



MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, MAY 2023

4 JUNE 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	1.60	1.30	5.25	4.90	3.40	-5.80	129.00	-3.70	334.23
China	17734	4.50	2.20	3.65	0.10	5.20	-7.40	76.90	2.20	1411.75
Euro Area	14563	1.30	0.10	3.75	6.10	6.50	-3.60	91.50	-1.00	342.89
Japan	4941	1.30	0.40	-0.10	3.50	2.60	-6.40	263.90	1.90	124.95
Germany	4260	-0.50	-0.30	3.75	6.10	5.60	-2.60	66.30	4.20	84.30
India	3176	6.10	0.69	6.50	4.70	7.80	-6.44	89.26	-2.60	1373.76
United Kingdom	3131	0.20	0.10	4.50	8.70	3.90	-5.50	100.60	-5.60	67.53
France	2958	0.90	0.20	3.75	5.10	7.10	-4.70	111.60	-2.10	67.84
Italy	2108	1.90	0.60	3.75	7.60	7.80	-8.00	144.70	-1.30	58.98
Canada	1988	2.07	0.80	4.50	4.40	5.00	-3.60	112.80	-0.40	38.93
South Korea	1799	0.80	0.30	3.50	3.70	2.60	-7.00	49.60	3.20	51.63
Russia	1776	-1.90	-0.80	7.50	2.30	3.30	-2.30	18.20	10.30	145.60
Brazil	1609	4.00	1.90	13.75	4.18	8.50	-4.50	72.87	-2.92	214.83
Australia	1553	2.70	0.50	3.85	7.00	3.70	-1.40	22.30	2.30	25.77
Spain	1427	3.80	0.50	3.75	3.20	13.26	-4.80	113.20	0.60	47.43
Mexico	1273	3.70	1.00	11.25	6.25	2.40	-3.80	49.60	-0.90	129.00
Indonesia	1186	5.03	-0.92	5.75	4.33	5.45	-2.38	40.90	1.00	275.80
Netherlands	1013	1.90	-0.70	3.75	6.10	3.40	0.00	51.00	4.40	17.59
Saudi Arabia	834	3.90	-1.30	5.75	2.70	4.80	2.50	30.00	13.80	32.18
Turkey	819	4.00	0.30	8.50		10.00	-0.90	31.70	-5.40	85.28
Switzerland	801	0.60	0.30	1.50	2.60	2.00	-0.70	41.40	9.80	8.74
Taiwan	775	-2.87	-0.59	1.88	2.35	3.56	-0.50	28.20	14.80	23.26
Poland	679	-0.30	3.80	6.75	13.00	5.20	-3.70	49.10	-3.00	37.65
Sweden	636	0.80	0.60	3.50	10.50	7.50	0.70	33.00	4.30	10.45
Belgium	594	1.40	0.50	3.75	5.20	5.90	-3.90	105.10	-3.50	11.63

Source: www.tradingeconomics.com, as of 2 June 2023 (GDP figures are provided in USD billion)

