



MONTHLY NEWSLETTER, JUNE 2025

5 JULY 2025



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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	29185	-0.50	4.50	2.40	4.10	-6.20	124.30	-3.90	341.15
China	18744	1.20	3.00	-0.10	5.00	-5.80	88.30	2.20	1408.00
Euro Area	16406	0.60	2.15	2.00	6.30	-3.10	87.40	2.80	350.17
Germany	4660	0.40	2.15	2.00	6.30	-2.80	62.50	5.70	83.60
Japan	4026	0.00	0.50	3.50	2.50	-5.50	236.70	4.70	123.59
India	3913	2.00	5.50	2.82	7.90	-4.80	81.59	-0.70	1398.60
United Kingdom	3644	0.70	4.25	3.40	4.60	-4.80	95.90	-2.70	68.27
France	3162	0.10	2.15	0.90	7.40	-5.80	113.00	0.40	68.44
Italy	2373	0.30	2.15	1.70	6.50	-3.40	135.30	1.10	58.97
Canada	2241	0.50	2.75	1.70	7.00	-2.10	110.80	-1.00	41.53
Brazil	2179	1.40	15.00	5.32	6.20	-8.50	76.50	-2.55	212.58
Russia	2174	-0.80	20.00	9.90	2.20	-1.70	16.40	2.90	146.20
Mexico	1853	0.20	8.00	4.42	2.70	-5.70	49.70	-0.80	129.74
Australia	1752	0.20	3.85	2.40	4.10	0.60	43.80	-2.10	26.97
Spain	1723	0.60	2.15	2.20	11.36	-3.20	101.80	3.10	49.08
South Korea	1713	-0.20	2.50	2.20	2.70	-3.90	46.80	5.30	51.75
Indonesia	1396	-0.98	5.50	1.87	4.76	-2.30	38.80	-0.63	281.60
Turkey	1323	1.00	46.00		8.40	-4.90	24.70	-0.80	85.67
Saudi Arabia	1238	1.10	5.00	2.20	2.80	-2.80	29.90	5.90	35.30
Netherlands	1228	0.40	2.15	3.10	3.80	-0.90	43.70	9.10	17.94
Switzerland	937	0.50	0.00	0.10	2.80	0.40	37.90	5.10	8.96
Poland	915	0.70	5.00	4.10	5.00	-6.60	55.30	0.00	36.62
Taiwan	757	9.67	2.00	1.55	3.34	-0.80	28.20	14.80	23.40
Belgium	665	0.40	2.15	2.15	6.50	-4.50	104.70	-0.90	11.82
Argentina	633	0.80	29.00		7.90	-4.37	83.20	0.60	47.07
Sweden	610	-0.20	2.00	0.20	9.70	-1.50	33.50	6.00	10.55
Ireland	577	9.70	2.15	1.70	4.00	4.30	40.90	17.20	5.35
Singapore	547	-0.60	1.50	0.80	2.00	-1.60	173.10	17.50	6.04
Israel	540	0.80	4.50	3.10	3.10	-6.80	69.00	3.20	9.99
United Arab Emirates	537	2.00	4.40	2.37	2.13	4.50	32.10	9.30	9.52

Source: www.tradingeconomics.com, as of 4 July 2025 (GDP figures are provided in USD billion)

Macro Outlook UK & US Economic Calendar – Key Events US policy remains the key source of volatility but after the • 3 July > Non-Farm Payrolls United States initial shock, markets largely put this behind them. The second • 3 July > Unemployment Rate United States • 11 July > GDP Growth Rate MoM quarter of 2025 saw significant volatility across markets as United Kingdom investors grappled with tariff policy uncertainty and war in the 15 July > Inflation Rate YoY **United States** Middle East. In both cases, investors' worst fears ultimately 16 July > Inflation Rate YoY **United Kingdom** proved unfounded and in the absence of a meaningful • 17 July > Unemployment Rate **United Kingdom** weakening in the hard data, most major asset classes 17 July > Retail Sales MoM United States delivered positive returns over the quarter. 25 July > Retail Sales MoM **United Kingdom** · The war between Iran and Israel caused significant 29 July > JOLTs Job Openings **United States** geopolitical volatility, but its impact on markets was muted. • 30 July > FED Interest Rate Decision United States In Q2, the FTSE All-Share still delivered healthy returns of 30 July > GDP Growth Rate QoQ **United States** • 31 July > Core PCE Price Index MoM 4.4% and European equities delivered returns of 3.6%. United States **Equities Fixed Income** A combination of renewed investor confidence, and a strong · European government bonds outperformed their US and Japanese counterparts over the quarter. European bond yields earnings season helped boost mega-cap tech stocks. After underperforming in the first quarter of 2025, the 'Magnificent 7' fell by 17 basis points (bps) over the quarter, and tightening delivered price returns of 18.6% over the second, spreads helped Italian bonds outperform with returns of 2.9%

- outperforming the remainder of the S&P 500 by 14 percentage points. This helped global growth stocks deliver total returns of 17.7% over the guarter to end the period as the top performing asset class. Developed market equities delivered total returns of 11.6% over the quarter.
- Easing trade tensions between the US and China and a falling dollar were a particular tailwind for emerging market equities which generated a total return of 12.2% in dollar terms over the quarter.
- The easing of trade tensions meant Asian equities delivered strong local currency returns of 8.7%.

