



MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, NOV 2023 3 DEC 2023



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Global Economy

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	25463	5.20	5.50	3.20	3.90	-5.80	129.00	-3.70	334.23
China	17963	1.30	3.45	-0.20	5.00	-7.40	77.10	2.20	1411.75
Euro Area	14041	-0.10	4.50	2.40	6.50	-3.60	90.90	-0.60	342.89
Japan	4231	-0.50	-0.10	3.30	2.50	-6.40	263.90	1.90	124.95
Germany	4072	-0.10	4.50	3.20	5.90	-2.50	66.10	4.40	84.40
India	3385	1.90	6.50	4.87	7.10	-6.44	89.26	-2.60	1373.76
United Kingdom	3071	0.00	5.25	4.60	4.20	-5.00	97.10	-5.60	67.79
France	2783	-0.10	4.50	3.40	7.40	-4.80	111.80	-2.00	67.84
Russia	2240	-0.80	15.00	6.70	2.90	-2.30	17.20	10.30	145.60
Canada	2140	-0.30	5.00	3.10	5.80	-3.60	107.00	-0.40	39.29
Italy	2010	0.10	4.50	0.80	7.80	-8.00	141.70	-1.50	58.98
Brazil	1920	0.90	12.25	4.82	7.60	-4.60	72.87	-2.92	214.83
Australia	1675	0.40	4.35	5.40	3.70	-1.40	22.30	1.20	26.27
South Korea	1665	0.60	3.50	3.80	2.50	-7.00	49.60	3.20	51.69
Mexico	1414	1.10	11.25	4.26	2.70	-3.40	49.60	-0.90	129.00
Spain	1398	0.30	4.50	3.20	11.84	-4.70	111.60	0.60	47.43
Indonesia	1319	1.60	6.00	2.86	5.32	-2.38	39.90	1.00	275.80
Saudi Arabia	1108	-3.90	6.00	1.60	4.90	2.50	30.00	13.80	32.18
Netherlands	991	-0.20	4.50	1.60	3.60	-0.10	50.10	9.30	17.59
Turkey	906	0.30	40.00		9.10	-0.90	31.70	-5.30	85.28
Switzerland	808	0.30	1.75	1.70	2.00	1.20	41.40	9.90	8.74
Taiwan	775	1.90	1.88	3.05	3.41	-0.50	28.20	14.80	23.26
Poland	688	1.50	5.75	6.50	5.00	-3.70	49.30	-2.40	37.65
Argentina	633	-2.84	133.00		6.20	-2.40	85.00	-0.70	46.24
Sweden	586	-0.30	4.00	6.50	7.40	1.10	32.90	4.80	10.45
Belgium	579	0.40	4.50	0.76	5.60	-3.50	104.30	-1.10	11.63
Norway	579	-0.50	4.25	4.00	3.60	26.00	37.40	30.20	5.43
Ireland	529	-1.90	4.50	5.10	4.80	1.70	44.40	10.80	5.15
Israel	522	0.70	4.75	3.70	3.10	0.60	60.90	2.50	9.56
United Arab Emirates	508	2.00	5.40	3.81	2.75	12.50	38.30	11.70	9.44

Source: <u>www.tradingeconomics.com</u>, as of 3 December 2023 (GDP figures are provided in USD billion)