UK & US Economic Calendar – Key Events Macro Outlook The divergence between the service and manufacturing • 2 June > Non-Farm Payrolls **United States** • 2 June > Unemployment Rate sectors widened in May, painting a mixed picture of the global **United States** economy. The US services flash Purchasing Managers' Index 13 June > Inflation Rate **United States** (PMI) business survey for May rose to a 13-month high of 55.1 • 13 June > Unemployment Rate **United Kingdom** and both the eurozone and UK services flash PMIs remained • 14 June > FED Interest Rate Decision **United States** above the 55 level, with anything above 50 indicating 14 June > GDP Growth Rate YoY **United Kinadom** expansion. This momentum was supported by robust labour 15 June > Retail Sales MoM United States markets. Unemployment remained at or near historic lows in the eurozone (6.5%), UK (3.9%) and the US (3.4%) and wages are growing strongly. **Equities Bonds** US equities were relatively resilient with the S&P 500 rising by While the timing of a recession – and subsequent rate cuts – 0.4%. Equity market leadership in the US is very narrow. The has been in question, US 10-year yields have remained range largest ten names in the S&P 500 have accounted for nearly bound. Currently, yields are at 3.70%, which is close to the all the index's year-to-date return. Large tech companies three-month median. However, the range is a moving target outperformed the broader market, backed by strong earnings and tends to readjust when either of the extremes are broken reports and growing investor expectations about the future through. potential of Al. In May, growth stocks outperformed value by • UK Core CPI is now at its highest rate since March 1992. 6.9 percentage points. Markets re-priced rate expectations to a peak rate of 5.5%. After a strong run since October, Europe ex-UK equites fell This pushed yields higher and Gilts ended the month as one of 2.1% over the month. the worst performers among government bonds. UK equities were hit by weak commodity prices. The FTSE All- The nominal yield on the 10-year China Government Bond Share Index fell 4.6% for the month, underperforming its peers. (CGB) remains low at 2.72%. This level is considerably lower Chinese equities underperformed the MSCI Asia ex-Japan than developed market equivalents, such as US Treasuries Index, which returned -1.8 % as Korean and Taiwanese tech and UK Gilts, which have 10-year yields of 3.74% and 4.30%, stocks outperformed in May. respectively. **Commodities** FX · Higher than expected inflation may make it hard for the Bank Commodity markets experienced some weakness. Oil ended the month down about 40% compared to last year. Price of England (BoE) to turn too dovish too quickly. This may keep declines in industrial metals were also pronounced in May. the GBP in a broad upward trend over the next few months,

according to some FX analysts.

Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results

Gold benefited from USD weakness and central bank buying.

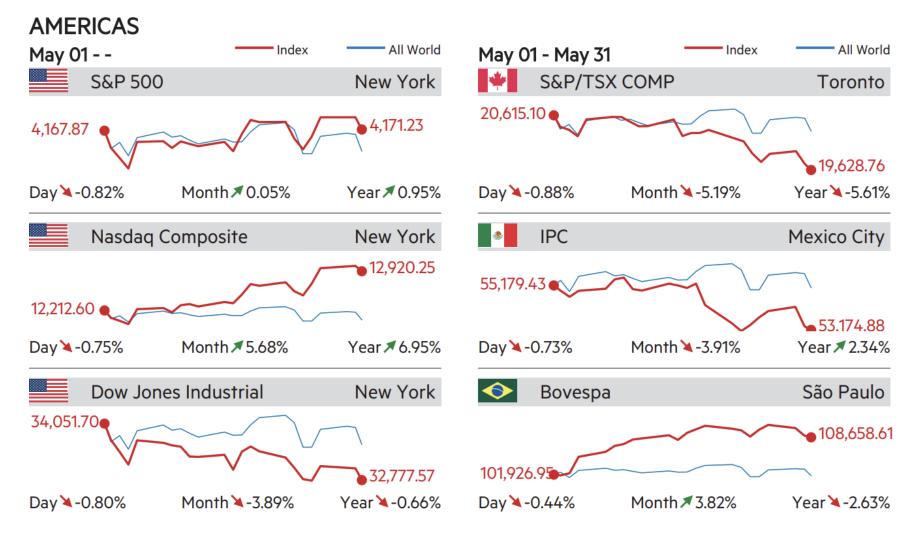
Global Markets Overview: Asset Class and Style Returns

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD	May '23
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 19.9%	Growth 2.4%
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 8.8%	DM Equities -0.9%
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 1.5%	MSCI EM -1.7%
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%	Global Agg 1.4%	Global Agg -2.0%
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%	MSCI EM 1.2%	Small cap -2.7%
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 -0.7%	Global REITs -3.8%
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 -1.5%	Value -4.5%
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 -11.4%	Cmdty -5.6%

