



SECOR ASSET MANAGEMENT

Q2 2024 FX Market Outlook

May 2024

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- FX markets have been mostly range-bound in 2024
 - JPY is an exception as large interest rate differential (both real and nominal) pushed JPY lower
- Q4 2023 Dollar sell-off was driven by the assumption that rates in the US would be coming down; higher for longer rates strengthened USD
- Carry has been the king in FX markets recently
 - Majority of positions are not extreme yet (except for some pockets)

FX Performance as of Mar 31, 2024

	EUR	GBP	JPY	AUD	CAD	BRL	INR	KRW	MXN	ZAR
Q1 2024	-2.9%	-1.2%	-8.3%	-4.9%	-2.6%	-2.3%	0.3%	-4.2%	3.8%	-2.5%
12 Months	-2.5%	1.8%	-17.3%	-3.9%	-0.7%	6.5%	0.3%	-5.0%	16.4%	-2.9%

EUR-USD has been trading with nominal yield differentials

- Nominal Yield differentials (carry) has been an important driver of FX returns across all currencies
- Investors now expect yields to come down in Europe much faster than in the US



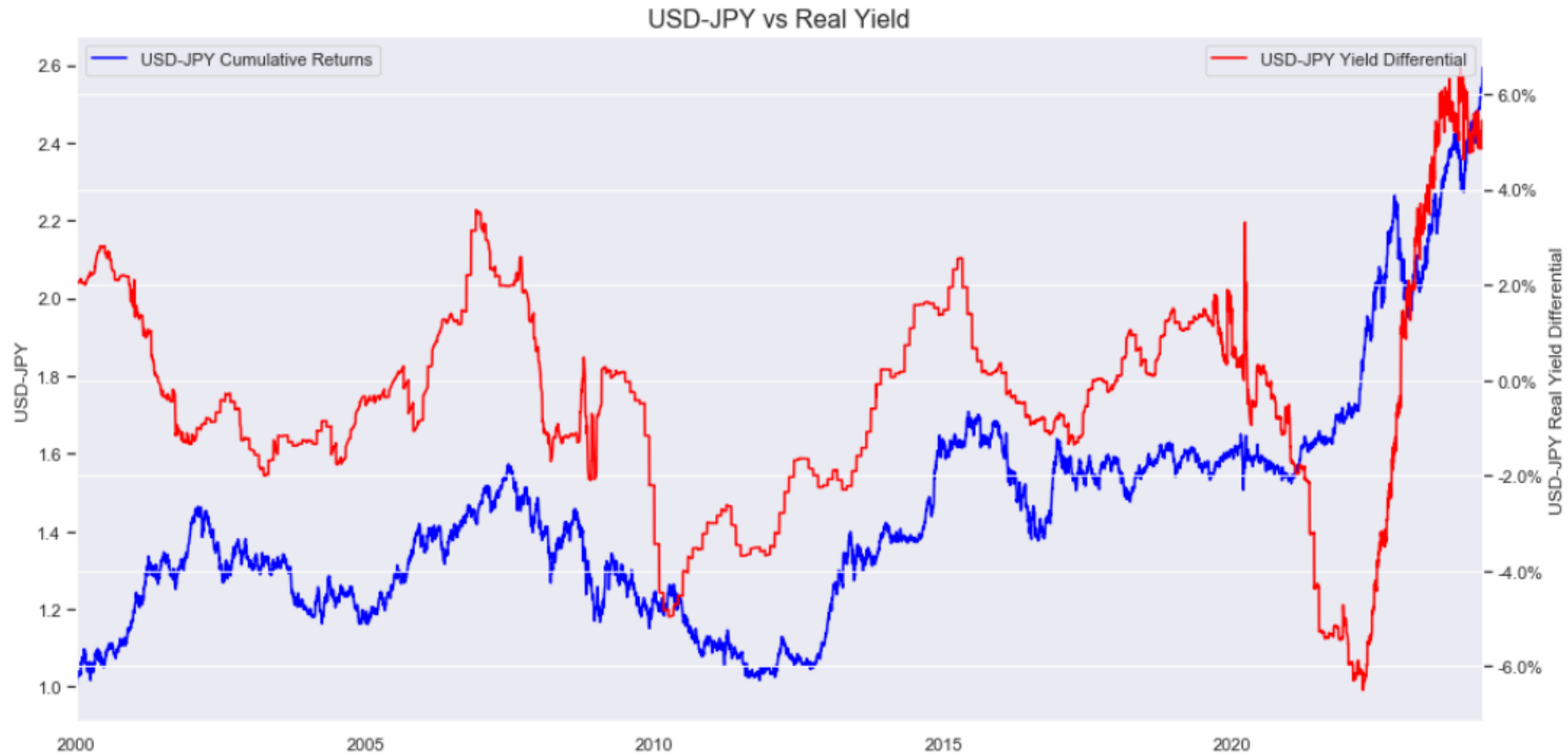
The market is short EUR-GBP due to large yield differential