Macro Outlook **UK & US Economic Calendar – Key Events** • 8 Dec > Non-farm Payrolls Markets closed November in a positive mood thanks to **United States** tentative signs of economic moderation in the US and falling • 8 Dec > Unemployment Rate **United States** inflation across developed markets. Data releases broadly • 12 Dec > Unemployment Rate # United Kingdom 12 Dec > Inflation Rate YoY supported the view that central banks have reached the peak **United States** of their tightening cycles, aiding both equities and fixed 13 Dec > GDP Growth YoY **United Kingdom** 13 Dec > Fed Interest Rate Decision income. **United States** The market was particularly encouraged by the release of the 13 Dec > FOMC Economic Projections **United States** US Consumer Price Index (CPI) reading for October, which • 13 Dec > PPI MoM **United States** was cooler than expected. Headline and core inflation dropped 14 Dec > BoE Interest Rate Decision **United Kingdom** to 3.2% year-on-year (y/y) and 4.0% y/y respectively. 14 Dec > Retail Sales MoM United States **Equities Bonds** Major stock indexes gained over the month, with the US's S&P Government bond yields declined. The US 10-year Treasury 500 index rising the most (up 9.1%) and growth stocks – in yield fell below 4.4% by the end of November, down from the particular the technology sector - outperforming their value peak of 5% reached in mid-October. In Europe, the German 10-year yield fell around 20 basis points, and the BTP-Bund counterparts globally. spread tightened slightly after a positive ratings update for European indexes also closed the month in positive territory. The MSCI Europe ex-UK Index gained 7% over the month, Italian sovereign debt. with the financial sector in particular benefitting from stronger · German Bunds and UK Gilts also saw significant yield interest margins and profits. declines, with the 10-year yields ending the month at 2.4% and Lower bond yields and healthy corporate earnings boosted 4.2% respectively (both down around 50 basis points from growth stocks and the tech sector, which outperformed value their October highs). peers. Small caps rallied in November with the MSCI World Outside of sovereign bonds, the entire fixed income market Small Cap Index gaining 8% over the month. However, large benefited from lower yields and more rate cuts expected in caps have still outperformed year to date, by around 12 2024. percentage points. **Commodities** FX Commodity prices contracted from their October peaks. • The recent downside surprises on US inflation, employment Despite the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, the price of a and manufacturing ISM have supported the case for a US softbarrel of Brent crude oil fell to \$80, in part thanks to an landing, with better risk appetite for now. As such, the broad increase in US supply and OPEC+ members' failure to adhere USD weakened. EUR went up by 2% against the USD but underperformed other risk-on G10 currencies. to production quotas.

Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results

Global Markets Overview: Asset Class and Style Returns

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	YTD	Nov '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 31.4%	Growth 11.2%
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 18.6%	Global REITs 10.6%
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%	Value 6.6%	DM Equities 9.4%
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 6.1%	Small cap 9.4%
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 6.1%	MSCI EM 8.0%
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 Agg 1.5%	Value 7.5%
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 REITs 1.1%	Global Agg 5.0%
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%	Cmdty -2.3%

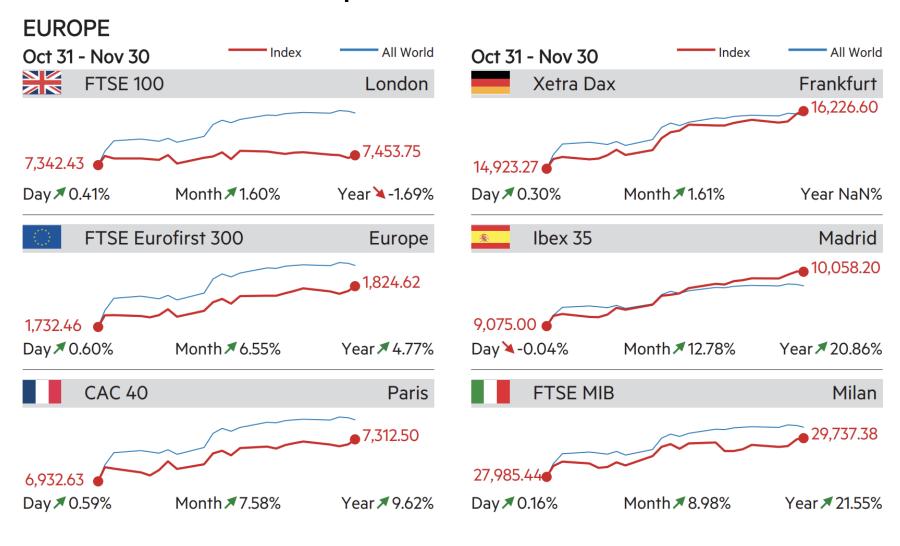
Source: JP Morgan Asset Management, https://am.jpmorgan.com/gb/en/asset-management/adv/insights/market-insights/monthly-market-review/
3 December 2023

