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HORIZON *handout*

The Berenberg Capital Markets Outlook • Wealth and Asset Management

April | 2021

Horizon Handout – Capital Market Outlook
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Please refer to the online glossary at www.berenberg.de/glossar for definitions of the technical terms used in this document.

Date: 25 March 2021.

Table of contents

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

Concise 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 the last 5 years				
	4W (23/02/21 - 23/03/21)	YTD (31/12/20 - 23/03/21)	23/03/20 23/03/21	23/03/19 23/03/20	23/03/18 23/03/19	23/03/17 23/03/18	23/03/16 23/03/17
DAX	5.7	6.9	67.7	-23.1	-4.4	-1.3	20.1
Euro Stoxx 50	3.8	8.0	57.1	-22.8	3.0	-2.1	16.9
S&P 500	3.3	7.7	61.2	-14.4	20.8	-1.9	22.1
USDEUR	2.5	3.1	-9.5	5.4	9.3	-12.7	3.7
Topix	0.9	7.6	45.0	-14.8	3.7	2.4	20.6
EUR Sovereign Bonds	0.3	-0.6	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.6	-0.6
Eonia	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
EUR IG Bonds	-0.1	-0.6	9.6	-3.9	2.2	2.0	2.3
EM Hard Currency Bonds	-1.1	-2.0	16.4	-3.2	4.1	4.2	8.6
Brent	-1.9	23.5	61.6	-47.1	8.7	21.2	11.9
Gold	-1.9	-6.2	0.7	24.6	6.6	-5.6	5.8
MSCI Emerging Markets	-2.9	6.0	61.7	-22.8	1.4	8.0	25.1

S&P 500: S&P 500 TR (US equities); Euro Stoxx 50: Euro Stoxx 50 TR; DAX: DAX TR (German equities); Topix: Topix TR (Japanese equities);
MSCI Emerging Markets: MSCI EM NR (EM equities); EUR Sovereign Bonds: IBOXX Euro Eurozone Sovereign 1-10 TR; EUR IG Bonds: IBOXX Euro Corporates Overall TR;
EM Hard Currency Bonds: Barclays EM Hard Currency Agg Govt Related TR; Gold: Gold US Dollar Spot; Brent: Bloomberg Brent Crude Subindex TR;
Eonia: Eonia Capitalization Index; USDEUR: USDEUR: Price of 1 USD in EUR. All return data are calculalated in EUR.

Sources: Bloomberg, Berenberg.

Time period: 23/03/2016 – 23/03/2021.

Note: The historical performance presented here is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

Concise overview of capital markets

Outlook by asset class

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Economics

- Recovery delayed by persistent wave of infections. Sluggish vaccination progress weighs on recovery.
- USA and UK benefit thanks to swift vaccination of their populations.
- Monetary and fiscal policy support alongside vaccines suggest a strong recovery in summer.

Equities

- Stock markets have made volatile gains. Beneath the surface, strong rotations continue to occur.
- Analysts have raised earnings estimates across almost all regions, valuations have consequently fallen.
- We remain focused on “quality growth" companies, complemented by cyclical elements such as emerging market or UK equities.

Bonds

- Government bonds: Inflation expectations and yields are rising, investment opportunities remain unattractive.
- Euro corporate bonds show resilience and potential for further moderate spread tightening.
- High-yield emerging market bonds in local currencies are promising, duration should be kept short.

Alternative investments / commodities

- Gold stabilises and partly anticipates further rise in interest rates. Jewelry and central bank demand support prices.
- Brent oil recently corrected to USD 60 per barrel. Fundamental starting position remains good, prices likely to pick up again.
- Base metals consolidate after strong rally. Cyclical and structural drivers should provide further tailwind.

Currencies

- US stimulus package strengthens the US dollar for the time being. Rising government debt will only become a burden later.
- The British pound continues to benefit from rapid progress in the vaccination process. Bank of England waits and sees.
- The Swiss franc falls against the euro to its lowest level in over a year, but remains highly valued overall.

Concise overview of Berenberg's asset allocation
Current positioning within asset classes

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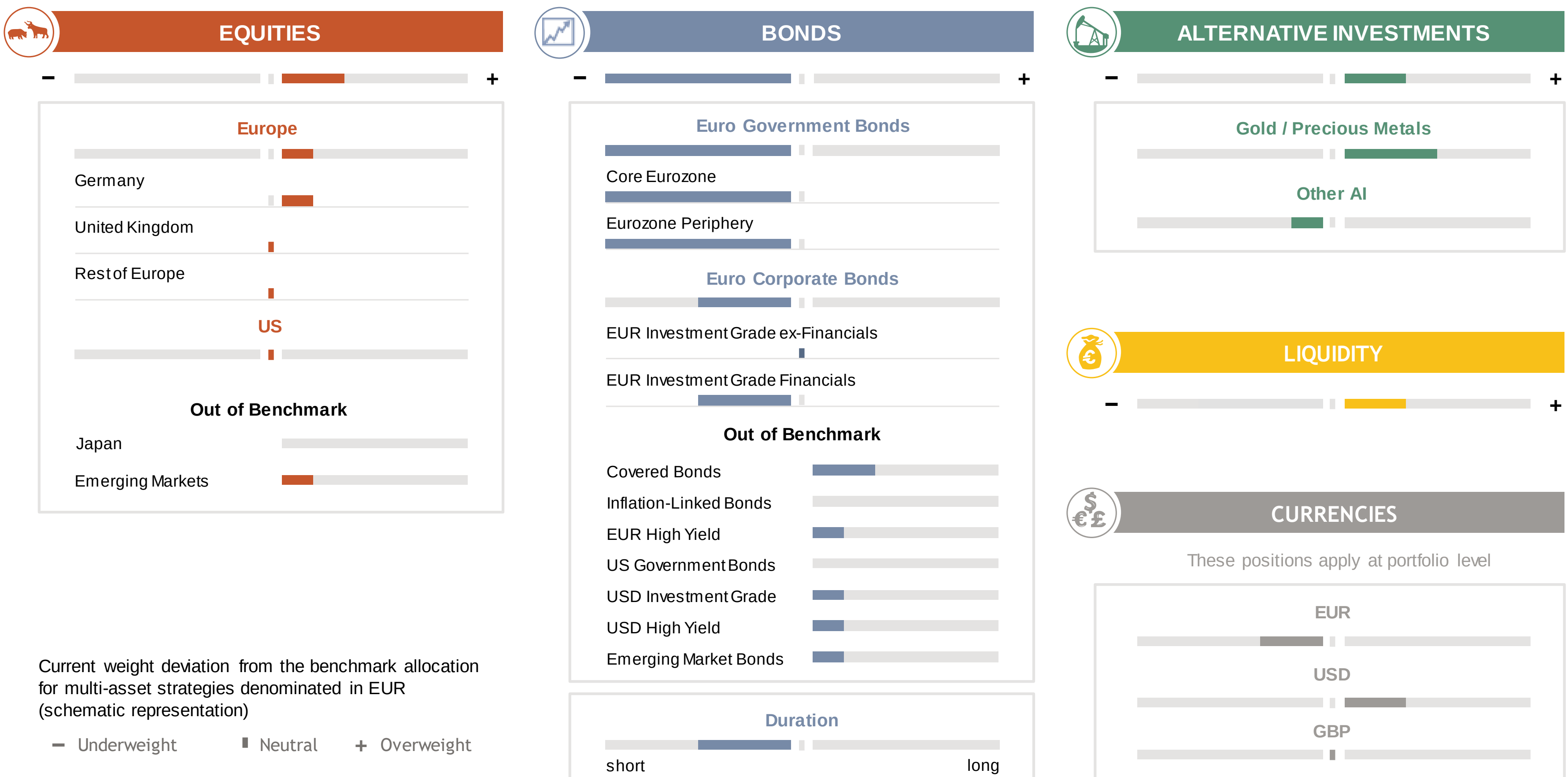
Portfolio positioning of a balanced mandate at a glance



Source: Berenberg.

