MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, OCT 2024

3 NOV 2024

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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	27361	2.80	5.00	2.40	4.10	-6.20	122.30	-3.00	335.89
China	17795	0.90	3.10	0.40	5.10	-5.80	83.60	1.50	1409.67
Euro Area	15545	0.40	3.40	2.00	6.30	-3.60	87.40	1.70	350.08
Germany	4456	0.20	3.40	2.00	6.10	-2.50	62.90	5.90	84.70
Japan	4213	0.70	0.25	2.50	2.40	-5.50	255.20	3.60	124.30
India	3550	1.30	6.50	5.49	7.80	-5.63	81.59	-1.20	1386.18
United Kingdom	3340	0.50	5.00	1.70	4.00	-4.40	97.60	-3.30	67.60
France	3031	0.40	3.40	1.20	7.30	-5.50	110.60	-1.00	68.14
Italy	2255	0.00	3.40	0.90	6.10	-7.20	134.60	0.00	58.99
Brazil	2174	1.40	10.75	4.42	6.40	-8.90	74.42	-1.42	216.28
Canada	2140	0.50	3.75	1.60	6.50	-1.40	107.00	-0.60	40.80
Russia	2021	-0.80	21.00	8.60	2.40	-1.90	14.90	2.50	146.40
Mexico	1789	1.00	10.50	4.58	2.90	-5.00	49.70	-1.50	128.46
Australia	1724	0.20	4.35	2.80	4.10	0.90	43.80	-1.60	26.97
South Korea	1713	0.10	3.25	1.60	2.50	-2.60	49.60	1.30	51.71
Spain	1581	0.80	3.40	1.80	11.21	-3.60	107.70	2.70	48.59
Indonesia	1371	3.79	6.00	1.71	4.82	-1.65	39.30	-0.30	278.70
Netherlands	1118	1.00	3.40	3.60	3.70	-0.90	46.80	9.90	17.94
Turkey	1108	0.10	50.00	49.38	8.50	-5.20	29.50	-4.00	85.37
Saudi Arabia	1068	0.80	5.50	1.70	3.30	-2.00	30.00	5.90	32.18
Switzerland	885	0.70	1.00	0.60	2.50	0.50	38.30	7.60	8.96
Poland	811	1.50	5.75	5.00	5.00	-5.10	49.60	1.80	36.62
Taiwan	757	0.29	2.00	1.82	3.38	-0.50	28.20	11.80	23.42
Argentina	641	-1.70	35.00	209.00	7.60	-2.90	88.40	-0.60	46.66
Belgium	632	0.20	3.40	3.20	5.40	-4.20	103.10	-0.70	11.83
Sweden	593	-0.10	3.25	1.60	8.20	-0.60	31.50	6.50	10.55
Ireland	546	2.00	3.40	0.70	4.30	1.70	43.70	8.10	5.34
Austria	516	0.30	3.40	1.80	6.60	-2.70	77.80	1.30	9.16
Thailand	515	0.80	2.25	0.61	1.07	-2.80	61.90	-0.20	66.05
Israel	510	0.10	4.50	3.50	2.70	-4.20	62.00	5.00	9.84
United Arab Emirates	504	2.00	4.90	2.50	2.95	4.50	29.90	9.30	9.52

Source: www.tradingeconomics.com, as of 31 October 2024 (GDP figures are provided in USD billion)

Macro Outlook

- October was a volatile month for markets, with equities moving lower after a strong rally during the first nine months of the year. Growth risks remained the primary concern for investors, despite signs of resilience, particularly in the US economy. Uncertainty was also heightened by the upcoming US election and the potential implications of a policy shift on inflation and interest rates.
- In the US, the September CPI (consumer price index) report indicated that inflation eased by less than expected. In the UK, the labour market remains tight, with the unemployment rate falling to 4.0% and pay growth remaining high at 4.9% year-over-year in August.

UK & US Economic Calendar – Key Events

Event	Country
5 November > Presidential Election	United States
7 November > BoE Interest Rate Decision	United Kingdom
7 November > FED Interest Rate Decision	United States
12 November > Unemployment Rate	United Kingdom
13 November > Inflation Rate YoY	United States
14 November > GDP Growth Rate YoY	United Kingdom
14 November > PPI MoM	United States
15 November > Retail Sales MoM	United States
18 November > Retail Sales MoM	United Kingdom
20 November > Retail Sales MoM	United Kingdom
26 November > FOMC Minutes	United States
27 November > Core PCE Price Index MoM	United States

Equities

- Developed market equities posted a negative return of 2.0%. Growth stocks outperformed their value counterparts, but fell 1.8% on the month. Small caps retraced by 2.7%, as slowing economic momentum continued to weigh on the segment.
- Japanese stocks were the top performer despite concerns that the need for tighter policy and a stronger yen could impact export-oriented companies, as well as political uncertainty created by recent election results. Emerging markets declined by 4.3%, pressured by a strong US dollar (USD), profit taking in India and volatility in Chinese equity indexes due to uncertainty over the efficacy of the support measures announced in September.

Fixed Income

- In fixed income markets, the resilience of the US economy and uncertainty surrounding potential post-election policy changes prompted a more gradual re-pricing of the anticipated Federal Reserve (Fed) rate cuts. The Barclays Global Aggregate Index returned -3.4%. Credit markets also exhibited some weakness, despite solid underlying fundamentals. Global REITs declined by 4.5% due to expectations of a slower path for Fed rate cuts. Emerging Market Debt (EMD) closed with a -1.8% return, pressured by a strong USD.
- Later in October, the UK budget announcement put pressure on the UK Gilt market due to stronger-than-expected levels of spending now planned for 2025.

Commodities

- Oil prices were choppy, as macroeconomic concerns and risks of falling demand were weighed against the geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. Overall, the commodity index fell by 1.9% in October.

FX

- Some analysts expect downward momentum to build behind the GBP over the next few weeks, in part due to the Bank of England's (BoE) dovish shift. Markets and our economist expect a 25bp cut at the BoE's meeting on 7 November.

Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results

Global Markets Overview: Asset Class and Style Returns

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	YTD	Oct '24
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 19.3%	Growth -1.8%
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 16.9%	Cmdty -1.9%
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%	Value 14.5%	DM Equities -2.0%
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%	MSCI EM 12.2%	Value -2.1%
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%	Small cap 8.4%	Small cap -2.7%
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%	Global REITS 7.7%	Global Agg -3.4%
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%	Cmdty 3.9%	MSCI EM -4.3%
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%	Global Agg 0.1%	Global REITS -4.5%

Global Stock Markets – Americas

AMERICAS

Oct 01 - -

Index — **All World**

🇺🇸 S&P 500 — New York

5,709.54 ... 5,725.96

Day ⬂ -1.51%   Month ⬂ -0.70%   Year ⬈ 36.45%

🇺🇸 Nasdaq Composite — New York

17,925.12 ... 18,161.03

Day ⬂ -2.40%   Month ⬂ -0.21%   Year ⬈ 41.23%

🇺🇸 Dow Jones Industrial — New York

42,196.52 ... 41,825.13

Day ⬂ -0.75%   Month ⬂ -1.25%   Year ⬈ 26.47%

Oct 01 - Oct 31

Index — **All World**

🇨🇦 S&P/TSX COMP — Toronto

24,033.99 ... 24,185.86

Day ⬂ -1.31%   Month ⬈ 0.74%   Year ⬈ 28.11%

🇲🇽 IPC — Mexico City

52,199.66 ... 50,636.60

Day ⬂ -0.47%   Month ⬂ -3.51%   Year ⬈ 3.20%

🇧🇷 Bovespa — São Paulo
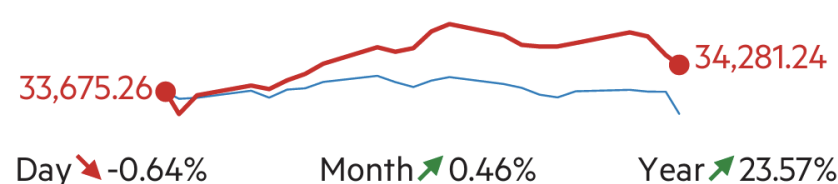
133,514.94 ... 130,035.35