Global Stock Markets - Americas



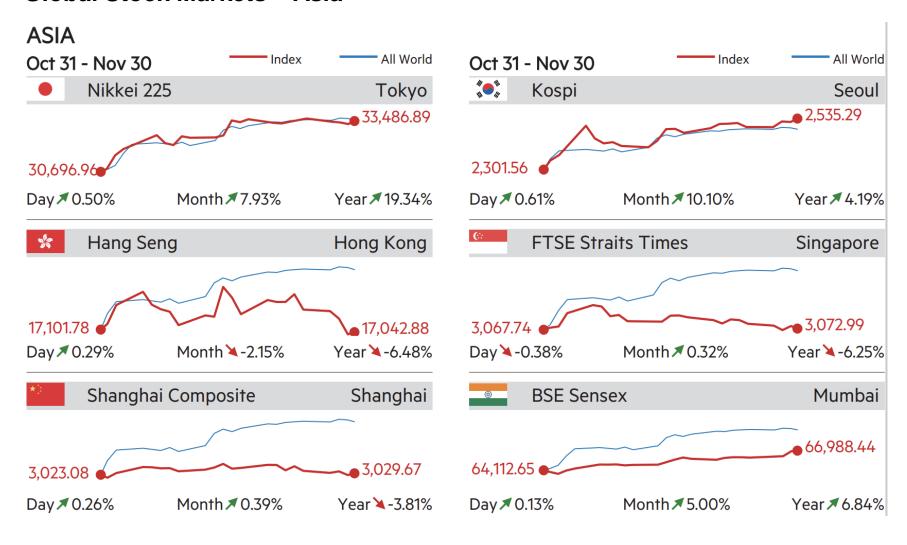
- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 30 November 2023
- Monthly figures represent the period between 1 and 30 November 2023

Global Stock Markets – Europe



- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 30 November 2023
- Monthly figures represent the period between 1 and 30 November 2023

Global Stock Markets - Asia



- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 30 November 2023
- Monthly figures represent the period between 1 and 30 November 2023

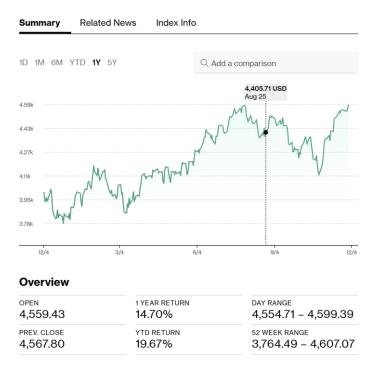
US Stock Markets

S&P 500 INDEX

SPX:IND (USD)

As of 12:00 AM EST 12/01/23. Market closed.

4,594.63 •+26.83 +0.59%



Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	22.04	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	4.31
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	2.49	1 YEAR RETURN	14.70%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	676,261,670.60	EPS	221.46
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	0.387224		

Source: Bloomberg

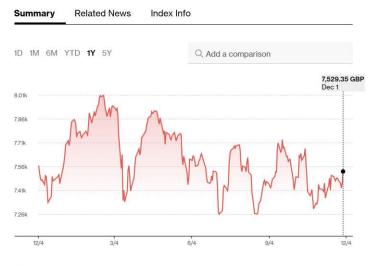
UK Stock Markets

FTSE 100 Index

UKX:IND (GBP)

As of 12:00 AM EST 12/01/23. Market closed.

7,529.35 🛦 +75.60 +1.01%



Overview

OPEN 7,453.75	1 YEAR RETURN 3.38%	day range 7,453.75 – 7,538.71
PREV. CLOSE	YTD RETURN	52 WEEK RANGE
7,453.75	1.04%	7,206.82 - 8,047.06

Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	11.01	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	1.69
T/E RATIO	11.01	TRIOL TO BOOK KATIO	1.03
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	1.15	1 YEAR RETURN	3.38%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	517,956,785.50	EPS	759.04
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	1.513563		

Source: Bloomberg

Turkey Stock Markets

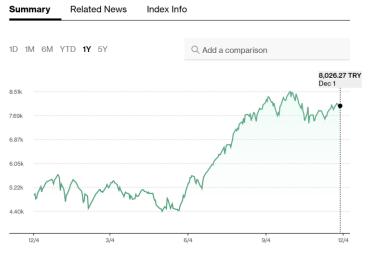
Borsa Istanbul 100 Index

XU100:IND

(TRY)

As of 12:00 AM EST 12/01/23. Market closed.