- during the quarter.
- While US Treasury yields remained flat in aggregate, the curve steepened over the guarter as the bond market digested the implications of the "One Big Beautiful Bill Act." This could add between \$3 and \$5 trillion to US Federal debt over the next 10 years before accounting for any tariff offsets and raised questions about the sustainability of Federal finances. US 30year bond yields rose by 20bps over the guarter as a result.
- US Treasury yields remained range bound over the quarter and delivered returns of 0.8%.

Commodities

- Despite some short-term volatility pushing Brent crude to \$80, oil prices ultimately ended the quarter back down at \$68.
- · The US dollar saw continued weakness, with the DXY dollar index ending the guarter down 7.1%.

Note: Past performance is no guarantee of future results

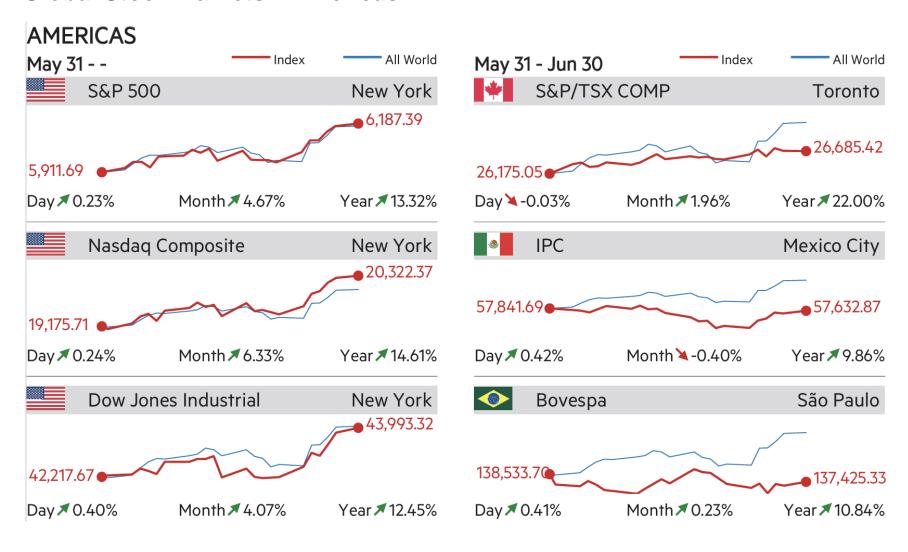
Global Markets Overview: Asset Class and Style Returns

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Q2'25
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 26.2%	MSCI EM 15.6%	Growth 17.7%
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 19.2%	Value 10.9%	MSCI EM 12.2%
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 -16.3 %	Small cap 16.3%	Value 12.3%	DM Equities 9.8%	Small cap 11.8%
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 22.4%	DM Equities -17.7%	Value 12.4%	Small cap 8.6%	Growth 8.7%	DM Equities 11.6%
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%	MSCI EM 8.1%	Small cap 7.7%	Value 5.6%
Value -4.1%	Global REITS 6.5%	Global REITS 8.0%	Cmdty -11.3%	MSCI EM 18.9%	Value -0.4%	Small cap 16.2%	MSCI EM -19.7%	MSCI EM 10.3%	Cmdty 5.4%	Global Agg 7.3%	Global Agg 4.5%
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 2.8%	Cmdty 5.5%	Global REITs 3.0%
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 -1.7%	Global REITs 4.7%	Cmdty -3.1%