Day ⬂ -0.46%   Month ⬂ -1.38%   Year ⬈ 14.90%

- *Source: Financial Times*
- *All figures are as of 31 October 2024*
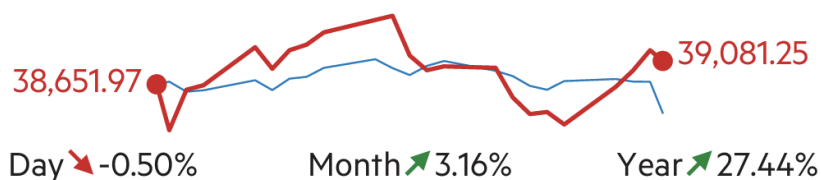- *Monthly figures represent the period between 1 and 31 October 2024*
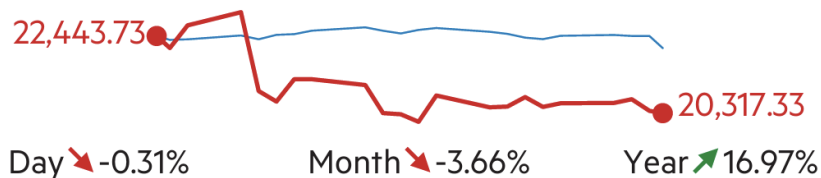
Global Stock Markets – Europe

EUROPE

Oct 01 - Oct 31
Index — *All World*

FTSE 100 — London

8,290.86

8,110.10

Day ↘ -0.61%   Month ↘ -1.57%   Year ↗ 10.73%
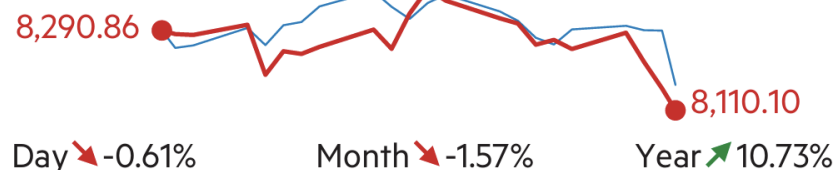
FTSE Eurofirst 300 — Europe
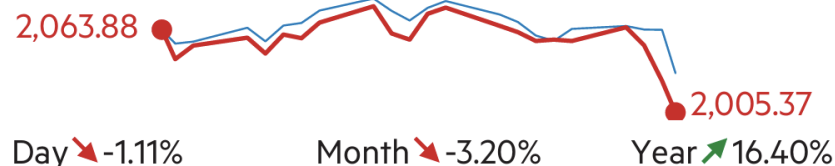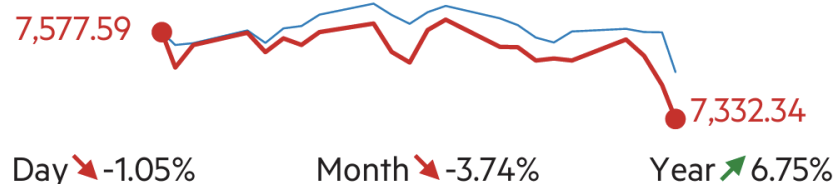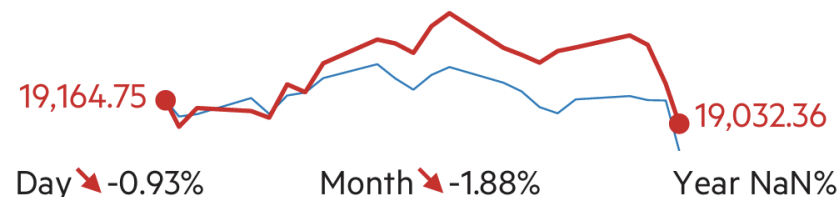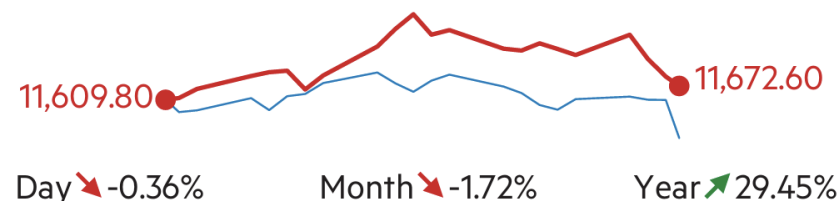
2,063.88

2,005.37

Day ↘ -1.11%   Month ↘ -3.20%   Year ↗ 16.40%

CAC 40 — Paris

7,577.59

7,332.34

Day ↘ -1.05%   Month ↘ -3.74%   Year ↗ 6.75%

Oct 01 - Oct 31
Index — *All World*

Xetra Dax — Frankfurt

19,164.75

19,032.36

Day ↘ -0.93%   Month ↘ -1.88%   Year NaN%

Ibex 35 — Madrid

11,609.80

11,672.60

Day ↘ -0.36%   Month ↘ -1.72%   Year ↗ 29.45%

FTSE MIB — Milan

33,675.26

34,281.24

Day ↘ -0.64%   Month ↗ 0.46%   Year ↗ 23.57%

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

Global Stock Markets – Asia

ASIA

Oct 01 - Oct 31

— Index — All World

Nikkei 225 — Tokyo

38,651.97
39,081.25

Day ↘ -0.50%   Month ↗ 3.16%   Year ↗ 27.44%

Hang Seng — Hong Kong

22,443.73
20,317.33

Day ↘ -0.31%   Month ↘ -3.66%   Year ↗ 16.97%

Shanghai Composite — Shanghai

3,279.82
2,896.31

Day ↗ 0.42%   Month ↘ -1.70%   Year ↗ 8.55%
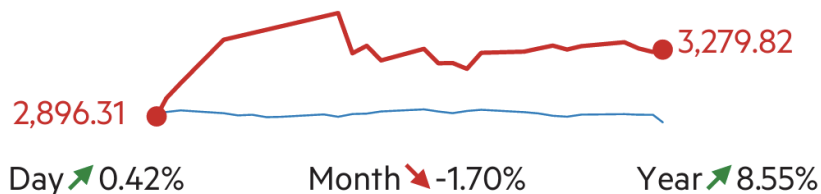
Oct 01 - Oct 31

— Index — All World

Kospi — Seoul

2,561.69
2,556.15

Day ↘ -1.45%   Month ↘ -1.43%   Year ↗ 10.63%
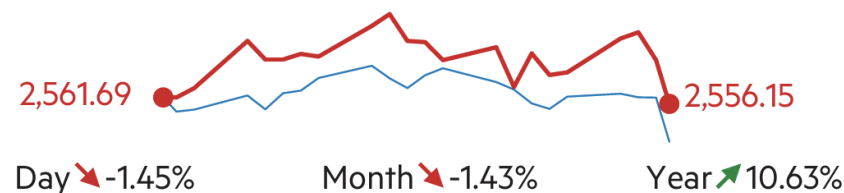
FTSE Straits Times — Singapore
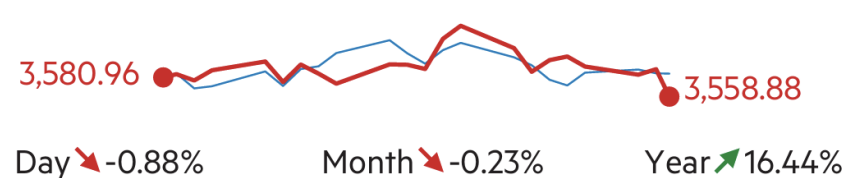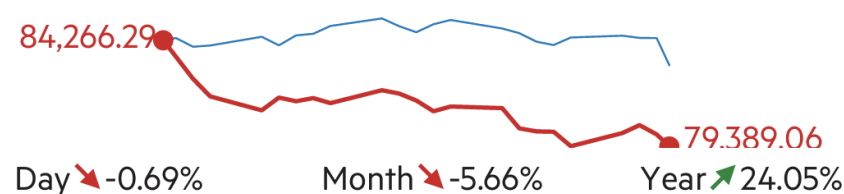
3,580.96
3,558.88

Day ↘ -0.88%   Month ↘ -0.23%   Year ↗ 16.44%

BSE Sensex — Mumbai

84,266.29
79.389.06

Day ↘ -0.69%   Month ↘ -5.66%   Year ↗ 24.05%

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

US Stock Markets

S&P 500 INDEX ✓ Following

SPX:IND
(USD) · Market closed

5,728.80 ▲ +23.35 +0.41%
As of 12:00 AM EDT 11/01/24.

