January 2023

BARRATT & COOKE
STOCKBROKERS SINCE 1880
WWW.BARRATTANDCOOKE.CO.UK
TELEPHONE: 01603 624236

	1/1/21	5/4/21	1/7/21	5/10/21	1/1/22	5/4/22	1/7/22	5/10/22	1/1/23
FTSE 100	6461	6737	7037	7077	7385	7614	7169	7053	7452
FTSE All Share	3674	3849	4015	4044	4208	4239	3941	3849	4075
Dow Jones (US)	30606	33527	34503	34315	36338	34641	30775	30274	33147
S&P 500 (US)	3756	4078	4298	4346	4766	4525	3785	3783	3840
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	27444	30089	28792	27822	28792	27788	26393	27121	26095
PIMFA Balanced	1677	1718	1778	1711	1849	1806	1665	1639	1661

Growth Equities	Higher Yield Equities	Mid-Cap Equities	Overseas Equities	Collective Investments
AstraZeneca	Admiral	Dechra	Adyen	Biotech Growth I/T
Croda	Anglo American	Diploma	ASML	Blackrock Throgmorton I/T
Experian	Phoenix	Keywords Studios	Coloplast	JP Morgan Global Real Assets I/T
Halma	Rio Tinto	Liontrust AM	Lonza	Mercantile I/T
Intertek	Shell	Softcat	L'Oreal	Pacific Assets I/T
LSE	SSE	Spirent	Microsoft	Smithson I/T
Spirax-Sarco	Unilever		Schneider Electric	3i Infrastructure I/T

Get your ISAs in

Please forgive this terribly dry title to a newsletter but this is important and so it warrants front page 'news'.

Conservative party politics seem as 'un-Tory' as I have ever known. Whether you agreed with it or not, the Autumn Statement delivered by Liz Truss and Kwasi Kwarteng did stay true to the mandate under which the incumbent party was elected, that of growth. Of course the messaging was appalling and the haste totally misjudged; this led to a fairly inevitable outcome. Plenty of commentators have talked of u-turns, both pre and post the ousting, but I see it slightly differently. A u-turn typically conjures up the image of taking the fourth exit at a roundabout and going back over your tracks, however at least you are still in the same vehicle (a car). Sunak and Hunt have made such enormous changes that they have fundamentally restructured the DNA of the Tory party; in effect they have ditched the car in favour of a milkfloat.

This is not to say that the change wasn't required. Truss and Kwarteng were 'betting the ranch' on businesses bouncing back from Covid, supply chain problems easing, talented foreign nationals coming to work in the UK, unemployment falling and Brexit having little impact on exports. Indeed it was, perhaps, a little far-fetched. However, being an optimist who is prepared to take on a bit of risk to live rather than exist, I would have relished the 'fight' rather than the mediocrity we have ended up with.

Those who voted for Boris' Conservative Party will feel let down. The man might have had to change but the Party and its principals should be bigger than the man and it should have stayed true to the mandate. There is only one exception where the man is greater than the 'party' which is of course 'the GOAT' Lionel Messi and, talking of parties, Buenos Aires put on the greatest of them all! So, now we have a Conservative Government which is delivering the highest taxes in a generation, curbing growth rather than encouraging it and squeezing the disposable income in the pocket of working people. Is this really a Tory Party?

Tony Blair has a lot to answer for having created this 'centre ground' politics where a Prime Minister tries to be all things to all people. The UK population deserve better. Give us choice across the spectrum from left to right and we will then vote and accept the result far more magnanimously than any politician. Then deliver on the mandate under which you were elected, specifically growth or austerity. It's pretty binary.

Below I outline changes in taxation from promises made by Johnson/Truss/Kwarteng (pre u-turn) to what we have now under Sunak and Hunt (post u-turn)

Corporation Tax

Pre u-turn – to stay at the current 19% (scrapping the proposed increase to 25%).
Post u-turn – the increase will now be implemented and so businesses will pay 25%.

Additional rate tax bracket

Pre u-turn – the additional rate of income tax (45% over £150,000) was to be scrapped.
Post u-turn – not only is the 45% to remain but the threshold will drop to £125,140 bringing more earners into the highest bracket (in England and Wales).

Tax free allowance on dividends

Pre u-turn – no announcement, assumed to stay at £2,000.
Post u-turn – the dividend allowance will fall from £2,000 to £1,000 and then £500.

CGT (Capital Gains tax) allowance

Pre u-turn – no announcement, assumed to stay at £12,300.
Post u-turn – the allowance will fall from £12,300 to £6,000 and then £3,000 (with Trusts generally getting half these standard allowances).

Fuel cap

It is important to note that both pre and post the u-turn the government decided to assist households considerably with their fuel bills. That said, the burden is significantly higher with the estimated average cost increasing from approximately £1,000 per year in 2019 to around £3,000 currently.