8,026.27 _ +77.67 +0.98%



Overview

1 YEAR RETURN 66.45%	DAY RANGE 7,956.57 – 8,090.21
YTD RETURN 45.69%	52 WEEK RANGE 4,311.41 – 8,562.70
	66.45% YTD RETURN

Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	6.23	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	1.96
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	0.81	1 YEAR RETURN	66.45%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	2,681,190,926.37	EPS	1,276.96
LAST DIVIDEND BEDORTED	0.240422		

Source: Bloomberg

Global Bond Markets - Americas

Americas 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EST)
United States »	4.20%	-13	-38	+71	12/1/2023
Canada	3.41%	-13	-32	+64	12/1/2023
Brazil	10.88%	-2	-57	-163	12/1/2023
Mexico	9.25%	-12	-49	+35	12/1/2023

· 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 »	2.36%	-9	-28	+51	12/1/2023
United Kingdom »	4.13%	-4	-15	+99	12/1/2023
France	2.92%	-10	-31	+62	12/1/2023
Italy	4.09%	-13	-41	+34	12/1/2023
Spain	3.35%	-11	-32	+50	12/1/2023
Netherlands	2.69%	-9	-29	+56	12/1/2023
Portugal	2.98%	-10	-31	+22	12/1/2023
Greece	3.55%	-10	-37	-31	12/1/2023
Switzerland	0.69%	-10	-37	-29	12/1/2023

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 »	0.69%	+3	-23	+44	12/1/2023
Australia »	4.49%	+8	-23	+110	12/1/2023
New Zealand	4.97%	+10	-24	+100	11/30/2023
Singapore	2.95%	+3	-23	-1	12/1/2023
South Korea	3.70%		-40		12/1/2023
India	7.28%	+1	-3	+6	12/1/2023

· Source: Bloomberg

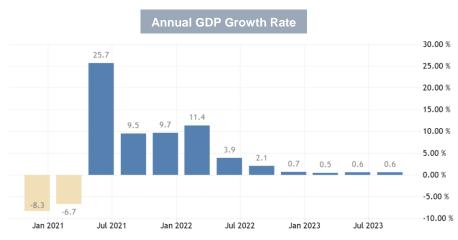
UK Bond Markets

Gilt Yields

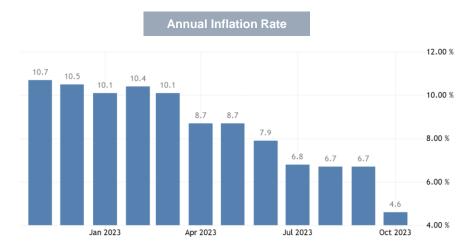
NAME	COUPON	PRICE	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EST)
GTGBP2Y:GOV UK Gilt 2 Year Yield	3.50	98.19	4.49%	-8	-14	+121	12/1/2023
GTGBP5Y:GOV UK Gilt 5 Year Yield	4.50	101.64	4.09%	-7	-16	+84	12/1/2023
GTGBP10Y:GOV UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	3.25	93.30	4.13%	-4	-15	+99	12/1/2023
GTGBP30Y:GOV UK Gilt 30 Year Yield	3.75	85.23	4.67%	-2	-10	+118	12/1/2023

• Source: Bloomberg

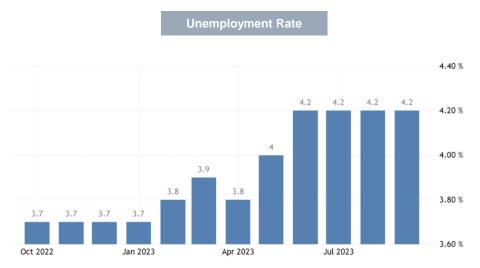
UK Economy



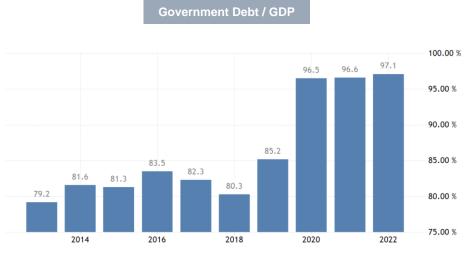
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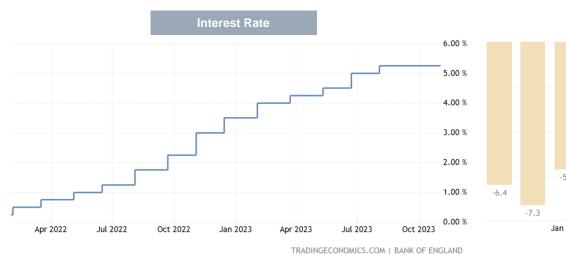
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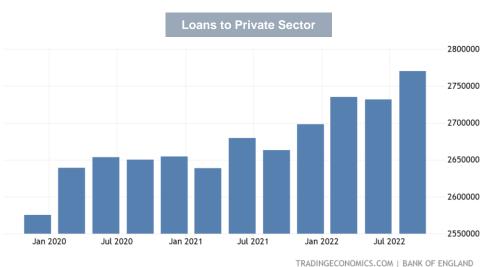
Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom

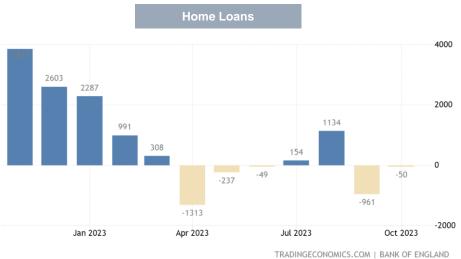
UK Markets





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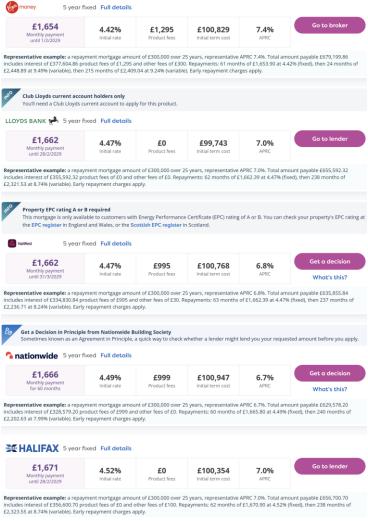
- Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom
- Loan figures are in £ millions

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



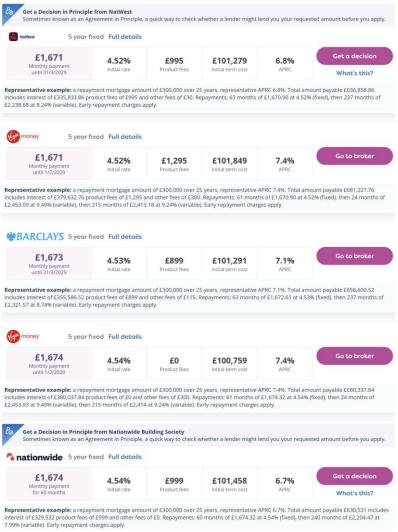
- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down
 payment is £200,000, as of 3 December 2023
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

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



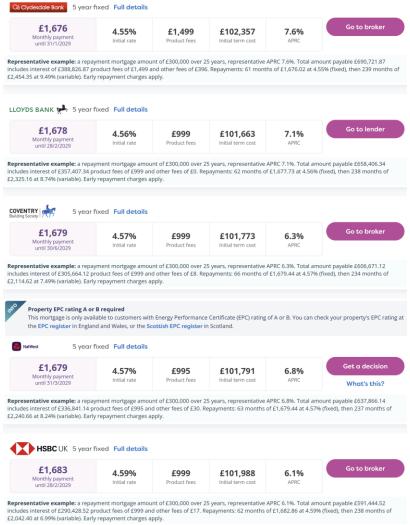
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UK Mortgage Loans Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 3 of 5



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



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

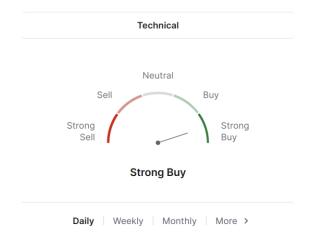


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 payment is £200,000, as of 3 December 2023
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Crypto Markets: Bitcoin



Bid/Ask	39,652.00 / 39,653.00	Chg (7D)	6.18%
Vol (24H)	17.23B	1 Month	13.03%
Market Cap	777.95B	1 Year	131.63%
Day's Range	38,704 - 39,792	YTD	139.52%
52 wk Range	16,320 - 39,792		
Max Supply	BTC21.00M		
Circulating Supply	BTC19.56M		
Rank	1		