Summary   Related News   Index Info

1D 1M 6M YTD **1Y** 5Y   🔍 Add a comparison

5,728.80 USD
Nov 1
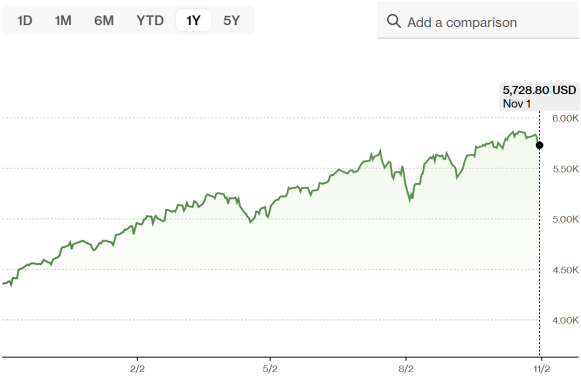
Overview

OPEN	1 YEAR RETURN	DAY RANGE
5,723.22	33.32%	5,723.22 – 5,772.52
PREV. CLOSE	YTD RETURN	52 WEEK RANGE
5,705.45	20.10%	4,334.23 – 5,878.46

Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	26.14	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	5.10
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	2.98	1 YEAR RETURN	33.32%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	678,897,086.37	EPS	233.50
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	0.240385		

UK Stock Markets

FTSE 100 Index ✓ Following

UKX:IND
(GBP) · Market closed

8,177.15 ▲ +67.05 +0.83%
As of 12:00 AM EDT 11/01/24.

Summary   Related News   Index Info

1D   1M   6M   YTD   **1Y**   5Y   🔍 Add a comparison

8,177.15 GBP
Nov 1

9.00K
8.50K
8.00K
7.50K
7.00K

2/2   5/2   8/2   11/2
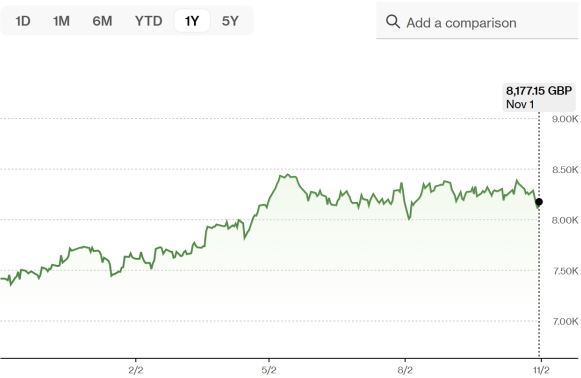
Overview

OPEN	1 YEAR RETURN	DAY RANGE
8,110.10	14.38%	8,105.30 – 8,202.55
PREV. CLOSE	YTD RETURN	52 WEEK RANGE
8,110.10	5.74%	7,319.96 – 8,474.41

Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	14.35	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	1.87
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	1.28	1 YEAR RETURN	14.38%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	589,709,366.43	EPS	681.57
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	0.2641333		

- *Source: Bloomberg*
- *All figures are as of 1 November 2024*

Turkey Stock Markets

Borsa Istanbul 100 Index ✓ Following

XU100:IND
(TRY) · Market closed

8,885.00 ▲ +21.12 +0.24%
As of 12:00 AM EDT 11/01/24.

Summary   Related News   Index Info

| 1D | 1M | 6M | YTD | 1Y | 5Y | | Q Add a comparison |

8,885.00 TRY
Nov 1

Overview

OPEN	1 YEAR RETURN	DAY RANGE
8,888.51	18.43%	8,849.18 – 8,982.03
PREV. CLOSE	**YTD RETURN**	**52 WEEK RANGE**
8,863.88	18.94%	7,202.88 – 11,252.11

Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	6.79	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	1.18
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	0.54	1 YEAR RETURN	18.43%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	2,659,175,316.87	EPS	1,292.74
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	0.199021		

- *Source: Bloomberg*
- *All figures are as of 1 November 2024*

Global Bond Markets – Americas

Americas 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
United States »	4.38%	+10	+54	-19	11/1/2024
Canada	3.28%	+7	+19	-45	11/1/2024
Brazil	12.98%	+20	+66	+153	11/1/2024
Mexico	10.20%	+16	+81	+46	11/1/2024

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 »	2.40%	+2	+26	-24	11/1/2024
United Kingdom »	4.44%	0	+43	+16	11/1/2024
France	3.16%	+4	+22	-7	11/1/2024
Italy	3.68%	+3	+20	-82	11/1/2024
Spain	3.12%	+3	+19	-56	11/1/2024
Netherlands	2.66%	+1	+22	-32	11/1/2024
Portugal	2.85%	+7	+15	-45	11/1/2024
Greece	3.30%	+2	+18	-63	11/1/2024
Switzerland	0.27%	-1	-2	-76	11/1/2024

- *Source: Bloomberg*
- *All figures are as of 1 November 2024*

Global Bond Markets – Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
Japan »	0.93%	0	+12	+2	11/1/2024
Australia »	4.54%	+3	+53	-18	11/1/2024
New Zealand	4.45%	-1	+20	-76	10/31/2024
	--	--	--	--	--
Singapore	2.84%	+4	+17	-35	11/1/2024
South Korea	3.09%	-1	+15	-101	11/1/2024
India	6.84%	0	--	-48	10/31/2024

UK Bond Markets

Gilt Yields

NAME	COUPON	PRICE	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
GTGBP2Y:GOV **UK Gilt 2 Year Yield**	4.13	99.37	4.41%	-1	+46	-24	11/1/2024
GTGBP5Y:GOV **UK Gilt 5 Year Yield**	4.13	99.18	4.31%	0	+45	+6	11/1/2024
GTGBP10Y:GOV **UK Gilt 10 Year Yield**	4.25	98.48	4.44%	0	+43	+16	11/1/2024
GTGBP30Y:GOV **UK Gilt 30 Year Yield**	4.38	91.85	4.90%	+2	+30	+13	11/1/2024

