



# MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, JAN 2024

## 1 FEB 2024



@ARROWS\_SIX



LINKEDIN.COM/IN/SIX-ARROWS-CONSULTANCY-LIMITED/



HTTPS://SIXARROWSCONSULTANCY.COM/

# 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 Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	25440	3.30	5.50	3.40	3.70	-5.80	129.00	-3.70	334.23
China	17963	1.00	3.45	-0.30	5.10	-7.40	77.10	2.20	1409.67
Euro Area	14136	0.00	4.50	2.80	6.40	-3.60	90.90	-0.60	345.41
Japan	4232	-0.70	-0.10	2.60	2.40	-6.40	263.90	1.80	124.95
Germany	4082	-0.30	4.50	2.90	5.80	-2.00	66.10	4.20	84.40
India	3417	1.70	6.50	5.69	8.65	-5.80	86.54	-2.00	1373.76
United Kingdom	3089	-0.10	5.25	4.00	4.20	-5.00	97.10	-5.60	67.79
France	2779	0.00	4.50	3.10	7.40	-4.80	111.80	-2.00	68.14
Russia	2240	-0.80	16.00	7.40	3.00	-1.90	17.20	10.30	145.60
Canada	2138	-0.30	5.00	3.40	5.80	-3.60	107.00	-0.40	39.29
Italy	2050	0.20	4.50	0.80	7.20	-8.00	141.70	-1.50	58.98
Brazil	1920	0.10	11.25	4.62	7.40	-4.60	72.87	-2.92	215.31
Australia	1693	0.20	4.35	4.10	3.90	-1.40	22.30	0.00	26.27
South Korea	1674	0.60	3.50	3.20	3.30	-7.00	49.60	1.80	51.69
Mexico	1466	0.10	11.25	4.66	2.60	-3.40	49.60	-1.20	129.00
Spain	1418	0.60	4.50	3.40	11.76	-4.70	111.60	0.60	48.06
Indonesia	1319	1.60	6.00	2.57	5.32	-1.65	39.90	1.00	275.80
Saudi Arabia	1109	0.40	6.00	1.50	5.10	2.50	30.00	13.80	32.18
Netherlands	1009	-0.30	4.50	3.20	3.60	-0.10	50.10	9.30	17.81
Turkey	907	0.30	45.00		9.00	-5.40	31.70	-5.30	85.28
Switzerland	818	0.30	1.75	1.70	2.30	1.20	41.40	9.90	8.81
Taiwan	775	2.13	1.88	2.71	3.40	-1.70	28.20	13.20	23.26
Poland	688	1.50	5.75	6.20	5.10	-3.70	49.30	-2.40	36.75
Cuba	633		2.25		1.80	-11.10	119.00	-0.50	11.09
Argentina	631	2.72	100.00		5.70	-2.40	85.00	-0.70	46.24
Sweden	591	0.10	4.00	4.40	7.70	1.10	32.90	4.80	10.52
Belgium	583	0.40	4.50	1.75	5.60	-3.50	104.30	-1.00	11.63
Norway	579	-0.50	4.50	4.80	3.50	26.00	37.40	30.20	5.43
Ireland	533	-0.70	4.50	4.60	4.50	1.70	44.40	10.80	5.19
Israel	525	0.66	4.50	3.00	3.10	-4.20	60.70	2.50	9.56
United Arab Emirates	507	2.00	5.40	3.28	2.75	12.50	38.30	11.70	9.44

Source: <u>www.tradingeconomics.com</u>, as of 1 February 2024 (GDP figures are provided in USD billion)