As of 24/03/2021.

Concise overview of Berenberg's asset allocation

Review of Core Strategy 3

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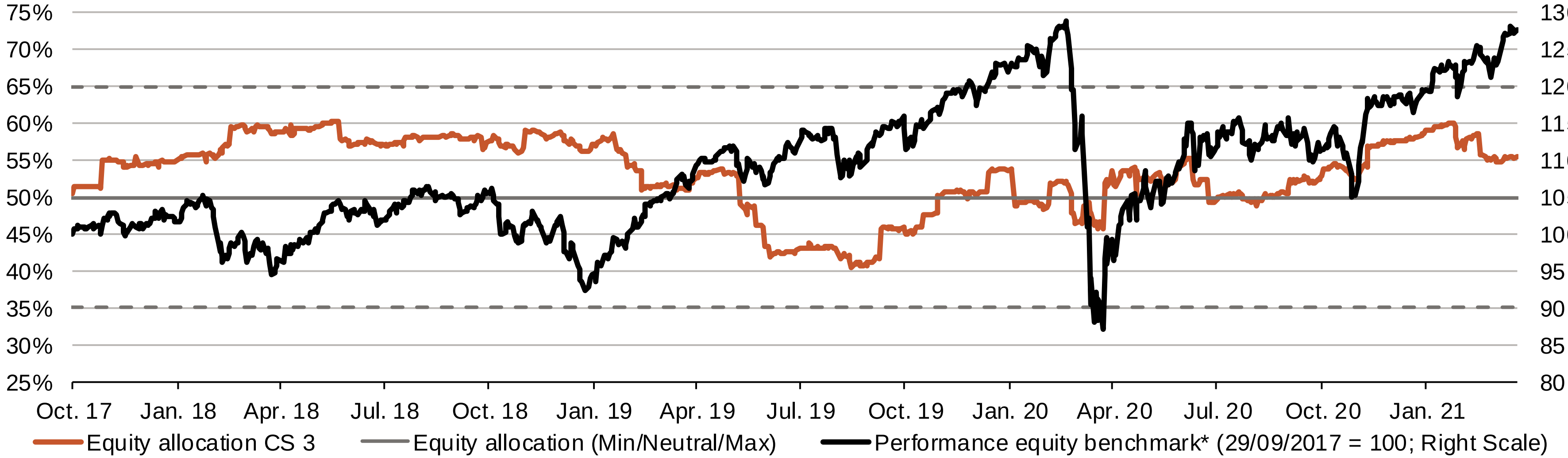
Management of the equity allocation of a balanced multi-asset mandate since inception

Performance equity benchmark	22/03/16 - 22/03/17	22/03/17 - 22/03/18	22/03/18 - 22/03/19	22/03/19 - 22/03/20	22/03/20 - 22/03/21
	16.16%	-1.56%	11.03%	-14.85%	40.57%



Sources: SimCorp, Bloomberg, Berenberg. *The "equity benchmark" is 70% STOXX Europe Net Return Index and 30% S&P 500 Net Return Index. Time period: 22/03/2016 – 22/03/2021.
Note: The historical performance presented here is not a reliable indicator of future performance.

- Although equity markets had already priced in a significant economic recovery at the beginning of the year, we saw further potential based on investor sentiment and positioning as well as expected newsflow. Our significant equity overweight, small caps and emerging markets, closing our UK underweight, broadly diversified commodity exposure, low duration and corporate and emerging market rather than government bonds were all beneficial.
- Going into the second quarter, the portfolio structure remains almost unchanged. We have only reduced the overall risk, for example by slightly reducing small caps and halving the overweight in equities. Later in the year, when there is more clarity about the behavior of central banks and there are signs of a continuation of the economic upswing in 2022, there is more potential for equities. Going into the summer, however, it is important not to be positioned too offensively. We continue to favour a positioning with clear cyclical elements on the one hand and a focus on structural growth on the other.

02 Economics

Eurozone
GDP and inflation

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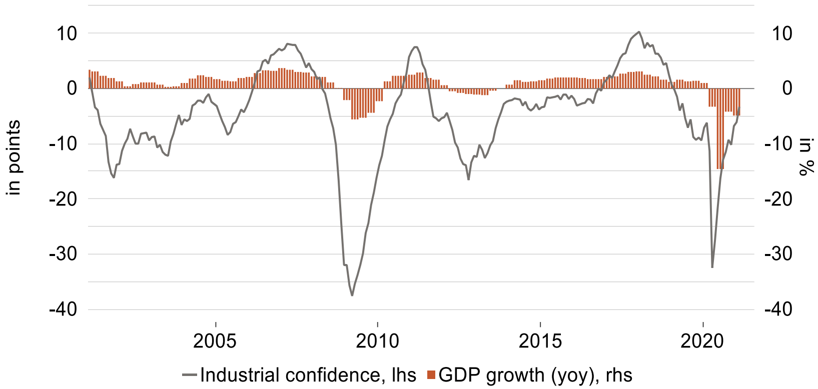
Marine Le Pen - a serious risk

- Some 13 months before the French presidential elections, Le Pen is higher in the opinion polls than ever before. With polls suggesting she would only narrowly lose to President Emmanuel Macron in a run-off, her electoral victory is more than a slight residual risk.
- Unlike in 2017, Le Pen is no longer running on the controversial idea of a "Frexit". But nevertheless: If Le Pen, as the leader of the extreme right-wing movement, should indeed steer the fate of government in the European heavyweight France, it will mean turbulent times in every respect.

Inflation settles in February

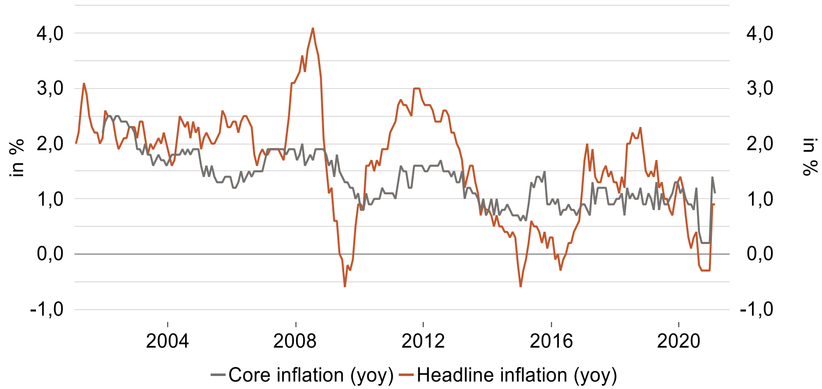
- In January, the inflation rate rose significantly by 1.2 percentage points to 0.9% relative to the previous year. In February, it remains at 0.9 %.
- There is no reason for major concern for the time being: the sudden increase at the beginning of the year is due to several extraordinary effects, such as the expiry of the temporary VAT cuts.
- For 2021 we expect the inflation rate at 1.9% - the ECB should be comfortable with this.

Eurozone GDP growth and industrial confidence



Source: Macrobond, Eurostat, EU Commission. Time period: 02/2001 – 02/2021.