UK Economy

Office for National Statistics

Value   Chg   Chg%

Office for National Statistics

Value   Chg   Chg%

Office for National Statistics

Value   Chg   Chg%

Office for Budget Responsibility, UK

Value   Chg   Chg%

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

UK Markets

BOE Interest Rate

Bank of England

Value   Chg   Chg%

Retail Sales YoY

Office for National Statistics

Value   Chg   Chg%

Loans to Private Sector

Bank of England

Value   Chg   Chg%

Mortgage Lending

Bank of England

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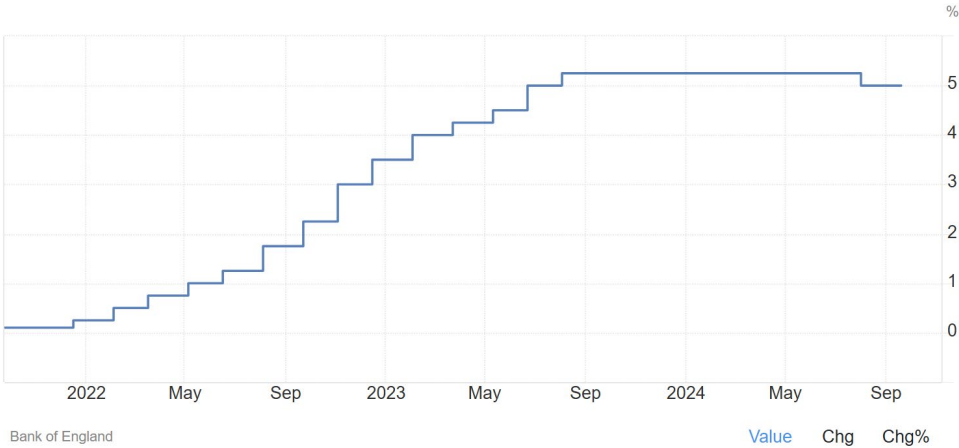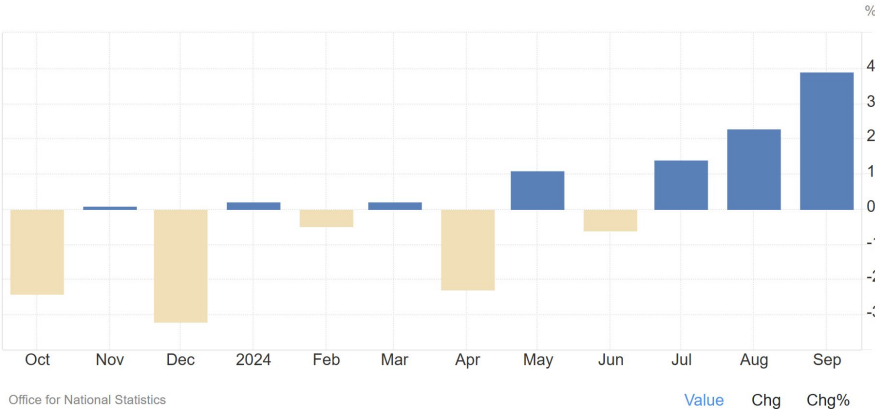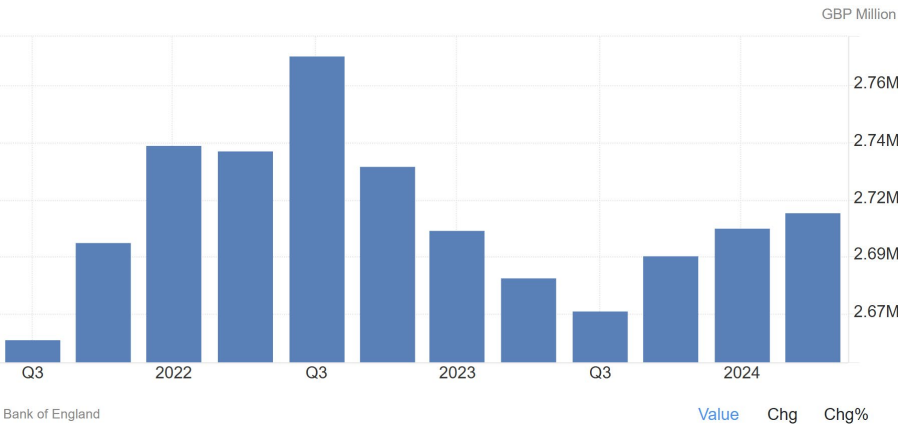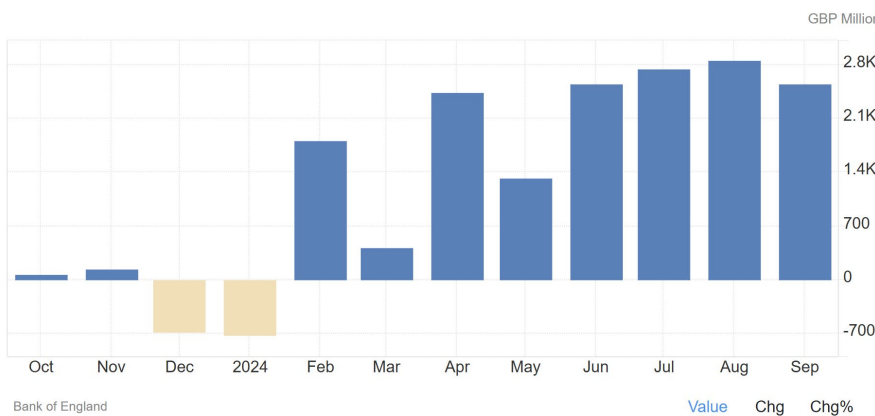
- *Source:* https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom
- *Loan figures are in £ millions*

UK Mortgage Loans
Competitive Market Benchmark (Indicative Only) – Page 1 of 2

Property EPC rating A or B required

NatWest
£1,557
Monthly payment until 28/2/2030
5 year fixed

3.84%	£995	£94,453	6.3%
Initial rate	Product fees	Initial term cost	APRC

Get a decision

Cashback £0   Free legals ✕   Free valuations ✓

Full details

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 6.3%. Total amount payable £613,615.64 includes interest of £312,590.64 product fees of £995 and other fees of £30. Repayments: 63 months of £1,557.13 at 3.84% (fixed), then 237 months of £2,170.85 at 7.99% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

Santander
£1,562
Monthly payment until 2/3/2030
5 year fixed

3.87%	£999	£94,723	5.9%
Initial rate	Product fees	Initial term cost	APRC

Go to lender

Cashback £0   Free legals ✕   Free valuations ✓

Full details

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 5.9%. Total amount payable £586,666.41 includes interest of £285,442.41 product fees of £999 and other fees of £225. Repayments: 63 months of £1,562.06 at 3.87% (fixed), then 237 months of £2,054.99 at 7.25% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

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first direct
Part of HSBC UK
£1,565
Monthly payment for 60 months
5 year fixed

3.89%	£490	£94,411	5.8%
Initial rate	Product fees	Initial term cost	APRC

Call

Cashback £0   Free legals ✕   Free valuations ✓

Full details

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 5.8%. Total amount payable £579,319 includes interest of £278,829 product fees of £490 and other fees of £0. Repayments: 60 months of £1,565.35 at 3.89% (fixed), then 240 months of £2,020.45 at 6.99% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

Property EPC rating A or B required

HSBC UK
£1,565
Monthly payment until 31/12/2029
5 year fixed

3.89%	£999	£94,937	5.8%
Initial rate	Product fees	Initial term cost	APRC

Go to broker

Cashback £1,250   Free legals ✕   Free valuations ✓

Full details

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 5.8%. Total amount payable £578,983.60 includes interest of £277,967.60 product fees of £999 and other fees of £17. Repayments: 61 months of £1,565.35 at 3.89% (fixed), then 239 months of £2,018.75 at 6.99% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

Get a Decision in Principle from NatWest

NatWest
£1,565
Monthly payment until 28/2/2030
5 year fixed

3.89%	£995	£94,946	6.4%
Initial rate	Product fees	Initial term cost	APRC

Get a decision

Cashback £0   Free legals ✕   Free valuations ✓

Full details

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 6.4%. Total amount payable £614,616.98 includes interest of £313,591.98 product fees of £995 and other fees of £30. Repayments: 63 months of £1,565.35 at 3.89% (fixed), then 237 months of £2,172.89 at 7.99% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

- *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 November 2024*
- *Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/*