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

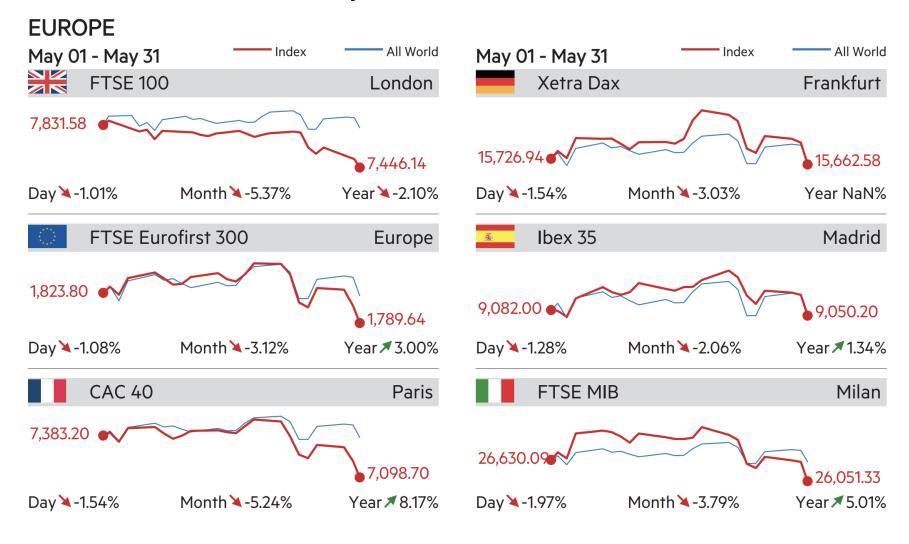
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Global Stock Markets - Americas



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

Global Stock Markets – Europe



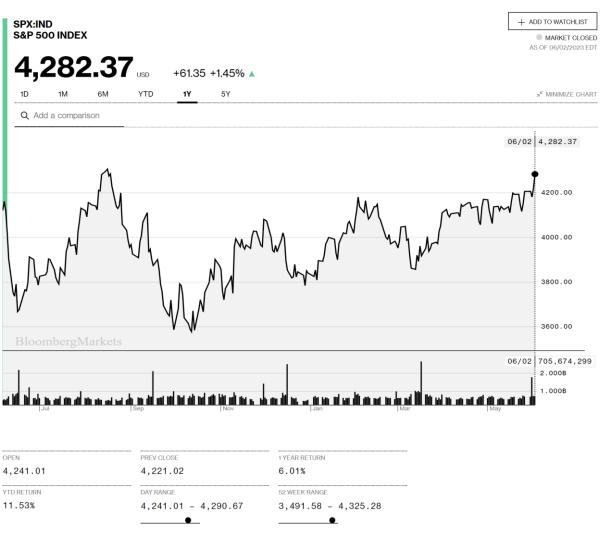
- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 May 2023
- Monthly figures represent the period between 01 May and 31 May 2023

Global Stock Markets - Asia



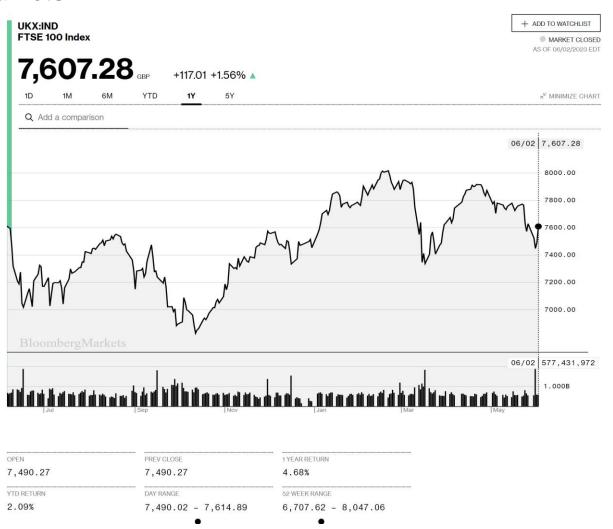
- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 May 2023
- Monthly figures represent the period between 01 May and 31 May 2023

US Stock Markets



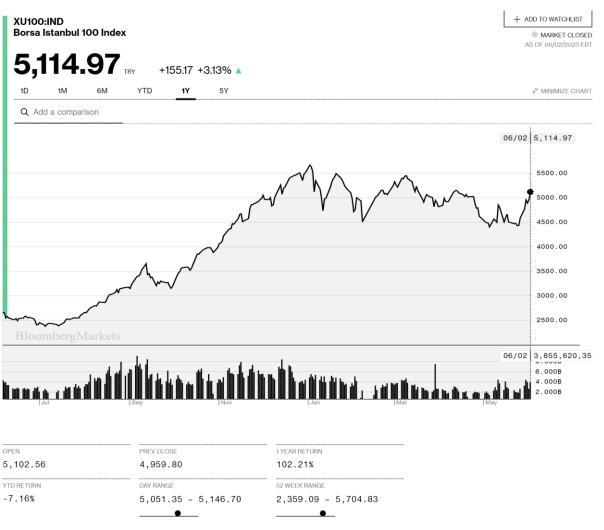
Source: Bloomberg

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 »	3.69%	+10	+31	+76	6/2/2023
Canada	3.23%	+7	+44	+17	6/2/2023
Brazil	11.35%	-16	-76	-126	6/2/2023
Mexico	8.84%	+5	+11	+9	6/2/2023