Eurozone inflation



Source: Macrobond, Eurostat. Time period: 02/2001 – 02/2021.

United Kingdom
GDP and inflation

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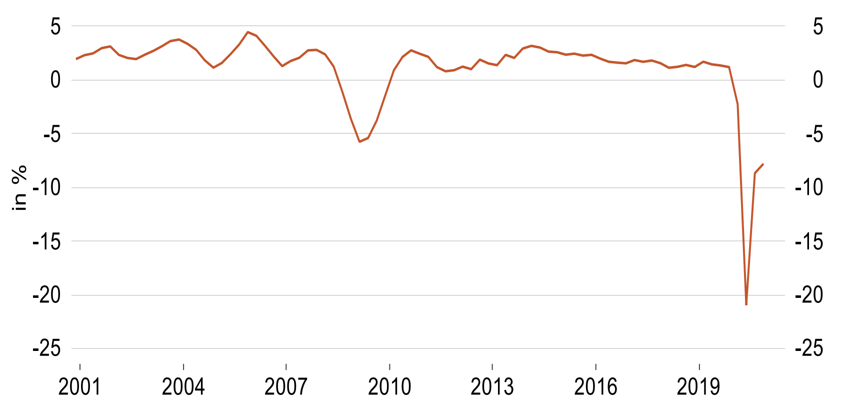
Consumer confidence rises strongly

- UK household sentiment turned sharply upwards in March. Rapid progress on vaccinations, solid finances and improving expectations of the approaching recovery are strengthening sentiment.
- Despite pandemic-related adverse circumstances, underlying consumer fundamentals remain in good shape.
- We expect consumer confidence to improve further with easing of the pandemic restrictions.

Moderate price increase

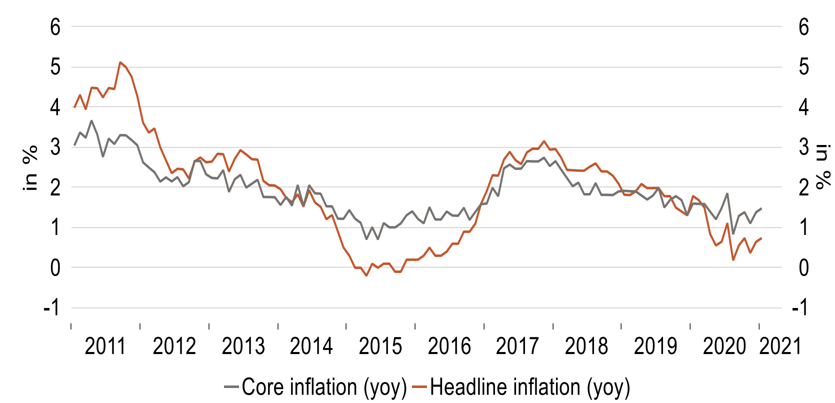
- GDP performed better than expected in Q4, rising by 1.0 % despite the lockdown. This means that GDP shrank by 9.9 % in 2020. The labour market has been surprisingly robust in this environment - thanks to government measures.
- The moderate upward price trend continues: in January, the inflation rate rose year-on-year to 0.7 % (December 2020: 0.6 %).
- For 2021 we expect GDP growth of 6.2 % (after -9.9 % in 2020) and an inflation rate of 1.6 %.

United Kingdom GDP growth (yoy)



Source: UK Office for National Statistics. Time period: 12/2000 – 12/2020.

United Kingdom inflation



Source: UK Office for National Statistics. Time period: 01/2011 – 01/2021.

USA
Economy and price development

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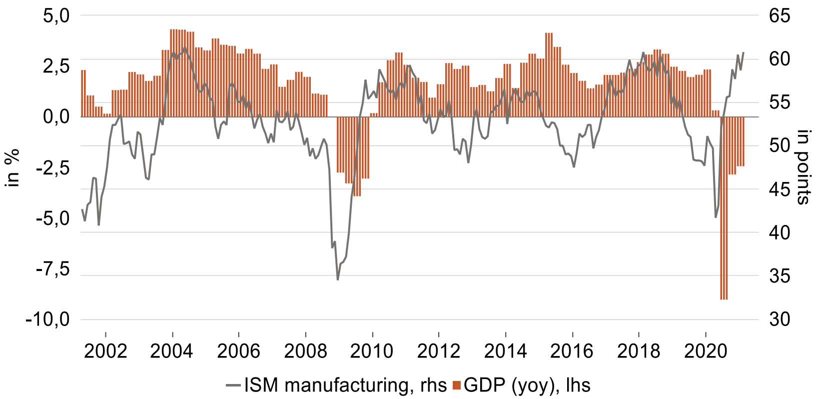
US retail trade hit hard

- Retail sales fell by 3.0 % in February after a strong revision in January, when they rose by 8.7 %. The severe winter storms that paralysed large parts of the country more than offset the expected positive effect of the government-distributed stimulus cheques. However, the spring should see a rapid recovery in spending levels.
- Retail inventories remain very low as manufacturers struggle to keep up with overall strong demand.

Energy prices increase again

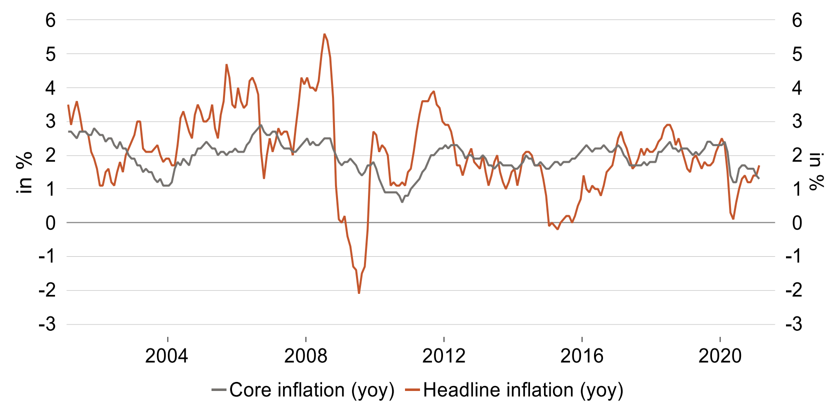
- Inflation continued to rise in February. Relative to January, prices rose by 0.4%, bringing the year-on-year inflation rate to 1.7 %. Energy prices in particular are on the rise. This trend is likely to consolidate in the coming months.
- For some months, the inflation rate may even rise above 3% due to base effects. However, this will not dissuade the Fed from its extremely loose monetary policy approach, as it is now paying more attention to successes in "inclusive" labour market policy.

US GDP growth and Purchasing Managers Index



Source: Macrobond, BEA, ISM. Time period: 02/2001 – 02/2021.

US inflation



Source: Macrobond, BLS. Time period: 02/2001 – 02/2021.