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

Santander
£1,570
Monthly payment until 2/3/2028
3 year fixed

3.92% Initial rate	£999 Product fees	£57,529 Initial term cost	6.5% APRC

Go to lender
Full details

Cashback £0 | Free legals ✕ | Free valuations ✓

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 6.5%. Total amount payable £610,693.20 includes interest of £309,469.20 product fees of £999 and other fees of £225. Repayments: 39 months of £1,570.29 at 3.92% (fixed), then 261 months of £2,100.49 at 7.25% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

Property EPC rating A or B required

HALIFAX
£1,570
Monthly payment until 29/2/2028
3 year fixed

3.92% Initial rate	£999 Product fees	£57,629 Initial term cost	7.3% APRC

Go to lender
Full details

Cashback £250 | Free legals ✕ | Free valuations ✕

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 7.3%. Total amount payable £667,092.97 includes interest of £365,993.97 product fees of £999 and other fees of £100. Repayments: 39 months of £1,570.29 at 3.92% (fixed), then 261 months of £2,317.06 at 8.49% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

Property EPC rating A or B required

HALIFAX
£1,572
Monthly payment until 28/2/2030
5 year fixed

3.93% Initial rate	£999 Product fees	£95,415 Initial term cost	6.7% APRC

Go to lender
Full details

Cashback £250 | Free legals ✕ | Free valuations ✕

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 6.7%. Total amount payable £634,670.50 includes interest of £333,571.50 product fees of £999 and other fees of £100. Repayments: 63 months of £1,571.94 at 3.93% (fixed), then 237 months of £2,255.44 at 8.49% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

Club Lloyds current account holders only

LLOYDS
£1,574
Monthly payment until 28/2/2030
5 year fixed

3.94% Initial rate	£999 Product fees	£95,414 Initial term cost	6.7% APRC

Go to lender
Full details

Cashback £250 | Free legals ✕ | Free valuations ✓

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 6.7%. Total amount payable £634,773.99 includes interest of £333,774.99 product fees of £999 and other fees of £0. Repayments: 63 months of £1,573.59 at 3.94% (fixed), then 237 months of £2,255.86 at 8.49% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

Get a Decision in Principle from NatWest

NatWest
£1,574
Monthly payment until 28/2/2030
5 year fixed

3.94% Initial rate	£995 Product fees	£95,440 Initial term cost	6.4% APRC

Get a decision
Full details

Cashback £0 | Free legals ✕ | Free valuations ✓

Representative example: a repayment mortgage amount of £300,000 over 25 years, representative APRC 6.4%. Total amount payable £615,619.58 includes interest of £314,594.58 product fees of £995 and other fees of £30. Repayments: 63 months of £1,573.59 at 3.94% (fixed), then 237 months of £2,174.93 at 7.99% (variable). Early repayment charges apply.

- *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 November 2024*
- *Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/*

Crypto Markets: Bitcoin

Crypto Markets: Etherium

ETH/USD - Ethereum US Dollar

Binance ▾   Currency in 🇺🇸 USD ▾

2,428.61   **-60.59 (-2.43%)** ▾

🕐 Real-time Data · 10:40:10
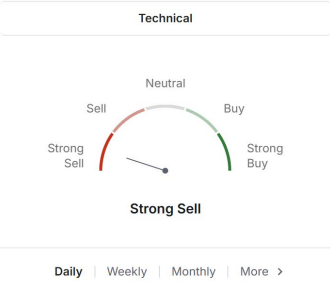
🔔＋   ⭐ Added 1

Day's Range
2,413.38 ──▾────── 2,497.89

52 wk Range
1,846.53 ─────▾── 4,091.67

General   Chart   News & Analysis   Technical   Forum

Overview   Historical Data   Related Instruments   Currency Converter

	1	5	15	30	1H	5H	1D	1W	1M	

Technical Chart »

ETH/USD - Ethereum US Dollar ▾ **2,428.61** **-60.59 (-2.43%)**   ℹ

Investing.com

2,429.64

1 Day	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year	5 years	Max

Bid/Ask	2,428.60 / 2,428.61	Chg (7D)	-2.67%	
Vol (24H)	12.43B	1 Month	0.42%	
Market Cap	292.11B	1 Year	30.66%	
Day's Range	2,413.38 - 2,497.89	YTD	6.25%	
52 wk Range	1,846.53 - 4,091.67			
Max Supply	-			
Circulating Supply	ETH120.41M			
Rank	2			

Technical

Neutral

Sell   Buy

Strong Sell   Strong Buy

Strong Sell

Daily | Weekly | Monthly | More ›
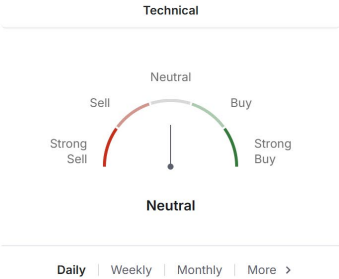
• *Source: www.investing.com, as of 3 November 2024*

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

Federal Debt to GDP

(Government) Total Public Debt / GDP Ratio
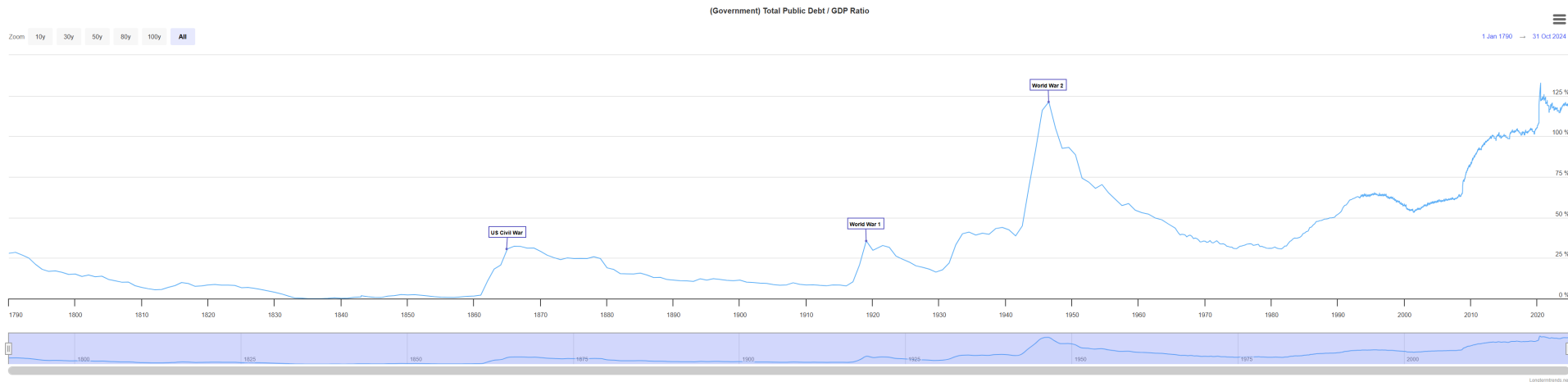
Interpretation

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.