· 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 (EDT)
Germany »	2.31%	+7	+12	+104	6/2/2023
United Kingdom »	4.15%	+4	+50	+200	6/2/2023
France	2.85%	+5	+7	+106	6/2/2023
Italy	4.06%	-2	-5	+67	6/2/2023
Spain	3.31%	+3	+3	+88	6/2/2023
Netherlands	2.67%	+6	+12	+110	6/2/2023
Portugal	2.99%	+4	-5	+53	6/2/2023
Greece	3.66%	-1	-36	-3	6/2/2023
Switzerland	0.76%	0	-18	-19	6/2/2023

Source: Bloomberg

Global Bond Markets - Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
Japan »	0.40%	-1	-1	+18	6/2/2023
Australia »	3.64%	+3	+34	+16	6/2/2023
New Zealand	4.30%	+0	+21	+64	6/2/2023
Singapore	2.87%	0	+20	+7	6/2/2023
South Korea	3.49%			+9	6/2/2023
India	6.98%	+0	-4	-47	6/2/2023

· Source: Bloomberg

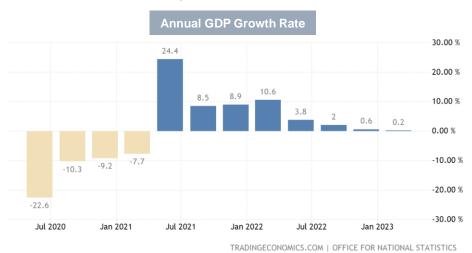
UK Bond Markets

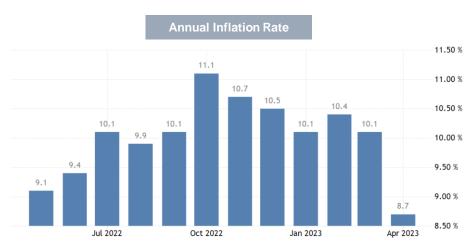
Gilt Yields

NAME	COUPON	PRICE	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
GTGBP2Y:GOV UK Gilt 2 Year Yield	0.63	92.92	4.33%	+7	+69	+268	6/2/2023
GTGBP5Y:GOV UK Gilt 5 Year Yield	1.63	88.18	4.09%	+5	+62	+233	6/2/2023
GTGBP10Y:GOV UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	3.25	92.88	4.15%	+4	+50	+200	6/2/2023
GTGBP30Y:GOV UK Gilt 30 Year Yield	3.75	88.02	4.47%	+2	+41	+206	6/2/2023

