



MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, JAN 2023 4 FEBRUARY 2023



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Global Economy

Country	GDP	GDP YoY	GDP QoQ	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	23315	1.00	2.90	4.75	6.50	3.40	-5.80	129.00	-3.60	334.23
China	17734	2.90	0.00	3.65	1.80	5.50	-7.40	76.90	1.80	1411.75
Euro Area	14563	1.90	0.10	3.00	8.50	6.60	-5.10	95.60	2.50	342.56
Japan	4941	1.50	-0.20	-0.10	4.00	2.50	-5.90	262.50	4.00	125.31
Germany	4260	1.10	-0.20	3.00	8.60	5.50	-2.60	69.30	7.40	83.16
India	3176	6.30	0.80	6.25	5.72	7.10	-6.90	89.26	-1.20	1380.00
United Kingdom	3131	1.90	-0.30	4.00	10.50	3.70	-5.40	97.40	-2.00	67.53
France	2958	0.50	0.10	3.00	6.00	7.30	-6.50	112.90	0.40	67.63
Italy	2108	1.70	-0.10	3.00	10.10	7.80	-7.20	150.80	2.50	59.24
Canada	1988	3.90	0.70	4.50	6.30	5.00	-4.70	112.80	0.10	38.44
South Korea	1799	1.40	-0.40	3.50	5.20	3.30	-5.60	46.90	4.90	51.74
Russia	1776	-3.70	-0.80	7.50	11.90	3.70	-2.30	18.20	6.80	145.55
Brazil	1609	3.60	0.40	13.75	5.79	8.10	-4.50	80.27	-1.80	213.32
Australia	1553	5.90	0.60	3.10	7.80	3.50	-1.50	36.10	-0.40	25.77
Spain	1427	2.70	0.20	3.00	5.80	12.87	-6.90	118.40	0.90	47.40
Mexico	1273	3.50	0.40	10.50	7.82	2.80	-3.80	49.60	-0.40	126.25
Indonesia	1186	5.72	1.81	5.75	5.28	5.86	-2.38	40.90	0.30	272.70
Netherlands	1013	3.10	-0.20	3.00	7.60	3.50	-2.60	52.40	9.00	17.48
Saudi Arabia	834	5.40	1.50	5.25	3.30	5.80	-2.30	30.00	6.60	34.11
Turkey	819	3.90	-0.10	9.00		10.20	-2.70	42.00	-1.70	84.68
Switzerland	801	0.50	0.20	1.00	2.80	2.10	-0.70	41.40	9.30	8.67
Taiwan	775	-0.86	-1.08	1.75	2.71	3.61	-0.50	28.20	14.80	23.38
Poland	679	3.60	1.00	6.75	16.60	5.20	-1.80	53.80	-0.70	37.84
Sweden	636	-0.60	-0.60	2.50	12.30	6.90	-0.10	36.70	5.30	10.38
Belgium	594	1.40	0.10	3.00	8.05	5.50	-5.50	108.20	-0.40	11.55

Source: <u>www.tradingeconomics.com</u>, as of 4 February 2023 (GDP figures are provided in USD billion)

Macro Outlook UK & US Economic Calendar – Key Events December 2022 inflation readings in the US and eurozone • 1 Feb > FED Interest Rate Decision United States showed slowing inflation 2 Feb > BOE Interest Rate Decision United Kingdom The relatively mild winter has defused the energy crisis in • 3 Feb > Unemployment Rate **United States** Europe and reduced the risk of a deep winter recession. • 3 Feb > Non-Farm Payrolls **United States** • 10 Feb > GDP Growth YoY · The surprisingly quick end to the zero-Covid policy in China **United Kingdom** has raised expectations that the Chinese economy will • 14 Feb > Unemployment Rate **United Kingdom** 14 Feb > Inflation Rate YoY experience a strong recovery in the first half of 2023, which **United States** United Kingdom should benefit both China and its trading partners in Asia. 15 Feb > Inflation Rate YoY **Equities Bonds** Stock markets had a strong start to the year. Developed Bond yields fell, leading the Global Aggregate bond index to market equities rose 6% while emerging market stocks rally by 3.2%. Interestingly, the correlation between equities performed even better, up 9%. The S&P 500 rose 4.7%. and bonds remained positive, like last year, but the asset After outperforming growth stocks by 24%-pts last year, value classes moved together in a much more pleasing direction for stocks underperformed by 5 %-pts in January. Falling energy investors. prices dampened momentum in the energy sector and the The prospect of less restrictive monetary policy and a market rally weighed on the relative performance of defensive weakening economy boosted demand for bonds and caused sectors like healthcare, utilities and consumer staples, which US Treasury yields to fall, particularly at the long end. feature more heavily in value indices. • The improved sentiment in Europe helped peripheral bonds, The surprising resilience of the eurozone economy was which outperformed German Bunds in January, contributing reflected in equity markets as Europe-ex-UK equites rallied positively to the 2.3% return for European government bonds. 8.1%. · The Bank of Japan (BoJ) loosened its yield curve control, · In the UK, despite the weak economic data, the FTSE Allwidening the band for 10-year government bonds from +/-Share rose by 4.7%. 0.25% to +/-0.50%. However, in January, the BoJ had to · With the significantly improved macro backdrop, the MSCI intervene massively in bond markets to defend the new wider China index returned 12%, lifting the total return since its limit because investors are anticipating a further widening. October 2022 lows to 50%. **Commodities** FX · Gold benefited from USD weakness and central bank buying The USD has weakened in light of comments from Fed Chair but real yields are a challenge. Jerome Powell at the FOMC press conference. The lack of a High price levels reflect supply concerns, but demand is policy push-back against improving risk sentiment has put the "safe haven" USD back on the defensive. starting to decline, and US inventories are at very high levels. Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results