#### **Macro Outlook UK & US Economic Calendar – Key Events** Following the 'almost everything rally' that characterised the 1 Feb > BoE Interest Rate Decision # United Kingdom final quarter of 2023, performance across asset classes was 2 Feb > Non-farm Payrolls **United States** mixed in January. Strong growth data, coupled with pushback 2 Feb > Unemployment Rate **United States** from some central bankers on the market's dovish outlook for 13 Feb > Inflation Rate YoY **United States** rate cuts, proved a less positive environment for fixed income. 13 Feb > Unemployment Rate **United Kingdom** Segments of risk assets, meanwhile, were buoyed as 14 Feb > Inflation Rate YoY # United Kingdom economic data further fuelled hopes for a 'soft landing'. This optimism was slightly tempered at the end of the month when the Federal Reserve struck a less dovish tone at its January meeting. **Equities Bonds** Growth stocks were the notable outperformer, returning 2.1% • While strong economic data added credence to market hopes over the month, compared to the relatively lacklustre for a 'soft landing', it also made pre-emptive rate cuts in the performance of their value counterparts, which delivered 0.3%. first quarter look less likely. Core government bonds reversed Developed market equities were up 1.2%, while emerging some of last year's gains, as markets scaled back the number market equities were down 4.6%, despite newly announced of rate cuts priced for 2024. stimulus from the People's Bank of China (PBOC). Global government bonds were down 1.8% over the month, The best performing major equity market in January was the but it was UK Gilts that remained the major laggard, as sticky TOPIX Index, up 7.8% on the month. services inflation and still elevated wage growth made the • In the US, the S&P 500 Index was propelled to record highs in prospect of imminent rate cuts from the Bank of England (BoE) early January as optimism around a 'soft landing' scenario look unlikely. continued the rally in the 'Magnificent Seven' stocks. · The European high yield bond market was the outlier in UK equities stalled in January, with the FTSE All-Share falling posting positive returns, delivering 0.9%, while its US 1.3%. counterpart delivered flat returns over the month. **Commodities** FX Commodities performed well, with the broad Bloomberg • USD outperformed in the G10 space so far this year. As the Commodity Index rising 0.4% over January. Oil prices rallied gap between market pricing and central bank guidance as tensions in the Middle East worsened and disruption to remains wide, this USD strength is expected to continue over shipping through the Suez Canal continued. Drone attacks on the near term, notably against the EUR and GBP. The EUR

and GBP also faces domestic economic challenges, due to the

'high for longer' rate outlook.

Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results

global oil market.

Russian energy infrastructure added to the uncertainty in the

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

2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Jan '24
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 37.3%	Growth 2.1%
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 24.4%	DM Equities 1.2%
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 16.3%	Cmdty 0.4%
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%	Value 12.4%	Value 0.3%
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 REITs 10.9%	Global Agg -1.4%
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%	MSCI EM 10.3%	Small cap -2.8%
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%	Global Agg 5.7%	Global REITs -4.0%
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 -7.9%	MSCI EM -4.6%

<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>

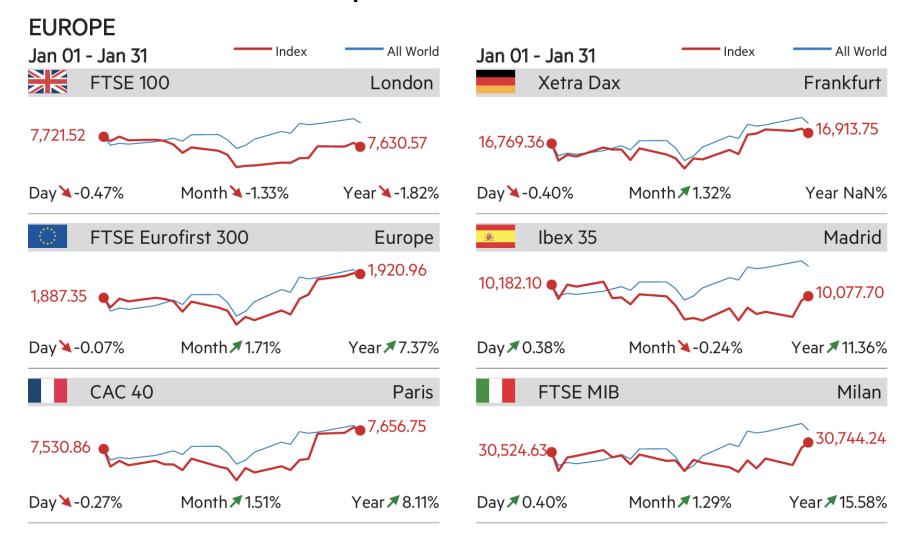
 <sup>1</sup> February 2024

## Global Stock Markets - Americas



- · Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 January 2024
- Monthly figures represent the period between 1 and 31 January 2024

## **Global Stock Markets – Europe**



- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 January 2024
- Monthly figures represent the period between 1 and 31 January 2024

## Global Stock Markets - Asia



- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 31 January 2024
- Monthly figures represent the period between 1 and 31 January 2024

## **US Stock Markets**

## **S&P 500 INDEX**

SPX:IND

(USD)

Delayed price as of 1:58 PM EST 02/01/24. Market open.