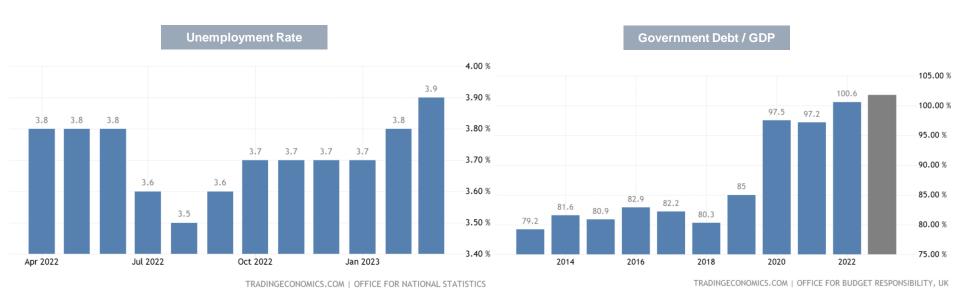
• Source: Bloomberg

UK Economy



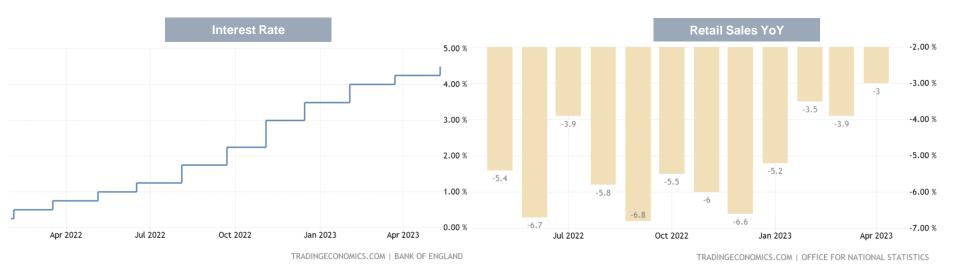


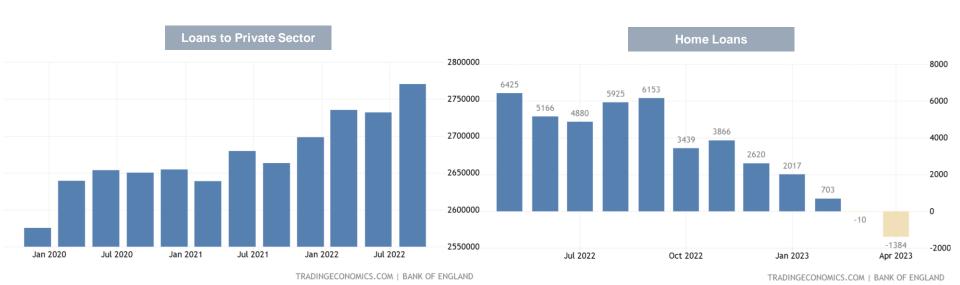
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Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom

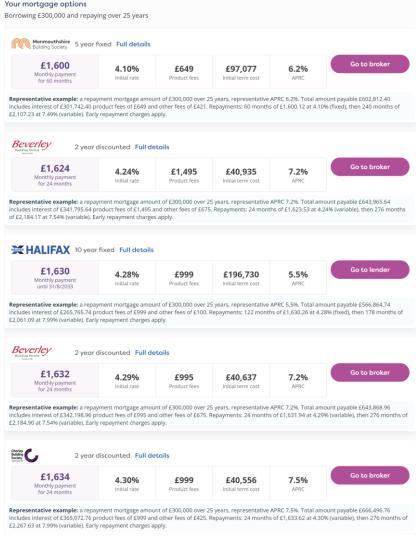
UK Markets





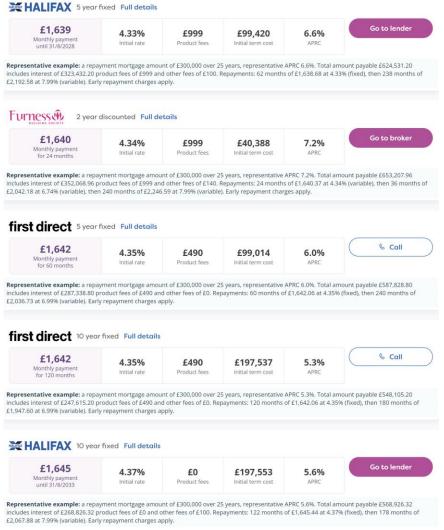
- Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom
- Loan figures are in £ millions

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



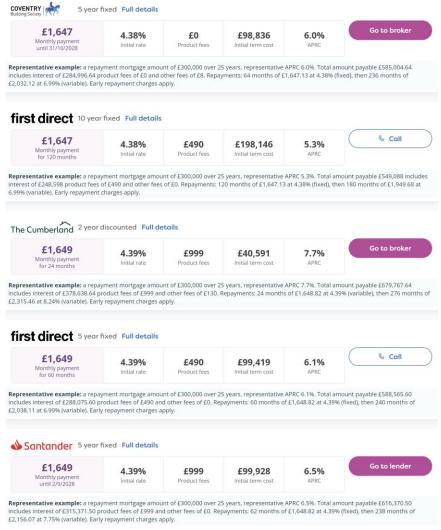
- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down
 payment is £200,000, as of 4 June 2023
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

