



## MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, MAR 2023

14 APRIL 2023



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# Content

- Global Economy
- Global Markets Overview
- Global Stock Markets
  - UK Stock Markets
- Global Bond Markets
  - UK Bond Markets
- UK Economy
- UK Markets
- UK Mortgage Market Competitive Benchmark Analysis
- Crypto Markets
- Macroeconomic / Markets Insights

## **Global Economy**

Country	GDP	GDP YoY	GDP QoQ	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	23315	0.90	2.60	5.00	5.00	3.50	-5.80	129.00	-3.70	334.23
China	17734	2.90	0.00	3.65	0.70	5.60	-7.40	76.90	2.20	1411.75
Euro Area	14563	1.80	0.00	3.50	6.90	6.60	-5.10	95.60	-0.70	342.89
Japan	4941	0.40	0.00	-0.10	3.30	2.60	-5.90	262.50	1.90	125.31
Germany	4260	0.90	-0.40	3.50	7.40	5.60	-2.60	69.30	4.20	84.30
India	3176	4.40	0.80	6.50	5.66	7.80	-6.90	89.26	-2.60	1363.00
United Kingdom	3131	0.60	0.10	4.25	10.40	3.70	-5.20	97.40	-5.60	67.53
France	2958	0.50	0.10	3.50	5.60	7.20	-4.70	112.90	-1.70	67.84
Italy	2108	1.40	-0.10	3.50	7.70	8.00	-8.00	144.70	-0.70	58.98
Canada	1988	2.07	0.00	4.50	5.20	5.00	-4.70	112.80	-0.40	38.93
South Korea	1799	1.30	-0.40	3.50	4.20	2.70	-5.60	49.60	3.20	51.74
Russia	1776	-2.70	-0.80	7.50	3.50	3.50	-2.30	18.20	10.30	145.60
Brazil	1609	1.90	-0.20	13.75	4.65	8.60	-4.50	80.27	-2.92	214.83
Australia	1553	2.70	0.50	3.60	7.80	3.50	-1.50	36.10	2.30	25.77
Spain	1427	2.60	0.20	3.50	3.30	12.87	-4.50	118.40	1.10	47.43
Mexico	1273	3.60	0.50	11.25	6.85	2.70	-3.80	49.60	-0.90	126.25
Indonesia	1186	5.01	0.36	5.75	4.97	5.86	-2.38	40.90	1.00	275.80
Netherlands	1013	3.20	0.60	3.50	4.40	3.50	-1.00	52.40	5.50	17.59
Saudi Arabia	834	5.50	1.30	5.50	2.70	4.80	2.50	30.00	13.80	34.11
Turkey	819	3.50	0.90	8.50		10.00	-2.70	42.00	-5.40	84.68
Switzerland	801	0.70	0.00	1.50	2.90	2.00	-0.70	41.40	9.80	8.74
Taiwan	775	-0.41	-1.08	1.88	2.35	3.58	-0.50	28.20	14.80	23.38
Poland	679	2.00	-2.40	6.75	16.20	5.50	-3.10	53.80	-0.70	37.65
Sweden	636	-0.90	-0.90	3.00	12.00	8.20	0.70	36.70	4.30	10.45
Belgium	594	1.40	0.10	3.50	6.67	5.80	-4.30	108.20	-0.40	11.63

Source: <u>www.tradingeconomics.com</u>, as of 14 April 2023 (GDP figures are provided in USD billion)