Global Markets Overview: Asset Class and Style Returns

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Jan '23
Small cap 26.6%	Global Agg 5.6%	Global REITS 23.0%	Small cap 32.9%	Global REITS 22.9%	Growth 3.5%	Small cap 13.3%	MSCI EM 37.8%	Global Agg -1.2%	Growth 34.1%	Growth 34.2%	Global REITs 32.6%	Cmdty 16.1%	MSCIEM 9.2%
Global REITS 22.8%	Global REITS 2.3%	MSCI EM 18.6%	Value 27.5%	Growth 6.5%	Global REITS 0.6%	Value 13.2%	Growth 28.5%	Global REITS -4.9%	DM Equities 28.4%	MSCI EM 18.7%	Cmdty 27.1%	Value -5.8%	Growth 8.6%
MSCI EM 19.2%	Value -4.9%	Small cap 18.1%	DM Equities 27.4%	DM Equities 5.5%	Small cap 0.1%	Cmdty 11.8%	Small cap 23.2%	Growth -6.4%	Small cap 26.8%	DM Equities 16.5%	Value 22.8%	Global Agg -16.2%	Global REITs 8.2%
Cmdty 16.8%	DM Equities -5.0%	Growth 16.6%	Growth 27.2%	Value 4.4%	DM Equities -0.3%	MSCI EM 11.6%	DM Equities 23.1%	DM Equities -8.2%	Global REITs 24.4%	Small cap 16.5%	DM Equities 22.3%	DM Equities -17.7%	Small cap 7.8%
Growth 14.9%	Growth -5.1%	DM Equities 16.5%	Global REITS 2.3%	Small cap 2.3%	Global Agg -3.2%	DM Equities 8.2%	Value 18.0%	Value -10.1%	Value 22.7%	Global Agg 9.2%	Growth 21.4%	Small cap -18.4%	DM Equities 6.1%
DM Equities 12.3%	Small cap -8.7%	Value 16.4%	MSCI EM -2.3%	Global Agg 0.6%	Value -4.1%	Global REITS 6.5%	Global REITS 8.0%	Cmdty -11.2%	MSCI EM 18.9%	Value -0.4%	Small cap 16.2%	MSCI EM -19.7%	Value 3.8%
Value 9.8%	Cmdty -13.3%	Global Agg 4.3%	Global Agg -2.6%	MSCI EM -1.8%	MSCI EM -14.6%	Growth 3.2%	Global Agg 7.4%	Small cap -13.5%	Cmdty 7.7%	Cmdty -3.1%	MSCI EM -2.2%	Global REITs -23.7%	Global Agg 3.2%
Global Agg 5.5%	MSCI EM -18.2%	Cmdty -1.1%	Cmdty -9.5%	Cmdty -17.0%	Cmdty -24.7%	Global Agg 2.1%	Cmdty 1.7%	MSCI EM -14.2%	Global Agg 6.8%	Global REITs -10.4%	Global Agg -4.7%	Growth -29.1%	Cmdty -1.8%

[•] Source: JP Morgan Asset Management, https://am.jpmorgan.com/gb/en/asset-management/adv/insights/market-insights/monthly-market-review/

 ⁴ February 2023

Global Stock Markets – Americas



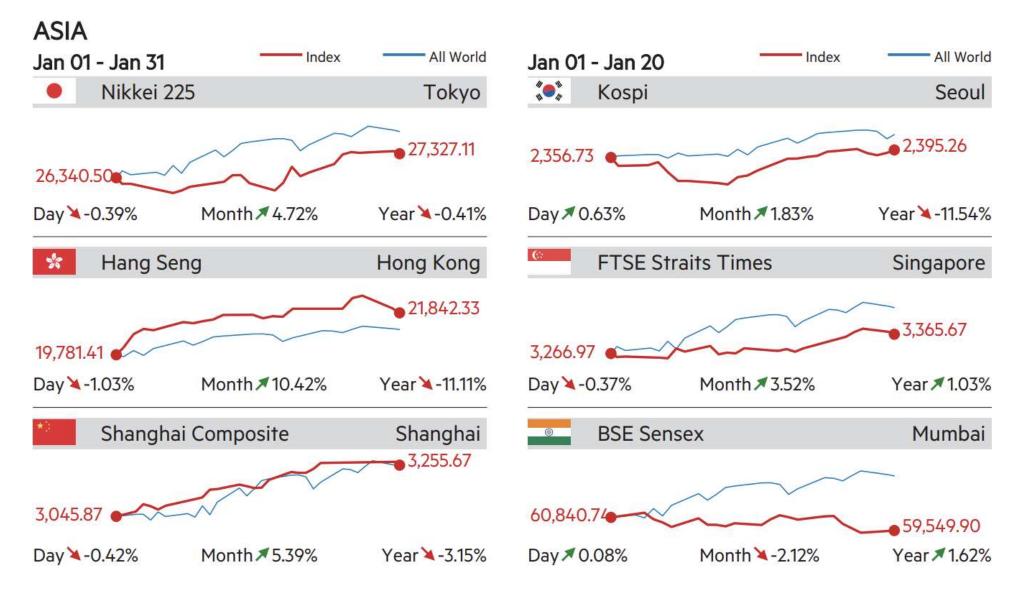
- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 January 2023
- Monthly figures represent the period between 01 January and 31 January 2023