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



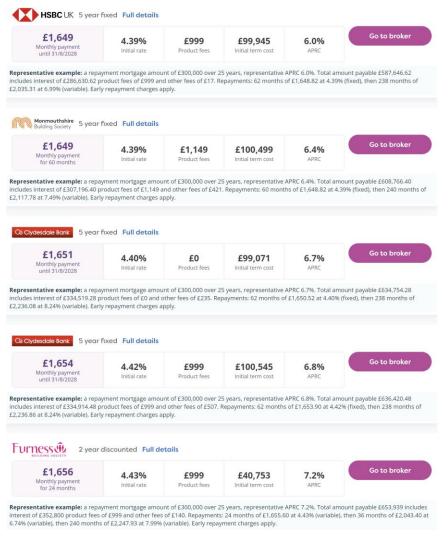
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UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 3 of 5



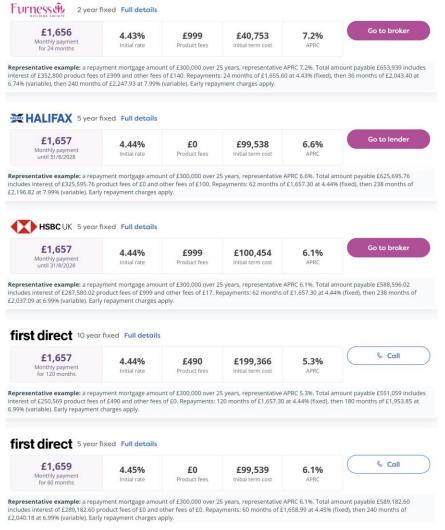
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UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 4 of 5



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



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Crypto Markets: Bitcoin

BTC/USD Bitfinex Overview



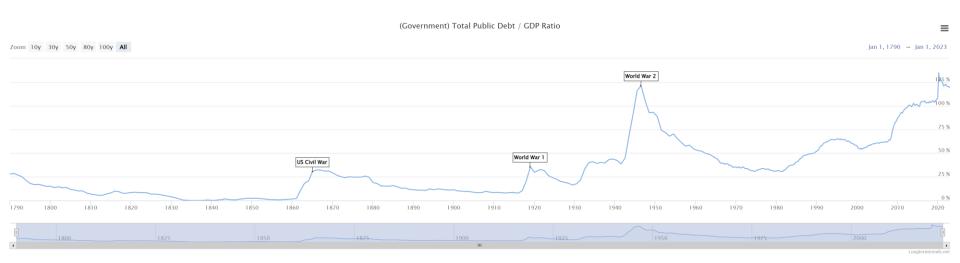


Bid/Ask 27,196.00 / 27,197.00		Vol (24H)	8.54B	Market Cap	527.63B
Day's Range	26,924 - 27,304	52 wk Range	15,501 - 31,764	Max Supply	BTC21.00M
Circulating Sup	ply BTC19.39M	Chg (7D)	-0.79%		

Crypto Markets: Etherium



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



Interpretation

A nation's debt is commonly expressed as a ratio to its gross domestic product (GDP) to facilitate meaningful comparisons over time. The total public debt, as depicted in the above chart, represents a form of government federal debt that encompasses both "debt held by the public" and "intragovernmental holdings." Several factors influence the federal public debt, including government spending, tax policies, economic conditions, and interest rates. Budget deficits arise when government expenditures exceed revenues, resulting in an increase in the public debt. Conversely, budget surpluses can help reduce the debt burden. The management of federal debt falls under the purview of the Department of the Treasury, which regularly conducts auctions of treasury securities to meet borrowing requirements. These securities are purchased by a range of investors, including individuals, financial institutions, foreign governments, and central banks, effectively lending money to the government. It's worth noting that historical trends show an increased ratio during periods of war and economic recessions.

Other popular classifications of debt are corporate and household debt (see charts below).

Renowned investor Ray Dalio identified a long-term debt cycle, a cyclical pattern that typically spans 75-100 years. In his research, Dalio has analyzed the total debt in the United States, encompassing public, corporate, and private debt, dating back to 1920. For further details, you can refer to Ray Dalio's publication "Principles For Navigating BIG DEBT CRISES" on page 13.

17 TradingView

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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 its 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. A high P/E ratio suggests that investors are willing to pay a premium for each unit of earnings, indicating optimism about future growth prospects. Conversely, a low P/E ratio may indicate that the market has lower expectations for future growth or that the stock is undervalued.

