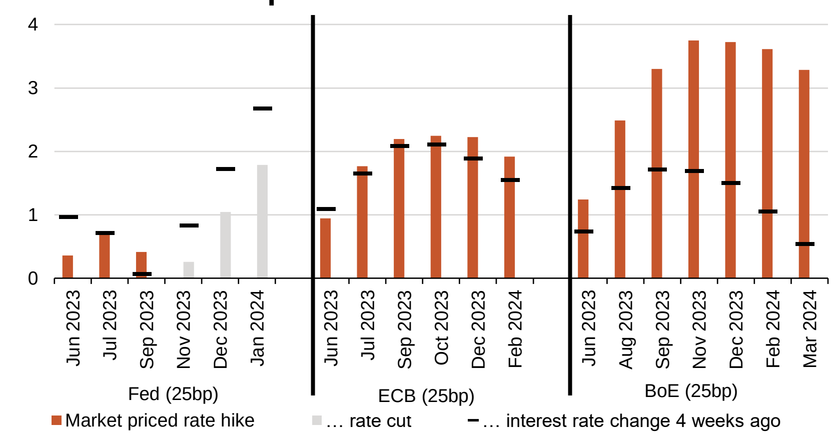
- For future Fed policy, the market is currently pricing in rate cuts of 200 basis points from November until the end of next year. Further insights into future interest rate policy were provided by the FOMC minutes this week: Fed members are divided on the need for further rate hikes, but almost all saw upside risks to inflation.
- The ECB and BoE, on the other hand, are likely to remain more restrictive. The market is currently narrowly pricing in a rate hike for the upcoming rate decisions in June.
- We have continued to add to bonds and duration and are now positioned close to Neutral.

UK government bonds with significant yield widening



Source: Bloomberg. Time period: 01/01/2023 – 23/05/2023.

First US rate cuts priced in as of November



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations. Time period: 23/04/2023 – 23/05/2023.

Corporate & EM bonds

Hardly any movement in EUR and USD spreads

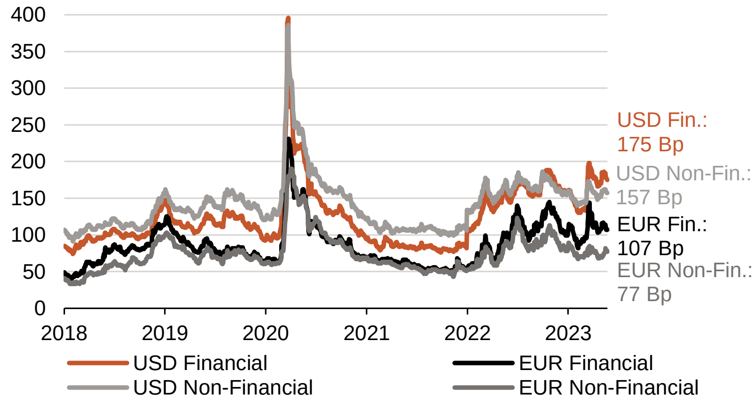
Spreads for USD financial bonds increased further

- After the significant widening of spreads in the wake of the banking turmoil in the spring, risk premiums on EUR-IG corporate bonds have changed little over the past four weeks. For USD-IG corporate bonds, there was also hardly any change in the spreads.
- That not everything is over under the surface, however, is shown by the spreads on USD financial bonds, which are still clearly above the low for the year with a gap of almost 45 bp.
- We consider further increases in duration with high credit quality to be increasingly sensible..

Emerging markets with significant spread widening

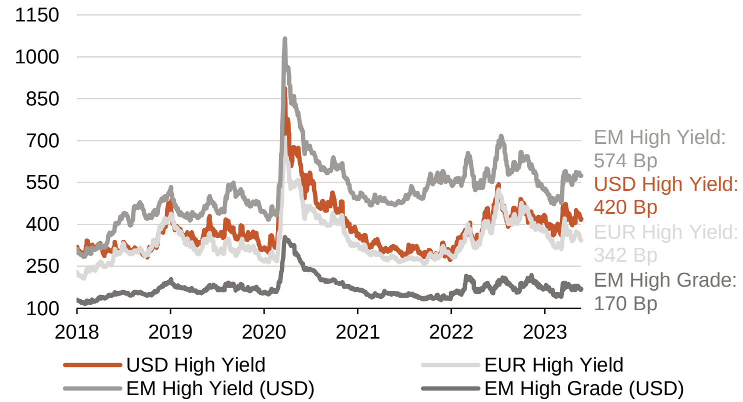
- The spreads on high-yield bonds have recently moved inconsistently. US high-yield bonds recorded a spread widening of almost 14 bp over the last four weeks, while there was hardly any change in EUR high-yield bonds with a decline of only 3 bp.
- Regionally, there was a significant widening of spreads, especially for emerging market high-yield bonds.
- Emerging market high yield bonds suffered from falling commodity prices despite oil price increase over the past few days, geopolitical risks and the so far disappointing economic tailwind from China's opening after the Corona restrictions..