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

S&P 500 Price Earnings Ratio
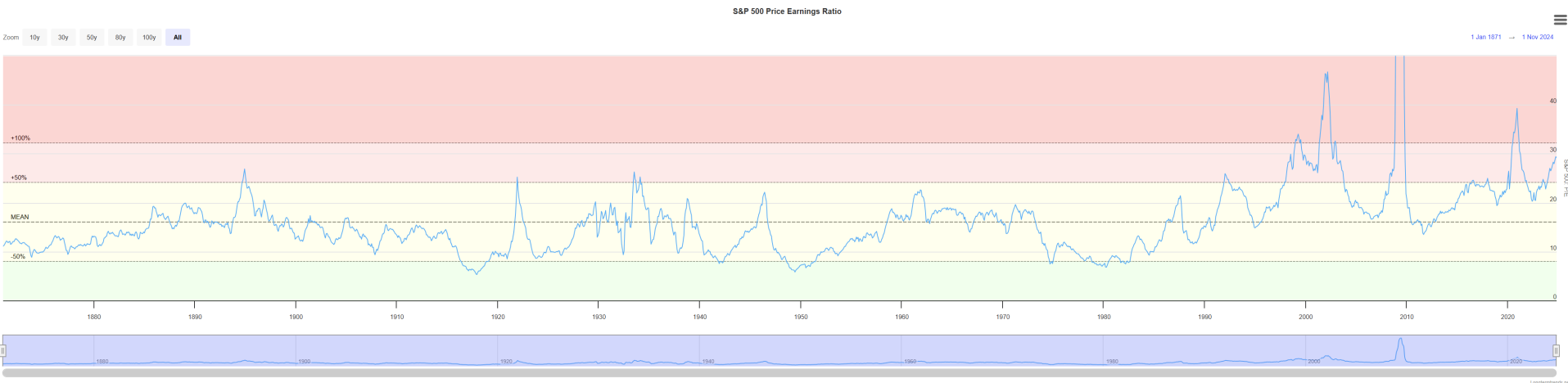
Interpretation

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.

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

Total value of all publicly-traded stocks / 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.

- *Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/, as of 3 November 2024*

Macro-economic / Markets Insights – Growth / Value Stocks

MSCI Growth/Value
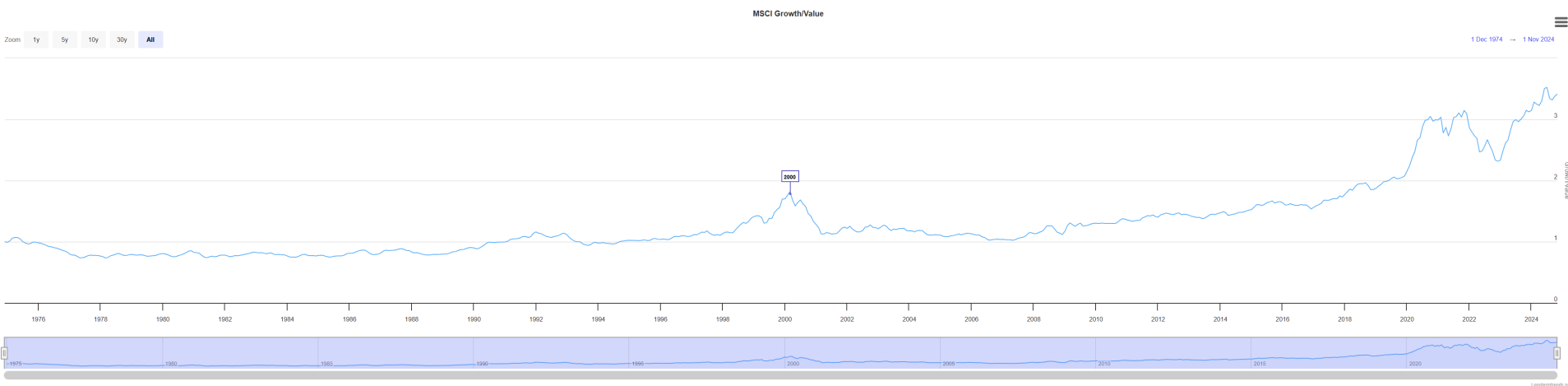
Interpretation

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 MSCI USA Growth Index by the MSCI USA Value Index. When the ratio rises, growth stocks outperform value stocks - and when it falls, value stocks outperform growth stocks.

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** on the other hand, may be 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.

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

MSCI USA / MSCI World

Zoom 5y 10y 20y 30y 40y All

31 Dec 1969 → 1 Nov 2024
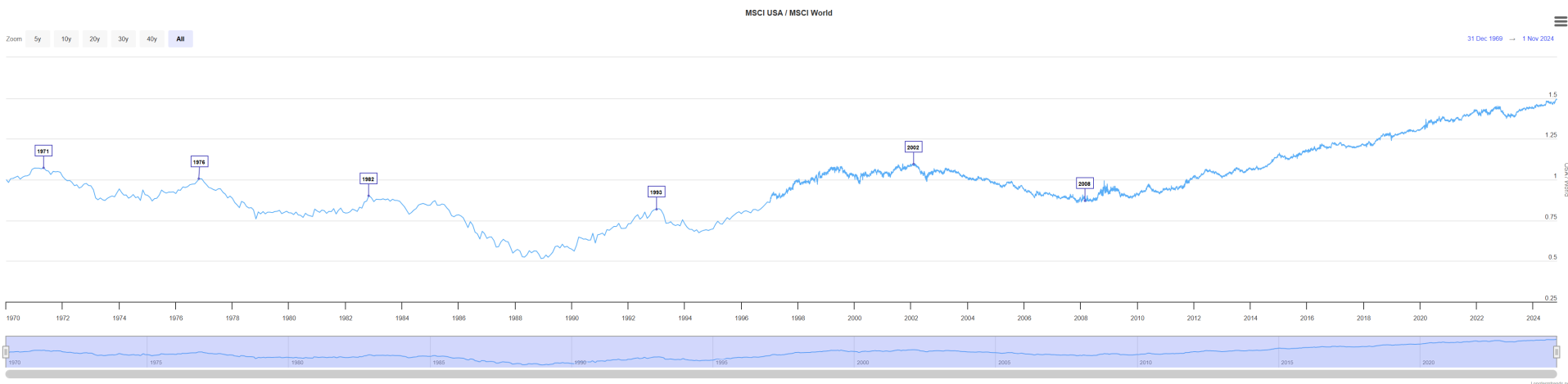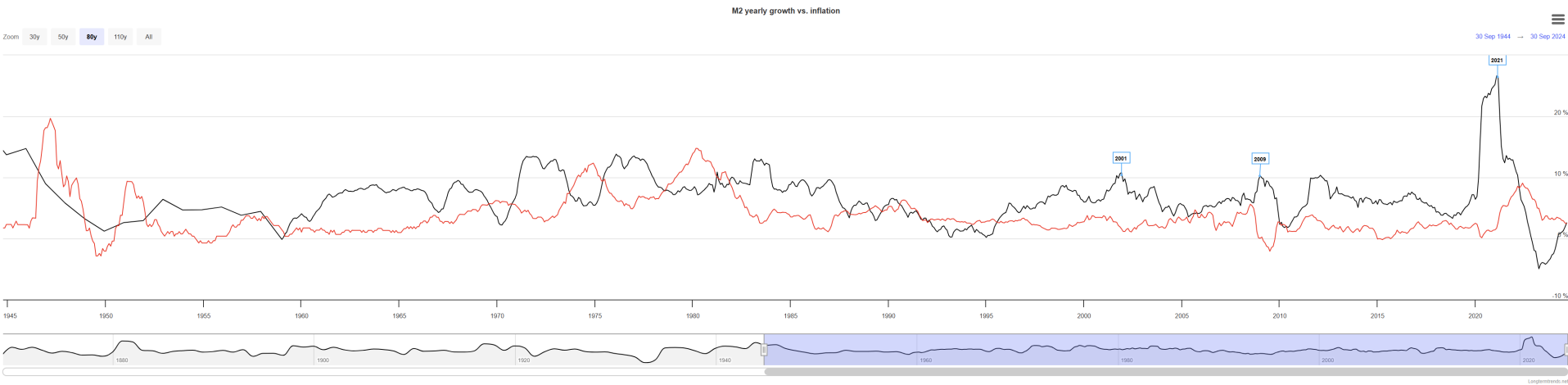
Interpretation

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.

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


M2 yearly 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.