Global Stock Markets – Europe



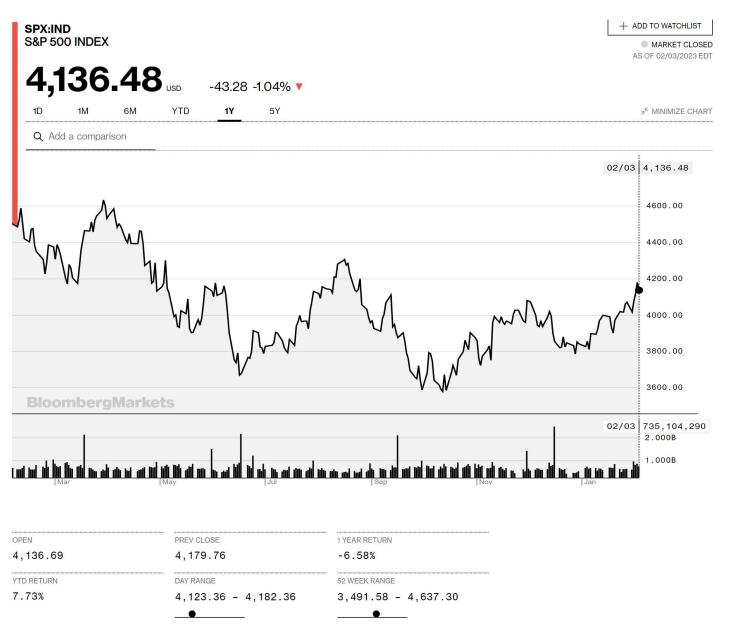
- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 January 2023
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Global Stock Markets - Asia



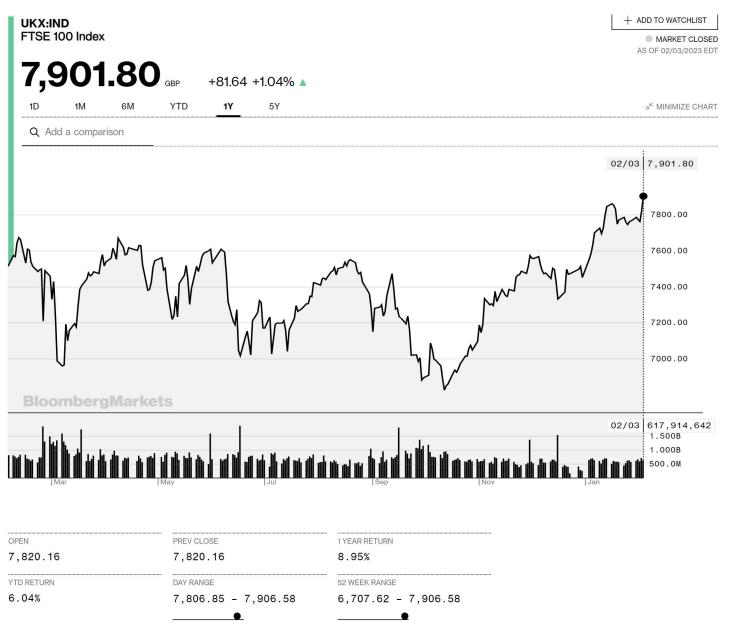
- · Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 January 2023
- Monthly figures represent the period between 01 January and 31 January 2023

US Stock Markets



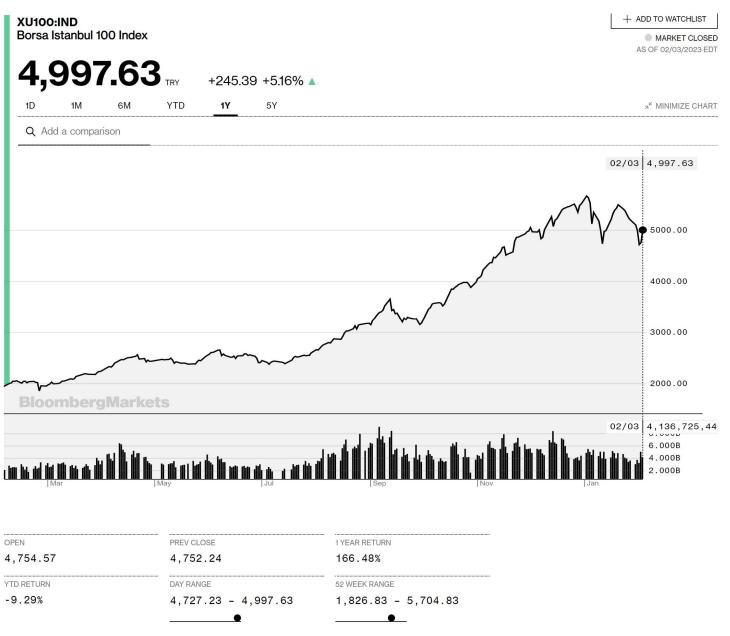
Source: Bloomberg

UK Stock Markets



- Source: Bloomberg
- All figures are as of 4 February 2023

Turkey Stock Markets



Source: Bloomberg

Global Bond Markets – Americas

Americas 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EST)
United States »	3.52%	+13	-16	+162	2/3/2023
Canada	2.92%	+10	-21	+107	2/3/2023
Brazil	13.27%	+12	+13	+186	2/3/2023
Mexico	8.55%	+4	-30	+94	2/3/2023