Economic forecasts

Most important estimates at a glance

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	GDP growth (in %)						Inflation (in %)					
	2020		2021		2022		2020		2021		2022	
		Ø**		Ø**		Ø**		Ø**		Ø**		Ø**
USA	-3.5	-3.5	6.5	5.7	4.5	4.0	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.2
Eurozone	-6.8	-6.8	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.1	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.2
Germany	-5.3	-5.3	3.5	3.5	4.6	4.0	0.4	0.5	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.4
France	-8.2	-8.3	5.3	5.7	4.7	3.9	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.1
Italy	-8.9	-8.9	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.8
Spain	-11.0	-11.4	5.7	5.8	6.7	5.5	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
United Kingdom	-9.9	-9.9	6.2	4.7	5.7	5.7	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.9
Japan	-4.9	-5.1	4.8	2.8	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
China	2.0	2.3	9.5	8.5	5.3	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.3
World*	-3.3	-	4.6	-	3.4	-	-	2.2	-	2.8	-	2.9

Source: Bloomberg. Berenberg as of 23/03/2021.
* 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

Stock markets up, with a lot of movement beneath the surface

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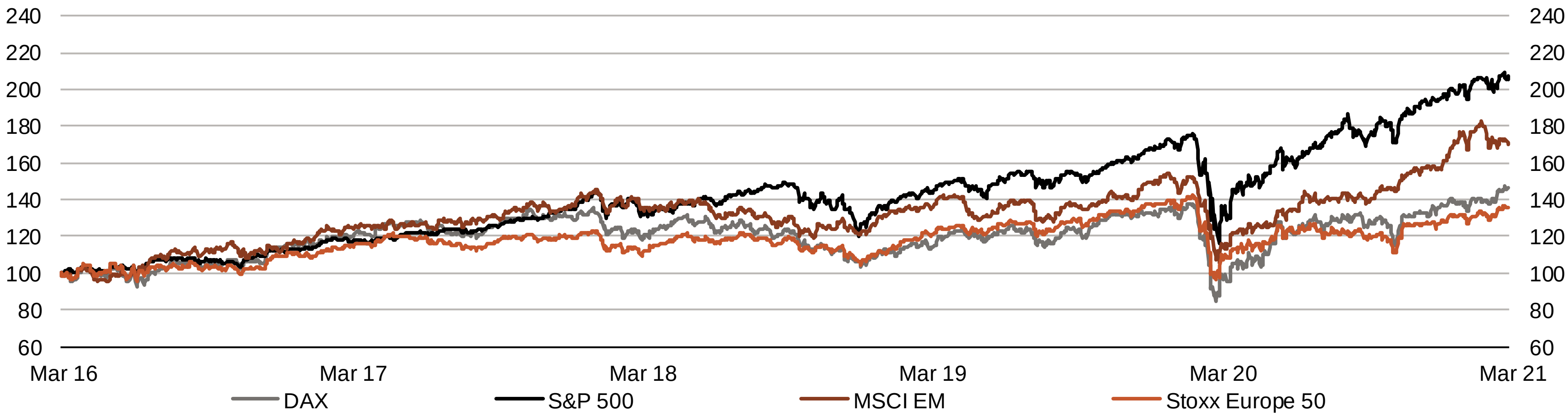
Strong rotation in the first quarter

- The first quarter was characterised by great volatility. Whereas initially it was predominantly growth companies that gained ground alongside cyclicals, the picture shifted from February onwards. The sharp and rapid rise in bond yields led to a pronounced rotation in stock markets. The relative winners were cyclicals and value sectors such as financials and energy, while defensive sectors such as utilities and highly valued growth stocks suffered. One beneficiary of this development were UK equities, which posted above-average gains in euro terms. Financials and commodity sectors, which have performed well this year, are strongly represented in the equity index. Consequently, the closing of our underweight in UK equities towards the end of last year has now had a positive impact. Defensive European equities have been among the big losers since the start of the year.
- We are sticking to our strategy of adding cyclical elements such as small caps, emerging market or UK equities to our long-term exposure of "quality growth" companies.

Performance of selected equity indices



Source: Bloomberg; performance scaled to 100.

Time period: 23/03/2016–23/03/2021.

Corporate earnings
Positive revisions continue, consensus optimistic for `21

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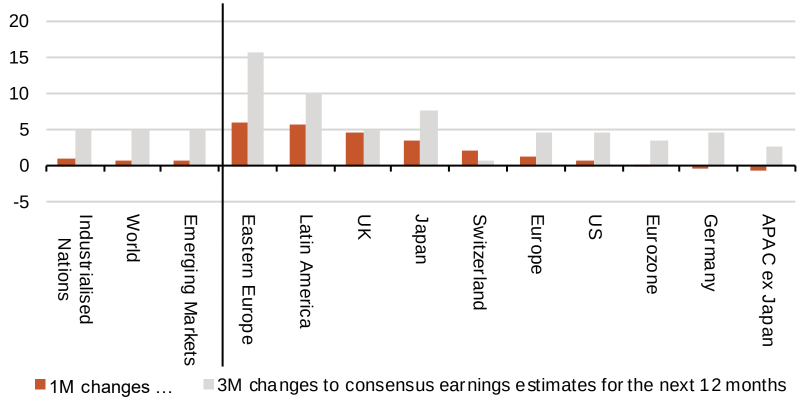
Analysts were too pessimistic

- Over the past three months, analysts have revised earnings expectations for the next twelve months sharply upwards across all regions. As we expected, consensus has difficulty with turning points and was accordingly too conservative.
- The earnings outlook has been revised upwards, especially for emerging markets and Japan.

Strong earnings growth mainly this year

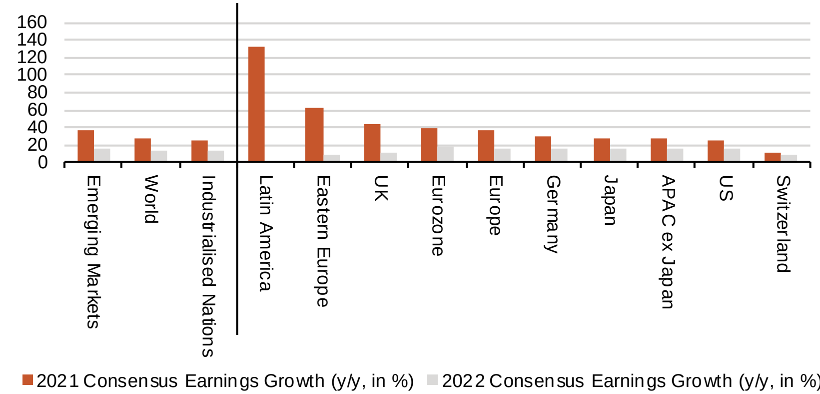
- Within emerging markets, Eastern Europe and Latin America benefited from higher commodity prices. Globally, analysts now expect profit growth of 27% this year and 14% next year.
- Within Europe, the largest profit growth (44% yoy) is still expected for the UK. We consider this to be justified. On the one hand, the UK benefits from a positive base effect after disastrous corporate earnings in 2020. Secondly, the index structure with many financial and commodity stocks is advantageous in this "special economic year".

Broad profit revisions since the beginning of the year



Source: FactSet. As of 23/03/2021.

Positive earnings growth rates for 2021 and 2022



Source: FactSet. As of 23/03/2021.

Valuation & options market
Valuations down, options market divided

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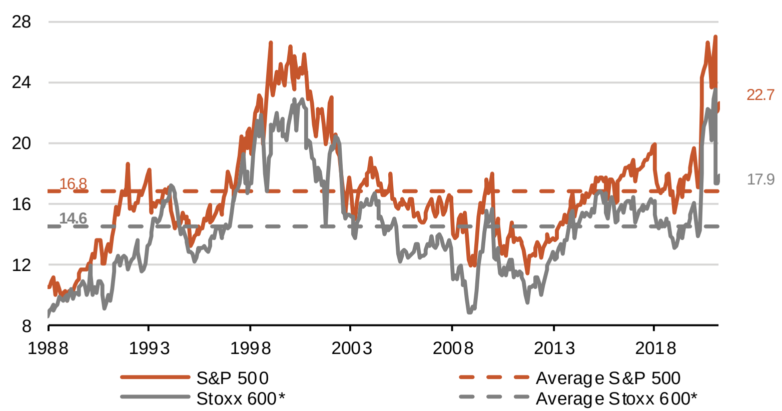
Valuations now declining

- Equity valuations have risen in recent years as a function of falling interest rates and the rise of price-sensitive investors (e.g. momentum strategies, passive/thematic investing).
- However, P/E valuations are likely to decline over the coming months as estimated earnings for the next twelve months are expected to rise significantly, on the back of old earnings estimates still being heavily influenced by the lockdown falling out of the rolling calculation window.