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

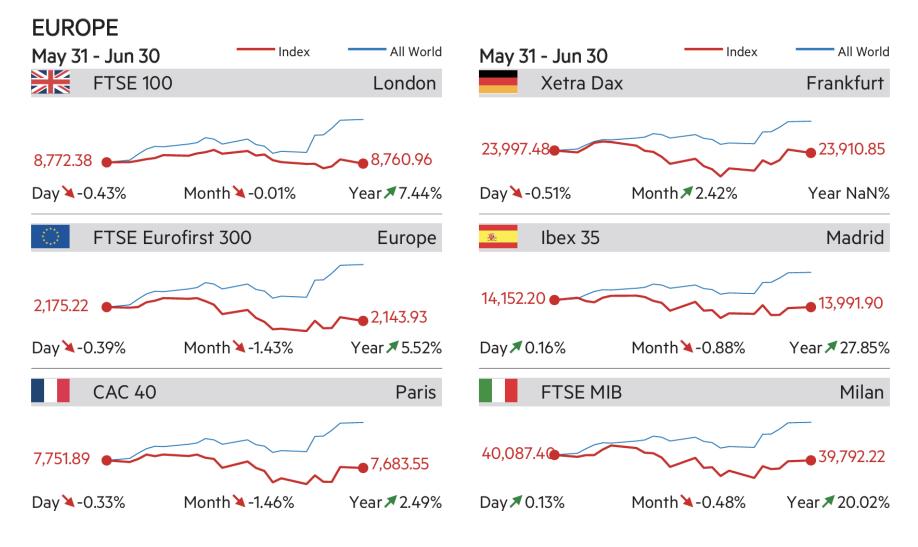
Data as of 5 July 2025

Global Stock Markets - Americas



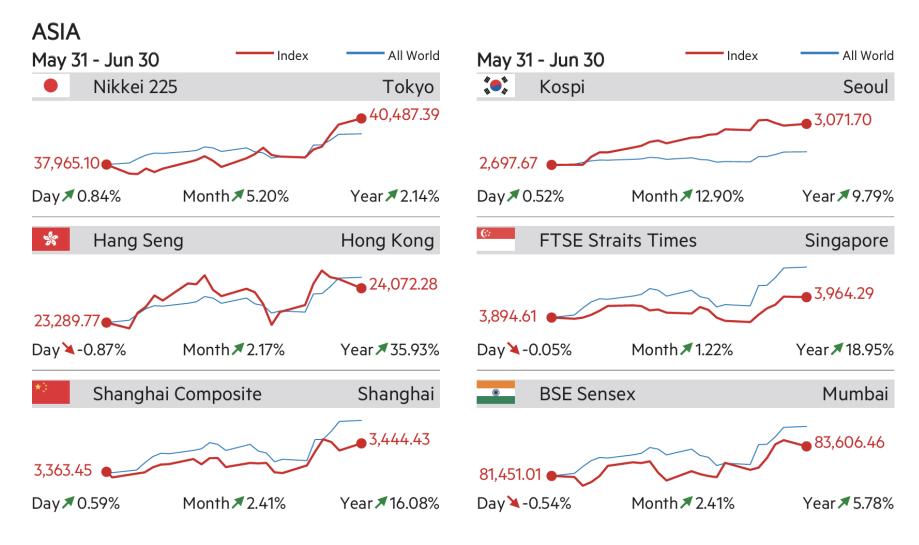
- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 30 June 2025
- Monthly figures represent the period between 31 May and 30 June 2025

Global Stock Markets – Europe



- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 30 June 2025
- Monthly figures represent the period between 31 May and 30 June 2025

Global Stock Markets - Asia



- Source: Financial Times
- All figures are as of 30 June 2025
- Monthly figures represent the period between 31 May and 30 June 2025

US Stock Markets

S&P 500 INDEX Following

SPX:IND

(USD) · Market closed

6,279.35 \$\Delta 51.93 +0.83\%\$

As of 12:00 AM EDT 07/03/25.

	lex Info	Ind	lews	elated N	- Re	mary	Sumi
Q Add a comparison	News	5Y	1Y	YTD	6M	1M	1D
6,279.35 USD Jul 3							
7,00K							
74	way	- And	√	-	V	~	1
↓ \ \\ 4.75K						\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	•
4,00K							
4/4 7/4	1/4			10/4			

Overview

OPEN 6,246.46	1 YEAR RETURN 14.29%	DAY RANGE 6,246.46 - 6,284.65
PREV. CLOSE 6,227.42	YTD RETURN 6.76%	52 WEEK RANGE 4,835.04 - 6,284.65

Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	26.70	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	5.30
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	3.17	1 YEAR RETURN	14.29%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	910,903,961.17	EPS	254.32
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	0.98144		

• Source: Bloomberg

• All figures are as of 3 July 2025

UK Stock Markets

FTSE 100 Index Following

UKX:IND

(GBP) · Market closed

8,822.91 ▼0.29 -0.00%

As of 12:00 AM EDT 07/04/25.