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, resulting in an inaccurate reflection of the market's true valuation. 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, the 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.

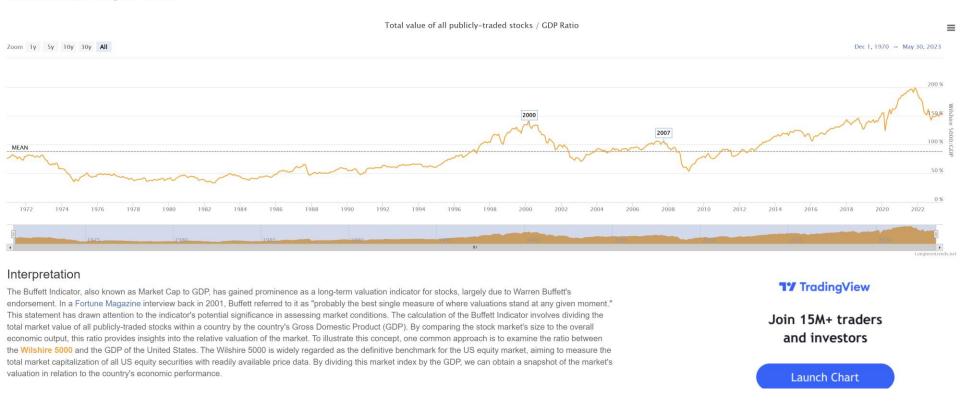
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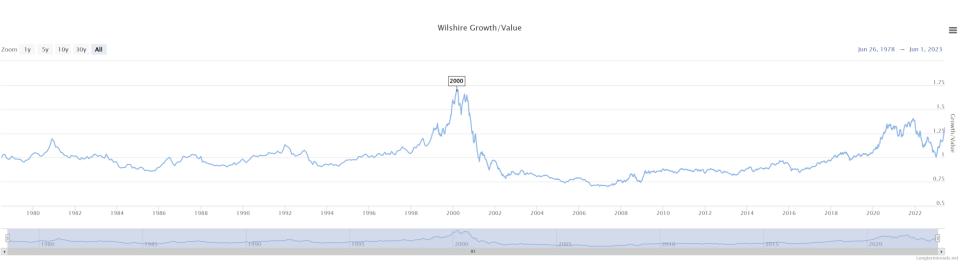
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Macro-economic / Markets Insights – Buffet Indicator (Total Market Cap / GDP)

Wilshire 5000 to GDP Ratio



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. These companies may have solid fundamentals, but their stock prices are perceived to be lower than their intrinsic value due to factors such as market conditions, industry trends, or temporary setbacks. Value stocks are often associated with more mature industries or companies that are temporarily out of favor with investors. 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. These companies often operate in industries that are expanding rapidly or are engaged in innovative technologies. Investors are attracted to growth stocks because of their potential for significant capital appreciation over time. Examples of growth stocks can include technology companies, biotech firms, or high-growth consumer brands.

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

17 TradingView

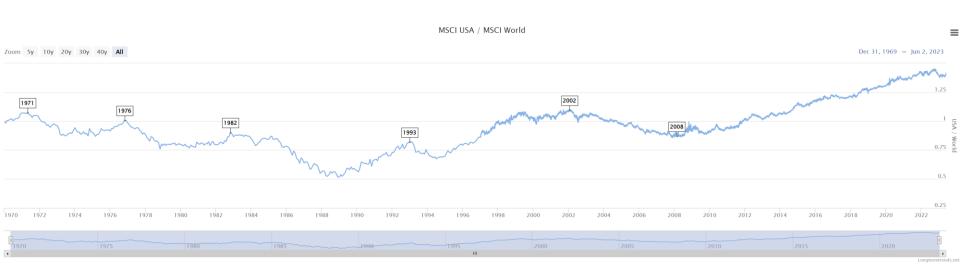
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Launch Chart

• Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/, as of 4 June 2023

value stocks - and when it falls, value stocks outperform growth stocks. The ratio peaked in 2000, during the dot-com mania.

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



Interpretation

The chart above compares the performance of the MSCI USA index to the MSCI World index. It provides a valuable perspective on the relative strength or weakness of the US stock market in comparison to the global stock market as a whole.