Options market divided

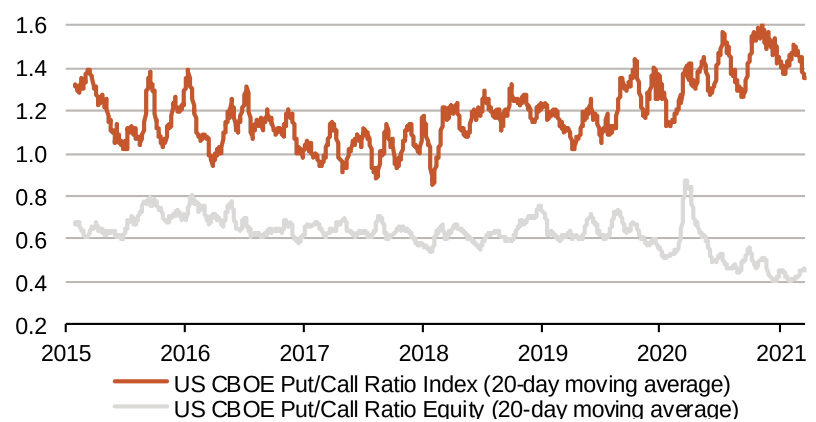
- The historically low put/call ratio for U.S. individual stocks shows that investors are euphorically positioned for selected individual stocks, but hardly enter into hedges for them.
- In contrast, the put/call ratio for U.S. index options remains elevated, even though it has fallen recently. Investors thus seem to be hedging the overall market, even if they are betting on a strong performance of individual names, especially tech stocks.

Valuations have recently fallen significantly



* For the Stoxx 600, the history prior to 2000 is of MSCI Europe.
Source: Bloomberg, own calculation. Time period: 31/12/1987 – 23/03/2020.

Optimism for single stocks higher than for overall market



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations. Time period: 01/01/2015 – 23/03/2021.

Equity allocation
Emerging markets and Europe ex. UK overweight

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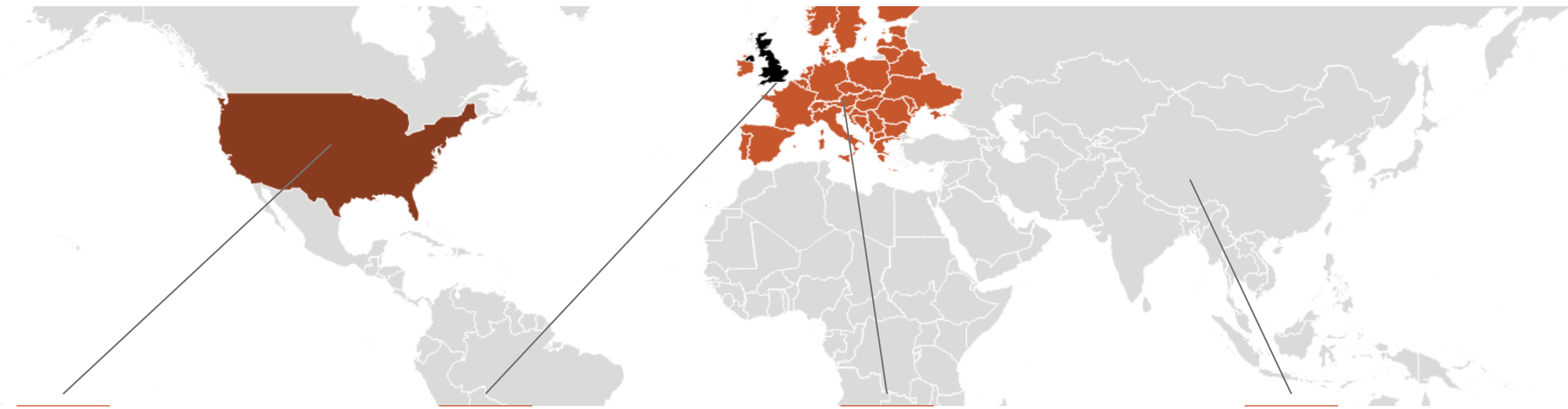

USA
Underweight
- We have fully realised gains in US small caps following the massive rally.
- Should bond yields rise more strongly off the back of the strong economic recovery expected by consensus, highly valued US equities in particular are likely to underperform.
- Within equity regions, we are underweighted. However, thanks to our overall equity overweight, US equities remain neutrally weighted at portfolio level.

United Kingdom
Neutral
- Positive earnings revisions, rapid vaccine availability, significant economic recovery, relatively cheap valuations in a regional context and a massive underweight in the investment consensus all suggest that one should no longer afford to be underweight from a risk management standpoint alone.

Europe ex. UK
Overweight
- A synchronous global economic recovery, after last year's Covid-19 recession, should particularly benefit export-dependent European companies.
- The adopted fiscal packages and the ECB's monetary policy should also provide support.

Emerging markets
Overweight
- Emerging market equities are likely to be one of the main beneficiaries of a global economic recovery.
- Tactically, we find Latin American equities interesting. Positive earnings revisions, negative investor sentiment and attractive valuation levels offer catch-up potential after the significant underperformance since the Covid-19 crisis.

Equity market forecasts

Estimates for selected indices

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Index forecasts	Current 23/03/2021	31/12/2021	30/06/2022	Ø* in 12 months
S&P 500	3,911	4,050	4,300	4,391
Dax	14,662	14,900	15,800	16,522
Euro Stoxx 50	3,827	3,900	4,100	4,183
MSCI UK	1,878	2,050	2,200	2,163

Index potential (in %)				
S&P 500	-	3.6	10.0	12.3
Dax	-	1.6	7.8	12.7
Euro Stoxx 50	-	1.9	7.1	9.3
MSCI UK	-	9.1	17.1	15.2

Source: Bloomberg, Berenberg, as of 23/03/2021.
*Average based on bottom-up estimates.

04 Bonds

U.S. Treasuries
Coupon
Maturity Date
Current Price Yield
3-Month
6-Month
12-Month
2-Year
3-Year
5-Year
7-Year
10-Year
0.000
0.000
0.000
1.000
1.375
2.375
3.125
3.375
4.375
11/18/2010
10/31/2011
11/15/2012
10/31/2014
10/31/2016
11/15/2019
11/15/2039
0 / .01
0.13 / .13
0.26 / .26
11-16+ / .72
11/20
6m 1y 2y 3y 4y 5y 6y 7y 8y 9y 10y 15y 20y

Government bonds
Rising yields remain a challenge

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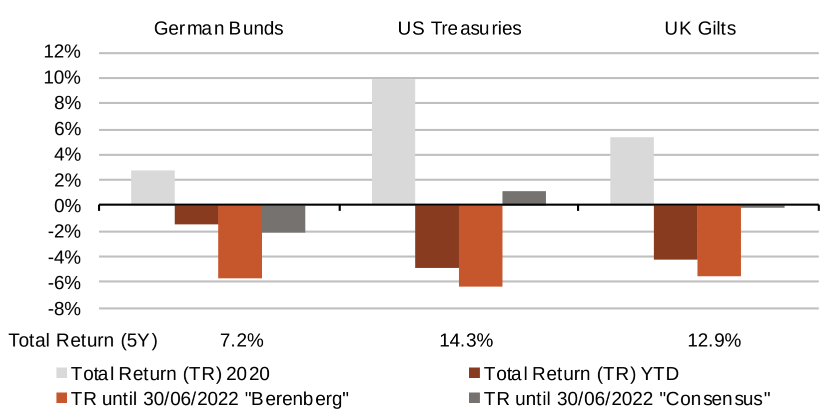
Rediscovery of inflation moves markets

- Even if the third wave of infections and delays in vaccination delivery in some places hinder the economic upswing - it will come. Bond markets are anticipating this scenario, particularly in the form of rising nominal interest rates, which in turn are a consequence of higher inflation expectations on all sides. While this, and the uncertainty about the further development of real interest rates, concern all segments of the bond market in equal measure, we have clear preferences that do not speak in favor of government bonds.