#### Macro Outlook **UK & US Economic Calendar – Key Events** • 7 Apr > Unemployment Rate Global growth has generally surprised positively during the first **United States** quarter of 2023. Lower energy and oil prices have probably • 12 Apr > Inflation Rate YoY **United States** played an important role in the improvement in business • 12 Apr > FOMC Minutes **United States** sentiment, along with the reopening of China. Against this 13 Apr > GDP Growth Rate YoY **United Kingdom** • 13 Apr > PPI MoM backdrop, developed market stocks returned nearly 8% over **United States** the quarter. • 14 Apr > Retail Sales MoM United States • 18 Apr > Unemployment Rate Headline inflation continued to ease over the guarter on the **United Kingdom** back of low energy prices, but core inflation generally 19 Apr > Inflation Rate YoY # United Kingdom remained stickier, forcing global central banks to tighten monetary policy further. **Bonds Equities** In March, the collapse of SVB and broader concerns around Fixed income markets reacted positively to the decline in the financial sector hit bank shares hard. inflation and the prospect of easier monetary policy. The fall in bond yields led to a rally in growth stocks, which · In light of the banking sector turmoil, government bonds rallied, rallied by more than 15% over the guarter. The hit to bank benefiting from flight to safe heaven assets. The global shares weighed on the performance of value stocks, which aggregate bond index returned 3% over the guarter. Lower inflation expectations have pushed US Treasury yields only delivered around 1% over the quarter. Despite the hit to bank shares the S&P 500 rose in March, and rate expectations to decline. US treasuries returned 3% helped by strong returns from growth stocks that were buoyed over the quarter. by falling bond yields. Over the quarter the S&P 500 rose by UK gilts are supported by the forecasts of peaking UK rates. UK government bonds returned over 2% in the guarter. 7.5%. • European government bonds returned 2.5% during the first UK equities underperformed global equities over the quarter but still delivered just over 3%. quarter. Despite the hit to bank shares in March, European stocks outperformed over the quarter delivering just over 10%. Emerging market stocks returned 4% over the guarter. **Commodities** FX · Gold benefits from USD weakness and central bank buying but · According to some analysts, GBP-USD is likely to challenge the top end of the 1.1850-1.2450 range, and may break higher real yields are a challenge and mining output is rising. · According to some analysts, Russia's softer output and strong if EURUSD pushes through 1.10 in the weeks ahead, but this demand from China may boost oil prices. would also require better news on UK domestic demand.

Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results

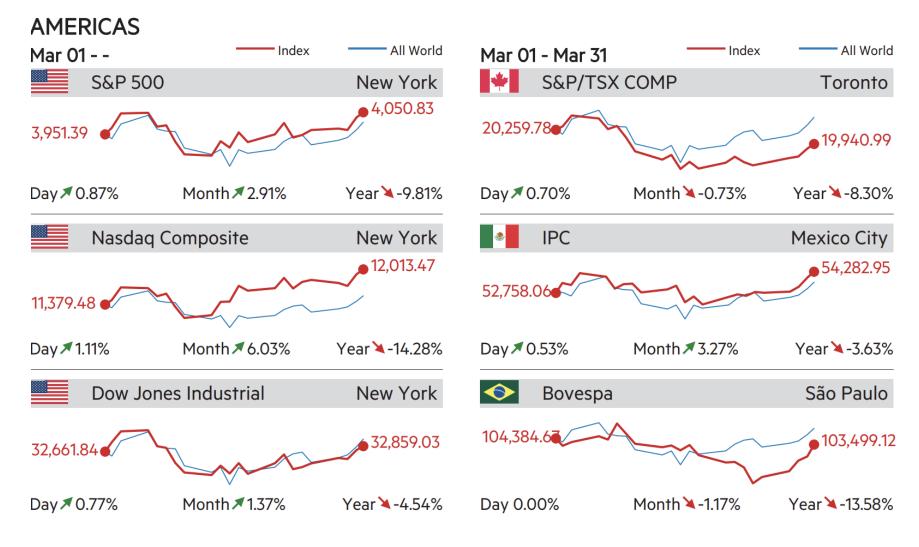
## **Global Markets Overview: Asset Class and Style Returns**

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1'23
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%	Growth 15.2%
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%	DM Equities 7.9%
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%	Small cap 4.4%
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%	MSCI EM 4.0%
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%	Global Agg 3.0%
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%	Global REITs 1.7%
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%	Value 1.1%
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 -5.4%

<sup>•</sup> Source: JP Morgan Asset Management, <a href="https://am.jpmorgan.com/gb/en/asset-management/adv/insights/market-insights/monthly-market-review/">https://am.jpmorgan.com/gb/en/asset-management/adv/insights/market-insights/monthly-market-review/</a>