4,886.28 •+40.63 +0.84%

### Overview

OPEN 4,861.11	1 YEAR RETURN 20.54%	DAY RANGE 4,853.52 - 4,896.83
PREV. CLOSE	YTD RETURN	52 WEEK RANGE
4,845.65	2.17%	3,808.86 - 4,931.09

## **Key Statistics**

P/E RATIO	23.30	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	4.55
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	2.63	1 YEAR RETURN	20.54%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	649,152,108.07	EPS	221.43
I AST DIVIDEND REPORTED	0.251423		

Source: Bloomberg

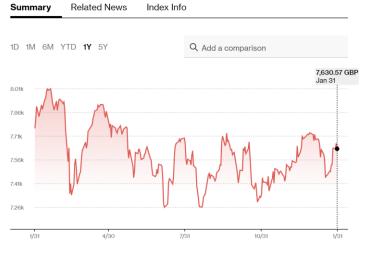
## **UK Stock Markets**

## FTSE 100 Index

UKX:IND (GBP)

As of 11:35 AM EST 02/01/24. Market closed.

## 7,622.16 ▼-8.41 -0.11%



#### Overview

1 YEAR RETURN 1.91%	DAY RANGE 7,607.90 - 7,673.67		
YTD RETURN -1.44%	52 WEEK RANGE 7,206.82 – 8,047.06		
	1.91%  YTD RETURN		

## **Key Statistics**

P/E RATIO	10.34	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	1.67
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	1.16	1 YEAR RETURN	1.91%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	441,193,053.07	EPS	748.35
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	2.125642		

Source: Bloomberg

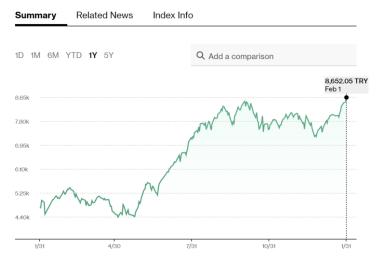
# **Turkey Stock Markets**

## **Borsa Istanbul 100 Index**

XU100:IND (TRY)

As of 10:10 AM EST 02/01/24. Market closed.

## 8,646.12 • +149.46 +1.76%



### Overview

OPEN	1 YEAR RETURN	DAY RANGE		
8,514.47	88.98%	8,514.47 - 8,682.35		
PREV. CLOSE	YTD RETURN	52 WEEK RANGE		
8,496.66	15.74%	4,311.41 – 8,682.35		

## **Key Statistics**

P/E RATIO	6.70	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	2.08
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	0.88	1 YEAR RETURN	88.98%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	2,443,967,835.53	EPS	1,272.56
LAST DIVIDEND DEDORTED	1 205019		

Source: Bloomberg

## **Global Bond Markets - Americas**

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

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EST)
United States »	3.87%	-5	-1	+45	2:15 PM
Canada	3.25%	-6	+16	+41	2:15 PM
Brazil	10.59%	-1		-250	2:15 PM
Mexico	9.06%	-6	+14	+46	2:15 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 (EST)
Germany »	2.14%	-2	+12	-14	11:59 AM
United Kingdom »	3.74%	-5	+21	+44	11:59 AM
France	2.65%	-1	+10	-9	11:59 AM
Italy	3.71%	0	+3	-57	11:59 AM
Spain	3.08%	0	+10	-20	11:59 AM
Netherlands	2.42%	-1	+11	-13	11:59 AM
Portugal	2.95%	0	+33	-23	11:59 AM
Greece	3.20%	+1	+16	-107	12:00 PM
Switzerland	0.71%	-6	+10	-47	11:59 AM