USD financial spreads well above annual low



Source: Factset. Time period: 01/01/2018 – 23/05/2023.

Significant spread decline for EUR and USD High Yield



Source: Factset. Time period: 01/01/2018 – 23/05/2023.

Capital market strategy
Bonds

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Core segments

Government bonds
Underweight

- With the rise in yields and in the face of a looming recession, the safe government bond segment is more attractive again. In safe bonds, we prefer quasi-sovereign bonds and covered bonds to pure government bonds, as they offer an attractive excess yield.
- We have further increased bonds and duration and are now positioned closer to Neutral. Looking ahead, a further increase in duration seems increasingly sensible to us with a view to an interest rate turnaround in the near future..

Corporate bonds
Overweight

- Corporate bonds remain attractive compared to government bonds and equities.
- Within the corporate bond segment, we prefer securities with short maturities.

Other segments

Emerging market bonds
Overweight

- Attractive yield levels and a shortage of supply speak in favour of emerging market securities. We continue to favour the local currency segment and find entry into selected high-yield countries interesting.

High yield bonds
Overweight

- At now elevated yield levels, corporate bonds in the high-yield segment have become attractive again. In particular, we like the financial sector and subordinated issues from first-class borrowers.

Forecasts

Estimates for selected bond markets

	25/05/2023	31/12/2023		30/06/2024	
Base interest rates and government bond yields (in %)	**Current**		**Ø***		**Ø***
US					
Base interest rate	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	5.10	4.00-4.25	4.25
10Y US yield	3.82	3.60	3.37	3.80	3.29
Eurozone					
Base interest rate	3.75	4.25	4.10	4.25	3.80
10Y Bund yield	2.52	2.70	2.22	2.80	2.08
United Kingdom					
Base interest rate	4.50	4.75	4.65	3.50	4.10
10Y Gilt yield	4.37	4.10	3.36	4.00	3.23

Source: Bloomberg. Berenberg as of 26/05/2023.
*Average of estimates by other experts (Bloomberg) consensus.

05 Commodities

Crude oil
Price movement decoupled from supply and demand

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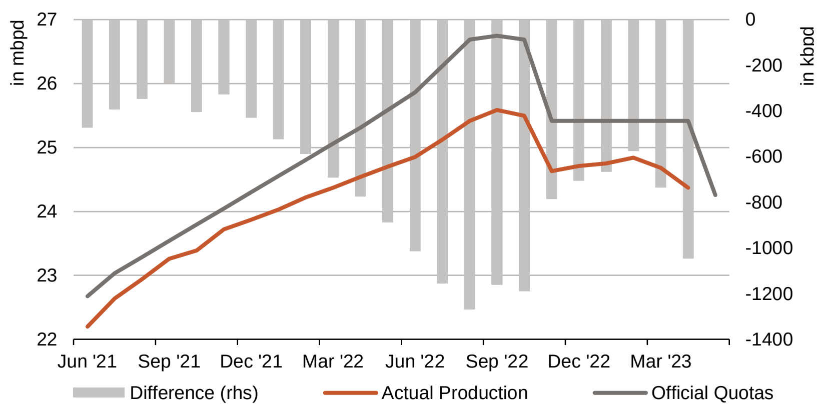
Oil price continues to "only" fluctuate volatile sideways despite positive demand development