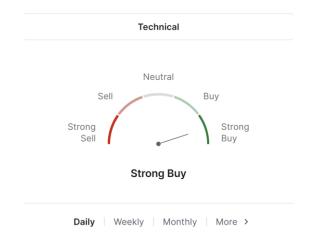


• Source: www.investing.com, as of 3 December 2023

Crypto Markets: Etherium



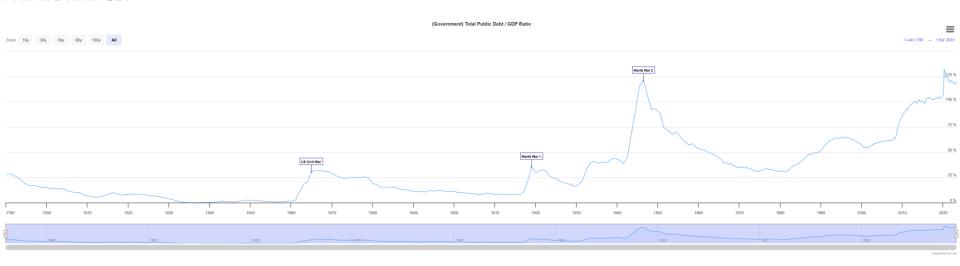
Bid/Ask	2,156.78 / 2,156.79	Chg (7D)	4.59%
Vol (24H)	10.06B	1 Month	16.38%
Market Cap	259.85B	1 Year	68.76%
Day's Range	2,097.43 - 2,186.6	YTD	80.63%
52 wk Range	1,152.53 - 2,186.6		
Max Supply	-		
Circulating Supply	ETH120.23M		
Rank	2		



• Source: www.investing.com, as of 3 December 2023

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

Federal Debt to GDP



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).

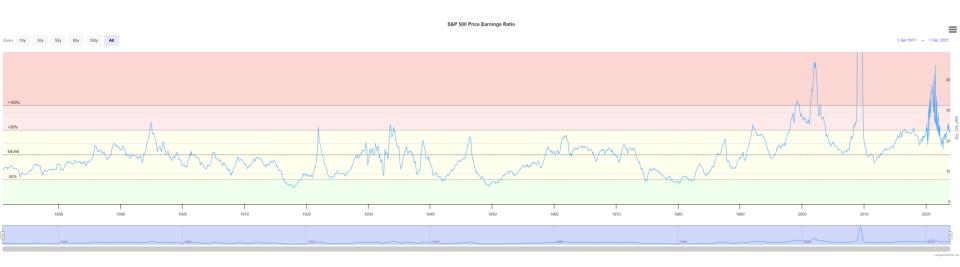
Renowned investor Ray Dalio identified a long-term debt cycle, a cyclical pattern that typically spans 75-100 years. In his research, Dalio has analyzed the total debt in the United States, encompassing public, corporate, and private debt, dating back to 1920. For further details, you can refer to Ray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

17 TradingView

Join 15M+ traders and investors

Launch Chart

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.

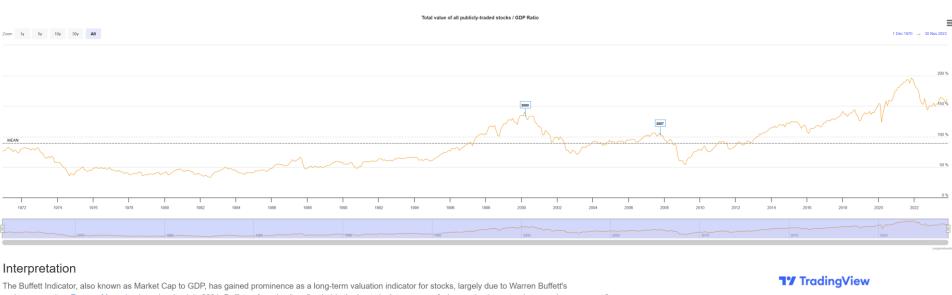
The PE ratio of the S&P 500 divides the index (current market price) by the reported earnings of the trailing twelve months. In 2009 when earnings fell close to zero the ratio got out of whack, resulting in an inaccurate reflection of the market's true valuation. A solution to this phenomenon is to divide 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.