Government bonds weaken, yields rise

- The trend towards rising yields on US government bonds, which began last autumn, has continued this year and has also dominated events in Europe since January. Rising inflation expectations, economic growth and increasing government debt are the causes, which are reflected in a steepening of the yield curves on both sides of the Atlantic. In the US, Eurozone and UK, yields on longer maturities have risen more strongly since the beginning of the year than those on the short end.

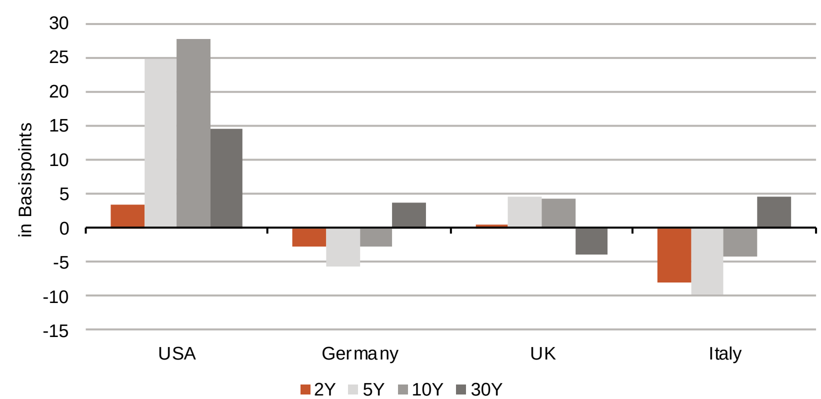
Losses with government bonds in economic upswing



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations, iBoxx. Government Bond Indices (7–10 years, TR)

Time period: 23/03/2016–23/03/2021.

Yield pressure at the long end



Source: Bloomberg; monthly change in yields of 2, 5,10, 30-year government bond yields.

Time period: 23/02/2021–23/03/2021.

Corporate bonds
Resistance to the rise in interest rates

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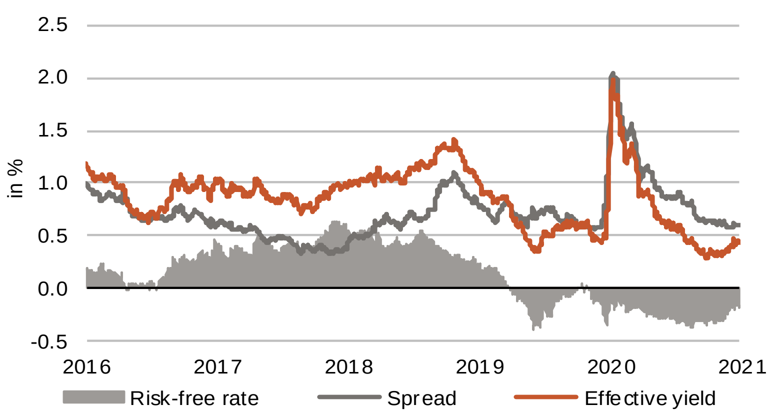
Interest rate increase is a limited burden so fare

- As expected, spreads on European corporate bonds narrowed at the end of February. Nevertheless, numerous maturity ranges showed a negative absolute performance. The safety cushions from spreads were too small to compensate for the significant upward movement in risk-free interest rates. Nevertheless, European investment grade funds have seen only marginal outflows since the beginning of the year. We remain constructive on the asset class, favoring shorter maturities and lower ratings (BBB).

EM: High yield in local currencies preferred

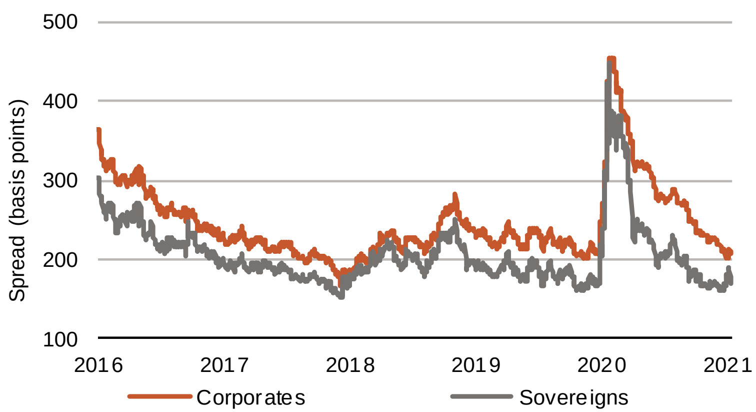
- Recently, stronger than expected increases in US interest rates have been the main driver of the asset class' tense sentiment. However, rising commodity prices countered this, leading to a strong increase in capital inflows into this segment, especially in January and February.
- However, this has not changed the positive fundamental outlook. However, it is advisable to focus on more cyclical elements for the rest of the year. Bonds with a manageable interest rate sensitivity are also preferable.

Credit: falling spreads with rising yields



Source: Bloomberg. Time period: 16/03/2011-16/03/2021.

EM: Corporates offer more than Sovereigns



Source: Bloomberg. Time period: 16/03/2016-16/03/2021.

Capital market strategy

Bonds

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Core segments

Government bonds

Underweight

- Euro bonds remain in a low-yield environment, but are still in demand in risk-off phases with high credit ratings.
- However, we expect yields to continue to rise, although the central banks' low interest rate policy is likely to continue. Duration should be kept short - interest rate risks are not sufficiently remunerated.

Corporate bonds

Overweight

- The loose monetary policy and low yields on government bonds make us prefer corporate bonds to government bonds.
- Within the corporate bond segment, we prefer securities with somewhat more credit risk and short maturities.

Other segments

Emerging market bonds

Overweight

- Emerging market bonds remain strategically interesting due to the higher yield and economic catch-up potential.
- We are explicitly optimistic about emerging market local currency bonds and prefer high-yield bonds to investment grade.

High yield bonds

Overweight

- Despite the narrowing of spreads, the relatively attractive risk premiums still argue in favor of a tactical allocation. In the case of US exposures, the currency risk should be hedged.
- In the case of European high-yield bonds, we are positioning ourselves away from the usual securities.