We also now have a far greater likelihood of a Labour Government at the next General Election and with the Conservative Party setting a precedent for higher taxes it will be unsurprising if Labour build on this momentum.

As such we believe it is very important to make the most of tax-free allowances whilst still available. Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs) are one of the tools at our disposal and we invite clients to participate in making their annual contributions where appropriate. The ISA wrapper provides a shelter from both income and capital taxes and in this high tax environment such benefits are increasingly valuable, both immediately and with any future tax planning and liquidity requirements in mind. Clients might also consider 'Junior ISAs' for children/grandchildren which can build up into substantial sums with regular annual contributions.

Additionally, the current 2022/23 financial year is the last year where individuals will benefit from the 'full' £12,300 CGT allowance. We will be looking to take profits, where suitable, nearer to 5th April 2023 in order to make use of CGT allowances before they are reduced substantially in the 2023/24 financial year. We were relieved that the CGT rate remained at 20% (for higher rate and additional rate tax-payers) which, relative to other tax rates, is not particularly penal; we actually prefer to think of this as locking in 80% of your profit plus your original investment. As such, if anyone wishes to de-risk very large holdings whilst the capital gains tax environment remains relatively benign, I would encourage you to do so as this is as favourable as we will see for some time.

Wow! That was a dry old start to a newsletter, however it is important stuff. There is a time for a bit of fun in these pieces and there is a time to batten down the hatches and look at the important mechanics and forces at work.

Last year was a year of 'hanging tough' for me, both in and out of the office. Will Mellor kindly mentioned my Arch to Arc attempt in the last newsletter and I would like to add one additional point. My brother Sam (SCLB) was with me every step of the way (along with Geoffrey, Boycie, Hannah, Mum, Dad and my children, Olivia, Flora and Humphrey) it really was a team game. Sam was extraordinary thoughout, driving a support vehicle for 22 hours on the run and 15 hours on the bike, feeding me, watering me and generally keeping my spirits up. His energy, optimism and humour got me through some incredibly dark moments including hallucinations at 3am not knowing if it was an evil goblin or a friendly Gruffalo hiding behind the next tree!

I don't say this to celebrate the event, after all I came up 4 miles short in the English Channel this time, but to illustrate that we put into practice a whole-hearted team effort both at work and at home. In the office Sam heads up the support team with Miles Piercy, whilst Will Mellor and I oversee the Investment department, although every single one of the Barratt and Cooke team is integral to the service we offer to clients which is something we are very proud of.

Last year was challenging for markets with significant falls in high growth stocks in the early months, the war in Ukraine commencing in the spring, ultra-high inflation in the summer and the strikes in the autumn and winter. Add in a fuel crisis, three Prime Ministers and a former Health Minister making a trip to the jungle and it really was a 'bonkers' year. It is surprising portfolios have held up relatively well, albeit giving back a little profit since the all-time highs of January 2022.

The one thing which was a little bit of a struggle was the performance of the FTSE100 as this headline number is often reported in the news. However it is increasingly irrelevant in terms of a benchmark for portfolio performance, a view shared by a friend and well respected stockbroker from a national firm I saw over Christmas.

Why is the FTSE100 less relevant now?

1. Portfolios are increasingly diversified both internationally and by market capitalisation (including mid/small cap equities) and typically less than 50% is now invested in FTSE100 constituents.
2. The quality of the FTSE100 is not what it was. London previously attracted global players because of a beneficial time zone and the draw of the 'Empire'; each of which seem to matter less. Indeed, last year the FTSE100 lost BHP Billiton (to Australia where it conducts the majority of its operations) whilst the likes of ARM Holdings and SAB Miller have disappeared relatively recently, along with an ever growing list of good quality companies which have left the London market.
3. The FTSE100 is a weighted (by market capitalisation) index so the largest companies have a far greater influence on daily movements than those at the bottom of the list.

Top 10 companies in the FTSE100 currently:

	Weighting
Astrazeneca	8.5%
Royal Dutch Shell	8.0%
Unilever	5.0%
HSBC Holdings	5.0%
BP	4.3%
Diageo	4.0%
BATS	3.6%
Rio Tinto	3.5%
Glencore	3.4%
GSK	2.8%
	48.1%

The top 10 holdings in the FTSE100 represent almost half of the index and therefore materially influence its movement. Whilst these companies have had a relatively good year they are also the reason other years have been poor. If we give every stock an equal weighting (1%) the performance of the UK Flagship index would have been disappointing:

	01/01/2022	31/12/2022	% Change
FTSE 100	7385	7452	+0.9%
FTSE 100 Equally Weighted Index	178.7	150.3	-15.9%

In essence, what might have appeared to look like a reasonable year from a headline number perspective was in fact very challenging, and that is without considering US markets.

This difficult period does however present great opportunity. The discrepancy in these two numbers by definition infers that there are many good businesses which now trade at substantially discounted valuations relative to their January 2022 highs. Indeed, whilst the narrative above might all seem a little negative from a tax perspective, a political perspective, a cost of living perspective and an economic perspective, there is actually a great deal to be excited about (if you are brave enough) within companies and their valuations.