Summary Related News

1D	1M 6M	YTD 1Y	5Y	News	QA	.dd a compa	rison
							8,822.91 GB Jul 4
				W	Vy	L.W.	9.0
\m\	my	why had	m	M			8.0
					,		7.5
							7.00
		10/4		1/4	4/4		7/4

Index Info

Overview

OPEN 8,823.20	1 YEAR RETURN 11.46%	DAY RANGE 8,782.06 - 8,830.93
PREV. CLOSE 8,823.20	YTD RETURN 7.95%	52 WEEK RANGE 7,544.83 – 8,908.82

Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	13.35	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	1.99
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	1.37	1 YEAR RETURN	11.46%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	608,106,468.43	EPS	673.84
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	0.8208502		

• Source: Bloomberg

• All figures are as of 4 July 2025

Turkey Stock Markets

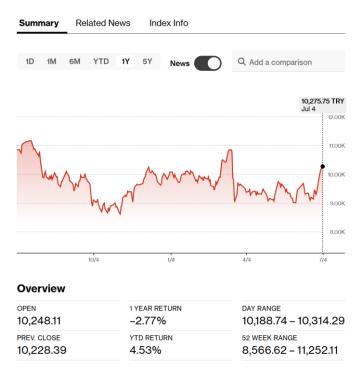
Borsa Istanbul 100 Index / Following

XU100:IND

(TRY) · Market closed

10,275.75 47.36 +0.46%

As of 12:00 AM EDT 07/04/25.



Key Statistics

P/E RATIO	25.64	PRICE TO BOOK RATIO	1.16
PRICE TO SALES RATIO	0.52	1 YEAR RETURN	-2.77%
30 DAY AVG VOLUME	3,222,027,150.63	EPS	772.81
LAST DIVIDEND REPORTED	2.57579		

Source: Bloomberg

• All figures are as of 4 July 2025

Global Bond Markets - Americas

Americas 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
United States »	4.35%	+0	-4	+7	7/4/2025
Canada	3.35%	-3	+10	-14	7/4/2025
Brazil	13.57%	+0	-58	+166	7/4/2025
Mexico	9.28%	+0	+12	-67	7/4/2025

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 »	2.60%	-1	+3	+5	7/4/2025
United Kingdom »	4.55%	+1	-6	+43	7/4/2025
France	3.28%	+0	+3	+7	7/4/2025
Italy	3.44%	0	-8	-49	7/4/2025
Spain	3.22%	-1	+6	-12	7/4/2025
Netherlands	2.78%	0	-2	-7	7/4/2025
Portugal	3.04%	0	-1	-12	7/4/2025
Greece	3.28%	+1	-1	-32	7/4/2025
Switzerland	0.36%	-1	+12	-23	7/4/2025

· Source: Bloomberg

Global Bond Markets – Asia Pacific

Asia Pacific 10-Year Government Bond Yields

COUNTRY	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
Japan »	1.42%	0	-3	+36	7/4/2025
Australia »	4.19%	+1	-6	-21	7/4/2025
New Zealand	4.52%	+1	+1	-17	7/4/2025
Singapore	2.06%	-3	-25	-114	7/4/2025
South Korea	2.83%	+2	-6	-40	7/4/2025
India	6.30%	+0		-70	7/4/2025