• Source: Bloomberg

Global Bond Markets – Europe & Middle East & Africa

Europe, Middle East & Africa 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EST)
Germany »	2.18%	+12	-8	+199	2/3/2023
United Kingdom »	3.05%	+5	-44	+164	2/3/2023
France	2.64%	+13	-14	+200	2/3/2023
Italy	4.02%	+13	-25	+228	2/3/2023
Spain	3.10%	+12	-19	+208	2/3/2023
Netherlands	2.44%	+12	-13	+210	2/3/2023
Portugal	3.02%	+13	-23	+206	2/3/2023
Greece	3.97%	-2	-48	+174	2/3/2023
Switzerland	1.16%	+12	-14	+94	2/3/2023

Source: Bloomberg

Global Bond Markets – Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EST)
Japan »	0.48%	-1	+3	+29	2/3/2023
Australia »	3.38%	-16	-52	+142	2/3/2023
New Zealand	3.90%	-14	-45	+132	2/2/2023
Singapore	2.89%	+2	-13	+113	2/3/2023
South Korea	3.14%	-9	-43	+63	2/3/2023
India	7.28%	-2	-4	+41	2/3/2023

• Source: Bloomberg

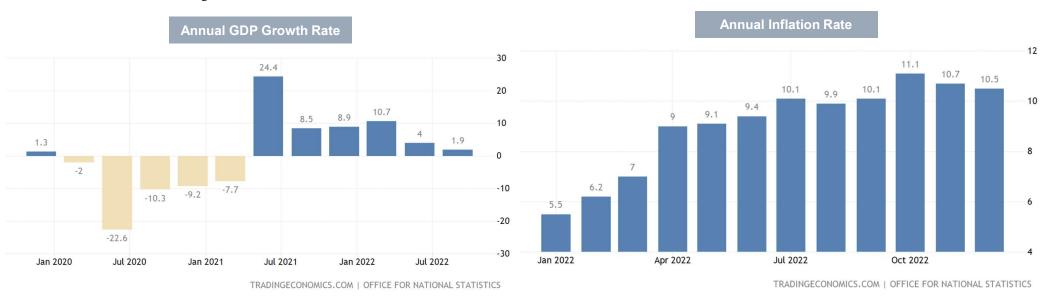
UK Bond Markets

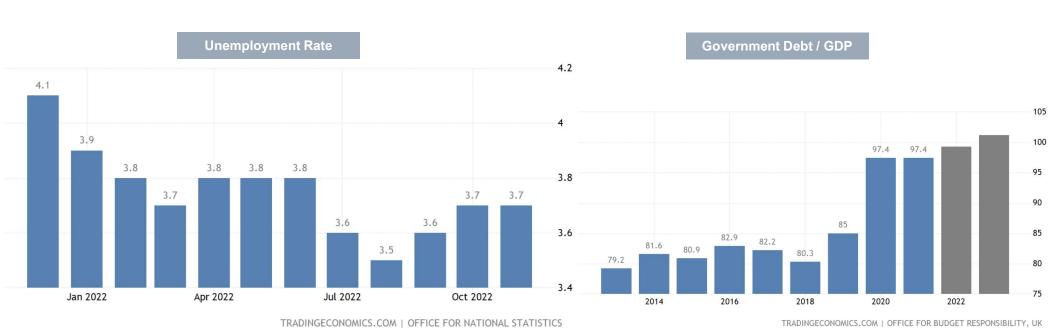
Gilt Yields

NAME	COUPON	PRICE	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EST)
GTGBP2Y:GOV UK Gilt 2 Year Yield	1.00	97.42	3.15%	+1	-21	+194	2/3/2023
GTGBP5Y:GOV UK Gilt 5 Year Yield	1.25	93.12	2.89%	+4	-57	+160	2/3/2023
GTGBP10Y:GOV UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	4.25	109.66	3.05%	+5	-44	+164	2/3/2023
GTGBP30Y:GOV UK Gilt 30 Year Yield	1.25	58.58	3.58%	+6	-24	+210	2/3/2023