The MSCI USA index represents the performance of large and mid-cap stocks in the United States, encompassing various sectors and industries. It covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in the US. On the other hand, the MSCI World index represents global equity performance and includes stocks from developed markets across the world.

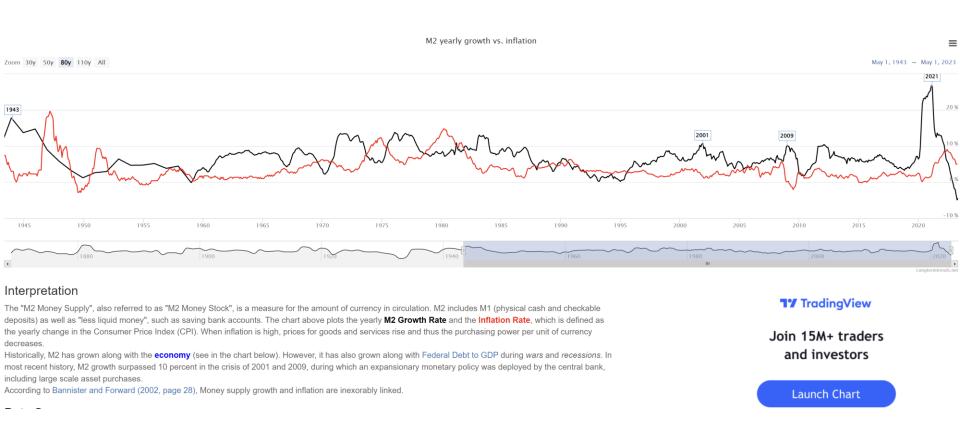
When the ratio rises, it indicates that US stocks outperform the rest of the world, whereas a decline in the ratio suggests underperformance by US stocks compared to the global market. By definition, this ratio cannot grow forever. At some point, US stocks would simply make up 100% of global stocks. The chart shows that, since the financial crisis of 2008, US stocks have been outperforming the rest of the world.

17 TradingView

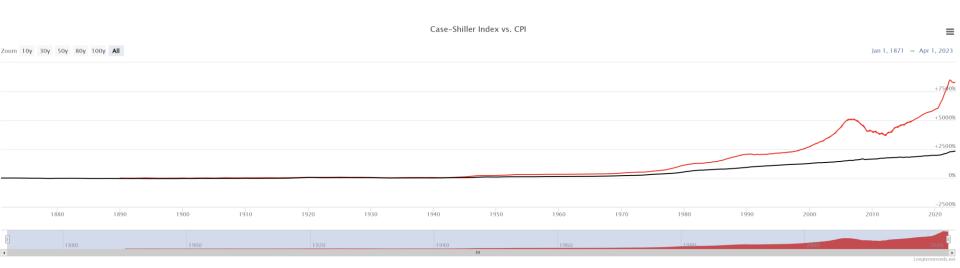
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Macro-economic / Markets Insights - Money Supply Growth vs. Inflation



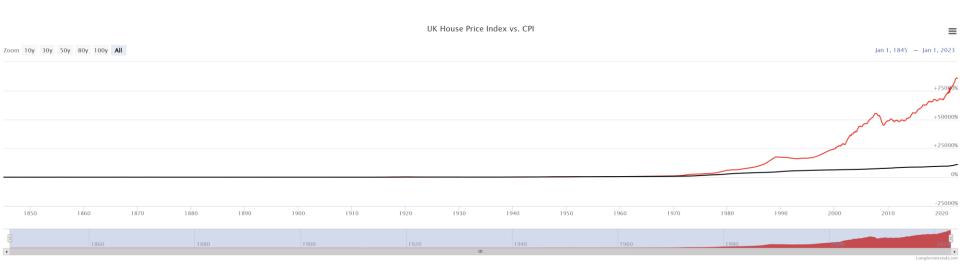
Macro-economic / Markets Insights – US Real Home Prices



Interpretation

This chart displays the Case-Shiller Home Price Index and US Consumer Price Index (CPI) over time.

Macro-economic / Markets Insights – UK Real Home Prices



Interpretation

This chart compares the UK House Price Index and UK Consumer Price Index (CPI) over time.

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