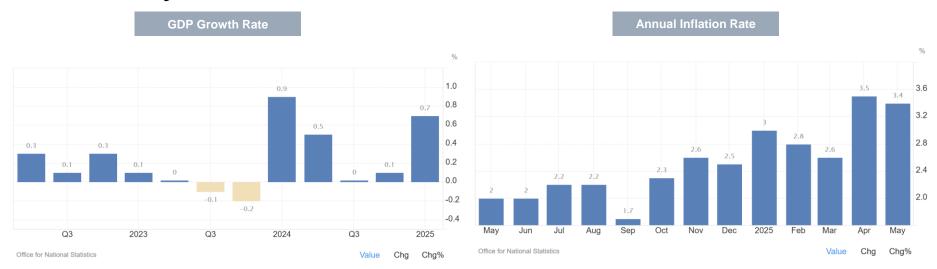
UK Bond Markets

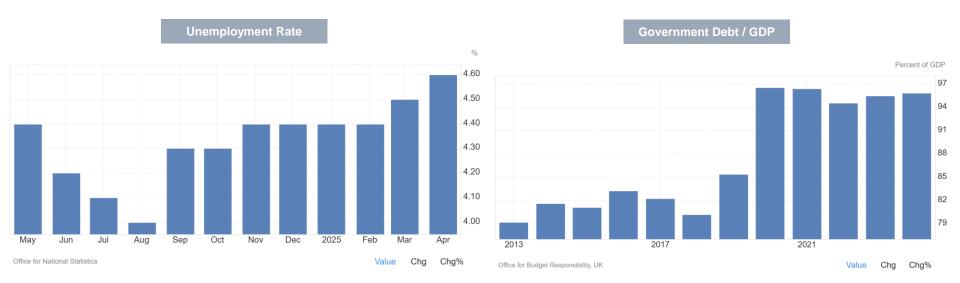
Gilt Yields

NAME	COUPON	PRICE	YIELD	1 DAY	1 MONTH	1 YEAR	TIME (EDT)
GTGBP2Y:GOV UK Gilt 2 Year Yield	3.75	99.85	3.84%	+1	-16	-27	7/4/2025
GTGBP5Y:GOV UK Gilt 5 Year Yield	4.38	101.62	3.99%	+1	-14	+1	7/4/2025
GTGBP10Y:GOV UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	4.50	99.58	4.55%	+1	-6	+43	7/4/2025
GTGBP30Y:GOV UK Gilt 30 Year Yield	4.38	85.80	5.34%	+1	+2	+72	7/4/2025

· Source: Bloomberg

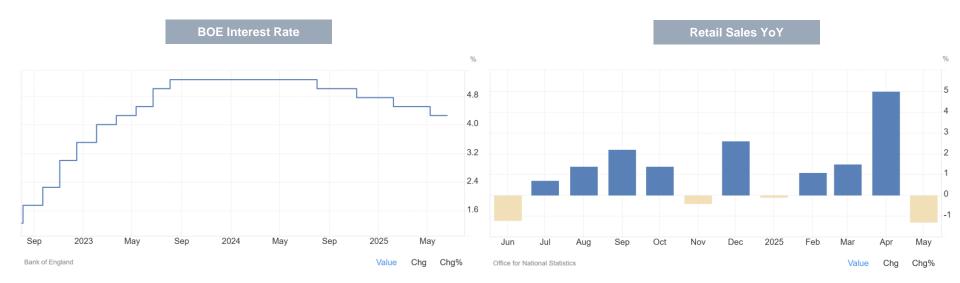
UK Economy

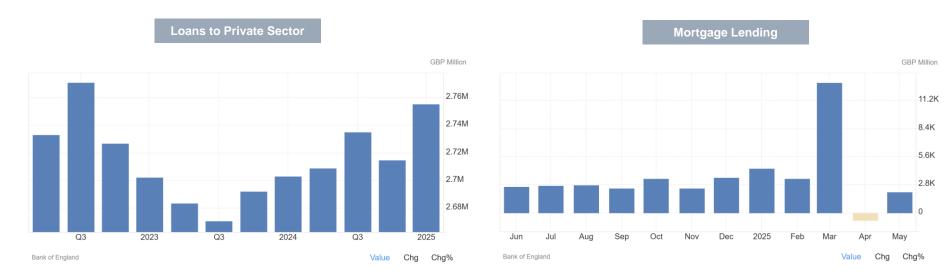




Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom

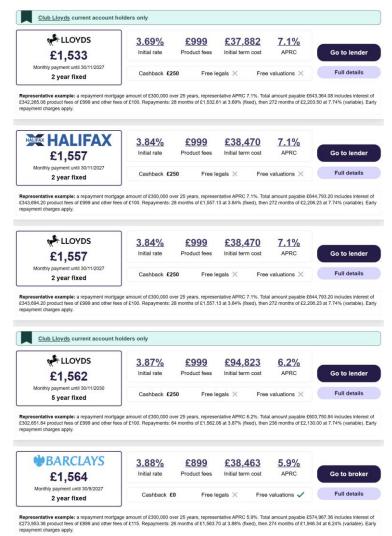
UK Markets





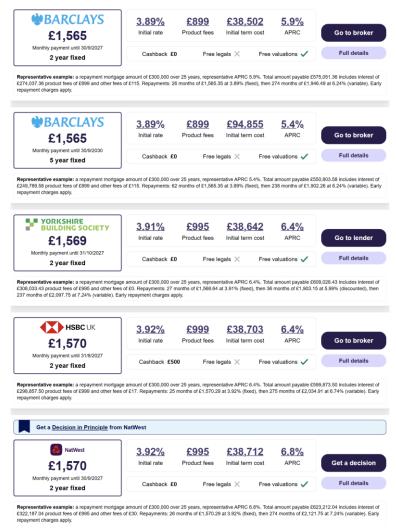
- Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/united-kingdom
- Loan figures are in £ millions