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 »	0.68%	-4	+9	+21	2:59 AM
Australia »	4.01%	+0	+6	+44	12:40 AM
New Zealand	4.51%	-3	+20	+36	1/31/2024
Singapore	2.85%	-3	+18	-5	5:29 AM
South Korea	3.32%	-2		+8	7:29 AM
India	7.06%	-9	-14	-22	7:20 AM

· Source: Bloomberg

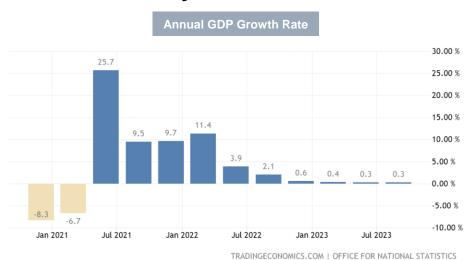
# **UK Bond Markets**

# **Gilt Yields**

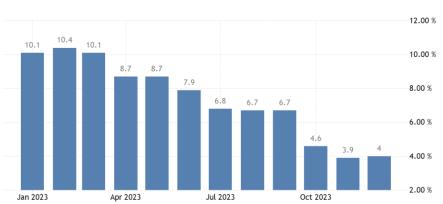
NAME	COUPON	PRICE	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EST)
GTGBP2Y:GOV UK Gilt 2 Year Yield	3.50	98.82	4.20%	-2	+26	+80	11:59 AM
GTGBP5Y:GOV UK Gilt 5 Year Yield	4.50	103.21	3.69%	-5	+24	+52	11:59 AM
GTGBP10Y:GOV UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	3.25	96.26	3.74%	-5	+21	+44	11:59 AM
GTGBP30Y:GOV UK Gilt 30 Year Yield	3.75	89.08	4.41%	-4	+27	+70	11:59 AM

• Source: Bloomberg

# **UK Economy**





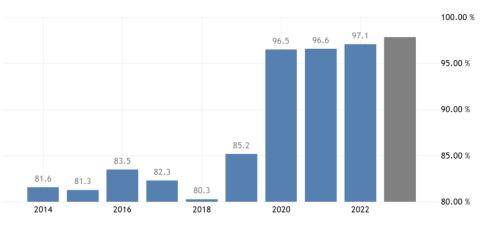


TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

## Unemployment Rate 4.40 % 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2 4.20 % 4.00 % 3.9 3.80 % 3.7 3.60 % Jan 2023 Apr 2023 Jul 2023 Oct 2023

TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | OFFICE FOR NATIONAL STATISTICS

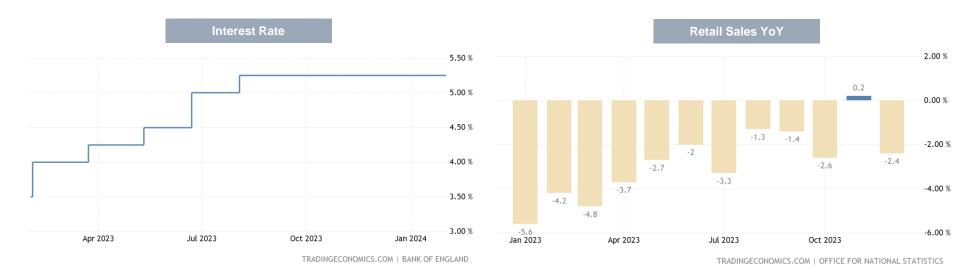
## **Government Debt / GDP**

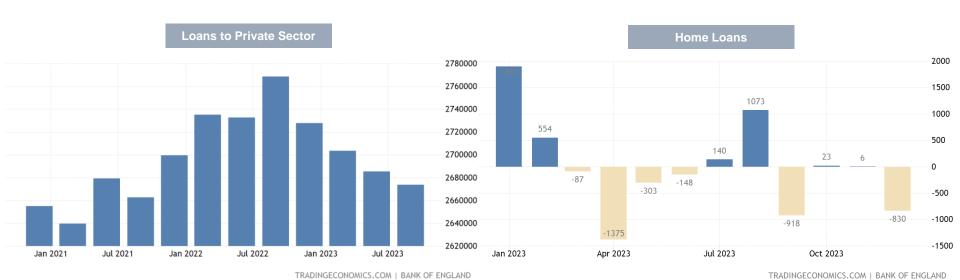


TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | OFFICE FOR BUDGET RESPONSIBILITY, UK