Approximately 17 years ago in my first contribution to these newsletters I argued that a primary driver of equity markets was the increasing global population and heightened aspirations of this population i.e. demand driven forces. Who has to supply the products and services? Companies. I still remain committed to this narrative (though of course given the current crisis some individuals have to trade down a little, something we are mindful of in both stock selection and portfolio construction). This leads into an article penned by Edward Sidgwick regarding market cycles:

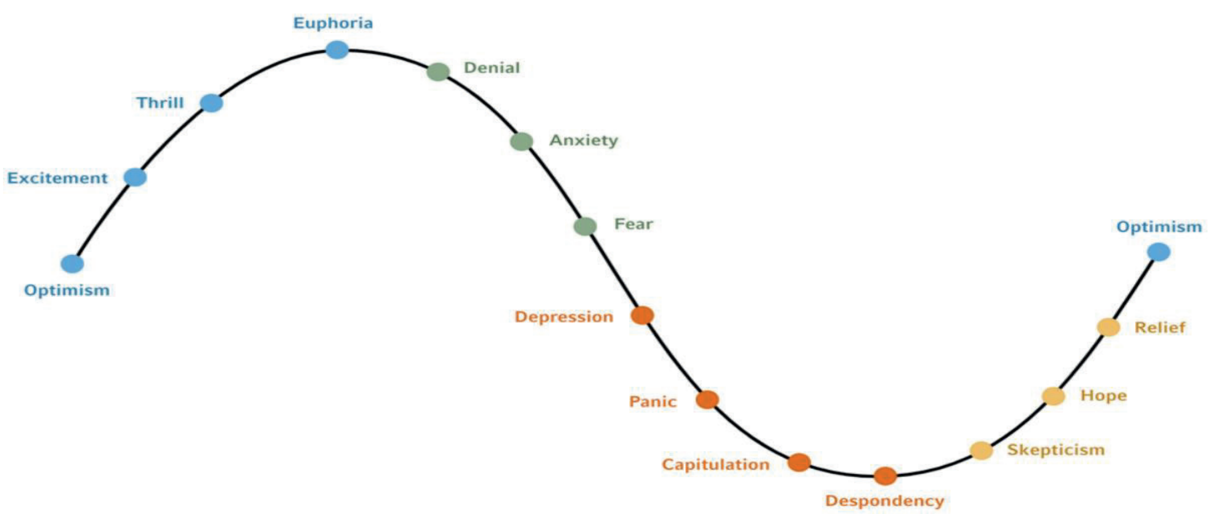
The Cyclical Psychology of Investors by Edward Sidgwick

In Security Analysis, first published in 1934, renowned academics and investors Benjamin Graham and David Dodd famously described stockmarkets as voting machines:

"In other words, the market is not a weighing machine, on which the value of each issue is recorded by an exact and impersonal mechanism, in accordance with its specific qualities. Rather should we say that the market is a voting machine, whereon countless individuals register choices which are the product partly of reason and partly of emotion."

In other words, stockmarkets are often driven by investor sentiment and emotion, at least in the short term.

With this in mind, we can consider the cyclical evolution of investor sentiment and emotion, which can often be mapped onto the cycle of the stockmarket (albeit not in quite such a predictable and regimented fashion!):



(Source: Russell Investments)

It is the peak in this cycle, or a period of 'euphoria', which often coincides with the peak in stockmarkets. In such a period, investors can fall into the trap of believing that the good times will continue ad infinitum, perhaps even increasing their risk to seek greater returns. However, this is of course the point of maximum financial risk, a point at which investors should ensure caution, being "fearful when others are greedy" (as Warren Buffett famously quipped).

Is it the trough in this cycle, or a period of 'despondency' which often coincides with the trough of stockmarkets. In such a period, investors may question whether they should ever have invested in the stockmarket in the first place, perhaps even capitulating and liquidating investments at an inopportune moment. However, this is of course the point of maximum financial opportunity, a point at which investors should be bold, being "greedy when others are fearful" (again, Warren Buffett).

It goes without saying that 2022 was a year of significantly distressed investor sentiment and emotion, with a number of drivers including: the onset of high inflation; sharply rising interest rates (as Central Banks scrambled to take action, whilst trying not to too significantly dent economic activity); and of course Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine.