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



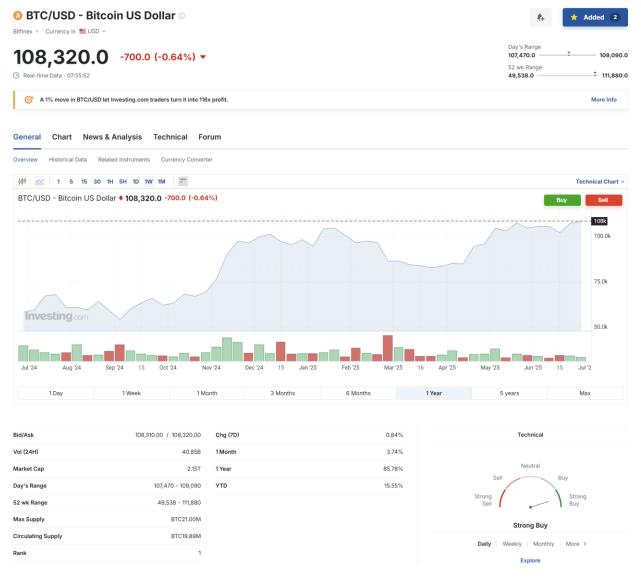
- The above quotes are indicative only, based on a hypothetical 25-year (repayment) mortgage loan scenario, where the property value is £500,000, and down
 payment is £200,000, as of 5 July 2025
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

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



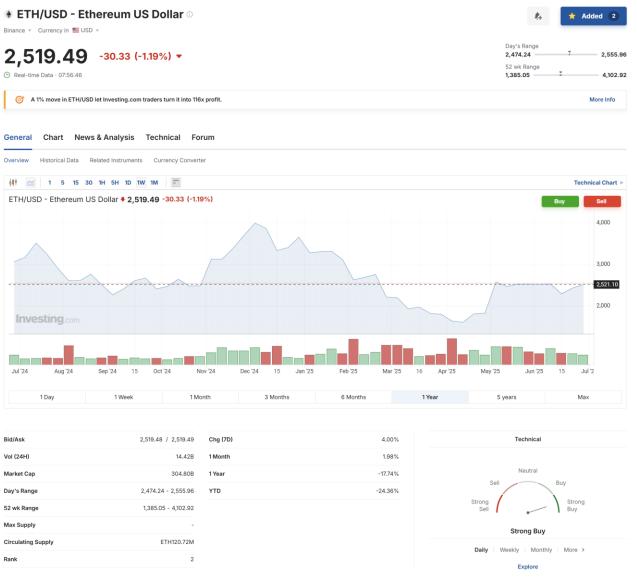
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 payment is £200,000, as of 5 July 2025
- Source: https://www.moneysupermarket.com/

Crypto Markets: Bitcoin



• Source: <u>www.investing.com</u>, as of 5 July 2025

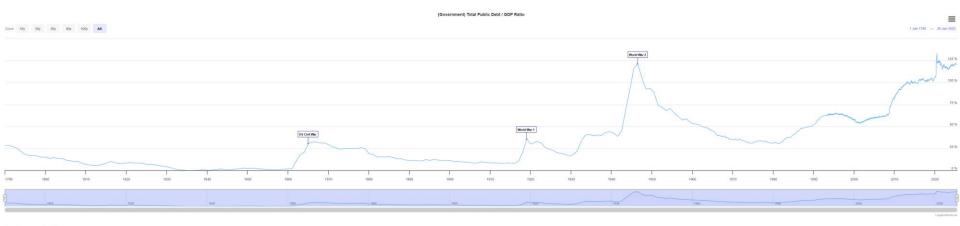
Crypto Markets: Etherium



Source: <u>www.investing.com</u>, as of 5 July 2025

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.

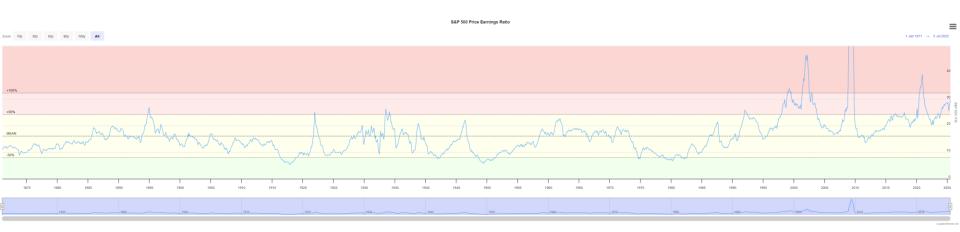
17 TradingView

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Launch Chart

• Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/

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.