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

## **UK Markets**





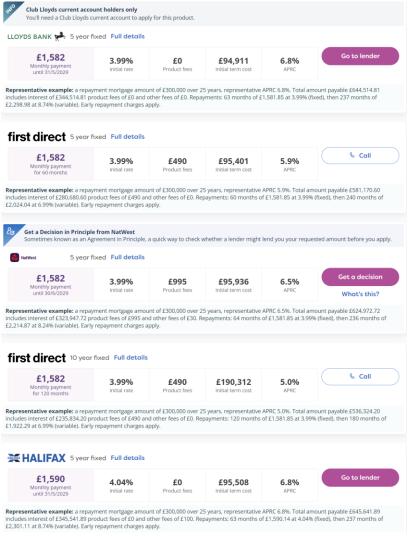
- Source: <a href="https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom">https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom</a>
- Loan figures are in £ millions

# 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 1 February 2024
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

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



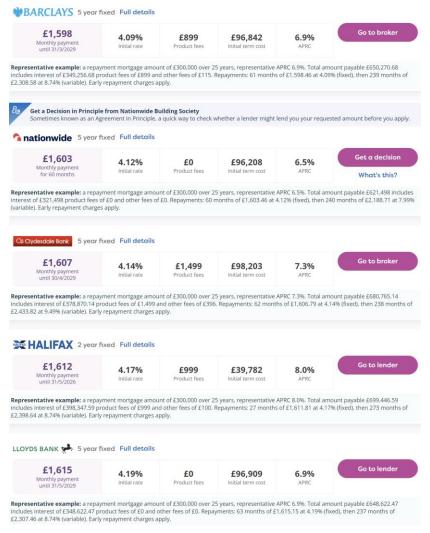
- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down
  payment is £200,000, as of 1 February 2024
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

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



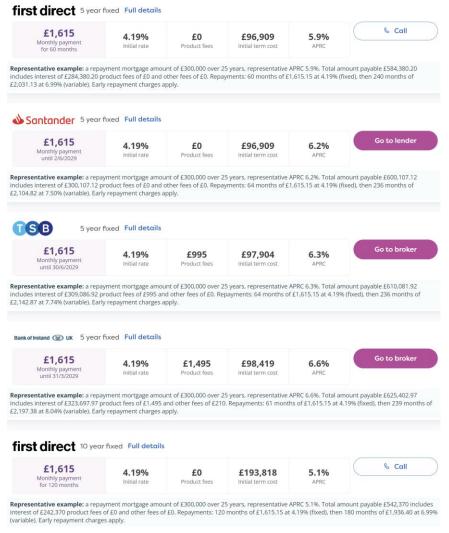
- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down
  payment is £200,000, as of 1 February 2024
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

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



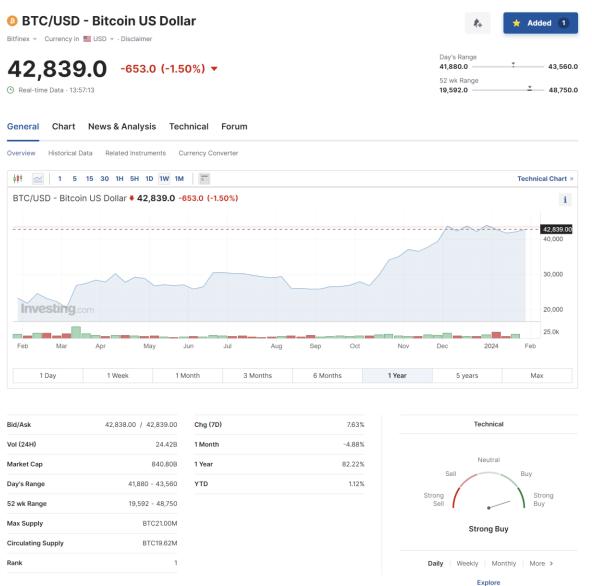
- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down
  payment is £200,000, as of 1 February 2024
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