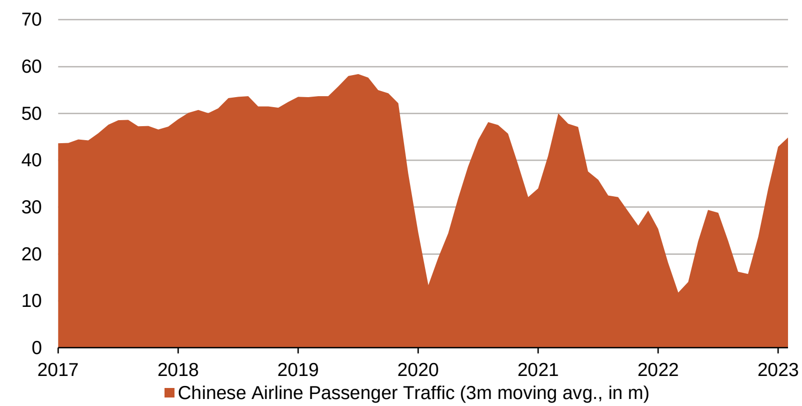
- Crude oil experienced another volatile month in May. Initially, oil lost almost 10% on only two consecutive trading days, even though there was no negative news specific to the oil market. In the weeks that followed, the oil price gradually recovered and currently stands at USD 78 per barrel, slightly below its average price of USD 81 since the beginning of the year. All in all, the volatile sideways movement continues.
- Fundamentally, there are many indications that the oil market will remain tight. Supply remains limited: OPEC seems to be adhering to the self-imposed special cut of 1.6mbpd and the US shale oil industry is now even recording a year-on-year decline in drilling activity. Only Russia's oil production is more robust than initially assumed. However, production increases seem unlikely here as well. At the same time, demand continues to rise. Accordingly, the IEA has continued to raise its demand forecast over the past months. In particular, the re-opening in China is giving a strong boost to oil consumption, as high imports and refinery throughputs show.
- One reason for oil's subdued performance is likely to be systematic investors who have built up large short positions. If fundamental oil data dominate market sentiment in the absence of demand weakness in the West, oil has upside potential, although some of the positive factors have already materialised.

OPEC with further cuts since the beginning of May



Source: Bloomberg, EIA, own calculations. Time period: 01/06/2021 – 31/05/2023.

Air traffic in China has already picked up significantly



Source: Bloomberg. Time period: 01/01/2017 – 30/04/2023.

Precious and industrial metals
Gold important but expensive portfolio component

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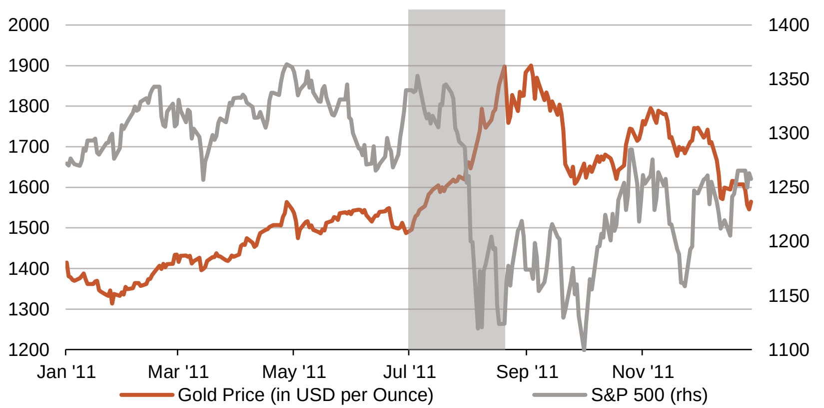
Gold remains expensive but a good hedge

- Gold headed for an all-time high at the beginning of May, detached from the US dollar and real yields by concerns about the US banking sector, but was ultimately unable to break through. As banking worries abated, real interest rates rose and the USD strengthened, gold finally fell below the USD 2000 per ounce mark again.
- Gold remains ambitiously valued against real yields. A sustained rally would therefore require a turnaround by the Fed. In the short term, the precious metal is nevertheless an important portfolio component, because the risks remain numerous. In particular, the discussion about raising the US debt ceiling offers potential. Gold gained over 25% in the last major escalation in 2011.

Metals demand: postponed is not abandoned

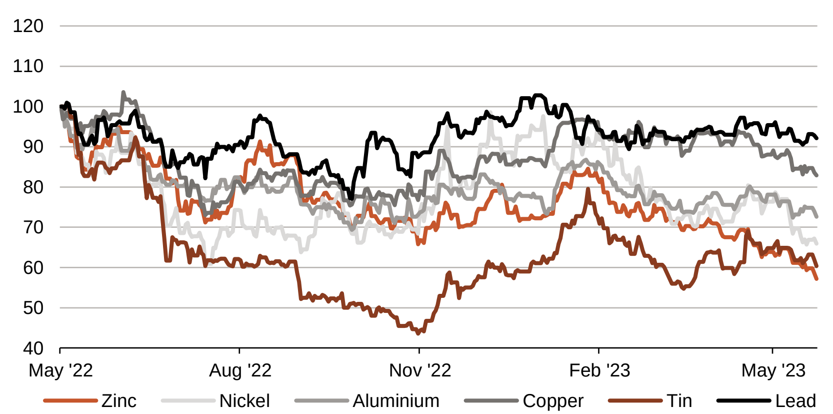
- After many industrial metals held up surprisingly well in April, the trend in May was downwards. Headwinds came mainly from deteriorating leading indicators. The purchasing managers' indices for industry fell in many countries and are below the 50 mark. In addition, speculative investors have expanded their short positions in copper, for example, and thus also caused pressure.
- In the meantime, metal markets have probably priced in most of the economic weakness, but the short-term potential still seems limited. In the medium to long term, the supply shortage remains unresolved, with demand rising strongly due to the energy transition, so that more attractive entry levels are presenting themselves.