Source: BloombergAll figures are as of 4 February 2023

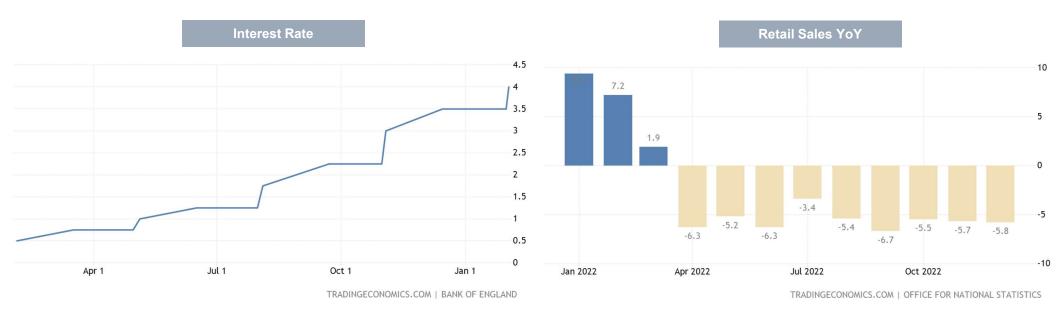
UK Economy

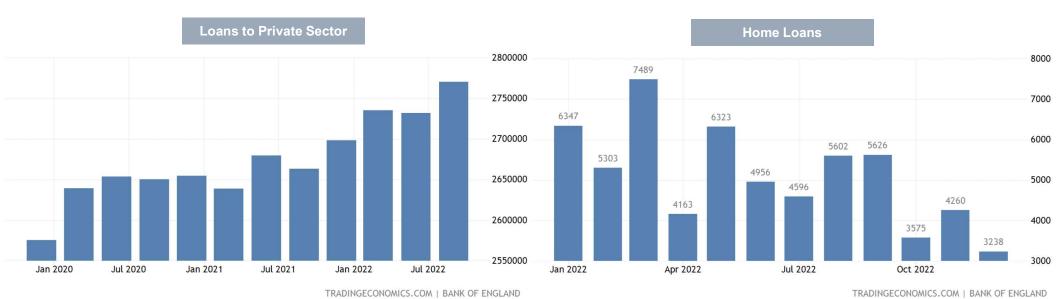




Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom

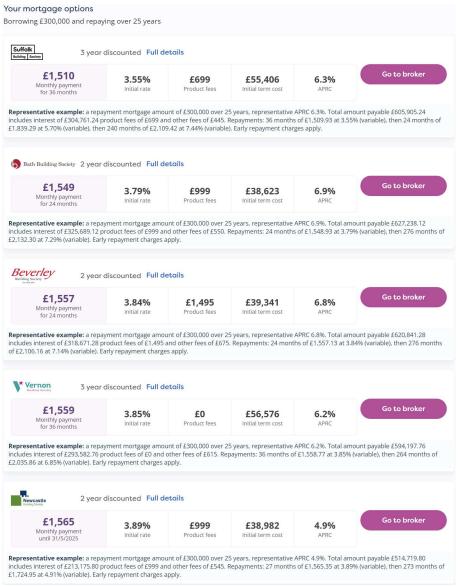
UK Markets





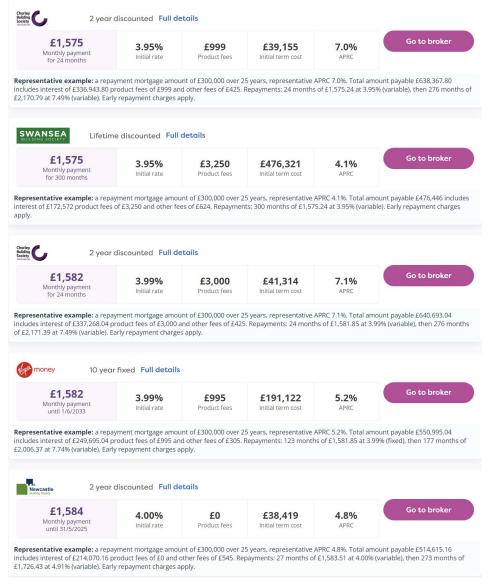
- Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom
- · Loan figures are in £ millions

UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 1 of 5



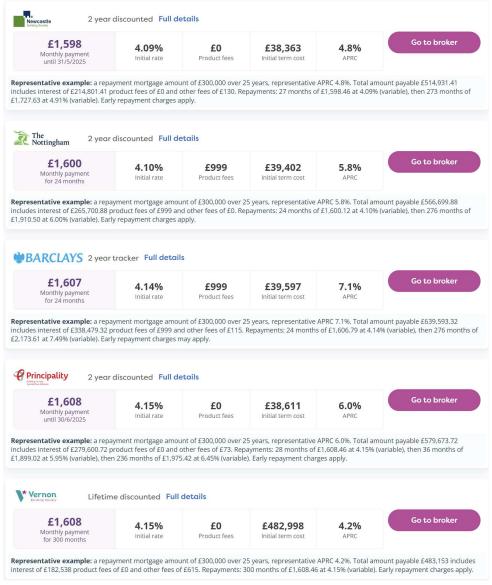
- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down payment is £200,000, as of 4 February 2023
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 2 of 5



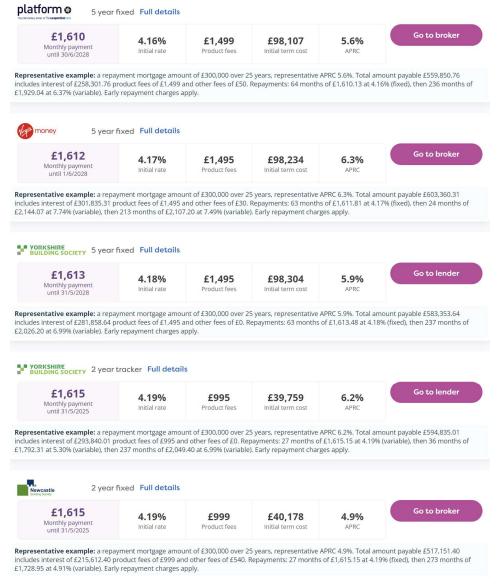
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UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 3 of 5