 <sup>14</sup> April 2023

#### Global Stock Markets - Americas



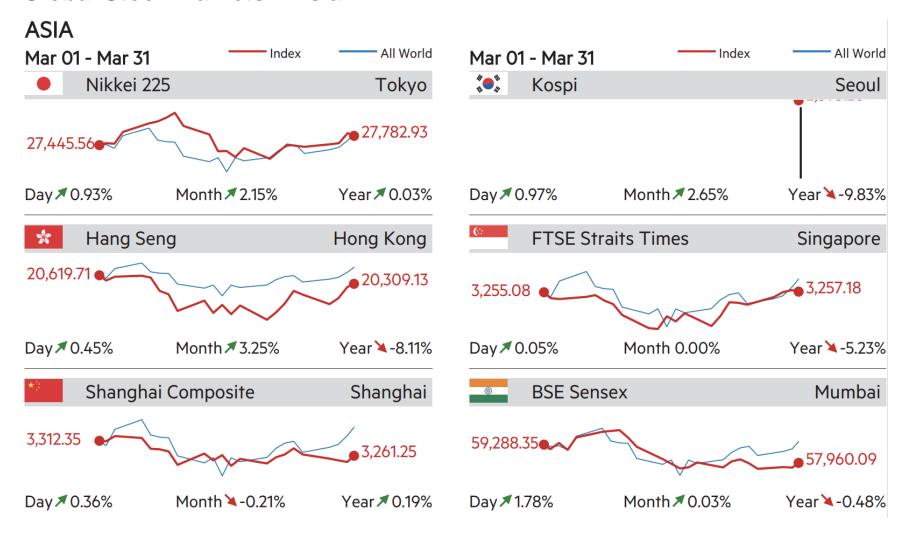
- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 March 2023
- Monthly figures represent the period between 01 March and 31 March 2023

#### **Global Stock Markets – Europe**



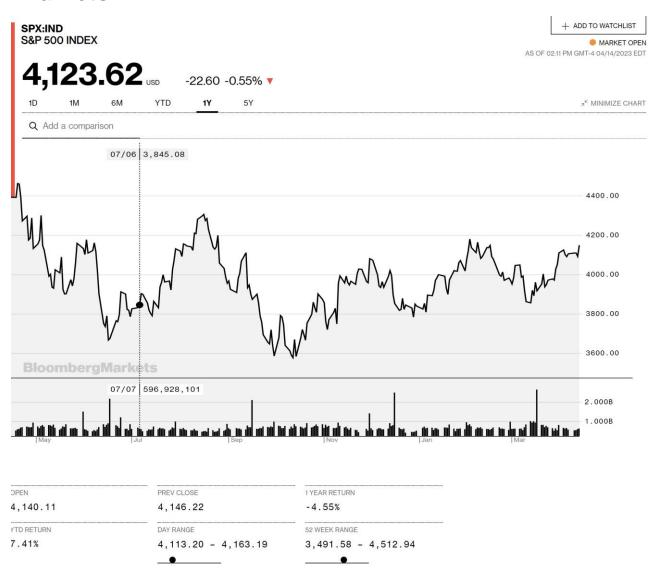
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- All figures are as of 31 March 2023
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#### Global Stock Markets - Asia



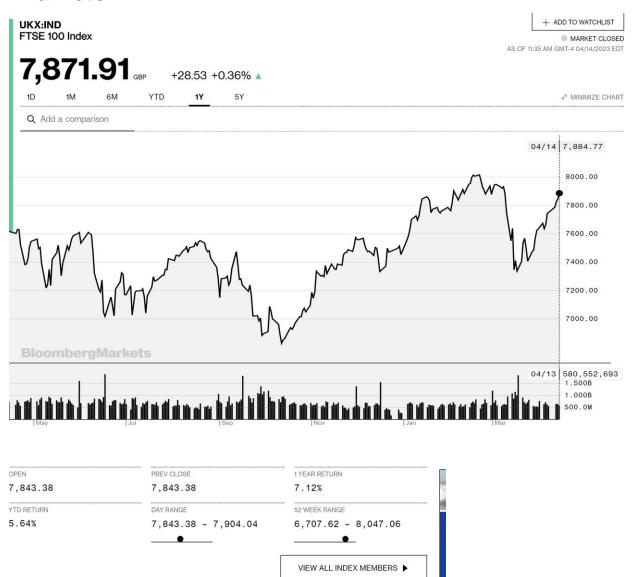
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#### **US Stock Markets**