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



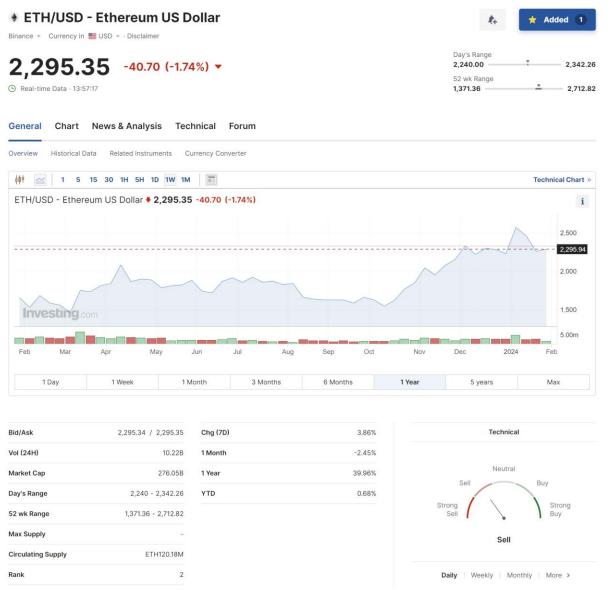
- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down
  payment is £200,000, as of 1 February 2024
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

# **Crypto Markets: Bitcoin**



Source: <u>www.investing.com</u>, as of 1 February 2024

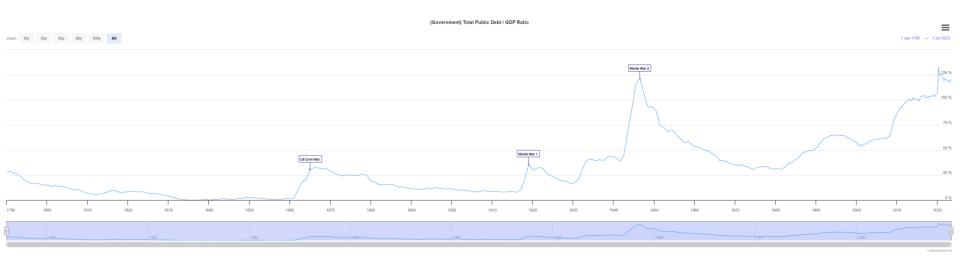
# **Crypto Markets: Etherium**



Source: <u>www.investing.com</u>, as of 1 February 2024

## 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).

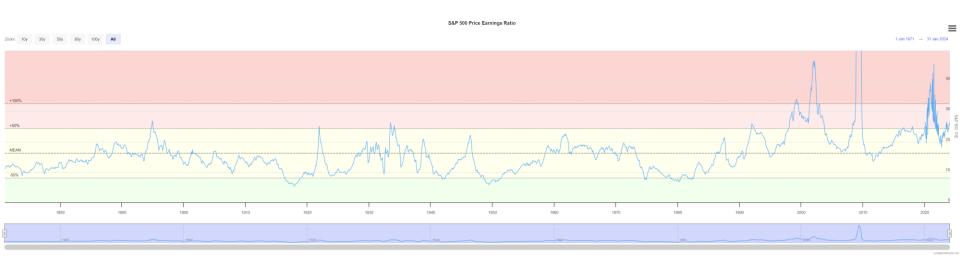
Renowned investor Ray Dalio identified a long-term debt cycle, a cyclical pattern that typically spans 75-100 years. In his research, Dalio has analyzed the total debt in the United States, encompassing public, corporate, and private debt, dating back to 1920. For further details, you can refer to Ray 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.