Following a relatively benign backdrop in 2021, this about turn in sentiment culminated in an annus horribilis for financial markets, with most global equity markets experiencing a significantly poor year in 2022:

Key UK indices (capital performance):

- FTSE 100 Index: +0.9%
- FTSE 100 Equally Weighted Index: -15.9% (with the equal weighted detail covered earlier in this newsletter)
- FTSE 250 Index: -19.7%

Some other notable overseas indices (capital performance):

- S&P 500 Index (US): -19.4%
- Nasdaq Composite Index (US): -33.1%
- Euro Stoxx Index (Europe): -14.4%
- Nikkei 225 Index (Japan): -9.4%
- Shanghai Composite Index (China): -14.6%

(Source: Factset)

It should be noted that:

- Whilst equity markets performed poorly in 2022, almost all asset classes fell similarly sharply, including, most notably perhaps, gilts and bonds (typically considered relatively low risk asset classes).
- The aforementioned returns are in local currency terms (i.e. Dollars for the US indices, Euros for the European index etc). 2022 was a period of material weakness for Sterling, which of course acts as a tailwind to the Sterling value of investments denominated in overseas currencies. It is for this reason that clients' investments in overseas assets have helped to support portfolio values in 2022 (in Sterling terms).

2022 has therefore been a historically difficult year for investors, which in many respects is not altogether surprising in the context of the challenging economic times that we are in, as consumers rein in spending and businesses curtail investment. Indeed, most major economies are on the brink of, if not in the midst of, recession. However, perhaps this challenging outlook is sufficiently baked into investor sentiment, and with it into weaker share prices (?).

As to where in the cycle of investor sentiment we now find ourselves is down to subjective opinion of course. However, it wouldn't be controversial to suggest that we witnessed a period of excitement, thrill and in some cases even euphoria through 2021 (e.g. in unprofitable and highly speculative technology stocks), which very quickly reversed into a period of fear, depression, panic and in some cases even capitulation in 2022.

The results of the Bank of America Global Fund Manager Survey are closely watched as a proxy for sentiment in the investment community. In December, the survey highlighted that the relative positioning of investors to equities vs. bonds is at its lowest level since the Credit Crisis in 2008/09, whilst allocations to cash within funds are toward record highs, demonstrating quite how distressed investor sentiment has been in recent months. As and when sentiment turns, with investors looking to put this cash back to work, the rotation into equities could be significant.

Whilst the immediate outlook is undoubtedly challenging, economically at least, as the cycle above suggests it can pay dividends (in the longer term) to take a contrarian stance during periods of investor despondency. Whilst investor sentiment could of course deteriorate further in 2023, we take the view that we are somewhat nearer the trough of the aforementioned cycle than the peak, leading us to take a slightly more optimistic view on the longer term opportunity for investors than conventional wisdom (and the economic backdrop) might suggest.

Currency by Sam Matthews

Despite rallying 13% from its low, the pound recorded its worst year since 2016 (Brexit referendum) and market forecasters remain sceptical that 2023 will bring any meaningful recovery. Indeed, the spectacular failure of the Truss mini-budget saw sterling fall to a 37 year low against the US dollar during 2022, a decline of 21% for the year and 34% for the decade and headwinds remain as we enter 2023. As such, further recovery against the major currency pairs of the Dollar, Euro and Yen is likely to be limited. The UK faces comparatively higher inflation, lower growth, and a larger budget deficit:

2023 Consensus Forecasts

	UK	USA	Eurozone	Japan	China
Consumer Prices (CPI)	7.2%	4.0%	6.1%	1.8%	2.3%
Real GDP Growth	-1.0%	0.3%	-0.1%	1.2%	4.9%
Budget Deficit	-5.4%	-4.4%	-3.7%	-4.8%	-5.0%

Source: Bloomberg

The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee has already taken a more dovish tone (i.e. intimated they may have to take the foot off the 'rising interest rates' gas) compared to its peers. Monetary policy divergence and a move to less aggressive rate hikes would likely put further downward pressure on sterling.

This pessimistic outlook is reflected in current market positioning. Data from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission showed that going into Christmas, asset managers and institutional investors held 30% more short positions against the pound (vs USD) than long positions (i.e. they are expecting it to weaken further).

While the weakness of sterling reflects the reality of the challenges facing the UK economy, it has provided a tailwind to portfolios during a challenging 2022. The earnings of many FTSE100 companies have been bolstered by sterling's decline (where approximately 80% of earnings are non-sterling) whilst directly held overseas stocks have delivered higher returns in sterling than their local currency.

Although moves last year demonstrated the benefits of currency diversity within portfolios, it is important to highlight that we do not try to predict currency movements when making investments. Our approach remains rooted in identifying the highest quality companies, irrespective of geography. Over the past ten years there has been a significant increase in overseas holdings in most portfolios which does not reflect a view on currency but rather the extent of the opportunity set. UK listed companies make up only 4% of global stock markets by market capitalisation.

Despite the trend for more overseas holdings, we of course remain cognisant that we are investing for UK clients with sterling liabilities. As such, we closely monitor overall exposure to overseas holdings to ensure we maintain an appropriate balance. While we will therefore closely follow the value of sterling over the coming year, bar any real extremes, it is unlikely to influence our investment decisions in a meaningful way.