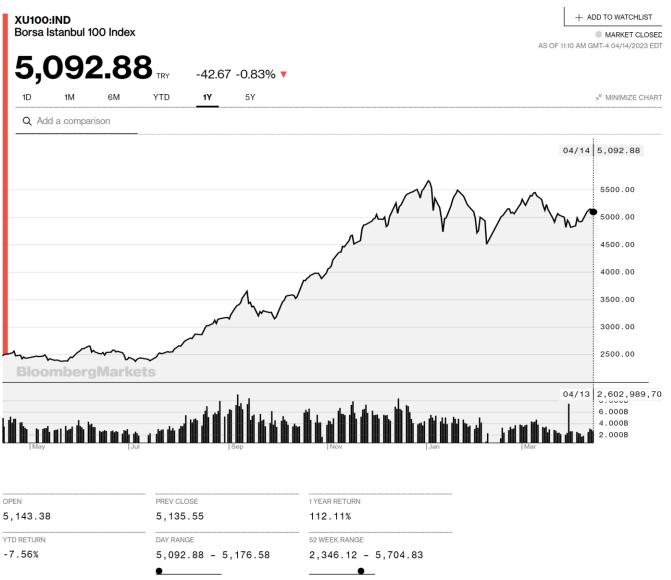
Source: Bloomberg

#### **UK Stock Markets**



Source: Bloomberg

## **Turkey Stock Markets**



Source: Bloomberg

#### **Global Bond Markets - Americas**

## **Americas** 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
United States »	3.52%	+7	-17	+69	2:41 PM
Canada	3.05%	+8	+16	+29	2:41 PM
Brazil	12.36%	+11	-85	+15	2:32 PM
Mexico	8.85%	+4	-24	+3	2:40 PM

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 (EDT)
Germany »	2.43%	+7	+2	+160	11:59 AM
United Kingdom »	3.66%	+9	+18	+177	11:59 AM
France	3.00%	+6	+7	+167	11:59 AM
Italy	4.29%	+7	+3	+181	11:59 AM
Spain	3.47%	+6	-1	+170	11:59 AM
Netherlands	2.80%	+7	+3	+169	11:59 AM
Portugal	3.28%	+7	-2	+145	11:59 AM
Greece	4.27%	+4	-2	+138	11:59 AM
Switzerland	1.05%	+8	-12	+29	11:59 AM

Source: Bloomberg

#### **Global Bond Markets – Asia Pacific**

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

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
Germany »	2.43%	+7	+2	+160	11:59 AM
United Kingdom »	3.66%	+9	+18	+177	11:59 AM
France	3.00%	+6	+7	+167	11:59 AM
Italy	4.29%	+7	+3	+181	11:59 AM
Spain	3.47%	+6	-1	+170	11:59 AM
Netherlands	2.80%	+7	+3	+169	11:59 AM
Portugal	3.28%	+7	-2	+145	11:59 AM
Greece	4.27%	+4	-2	+138	11:59 AM
Switzerland	1.05%	+8	-12	+29	11:59 AM

Source: Bloomberg

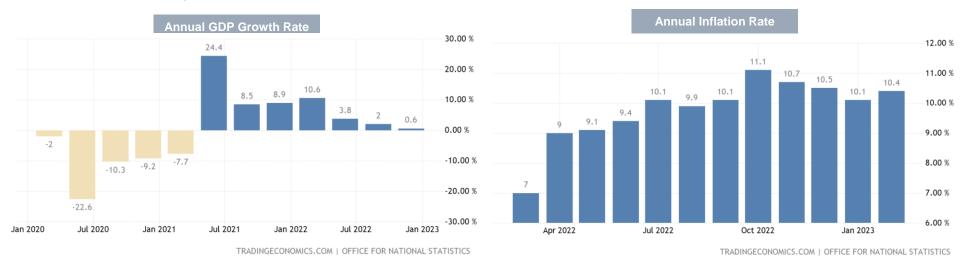
## **UK Bond Markets**

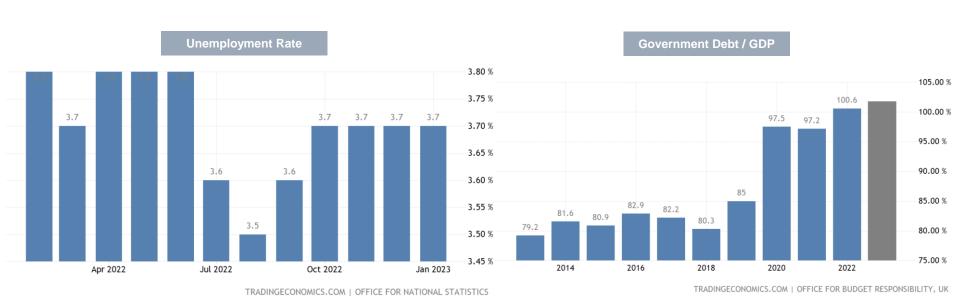
## **Gilt Yields**

NAME	COUPON	PRICE	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
GTGBP2Y:GOV UK Gilt 2 Year Yield	0.63	93.92	3.58%	+10	+14	+205	11:59 AM
GTGBP5Y:GOV UK Gilt 5 Year Yield	1.63	90.68	3.49%	+11	+12	+188	11:59 AM
GTGBP10Y:GOV UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	3.25	96.63	3.66%	+9	+18	+177	11:59 AM
GTGBP30Y:GOV UK Gilt 30 Year Yield	3.75	95.35	4.01%	+8	+13	+197	11:59 AM