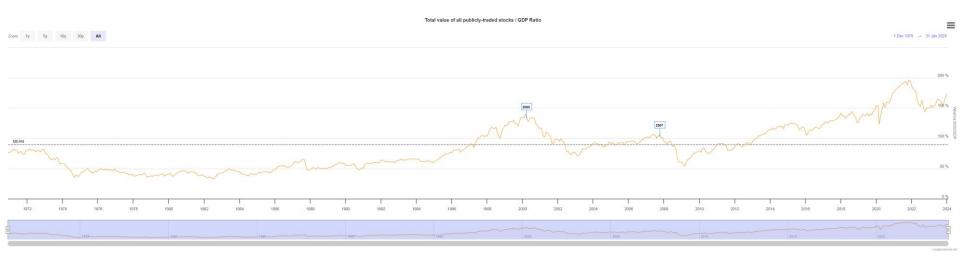
## **17** TradingView

Join 15M+ traders and investors

Launch Chart

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

#### Wilshire 5000 to GDP Ratio



### Interpretation

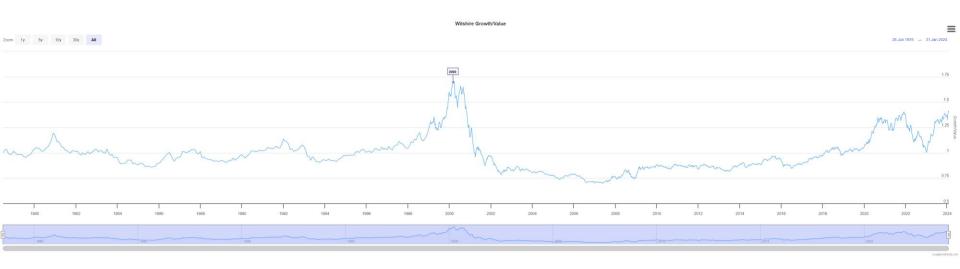
The Buffett Indicator, also known as Market Cap to GDP, has gained prominence as a long-term valuation indicator for stocks, largely due to Warren Buffett's endorsement. In a Fortune Magazine interview back in 2001, Buffett referred to it as "probably the best single measure of where valuations stand 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.

### **17** TradingView

Join 15M+ traders and investors

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).

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.

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.

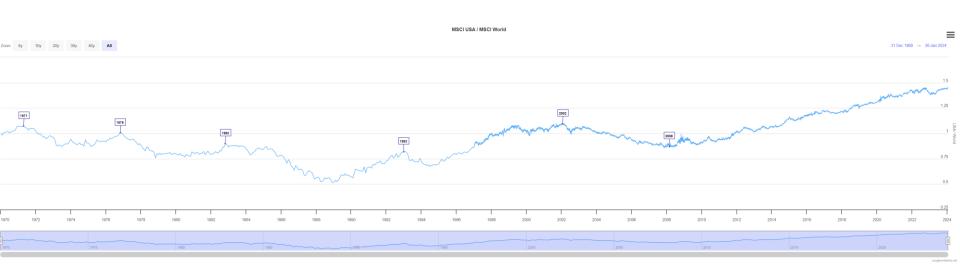
Value and growth investing are often considered opposing strategies. A stock prized by a value investor might be considered worthless by a growth investor and vice versa. Value investors seek to profit as the price returns to its "fair value" while growth investors are looking for "winners" and focus on competitive advantages. However, this viewpoint isn't universally accepted. Warren Buffett, for instance, contends that value and growth investing are complementary, not contradictory. He advocates that growth is an essential element of a stock's intrinsic value. Thus, categorizing stocks as either 'growth' or 'value' is somewhat superficial in his view. Buffett's philosophy centers on identifying companies with durable competitive advantages and promising future prospects, blending the principles of value and growth in a holistic investment approach.

**17** TradingView

Join 15M+ traders and investors

Launch Chart

# 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.

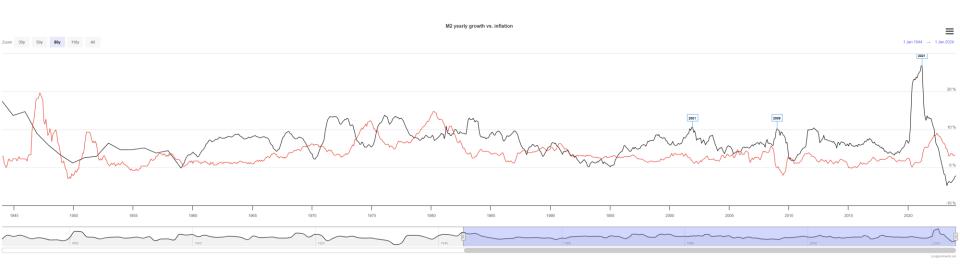
When the ratio rises, it indicates that US stocks outperform the rest of the world, whereas a decline in the ratio suggests underperformance by US stocks compared to the global market. By definition, this ratio cannot grow forever. At some point, US stocks would simply make up 100% of global stocks.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