Forecasts

Estimates for selected bond markets

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Base interest rates and government bond yields (in %)	23/03/2021	31/12/2021		30/06/2022	
	Current		Ø*		Ø*
USA					
Base interest rate	0.00-0.25	0.00-0.25	0.25	0.00-0.25	0.30
10Y US yield	1.62	2.50	1.71	2.75	1.88
Eurozone					
Base interest rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10Y Bund yield	-0.34	0.10	-0.18	0.30	-0.08
United Kingdom					
Base interest rate	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15
10Y Gilt yield	0.76	1.50	0.81	1.70	0.92

Source: Bloomberg. Berenberg as of 23/03/2021.
*Average of estimates by other experts (Bloomberg)-consensus

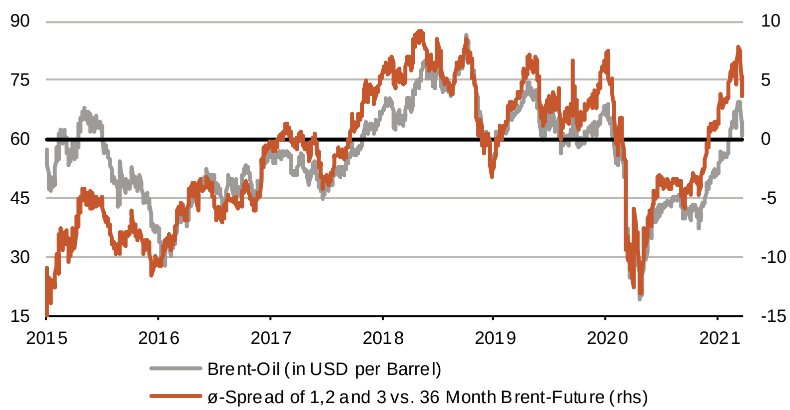
05 Commodities

Crude oil
OPEC+ steers the oil market

Fundamental starting position remains good despite recent setback

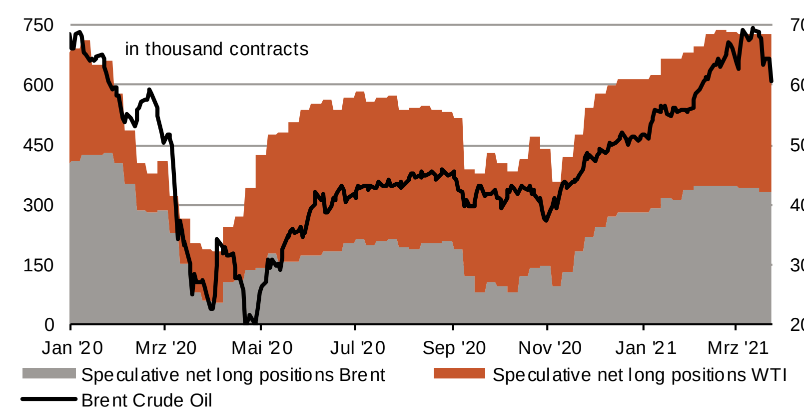
- Energy commodities are the best performing asset class since the beginning of the year despite the recent sell-off. Crude oil (Brent) gained over 20% in the first quarter. The strong performance is mainly due to OPEC+. The cartel was able to surprise the market month after month with a particularly strict production policy. A pronounced supply deficit and rapidly declining inventories were the result.
- Recently, the oil price (Brent) fell within a few days from almost USD 70 to just over USD 60 per barrel. The reason for the rapid sell-off was first a cooling recovery in demand in Asia and later the newly imposed lockdowns in Europe.
- Nevertheless, prices are likely to move back towards USD 70 per barrel. This is because the fundamental starting position remains good. OPEC+ will continue to set the tone in the coming months, as production expansions from the US shale oil industry are likely to remain subdued. With the recent drop in prices, the cartel is likely to struggle to expand production at the early April meeting. Meanwhile, faster-than-expected import progress in the US, the world's highest oil-consuming country, is expected to boost demand.

Future curve signals continued tight supply



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations. Time period: 01/01/2015 – 23/03/2021.

Speculative investors reduce positioning slightly



Source: Bloomberg, CFTC. Time period: 01/01/2020 – 23/03/2021.

Precious and industrial metals
Gold stabilises; industrial metals face tailwinds

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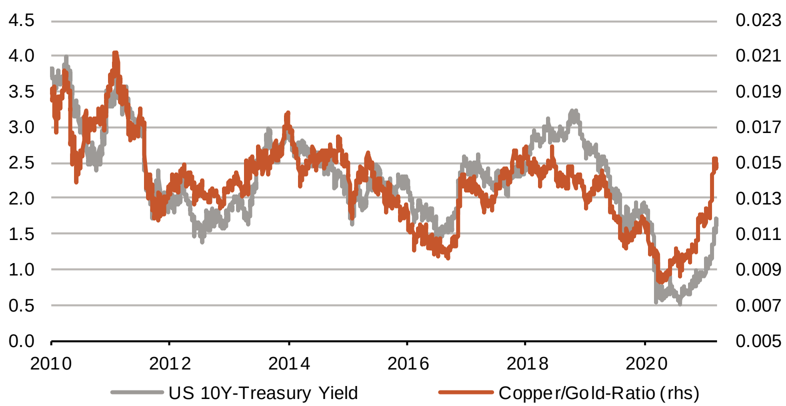
Gold out of downward spiral

- Gold experienced the worst first quarter in the last 30 years. Rising real interest rates and Bitcoin as an alternative led to strong investment outflows in gold.
- If the economic recovery in the coming months meets current expectations and inflation concerns remain low, gold is unlikely to be a priority on investors' minds. Looking at interest rate development, however, gold should have seen its correction for the most part.
- The "wealth effect" should boost jewelry demand strongly. The central banks of the emerging markets are likely to push ahead with the "dedollarisation" of their reserves.

Industrial metals cyclically and structurally supported

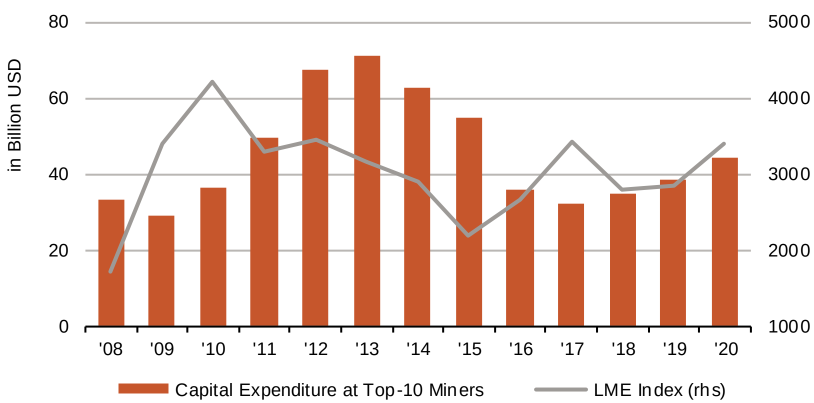
- Base metals picked up in the first quarter where they left off last year. Many metals are at multi-year highs.
- The manufacturing sector is humming. In addition, many metals play a central role in the de-carbonisation of our society. After years of low investment in the exploration of new mineral deposits, mine operators face the difficult task of meeting this demand.
- Supply shortfalls are likely to be forthcoming, driving prices further. However, the rally in recent months has also been driven by speculative investors.

In cross-asset comparison, gold discounts rising rates



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations. Time period: 01/01/2010 – 23/03/2021.

Lack of investment likely to fuel deficits



Source: Bloomberg, own calculations. Time period: 01/01/2008 – 31/12/2020.