• Source: Bloomberg

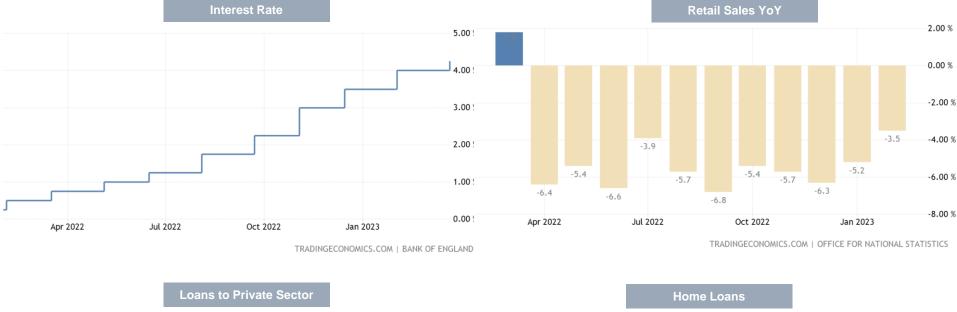
## **UK Economy**

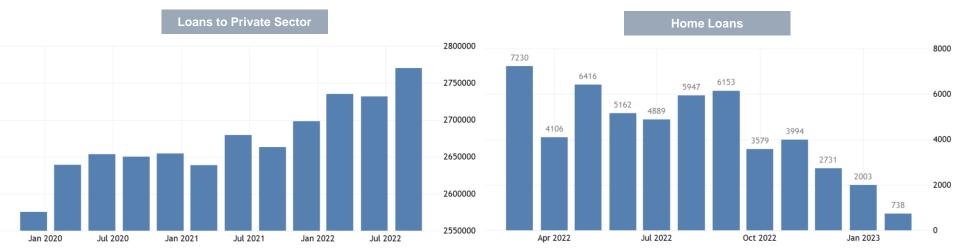




Source: <a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom">https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom</a>

#### **UK Markets**



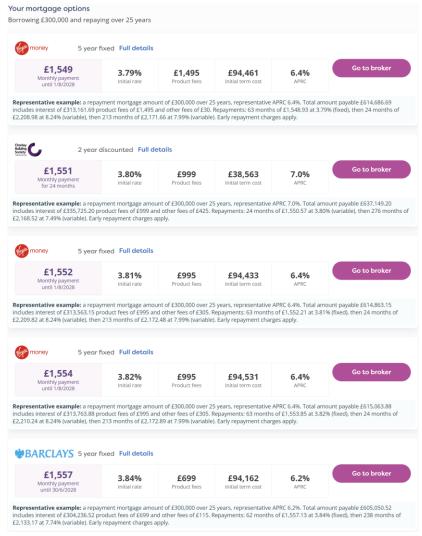


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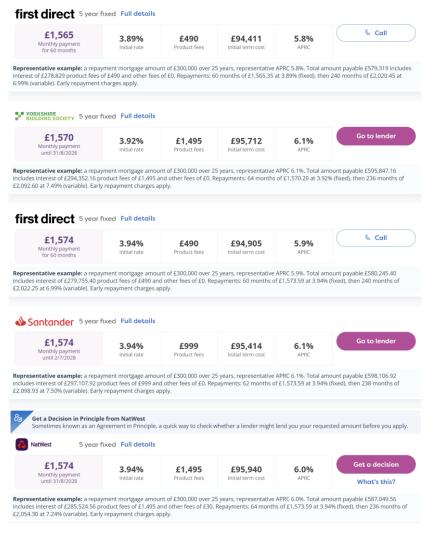
- Source: <a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom">https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom</a>
- Loan figures are in £ millions

# 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 14 April 2023
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