Gold as a strong hedge in 2011 debt ceiling debate



Source: Bloomberg. Time period: 01/01/2011 – 31/12/2011.

Industrial metals temporarily under pressure



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations. Time period: 01/05/2022 – 23/05/2023.

06 Currencies

Market Development
FX markets

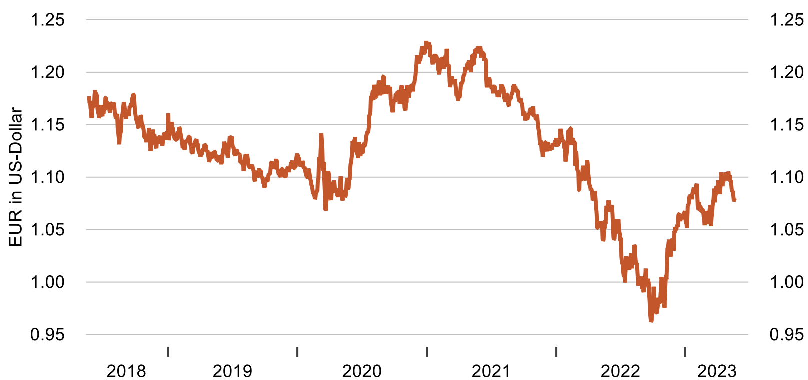
Debt limit keeps markets on tenterhooks

- Time is running out for an agreement in the dispute over a higher US debt ceiling. Without it, government spending may have to be curtailed as early as the beginning of June. We expect that there will be a last-minute agreement. It also remains almost certain that the US government will fully service its debt obligations.
- Nevertheless, market players will follow the development of the dispute with some tension. Until an agreement is reached in the debt dispute, increased volatility must therefore be expected.

US dollar remains world reserve currency

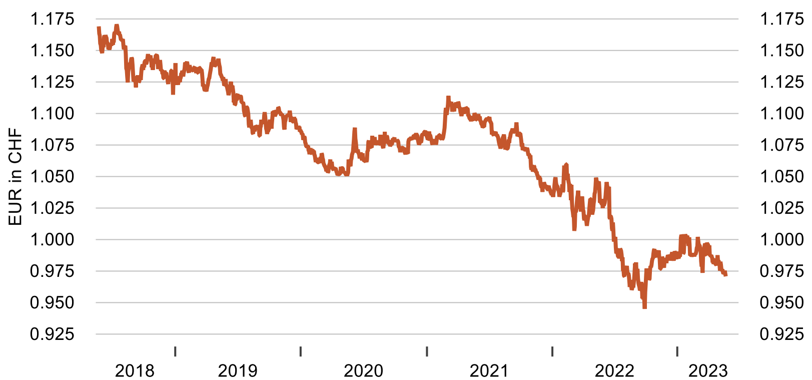
- The dispute over the debt limit comes at a time when the role of the US dollar as the world's reserve currency is being questioned. As so often, however, a swan song for the dollar is coming too soon. The US dollar is the undisputed number one as a transaction and reserve currency, and this will not change even if a few fewer transactions are conducted in USD in the future. Overall, there is simply no serious alternative to the US currency.

Exchange rate: Euro/US-Dollar



Source: Macrobond Period: 05/2018 - 05/2023

Exchange rate: EUR/CHF



Source: Macrobond Period: 05/2018 - 05/2023

Forecasts

Estimates of key currencies

	25/05/2023	31/12/2023		30/06/2024	
Exchange rate forecasts	**Current**		**Ø***		**Ø***
EUR/USD	1.07	1.15	1.12	1.17	-
EUR/GBP	0.87	0.85	0.89	0.85	-
EUR/CHF	0.97	1.02	1.01	1.02	-
EUR/JPY	150	144	141	147	-
Change against the Euro (in %)					
USD	-	-6.7	-4.2	-8.3	-
GBP	-	2.4	-2.2	2.4	-
CHF	-	-4.8	-3.8	-4.8	-
JPY	-	4.3	6.5	2.2	-

*Source: Bloomberg. Berenberg as of 26/05/2023.
*Average of estimates of other experts (Bloomberg); consensus.

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