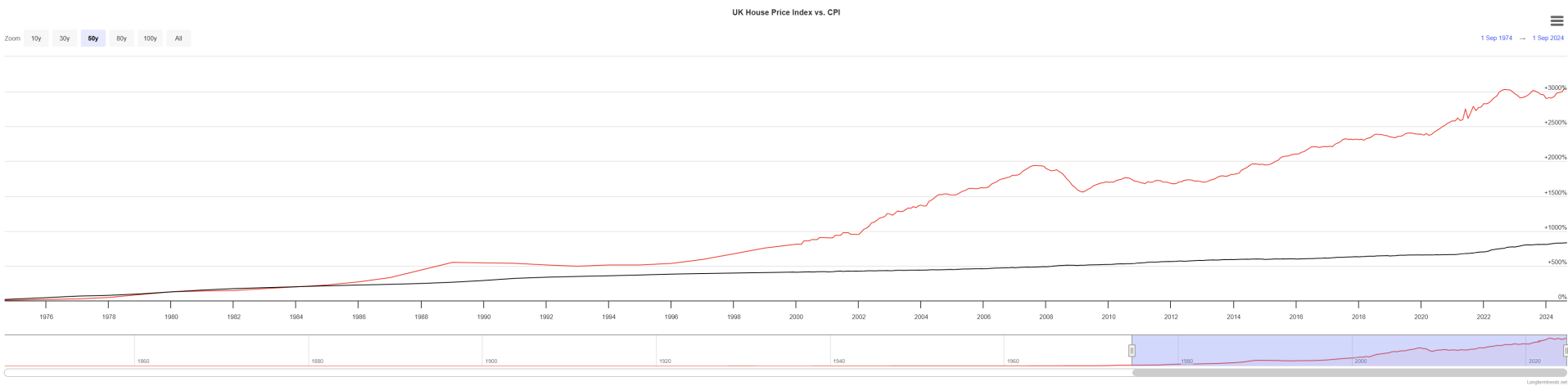# Macro-economic / Markets Insights – US Real Home Prices

Case-Shiller Index vs. CPI
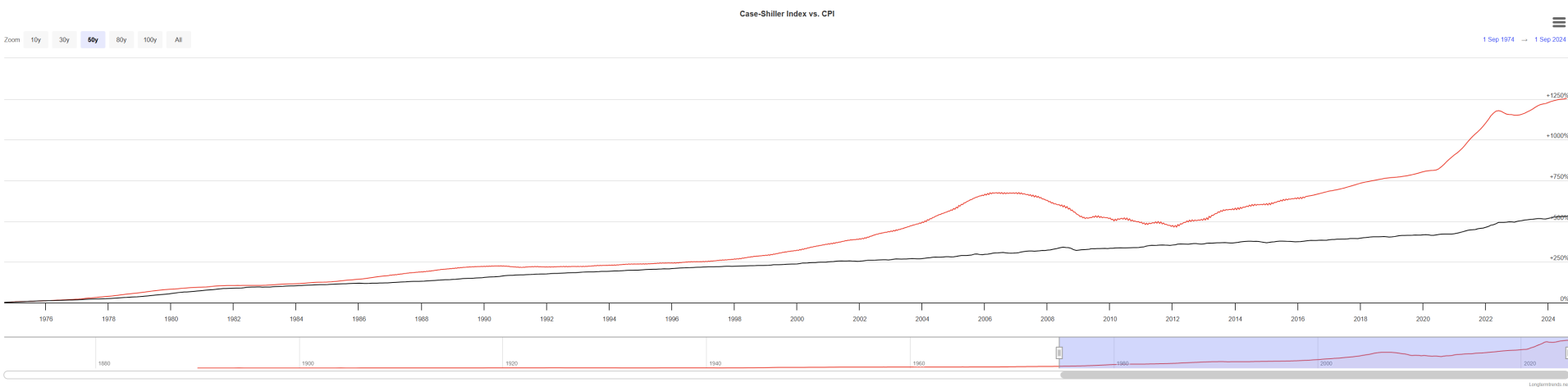
Interpretation

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

- *Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/, as of 3 November 2024*

Macro-economic / Markets Insights – UK Real Home Prices

UK House Price Index vs. CPI

Zoom 10y 30y **50y** 80y 100y All

1 Sep 1974 → 1 Sep 2024

Interpretation

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

- *Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/, as of 3 November 2024*

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

SP500 vs. Dow Jones vs. Gold vs. Silver

Zoom 10y 30y 50y 80y 100y All

1 Nov 1974 → 1 Nov 2024
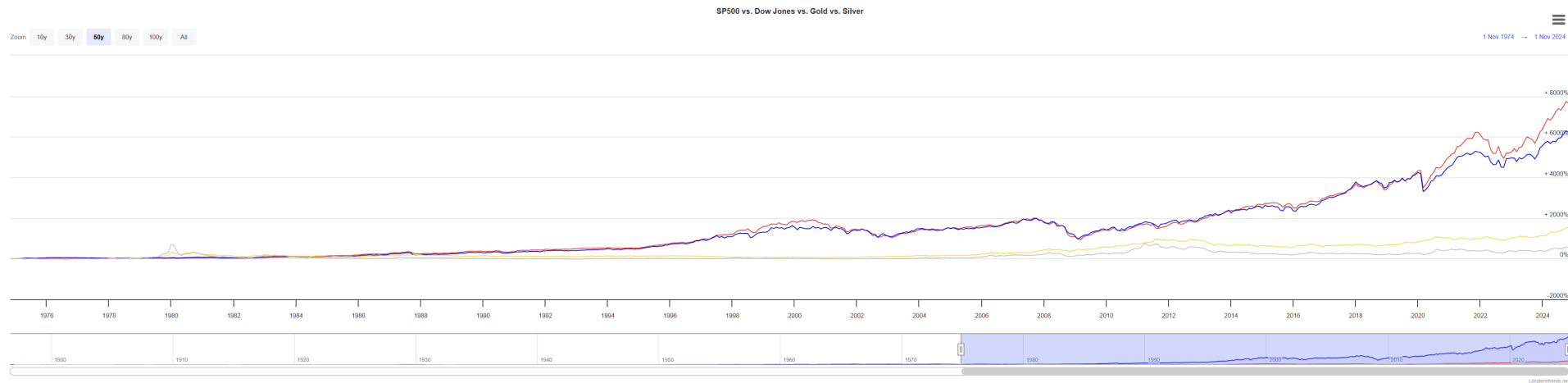
Interpretation

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.

- *Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/, as of 3 November 2024*

Stocks to Commodities Ratio

S&P 500 / Producer Price Index (log)
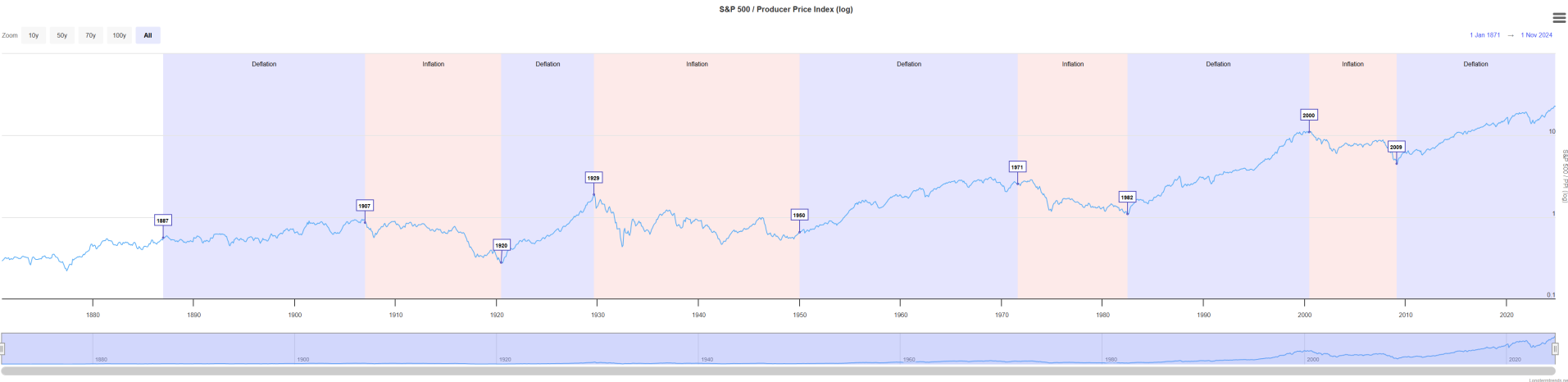
Interpretation