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



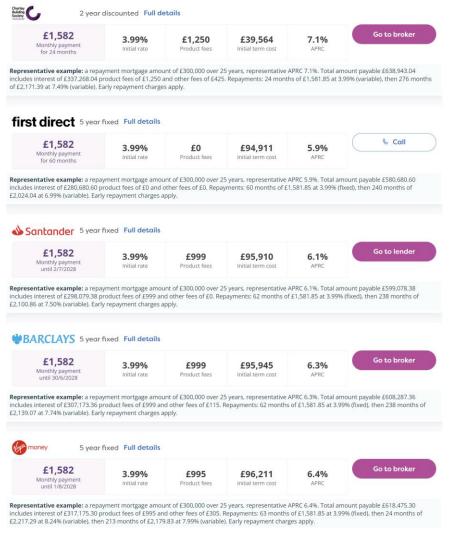
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# UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 3 of 5



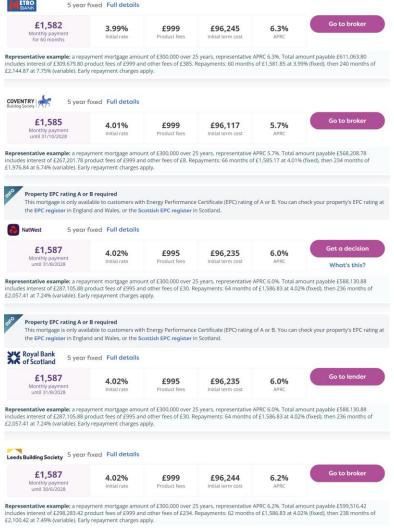
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# UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 4 of 5



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



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  payment is £200,000, as of 14 April 2023
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## **Crypto Markets: Bitcoin**

#### **BTC/USD Bitfinex Overview**



Prev. Close	30,272	Bid	30,317	Day's Range	30,001 - 30,968
Open	30,272	Ask	30,318	52 wk Range	15,501 - 42,977
1-Year Change	-25.33%				

• Source: <u>www.investing.com</u>, as of 14 April 2023

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## **Crypto Markets: Etherium**

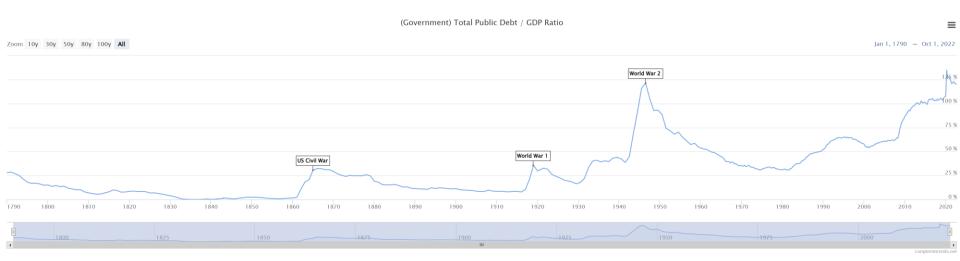
ETH/USD 2,090.40 +79.48 (+3.95%)



Source: <u>www.investing.com</u>, as of 14 April 2023

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

#### Federal Debt to GDP



#### Interpretation

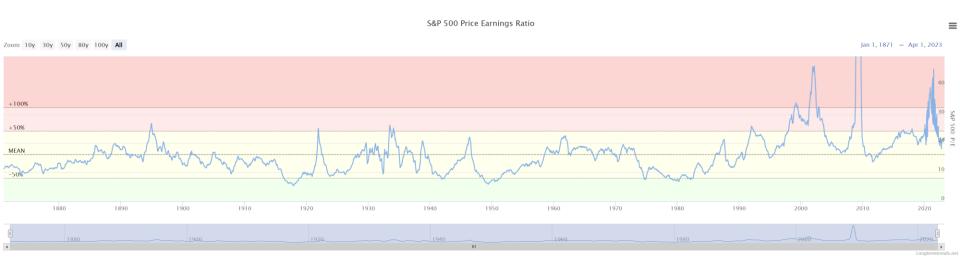
In order to allow for comparison over time, a nation's debt is often expressed as a ratio to its gross domestic product (GDP). The total public debt (used in the chart above) is a form of government federal debt. It includes "debt held by the public" as well as "intragovernmental holdings". Historically, 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 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