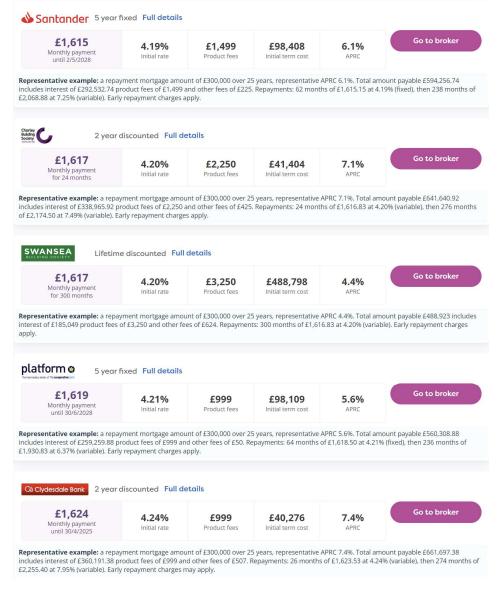
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UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 4 of 5



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UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 5 of 5



- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down payment is £200,000, as of 4 February 2023
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

Crypto Markets: Bitcoin

BTC/USD Bitfinex Overview





• Source: <u>www.investing.com</u>, as of 4 February 2023

Crypto Markets: Etherium

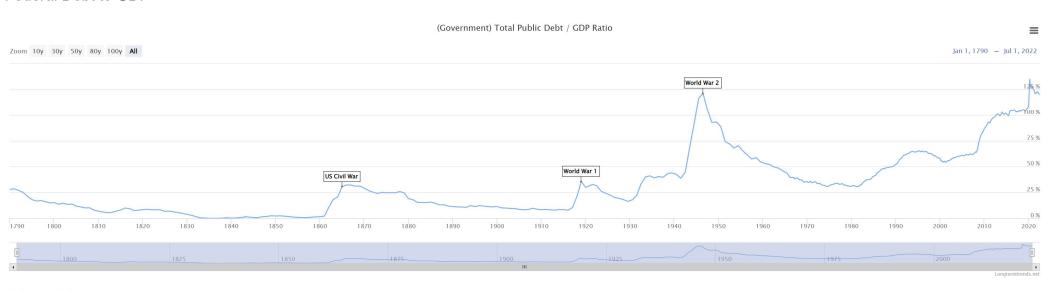
ETH/USD Binance Overview



• Source: www.investing.com, as of 4 February 2023

Macro-economic / Markets Insights – US Debt to GDP Ratio

Federal Debt to GDP



Interpretation

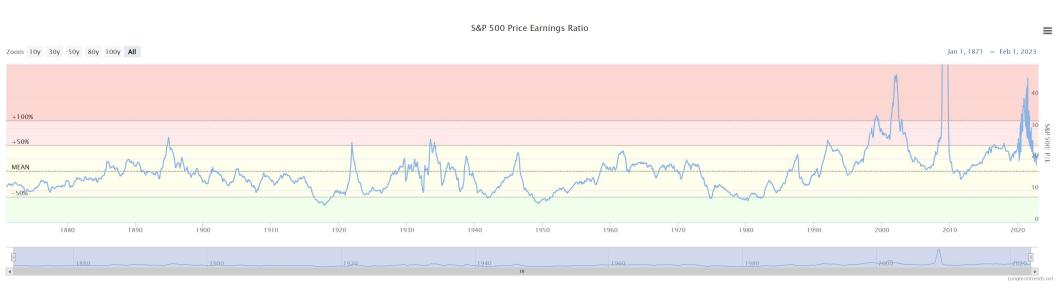
In order to allow for comparison over time, a nation's debt is often expressed as a ratio to its gross domestic product (GDP). The total public debt (used in the chart above) is a form of government federal debt. It includes "debt held by the public" as well as "intragovernmental holdings". Historically, the ratio has increased during wars and recessions. Other popular classifications of debt (see charts below) are "corporate debt" and "household debt".

Ray Dalio, identified a long-term debt cycle, which takes approximately 75-100 years to complete. He also analyzed the the total US debt - including federal, corporate, and household debt - going back to 1920 (see BIG DEBT CRISES, page 13).

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Macro-economic / Markets Insights – S&P 500 Price to Earnings Ratio