17 TradingView

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

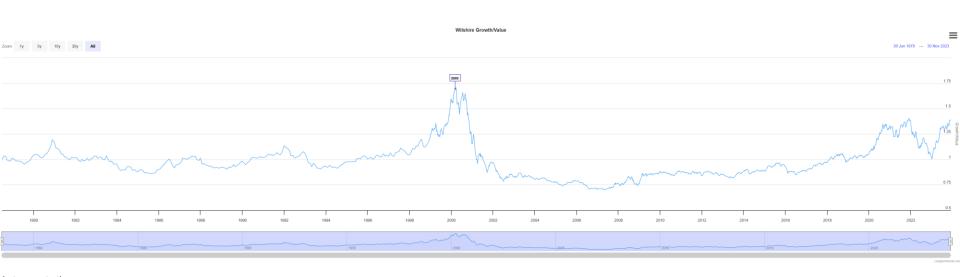


The Buffett Indicator, also known as Market Cap to GDP, has gained prominence as a long-term valuation indicator for stocks, largely due to Warren Buffett's endorsement. In a Fortune Magazine interview back in 2001, Buffett referred to it as "probably the best single measure of where valuations stand at any given moment." This statement has drawn attention to the indicator's potential significance in assessing market conditions. The calculation of the Buffett Indicator involves dividing the total market value of all publicly-traded stocks within a country by the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). By comparing the stock market's size to the overall economic output, this ratio provides insights into the relative valuation of the market. To illustrate this concept, one common approach is to examine the ratio between the Wilshire 5000 and the GDP of the United States. The Wilshire 5000 is widely regarded as the definitive benchmark for the US equity market, aiming to measure the total market capitalization of all US equity securities with readily available price data. By dividing this market index by the GDP, we can obtain a snapshot of the market's valuation in relation to the country's economic performance.

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Launch Chart

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.

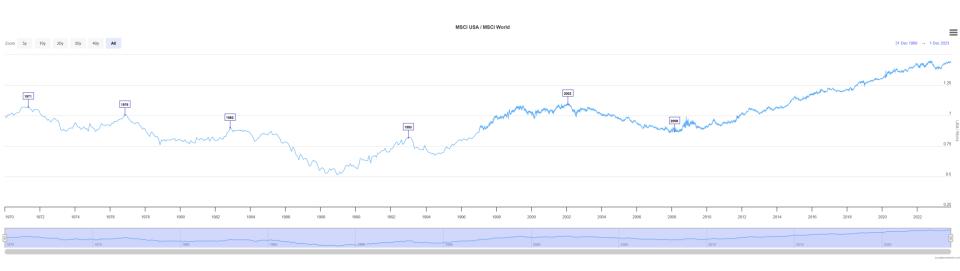
The ratio in the chart above divides the Wilshire US Large-Cap Growth Index by the Wilshire US Large-Cap Value Index. When the ratio rises, growth stocks outperform value stocks - and when it falls, value stocks outperform growth stocks. The ratio peaked in 2000, during the dot-com mania.

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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.

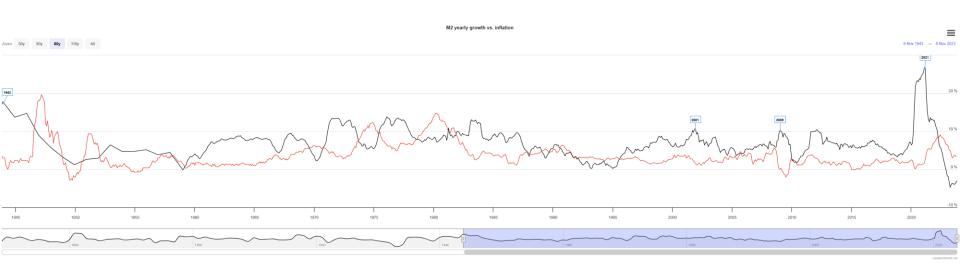
When the ratio rises, it indicates that US stocks outperform the rest of the world, whereas a decline in the ratio suggests underperformance by US stocks compared to the global market. By definition, this ratio cannot grow forever. At some point, US stocks would simply make up 100% of global stocks.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

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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.