Data Sources Launch Chart

17 TradingView

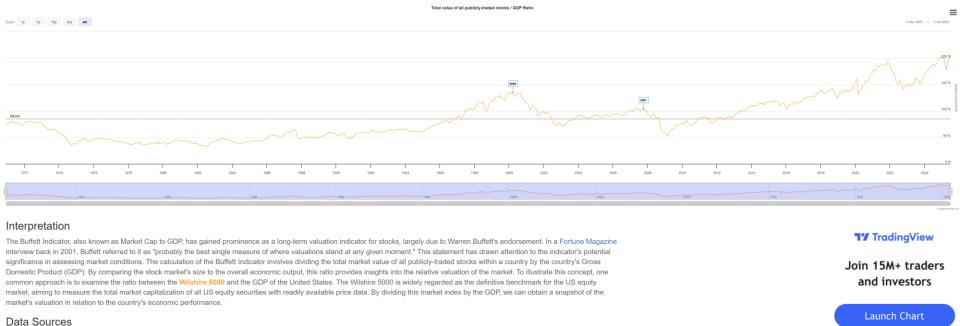
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Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/

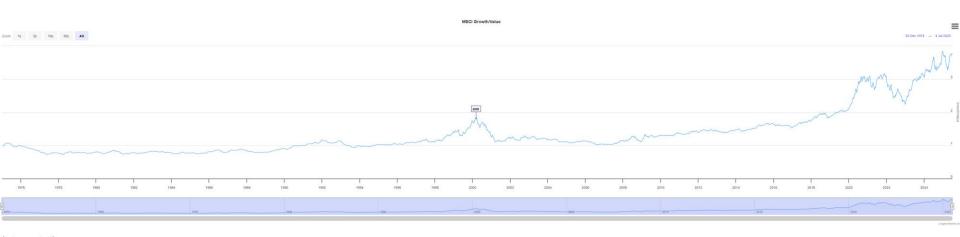
Macro-economic / Markets Insights – Buffet Indicator (Total Market Cap / GDP)

Wilshire 5000 to GDP Ratio



• Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/

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 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.

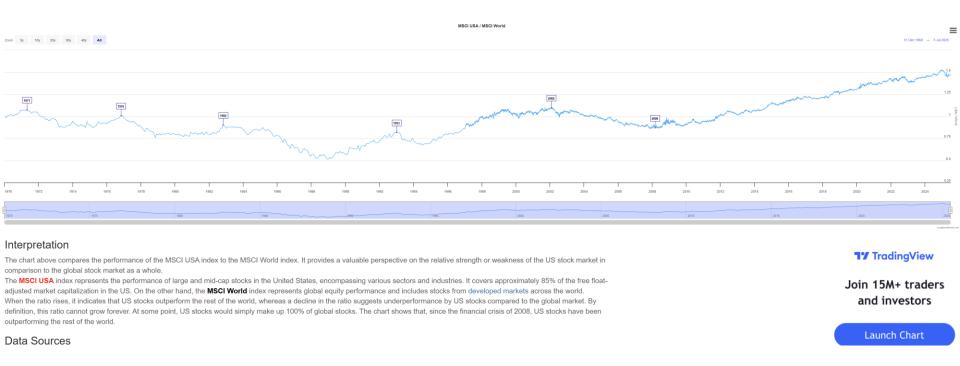
17 TradingView

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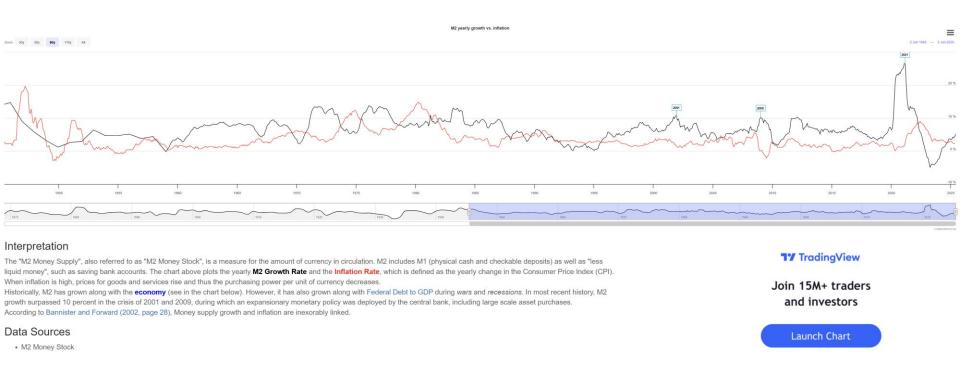
Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/

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



• Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/

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

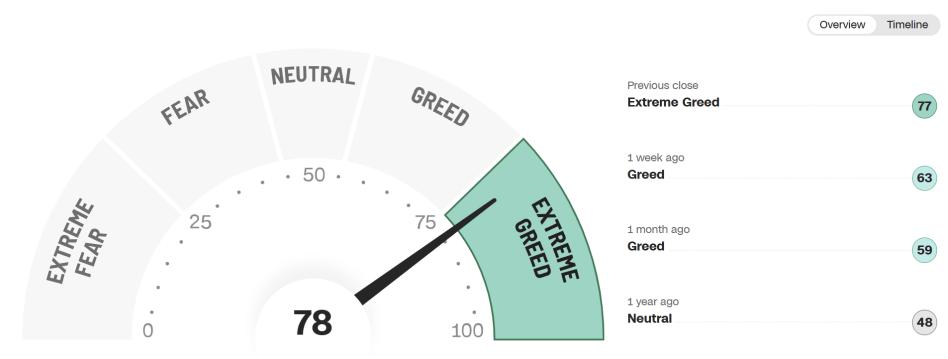


Source: https://www.longtermtrends.net/

Fear and Greed Index Overview

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now? Learn more about the index