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 eighteen 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.
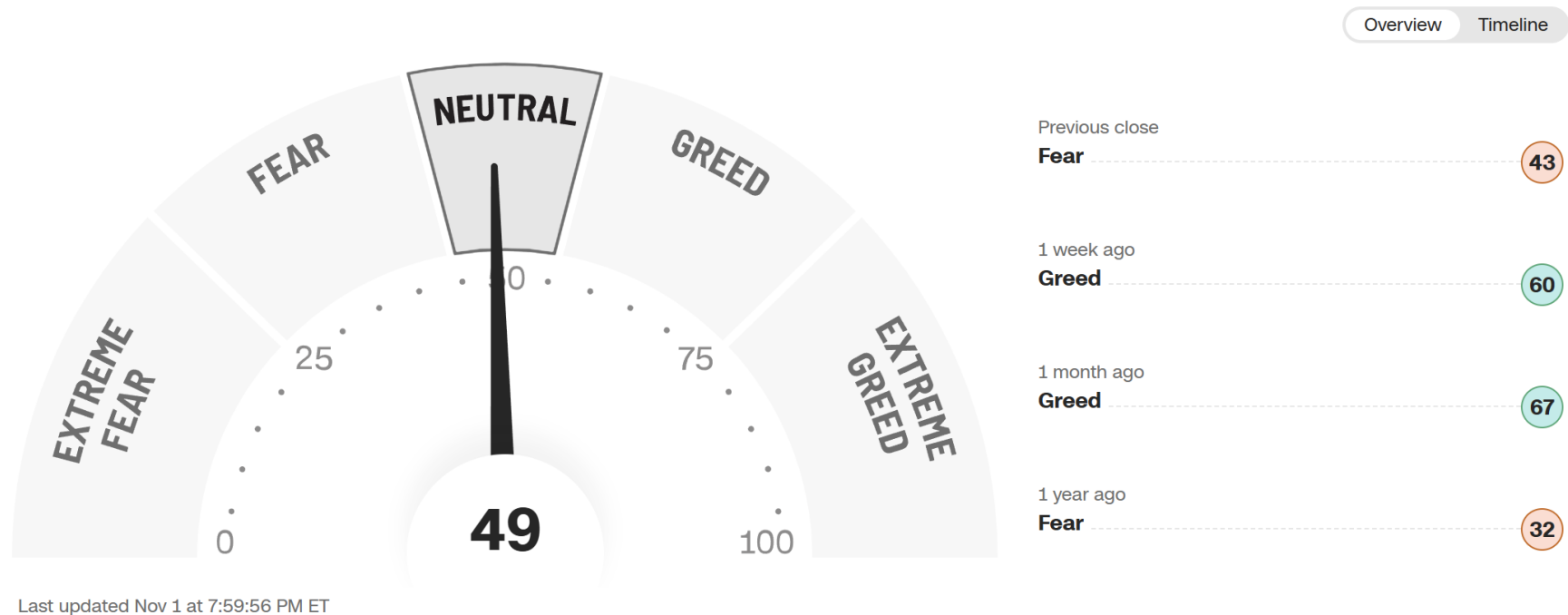
Fear and Greed Index

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

Learn more about the index

NEUTRAL

FEAR   GREED

EXTREME FEAR

EXTREME GREED

25   75

0   100

49

50

Last updated Nov 1 at 7:59:56 PM ET

Previous close
Fear 43

1 week ago
Greed 60

1 month ago
Greed 67

1 year ago
Fear 32

- *Source:* https://edition.cnn.com/markets/fear-and-greed *as of 3 November 2024*

Fear and Greed Index Trend

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?

Learn more about the index

Last updated Nov 1 at 7:59:56 PM EDT
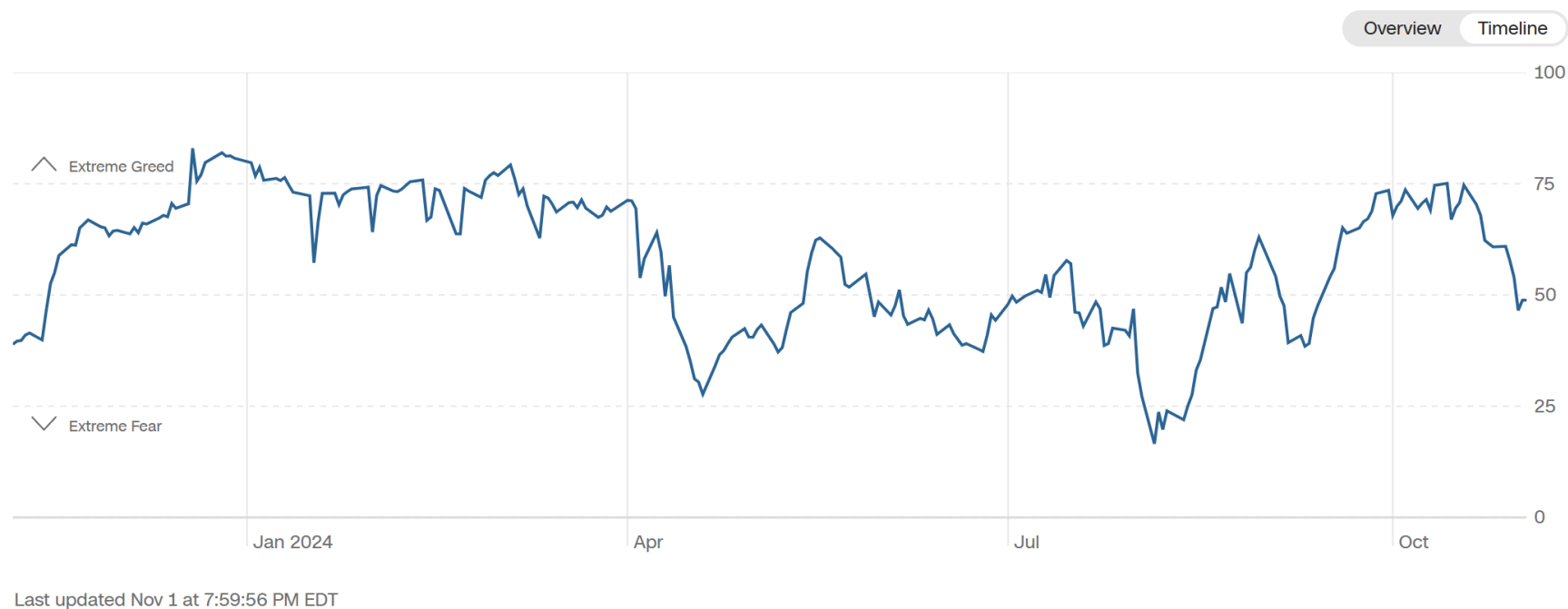
- *Source:* https://edition.cnn.com/markets/fear-and-greed *as of 3 November 2024*

CME Fed Watch Tool

- *Source:* https://www.cmegroup.com/markets/interest-rates/cme-fedwatch-tool.html?redirect=/trading/interest-rates/countdown-to-fomc.html *as of 3 November 2024*

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   ➢ https://www.fca.org.uk/consumers/understanding-advice-guidance-investments

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