Conclusion

2022 was a tough year for equity markets and even tougher for bonds and gilts (asset classes which have ordinarily provided buoyancy against falling share prices). That said, whilst the waters have been choppy, portfolios are still pushing forward and importantly are well positioned to benefit from a fair wind when it comes. This wind might not be too far away, despite current sentiment, as we continue to identify interesting companies trading on attractive valuations, whilst corporate newsflow for our investee companies has generally been positive (for example NIKE recently rallied 12% following a results announcement).

Of course there are challenges to overcome; the lifting of Chinese lockdowns prevented anarchy but has resulted in an inevitable Covid-19 spike in the Far East. Closer to home we see strikes of a scale not witnessed for forty years with nurses and paramedics, lawyers, border control, Royal Mail and of course Mr Lynch (on whom I shall reserve my personal view for fear of slander) and his trains all ceasing to operate as normal. I'm not sure how compromise is reached since increasing wages to assist employees with combatting inflationary pressures (their cost of living) will result in one outcome, more inflation. I am fully in support of nurses receiving more though.

I had a hugely thought provoking conversation with a friend and very highly respected businessman over Christmas on the subject of leadership. I hope he forgives me for plagiarising his analogy. We all acknowledge that this country's leadership has fallen short for a number of years. There was however somewhere else where the leadership was struggling:

> The England cricket team (Test, not T20!)

Joe Root as skipper had won just one of his last seventeen Tests when his tenure was finally brought to an end. I heard his final interview as captain, for a second time, just the other day. A broken man vowing to fight on. It was a tough listen as no man has worn the badge with as much pride and dignity as Root and he led from the front, scoring a vast proportion of the teams' runs. However his time had come.

In walked the double act of Brendon McCullum and Ben Stokes (not forgetting Rob Key 'upstairs') and with almost exactly the same team they have secured nine wins with just one loss. A change of leadership has worked miraculously and with great credit to Joe Root, he has remained an integral member of the team.

Within the conundrum of leadership I believe that whilst decision making is the most obvious external factor, loyalty and trust are the most important aspects (these are internal and far less visible). This works both ways; trust in the leader and the loyalty of the team. McCullum and Stokes have clearly told the batsmen that they will be given a good stint in the side if they play their aggressive 'brand' and not to be disheartened by the odd 'duck'. The leader's own personal gain might have to be set aside (McCullum and Stokes could have had a very short tenure) for the greater good of the collective. Indeed, to seek pleasure from the overall success of a shared purpose whether; team, country, political party, family, organisation, business, School etc. really is leadership of the highest order.

The question is can Rishi Sunak turn it around? Or is there someone else out there who can put their head above the parapet, perhaps not even a politician, and grab the country by the scruff of the neck to move us all forward together.

Gosh I hope so, though I do see two challenges:

1. The component parts of the cricket team (professional sportsmen) have the tools and importantly the mindset to turn things around, and quickly. This is not dissimilar to the army who did an amazing job stepping into Border Force.
2. Stokes and McCullum have instilled a strategy of "attack, attack, attack" where they are prepared to lose in order to win. Whilst I'd be all for it, it's probably too great a risk for the economy or the country as a whole. Arguably Stokes and McCullum calculated the risks and potential outcomes, the politicians didn't even get estimates from the OBR which was irresponsibly 'gung ho'.

But, I still have faith that human traits including curiosity, purpose, a sense of community and a willingness to learn can be tapped into by the right person to drive us forward out of the slightly pessimistic mindset the country finds itself in. Come on Rishi, "let's be 'avin you" (to quote the great Delia Smith), let's stop feeling hard done by and 'kick on'.

I mentioned Messi and his amazing Argentinian team but I'll end this newsletter simply by saying goodbye and thank you to a man who brought so much joy to the whole world. Pelé we salute you. A great man indeed.