- GBP has been under pressure since Brexit, but the current yield differential is the largest in a long time



JPY is likely to remain under pressure

- Japan maintains negative real yield putting JPY under pressure, which in turn adds to inflationary pressures



The case for a further CNY depreciation is intact

- CNY is an expensive currency with unattractive nominal and real yields, deteriorating economy and a communist government



Conclusions

- USD is expensive but macro-factors are likely to keep DM FX rates range-bound
- CNY is at risk of a further depreciation

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Considerations and risks related to asset classes:

Equity investments involve a high degree of risk. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, and equity securities generally have greater price volatility than debt securities/investments. Equity securities of certain jurisdictions may experience more rapid and extreme changes in value and may be affected by uncertainties such as international political developments, currency fluctuations and other developments in the laws and regulations of countries in which an investment may be made. There can be no assurance that return objectives will be realised and investors could lose up to the full amount of their invested capital. Fees and expenses may offset the trading profits.

Debt investments (such as, but not limited to, investment grade, high yield, emerging market debt, asset backed securities and insurance linked securities) involves special considerations and certain risks, including risk of default and price volatility, and such securities are regarded as being predominantly speculative as to the issuer's ability to make payments of principal and interest.

LDI and equity overlay strategies may invest and trade in many different market strategies and instruments (including securities, non-securities and derivatives) and may employ different investment, hedging, leverage and arbitrage methodologies, so the risks of those would be material to understanding the risks and benefits of the portfolio. Counterparty and ISDA arrangements may pose potential risk. Furthermore, derivative strategies may be exposed to the risk of market disruptions, volatility, and governmental interventions.

Illiquid investments (such as, but not limited to, private credit, private equity and infrastructure):

General/Loss of capital. Investment involves a high degree of risk. There can be no assurance that return objectives will be realised and investors could lose up to the full amount of their invested capital. Fees and expenses may offset the trading profits.

Limited liquidity. Investments in private markets may result in restricted liquidity since withdrawal rights are limited and interests are not freely transferable or redeemable. There is unlikely to be a secondary market for private market investments interests.

Volatility. Investment techniques used may include the use of leverage and derivative instruments such as futures, options and short sales, which could amplify the possibilities for both profits and losses and may increase volatility.

Hedge Fund investing is speculative and involves significant risk including the risk of losing some or all of the invested capital. Hedge fund strategies may participate in the buying and selling of equity and debt securities, private investments funds, non-readily realisable investments, illiquid investments suspension of trading, concentrated investments, developed and emerging market investments. Hedge fund strategies may be exposed to risks stemming from usage of leverage, derivatives, futures, options, over-the-counter derivative transactions. Counterparty and ISDA arrangements may pose potential risk. Furthermore, hedge fund strategies may be exposed to the risk of market disruptions, volatility and governmental interventions.

Modelling Assumptions:

Forward looking return, volatility, and correlation assumptions have been derived by SECOR, and are based on a combination of: a) the historic performance of each asset class based on what we consider to be appropriate indices or suitable proxies, and over a period that we consider to be appropriate in light of prevailing market conditions (typically 10 years); and b) our judgement in relation to how historic performance, and its various components, may differ in the future. This may include, for example, ad-hoc adjustments to reflect our view that markets are over or under valued.

The resulting assumptions are assumed to be appropriate for asset and liability projections over the medium to long term i.e. 10 to 20 years or longer, and are net of all ongoing management costs and fees.

Expected returns for an asset class are generally built up from and include an allowance for our projected return on cash, inflation, spreads, risk premiums, liquidity premiums, potential losses, valuation adjustments, alpha for active management, management fees, other ongoing costs, and any other factors that we may consider are appropriate for the asset class and/or prevailing market conditions. Expected returns generally do not allow for SECOR advisor or fiduciary management fees, or any transition or rebalancing costs between asset classes or an existing portfolio.

A material risk factor is that the projected returns modelled are underpinned by historic market returns combined with SECOR's assumptions on future market returns, meaning that the projected net returns used for modelling portfolios may not be realised within expected timeframes.

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