Interpretation

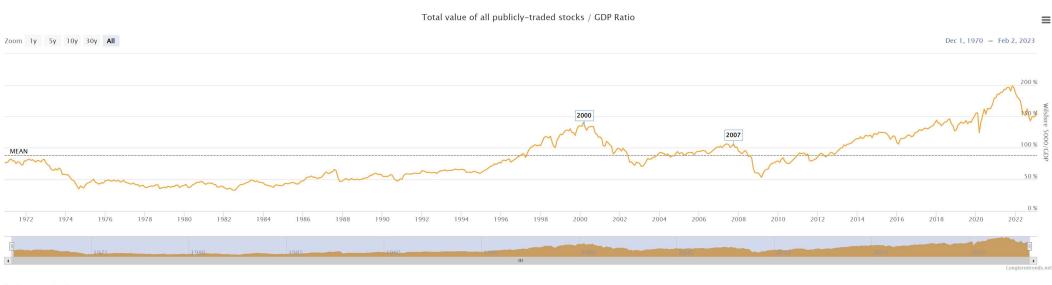
The price earnings ratio is calculated by dividing a company's stock price by it's earnings per share. In other words, the price earnings ratio shows what the market is willing to pay for a stock based on its current earnings. It is one of the most widely-used valuation metrics for stocks. The PE ratio of the S&P 500 divides the index (current market price) by the reported earnings of the trailing twelve months. In 2009 when earnings fell close to zero the ratio got out of whack. A solution to this phenomenon is to divide the price by the average inflation-adjusted earnings of the previous 10 years. In recent years, Yale professor Robert Shiller, he author of Irrational Exuberance, has reintroduced this adjusted ratio to a wider audience of investors. The Shiller PE Ratio of the S&P 500 is illustrated below.

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Macro-economic / Markets Insights – Buffet Indicator (Total Market Cap / GDP)

Wilshire 5000 to GDP Ratio



Interpretation

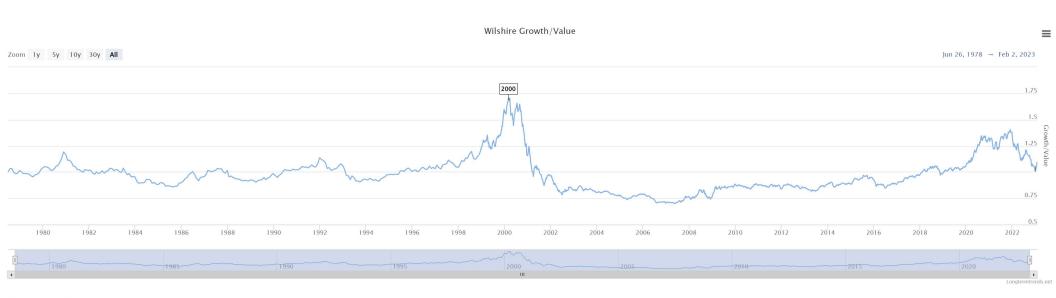
Market Cap to GDP is a long-term valuation indicator for stocks. It has become popular in recent years, thanks to Warren Buffett. Back in 2001 he remarked in a Fortune Magazine interview that "it is probably the best single measure of where valuations stand at any given moment."

'Market Cap to GDP' is commonly defined as a measure of the total value of all publicly-traded stocks in a country, divided by that country's Gross Domestic Product. The ratio in the chart above is calculated by dividing the 'Wilshire 5000 Total Market Index' by the US GDP. The Wilshire 5000 is widely accepted as the definitive benchmark for the US equity market and is intended to measure the total market capitalization of all US equity securities with readily available price data.

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Macro-economic / Markets Insights – Growth / Value Stocks



Interpretation

Which performed better in recent years, growth stocks or value stocks? Differentiating between these characteristics is a popular way to segment the US stock market (next to segmentation by market capitalization). Value stocks can be roughly described as "bargains". These stocks are usually associated with low P/E, low P/B, low price/cash flow, and a high dividend yield. Growth stocks are the exact opposite. They are considered expensive measured by a variety of metrics. These stocks generally do not pay dividends, as the companies usually want to reinvest any earnings in order to keep growing at certain rates.

Value and growth investing are opposing strategies. A stock prized by a value investor might be considered worthless by a growth investor and vice versa. Value investors seek to profit as the price returns to its "fair value" while growth investors are looking for "winners" and focus on competitive advantages.

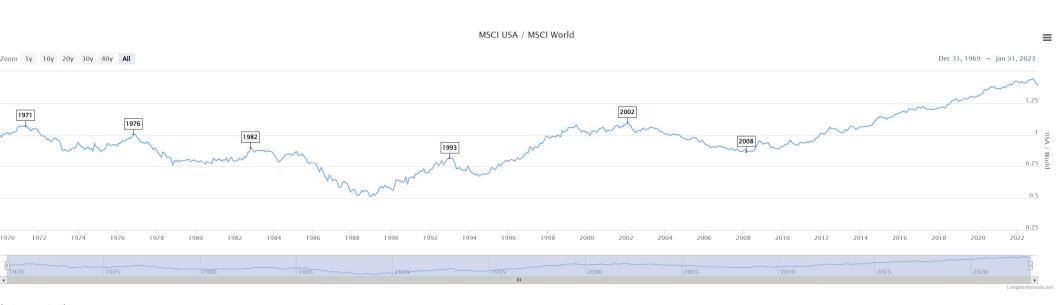
The ratio in the chart above divides the Wilshire US Large-Cap Growth Index by the Wilshire US Large-Cap Value Index. When the ratio rises, growth stocks outperform value stocks - and when it falls, value stocks outperform growth stocks. The ratio peaked in 2000, during the dot-com mania.