WJB
01/01/2023

January 2023
Equity Suggestions

FTSE 100 COMPANIES		Price 1/1/23	Yield	52 Week High	52 Week Low
BEVERAGES	Diageo PLC Ordinary Shares	3650p	2.1%	4110p	3283p
CHEMICALS	Croda International PLC Ordinary Shares	6604p	1.6%	10140p	5862p
FINANCIAL SERVICES	London Stock Exchange PLC Ord Shares	7136p	1.4%	8612p	6230p
FOOD PRODUCERS	Unilever PLC Ordinary Shares	4182p	3.5%	4250p	3267p
HOME CONSTRUCTION	Persimmon PLC Ordinary Shares	1217p	18.5%	2930p	1114p
HOUSEHOLD GOODS	Reckitt Benckiser PLC Ordinary Shares	5754p	3.0%	6824p	5400p
INDUSTRIALS	Halma PLC Ordinary Shares	1974p	1.0%	3270p	1855p
	Spirax-Sarco Engineering PLC Ord Shares	10615p	1.3%	16345p	9008p
LIFE ASSURANCE	Phoenix Group Holdings PLC Ord Shares	609p	8.1%	704p	501p
MEDIA	RELX PLC Ordinary Shares	2288p	2.2%	2474p	2056p
MINING	Anglo American PLC Ordinary Shares	3237p	6.1%	4293p	2488p
	Rio Tinto PLC Ordinary Shares	5798p	9.0%	6343p	4425p
NONLIFE INSURANCE	Admiral Group PLC Ordinary Shares	2137p	6.8%	3301p	1692p
OIL & GAS	Shell PLC Ordinary Shares	2326p	3.5%	2557p	1607p
PHARMACEUTICALS	AstraZeneca PLC Ordinary Shares	11218p	1.9%	11540p	8214p
SUPPORT SERVICES	Bunzl PLC Ordinary Shares	2759p	2.1%	3249p	2542p
	Experian PLC Ordinary Shares	2813p	1.5%	3667p	2242p
	Intertek PLC Ordinary Shares	4034p	2.6%	5788p	3485p
	Rentokil Initial PLC Ordinary Shares	508p	1.3%	585p	441p
UTILITIES	SSE PLC Ordinary Shares	1712p	5.2%	1936p	1405p

FTSE 250/SMALL CAP/AIM COMPANIES					
FINANCIAL SERVICES	Liontrust Asset Management Ord Shares	1120p	6.3%	2255p	692p
PHARMACEUTICALS	Dechra Pharmaceuticals PLC Ord Shares	2618p	1.7%	5395p	2487p
SUPPORT SERVICES	Diploma PLC Ordinary Shares	2776p	1.9%	3478p	2090p
TECHNOLOGY	GB Group PLC Ordinary Shares	315p	1.2%	752p	306p
	Keywords Studios PLC Ordinary Shares	2724p	0.1%	3056p	1950p
	Learning Technologies PLC Ordinary Shares	115p	1.0%	184p	96p
	Softcat PLC Ordinary Shares	1184p	3.0%	1922p	1059p
	Spirent Communications PLC Ord Shares	260p	2.1%	294p	210p

OVERSEAS COMPANIES#					
BEVERAGES	PepsiCo Inc Cap	15019p	2.5%	16015p	11682p
CHEMICALS	Lonza Group AG Registered Shares	40713p	0.7%	62233p	38896p
FINANCIAL SERVICES	CME Group Inc Common Stock	13980p	2.4%	19077p	13863p
	Visa Inc Common Stock	17272p	0.9%	18320p	14238p
HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS	Becton, Dickinson & Co Common Stock	21141p	1.4%	22787p	17902p
	Coloplast Common Stock	9864p	2.4%	13097p	8377p
	IDEXX Laboratories Inc Common Stock	33915p	-	48805p	25947p
HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS	Church & Dwight Co Inc Common Stock	6701p	1.3%	8419p	6216p
INDUSTRIALS	Atlas Copco Class A Common Stock	995p	1.5%	1297p	735p
	Schneider Electric SE Shares	11777p	2.2%	14938p	9450p
	Xylem Inc Common Stock	9192p	1.1%	9679p	5872p
MEDIA	Wolters Kluwer NV Shares	8713p	1.7%	9397p	7018p
PERSONAL GOODS	L'Oreal Common Stock	29909p	1.4%	36137p	25565p
	LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE Shares	61583p	1.7%	63747p	45032p
	Nike Inc Common Stock	9727p	1.1%	12486p	7289p
PHARMACEUTICALS	Novartis CHF Registered Shares	7511p	3.6%	7611p	6096p
	Novo Nordisk DKK Series B	11191p	1.2%	11199p	6886p
	Roche Holdings AG NPV	26102p	3.2%	33296p	25069p
SUPPORT SERVICES	Verisk Analytics Inc Common Stock	14666p	0.7%	17250p	12713p
TECHNOLOGY	Adyen NV Common Stock	115908p	-	199767p	98162p
	Amazon.com Inc Common Stock	6983p	-	13005p	6788p
	ASML Holding NV Common Stock	45861p	1.2%	60199p	32496p
	Microsoft Inc Common Stock	19937p	1.1%	25135p	18921p
TOBACCO	Philip Morris PLC Ordinary Shares	8414p	5.0%	8753p	6773p
UTILITIES	Orsted A/S Common Stock	7745p	1.9%	10360p	6592p

Dividends on overseas holdings will be subject to withholding tax at the local rate.