06 Currencies

Market developments
Interest rates & currencies

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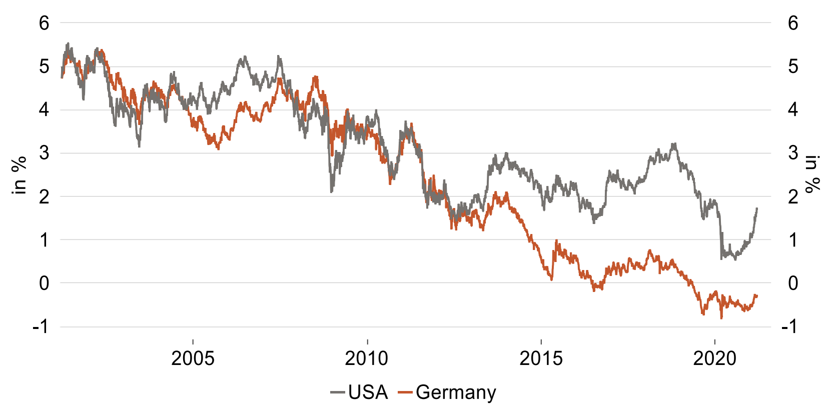
Central banks: wait and see despite increasing yields

- Because of the UK's fast pace of vaccinations and the improving global environment, the Bank of England is more optimistic about the economic outlook. Judging from the minutes of the March meeting, UK central bankers feel no urgency to counter rising gilt yields with action or words.
- On the other side of the Atlantic, the Fed also reaffirmed its determination to keep the current course of aggressively loose monetary policy unchanged.

Return 10-year government bonds

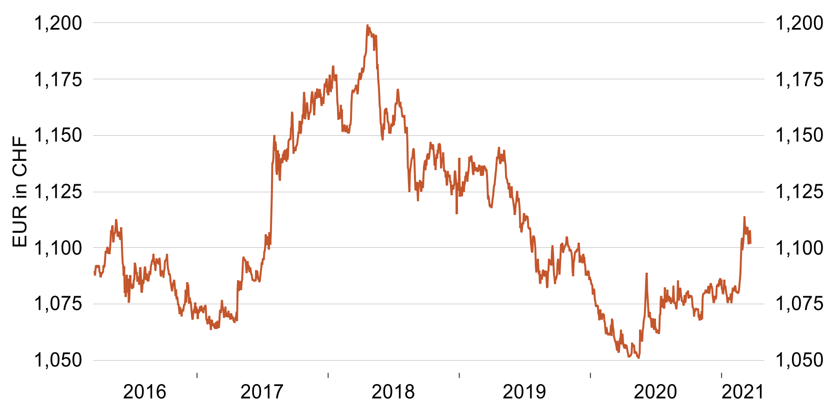


Source: Macrobond. Time period: 03/2001 – 03/2021.

EUR/CHF still above the 1.10 level

- Since mid-February, the euro has temporarily gained about three cents against the franc and is thus trading at its highest level in over a year. However, at currently a good 1.10 francs per euro, the Swiss currency is still extremely strong.
- Since there are signs of an end to the pandemic scare due to the progress of vaccinations and the approaching "outdoor season", the franc is less in demand as a safe haven. In any case, the current weakness is helping the Swiss National Bank because the pressure to intervene is decreasing for it.

Exchange rate: EUR/CHF



Source: Macrobond. Time period: 03/2016 – 03/2021.

Forecasts
Estimates of key currencies

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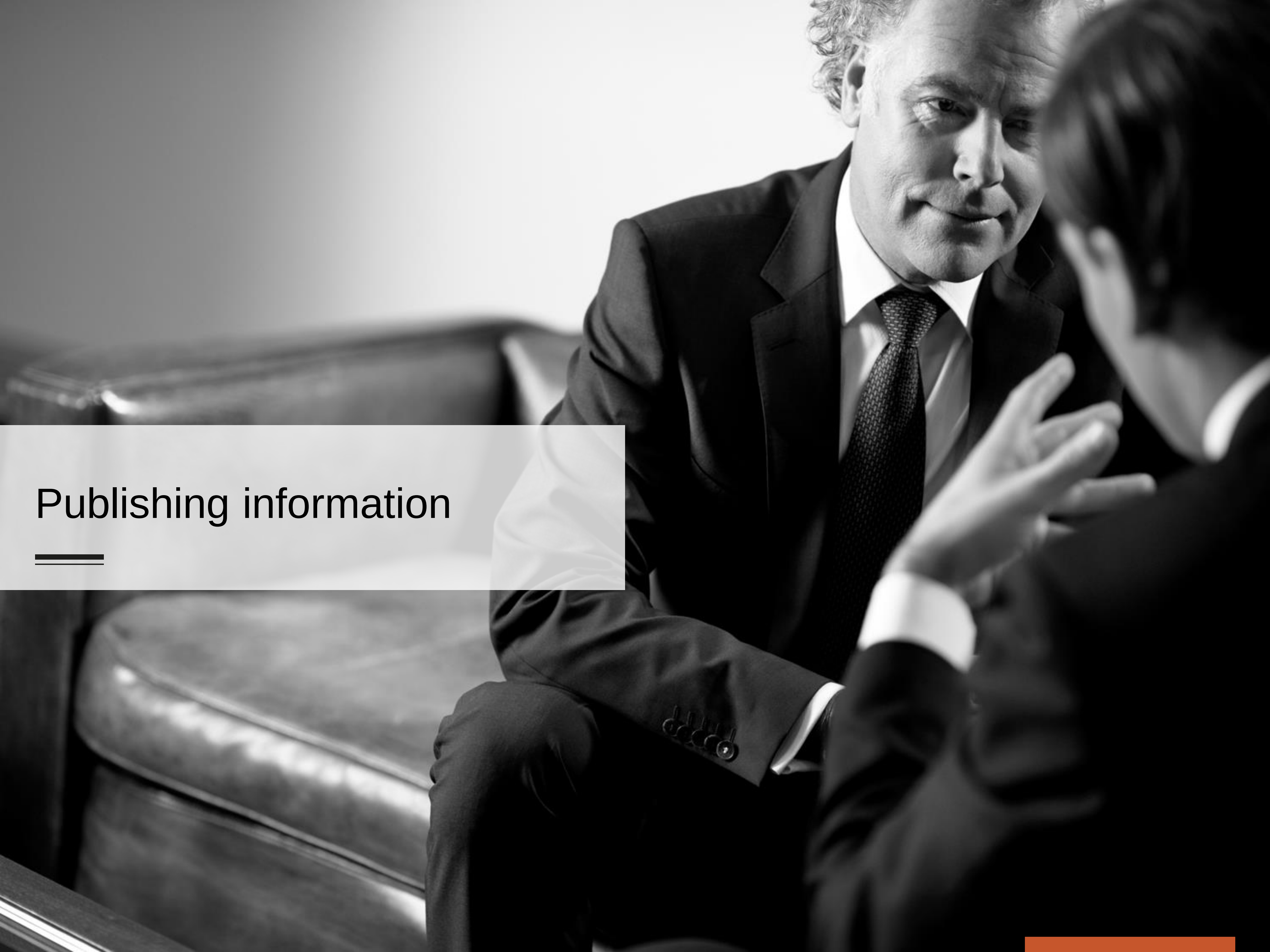
	23/03/2021	31/12/2021		30/06/2022	
Exchange rate forecasts	**Current**		**Ø***		**Ø***
EUR/USD	1.18	1.25	1.23	1.28	1.24
EUR/GBP	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.89
EUR/CHF	1.11	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.10
EUR/JPY	129	133	129	135	128

Change against the euro (in %)					
USD	-	-5.2	-3.7	-7.4	-2.0
GBP	-	1.4	0.2	1.4	-3.3
CHF	-	0.6	-1.2	0.6	0.0
JPY	-	-3.3	-0.3	-4.7	0.3

*Source: Bloomberg. Berenberg as of 23/03/2021.
*Average of estimates of other experts (Bloomberg); consensus.



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