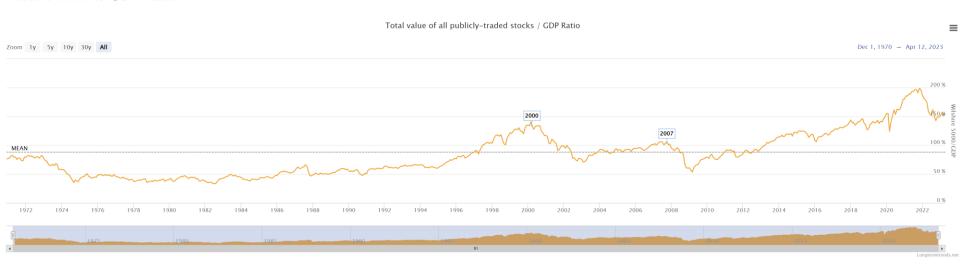
The price earnings ratio is calculated by dividing a company's stock price by it's earnings per share. In other words, the price earnings ratio shows what the market is willing to pay for a stock based on its current earnings. It is one of the most widely-used valuation metrics for stocks. The PE ratio 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

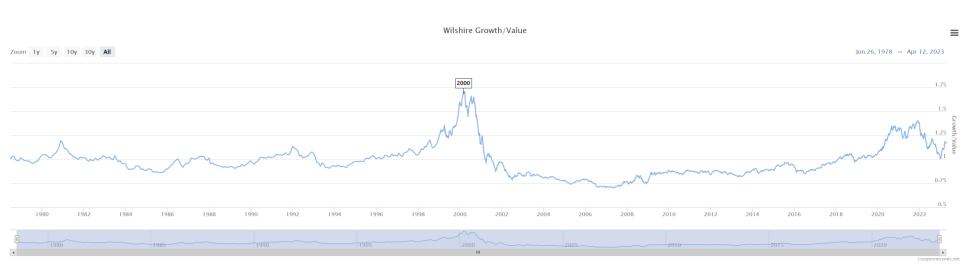
Market Cap to GDP is a long-term valuation indicator for stocks. It has become popular in recent years, thanks to Warren Buffett. Back in 2001 he remarked in a Fortune Magazine interview that "it is probably the best single measure of where valuations stand at any given moment."

'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.

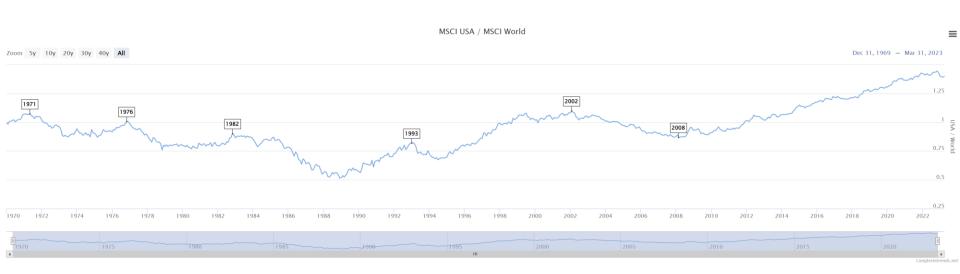
The ratio in the chart above divides the Wilshire US Large-Cap Growth Index by the Wilshire US Large-Cap Value Index. When the ratio rises, growth stocks outperform value stocks - and when it falls, value stocks outperform growth stocks. The ratio peaked in 2000, during the dot-com mania.

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Launch Chart

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



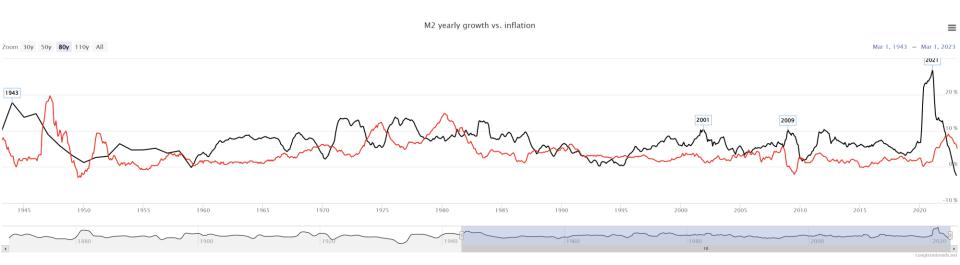
#### Interpretation

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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- For more detailed information on what Six Arrows Consultancy Limited, in its capacity as a 'guidance' provider, is authorised to do and not do, please visit FCA's relevant regulation through the following web site
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