## **17** TradingView

Join 15M+ traders and investors

Launch Chart

# 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.

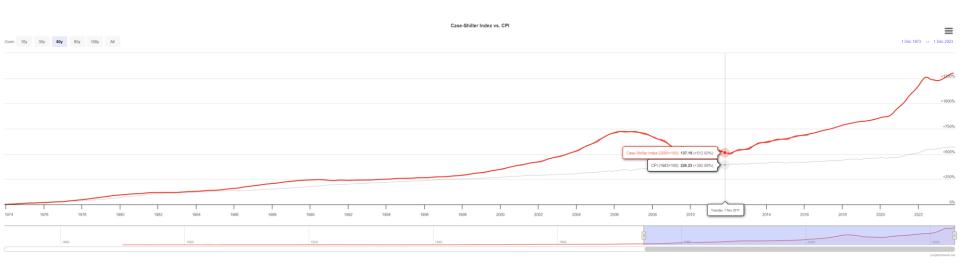
According to Bannister and Forward (2002, page 28), Money supply growth and inflation are inexorably linked.

**17** TradingView

Join 15M+ traders and investors

Launch Chart

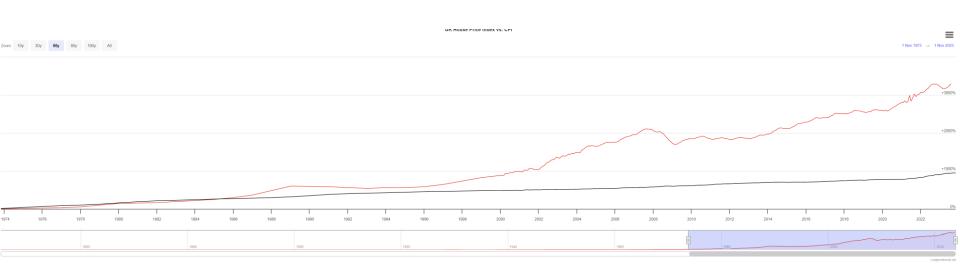
# Macro-economic / Markets Insights – US Real Home Prices



### Interpretation

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

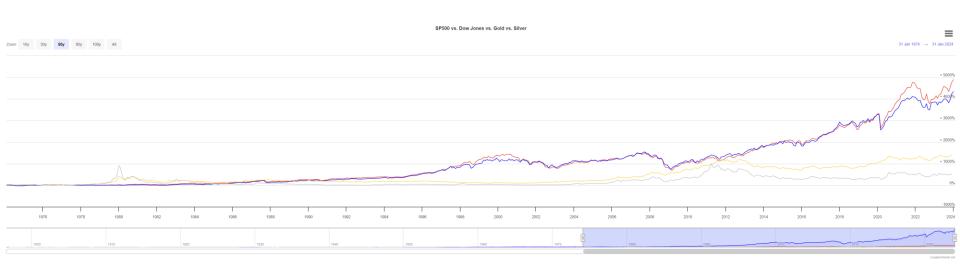
# Macro-economic / Markets Insights – UK Real Home Prices



## Interpretation

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

# Macro-economic / Markets Insights – 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.

## **17** TradingView

Join 15M+ traders and investors

## **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.

## **17** TradingView

Join 15M+ traders and investors

Launch Chart

## Important Legal Disclosure

- In accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) regulations differentiating between 'advice' and 'guidance', all consultancy services provided by Six Arrows Consultancy Limited constitute 'guidance' only and not "advice'.
- Accordingly, Six Arrows Consultancy Limited is authorised to provide its customers with information about different types of investments or general principles for you to consider when investing.
- Six Arrows Consultancy Limited is <u>not</u> authorised to recommend a specific course of action to you or give a personal recommendation about how you should invest.
- 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
  - > https://www.fca.org.uk/consumers/understanding-advice-guidance-investments









@ARROWS\_SIX



LINKEDIN.COM/IN/SIX-ARROWS-CONSULTANCY-LIMITED/



HTTPS://SIXARROWSCONSULTANCY.COM/