Collective Investments

		Price 1/1/23	Yield	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Discount/ (Premium)
UK	Mercantile I/T	192p	3.5%	279p	158p	13.4%
	Tellworth UK Smaller Companies Fund	117p	-	163p	107p	-
	Throgmorton I/T	593p	1.8%	987p	478p	3.2%
GLOBAL	Biotech Growth Trust I/T	926p	-	1210p	725p	7.3%
	Impax Environmental Markets I/T	420p	0.7%	556p	374p	1.3%
	JP Morgan Global Growth & Income I/T	426p	3.9%	474p	386p	0.7%
	JP Morgan Japanese I/T	456p	1.3%	671p	409p	4.4%
	Keystone Positive Change I/T	206p	0.2%	316p	174p	8.0%
	North American Income I/T	304p	3.7%	322p	258p	7.0%
	Scottish Mortgage I/T	723p	0.5%	1356p	671p	10.1%
	Smithson I/T	1308p	-	2035p	1120p	7.3%
EMERGING MARKETS	JP Morgan Emerging Markets I/T	109p	1.2%	129p	92p	6.8%
	JP Morgan Gbl. Emerging Markets Inc. I/T	128p	4.1%	148p	108p	8.0%
	Pacific Assets Trust	353p	0.5%	372p	288p	8.0%
TB OPIE STREET FUNDS	TB Opie Street Balanced Fund Acc. Shares	411p	-	465p	381p	-
	TB Opie Street Balanced Fund Inc. Shares	380p	2.7%	441p	352p	-
	TB Opie Street Growth Fund Acc. Shares	438p	-	537p	408p	-
	TB Opie Street Growth Fund Inc. Shares	430p	0.4%	529p	400p	-
	TB Opie Street Income Fund Acc. Shares	379p	-	415p	351p	-
	TB Opie Street Income Fund Inc. Shares	363p	3.5%	411p	339p	-

Alternative Investments

		Price 1/1/23	Yield	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Discount/ (Premium)
INFRASTRUCTURE	3i Infrastructure PLC I/T	334p	3.2%	369p	282p	-
	JPMorgan Global Core Real Assets I/T	90p	4.4%	113p	81p	
	Renewables Infrastructure Group Ltd I/T	130p	5.1%	148p	113p	-
PRIVATE EQUITY	Harbourvest Private Equity I/T	2255p	-	2945p	1992p	-
REAL ESTATE	LondonMetric Property	172p	5.4%	287p	158p	-
	TR Property I/T	306p	4.7%	502p	263p	

Fixed Interest Investments

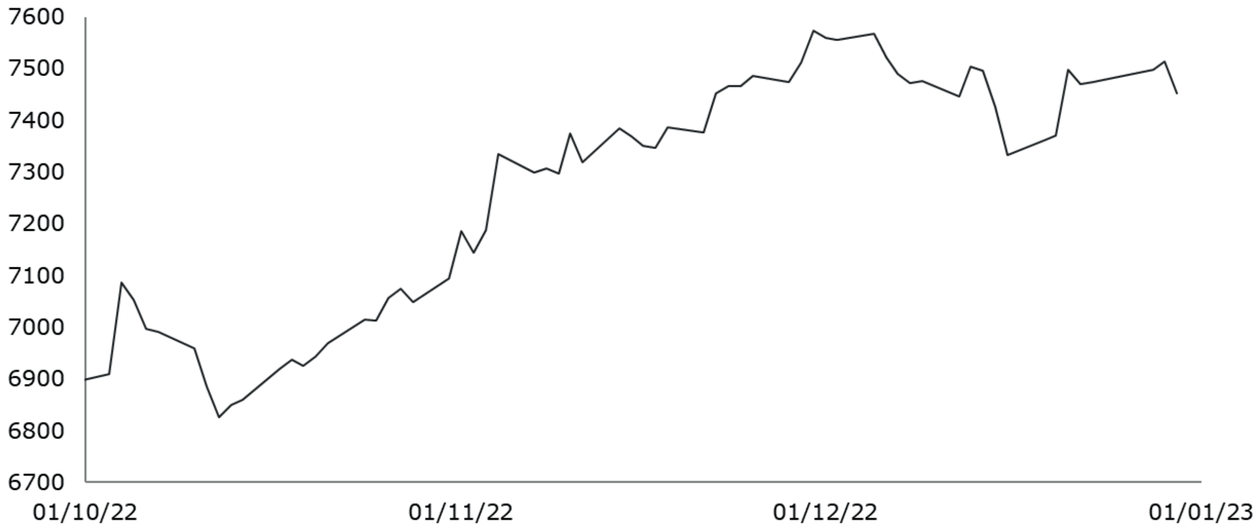
		Price 1/1/23	Yield	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Discount/ (Premium)
CORPORATE BONDS	Aegon Inv. Grade Corporate Bond Fund	82.9p	3.3%	103.4p	75.0p	-
	Schroder All Maturities Corp. Bond Fund	49.5p	4.6%	64.8p	46.2p	-

		Price 1/1/23	Gross Interest Yield	Gross Redemption Yield	Payment Dates	Redemption Date
GOV. STOCK	2% Treasury 2025	£96.13	2.1%	3.5%	Sep/Mar	7 Sep 2025