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Launch Chart

Macro-economic / Markets Insights – US Stocks vs. World Stocks



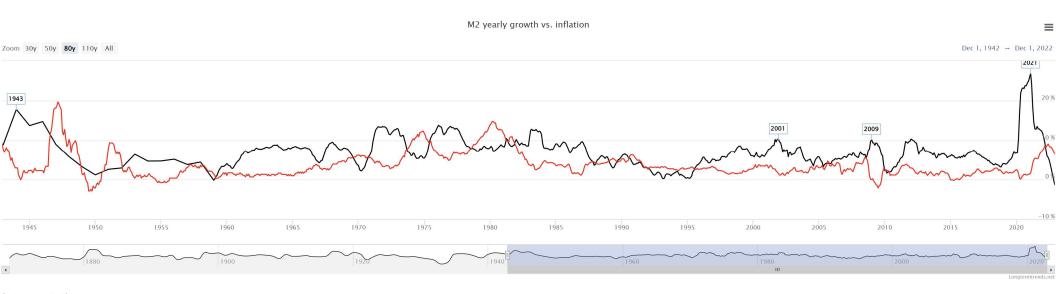
Interpretation

What is the proportion of the US stock market to the global stock market? The ratio in the chart above divides the MSCI USA by the MSCI World index. When it rises, US stocks outperform the rest of the world - and when it falls, US stocks underperform. By definition, this ratio cannot grow forever. At some point, US stocks would simply make up 100% of global stocks. The chart shows that, since the financial crisis of 2008, US stocks have been outperforming the rest of the world.

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Macro-economic / Markets Insights - Money Supply Growth vs. Inflation



Interpretation

The "M2 Money Supply", also referred to as "M2 Money Stock", is a measure for the amount of currency in circulation. M2 includes M1 (physical cash and checkable deposits) as well as "less liquid money", such as saving bank accounts. The chart above plots the yearly **M2 Growth Rate** and the **Inflation Rate**, which is defined as the yearly change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). When inflation is high, prices for goods and services rise and thus the purchasing power per unit of currency decreases.

Historically, M2 has grown along with the **economy** (see in the chart below). However, it has also grown along with Federal Debt to GDP during wars and recessions. In most recent history, M2 growth surpassed 10 percent in the crisis of 2001 and 2009, during which an expansionary monetary policy was deployed by the central bank, including large scale asset purchases.

According to Bannister and Forward (2002, page 28), Money supply growth and inflation are inexorably linked.

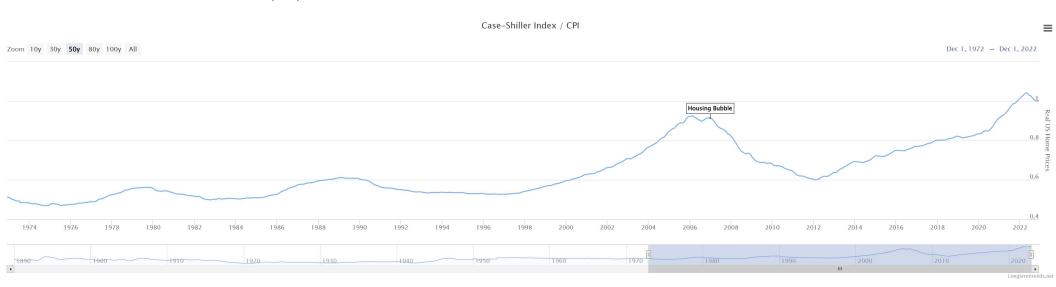
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Launch Chart

Macro-economic / Markets Insights – US Real Home Prices

Case-Shiller Home Price to CPI Ratio (US)



Interpretation

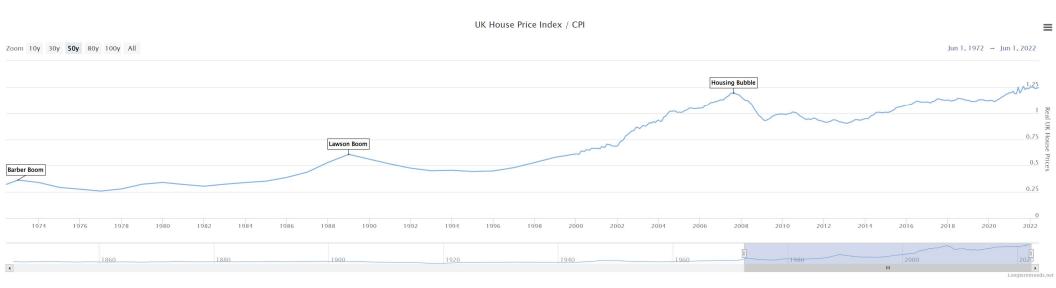
The real home price takes into account the effects of inflation and therefore allows for better comparison over time. The ratio in the chart above divides the Case-Shiller Home Price Index by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The Case-Shiller Home Price Index seeks to measure the price of all existing single-family housing stock. Based on the pioneering research of Robert J. Shiller and Karl E. Case the index is generally considered the leading measure of U.S. residential real estate prices. When inflation is high, prices as measured by the CPI increase and the purchasing power per unit of currency decreases. The Case-Shiller index has a base of Jan 2000=100 while the CPI has a base of 1983=100. Therefore, it is the trend over time that is significant, and not the absolute ratio values.

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Macro-economic / Markets Insights – UK Real Home Prices

House Price Index to CPI Ratio (UK)



Interpretation

This chart show the ratio between the UK House Price Index and UK Consumer Price Index (CPI). Both series have their base year (value=100) in 2015, therefore the ratio is 1 at this point. Since the second world war, the ratio rose steadily, showing how house price growth progressively outstripped inflation, a trend that has accelerated since the 1990s.

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