

Global Emerging Markets Alpha Programme
Monthly Report **April 2009**

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS (All Accounts)

Global Emerging Markets Alpha Programme
(February 2008 to April 2009)

Return Summary

Latest Month	3.82%
Year to Date	14.19%
Last 12 Months	18.75%
Annualised Return	17.15%
Sharpe Ratio	2.73
Return to Date	21.88%
% Trading Days Up	53%
% Trading Days Down	47%
Max Daily Drawdown	(1.89%)
Max Monthly Drawdown	(1.14%)
CS Character	2.45
CS Ratio	6.69
Annualised Daily Volatility	8.40%
Annualised Monthly Volatility	5.55%

Return Statistics for April 2009

Largest Daily Drawdown	(0.36%)
Days to Recovery	1
% Trading Days Up	59%
% Trading Days Down	41%
Average Up Day	0.42%
Average Down Day	(0.18%)

Optimism and risk appetite grew through the month of April fed by a flow of positive news. The good news included an announcement by the G20 during their meeting in London that they were taking steps to increase funding for the IMF. They underscored the importance of the IMF's role in maintaining economic stability in the developing economies. Economic releases from the G7 governments and from the IMF generally showed a more positive global economic environment and Q1 corporate earnings generally surprised on the upside. Investors appear to believe that the worst of the economic crisis is behind us and the global equity markets recorded their largest monthly gains in over 5 years.

The Programme performed strongly in April returning 3.82% (gross of fees), a return of 14.19% (gross of fees) since the start of the year. For the Programme, the increase in risk sentiment had the largest positive impact on Eastern European currencies. Long positions in the South African Rand, Polish Zloty and Hungarian Forint were the main contributors to overall Programme performance (with the South African Rand appreciating 11.5% against the US Dollar in April).

Improved relations between China and Taiwan (highlighted by the announcement on April 29 that Taiwan will let mainland Chinese institutional investors apply to invest directly in shares and futures listed on the island's bourses) saw Asian and Emerging sentiment improve markedly toward the end of the month. Short Asian currency positions generally hit their stop losses as sentiment improved and the model was triggered into long positions, specifically in Taiwanese Dollar and Korean Won. This theme was reflected in the Latam component of the Programme and a sustained rally was beneficial for long positions in Brazilian Real and Mexican Peso.

The core positions in the Programme remain long Emerging currencies as we look for the Risk rally to continue, some profit has been booked in the Eastern Europe component of the Programme, however signals in both the shorter and longer term time frames have been evolving which would suggest a sustained rally ahead.

Our disciplined implementation of stop losses for every position in the Programme continued to provide protection in this turbulent market environment. Our tail risk indicators finally began to decline during the month allowing us to modestly increase the Risk Adjusted Trade Size ('RATS') for each position in the Programme. In April, daily drawdowns were effectively contained; the largest daily drawdown was -0.36% on the 24th April.

Cambridge Strategy Global Emerging Markets Alpha Monthly Returns

Year	YTD	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2008	6.73%		1.18%	0.51%	0.91%	-1.14%	0.32%	1.64%	-0.29%	0.25%	2.11%	0.90%	0.18%
2009	14.19%	4.22%	1.44%	4.04%	3.82%								

Performance figures calculated are Gross of fees. The returns are representative of the equal weighted average of the managed accounts traded in accordance with this Programme. Risk Free rate used is US\$ LIBOR (1 month)

Risk Warning:

This brief statement does not disclose all of the risks and other significant aspects of trading in currencies and options. The Cambridge Strategy (Investment Management) Limited manages for and advises to professional investors only. Investors must bear in mind that this type of investment can be volatile, values can decrease as well as increase and that past performance is no guarantee of future performance.