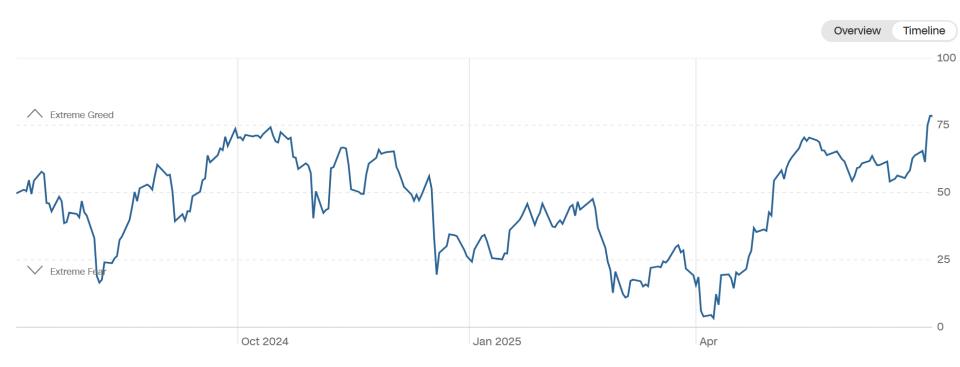
Last updated Jul 3 at 8:59:48 PM ET

• Source: https://edition.cnn.com/markets/fear-and-greed

Fear and Greed Index Trend

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now? <u>Learn more about the index</u>

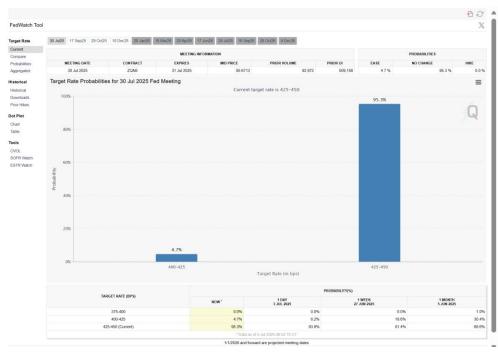


Last updated Jul 3 at 8:59:48 PM EDT

• Source: https://edition.cnn.com/markets/fear-and-greed

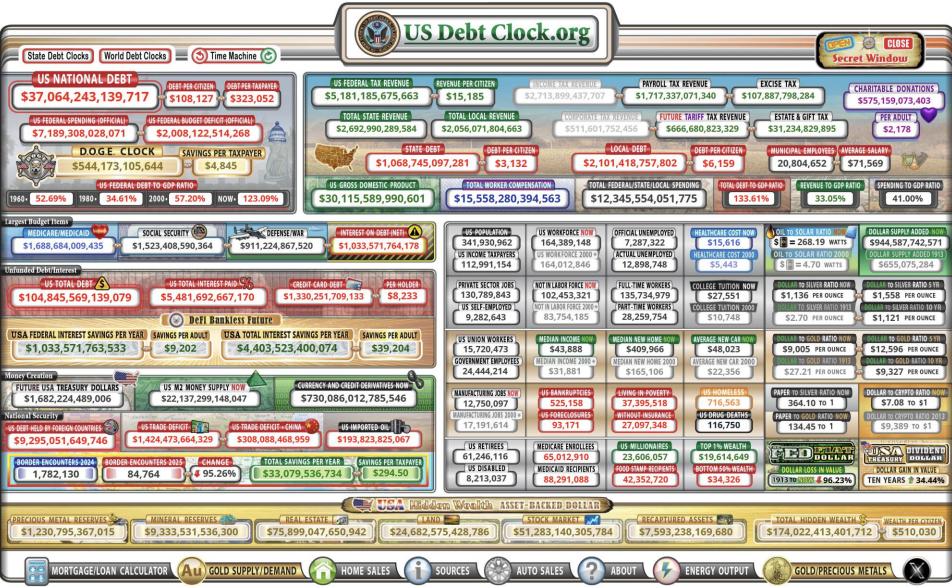
CME Fed Watch Tool





• Source: https://www.cmegroup.com/markets/interest-rates/cme-fedwatch-tool.html?redirect=/trading/interest-rates/countdown-to-fomc.html

US Debt Clock



Source: https://www.usdebtclock.org/

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