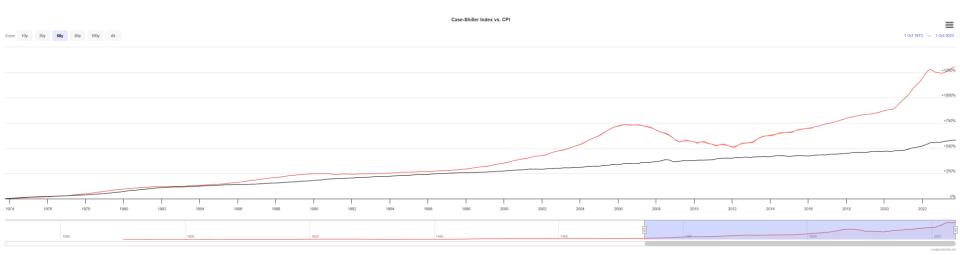
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Macro-economic / Markets Insights – US Real Home Prices

Case-Shiller Home Price Index vs. CPI (US)

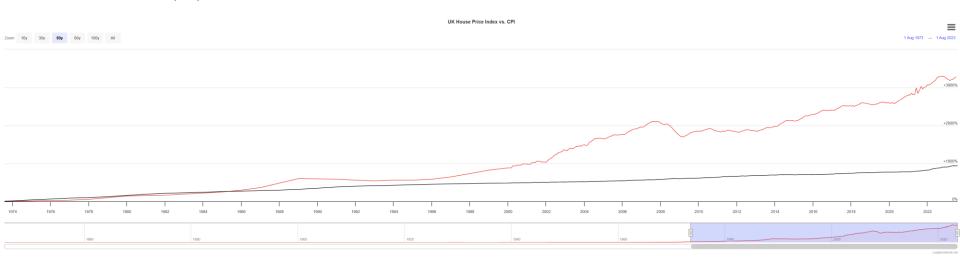


Interpretation

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

House Price Index vs. CPI (UK)

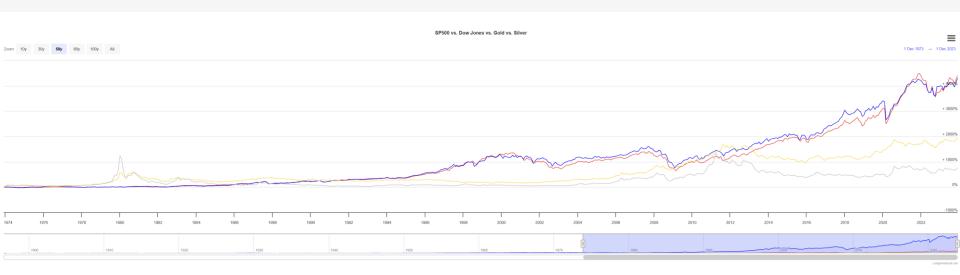


Interpretation

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

Macro-economic / Markets Insights – Stocks vs. Gold and Silver

Stocks vs. Gold and Silver



Interpretation

Which was the best investment in the past 30, 50, 80, or 100 years? This chart compares the performance of the S&P 500, the Dow Jones, Gold, and Silver. The Dow Jones is a stock index that includes 30 large publicly traded companies based in the United States. It is one of the oldest and most-watched indices in the world. The S&P 500 consists of 500 large US companies, it is capitalization-weighted, and it captures approximately 80% of available market capitalization. For these reasons it is more representative of the US stock market than the Dow Jones. Both versions of these indices are price return indices in contrast to total return indices. Therefore, they do not include dividends. Including dividends leads to a very different picture, which is demonstrated in the chart below.

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Stocks to Commodities Ratio

Stocks to Commodities Ratio



Interpretation

The stocks to commodities ratio measures the S&P 500 relative to the commodity market index PPI (Producer Price Index). When the ratio rises, stocks beat commodity returns - and when it falls, commotities beat stock returns. The chart's yAxis is logarithmic and over the long run stocks clearly outperform commodities.

According to Baran (2013) stocks and commodities are negatively correlated. The main reason is the fact that equities and commodities behave differently during the short term credit cycle. Stocks perform better in late recessions and early expansions while commodities overperform in late expansions and early recessions.

Furthermore, Bannister and Forward (2002) found that equities and commodities alternate on leading the market on average every eighten years (18-year cycles), which also corresponds to deflationary and inflationary cycles. Periods of deflation are characterized by a boom in stocks and sound money (i.e. gold standard of 1879, Bretton Woods after WW2). These periods are followed by inflation, including inflationary events such as the Gold nationalization of 1934, the Nixon shock of 1971, and war (WW1, WW2, Vietnam, Iraq). Realizing their position in the cycle, in 2002 Bannister and Forward correctly predicted the outperformance of commodities over the following years and the risk of war in the middle east.

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