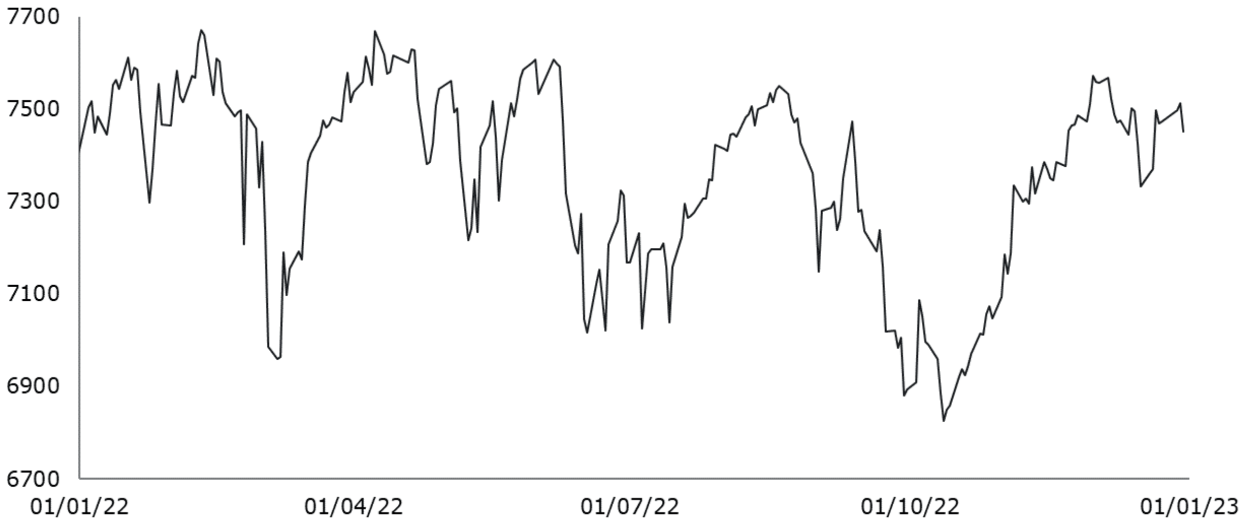
		Price 1/1/23	Gross Interest Yield	Inflation Rate* 3%	Inflation Rate* 5%	Payment Dates	Redemption Date
INDEX LINK. GOV. STOCK	0.125% Treasury I.L. 2026	£139.34**	0.1%	2.9%	4.8%	Mar/Sep	22 Mar 2026
	0.125% Treasury I.L. 2028	£127.87**	0.1%	3.1%	5.1%	Feb/Aug	10 Aug 2028

* Equivalent Gross Redemption Yield for Index Linked Gilts assuming RPI inflation averages 3% or 5% to redemption.
** Price adjusted for inflation (please note the published price may be different as it does not include accrued inflation).

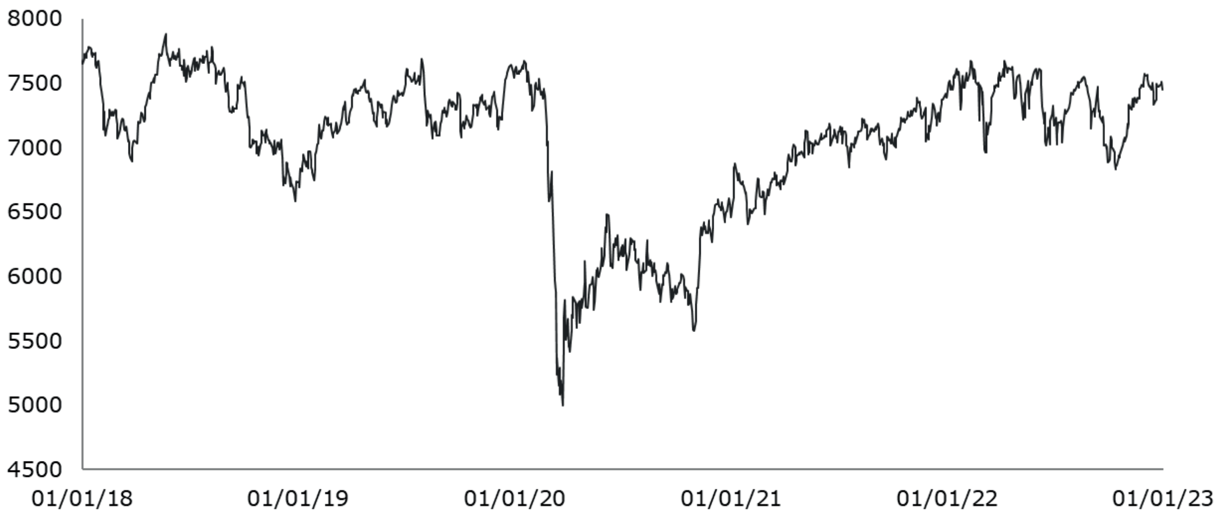
FTSE 100 – Previous Quarter



FTSE 100 – 1 Year



FTSE 100 – 5 Year



Source: Iress