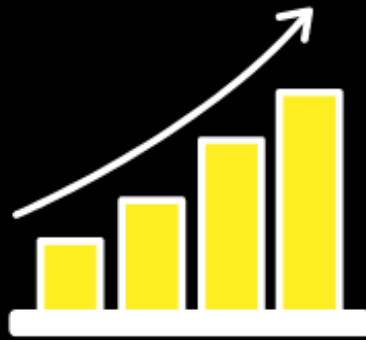




Riding the Wave Navigating the Impact of Rising Interest Rates on Your Finances

"In the last quarter alone, central banks have signaled a 25% increase in interest rates, marking the beginning of a notable shift in the economic landscape."



Riding the Wave Navigating the Impact of Rising Interest Rates on Your Finances



Introduction:

Imagine this scenario: You're at a local coffee shop, sipping your favorite brew, when you overhear a conversation at the next table. "Did you hear?" one person says, "Interest rates are on the rise again." Suddenly, the room hushes as everyone contemplates the implications of these seemingly innocuous words. It's a familiar yet powerful reminder of how interest rates, though often discussed in financial jargon, have the potential to affect our everyday lives.

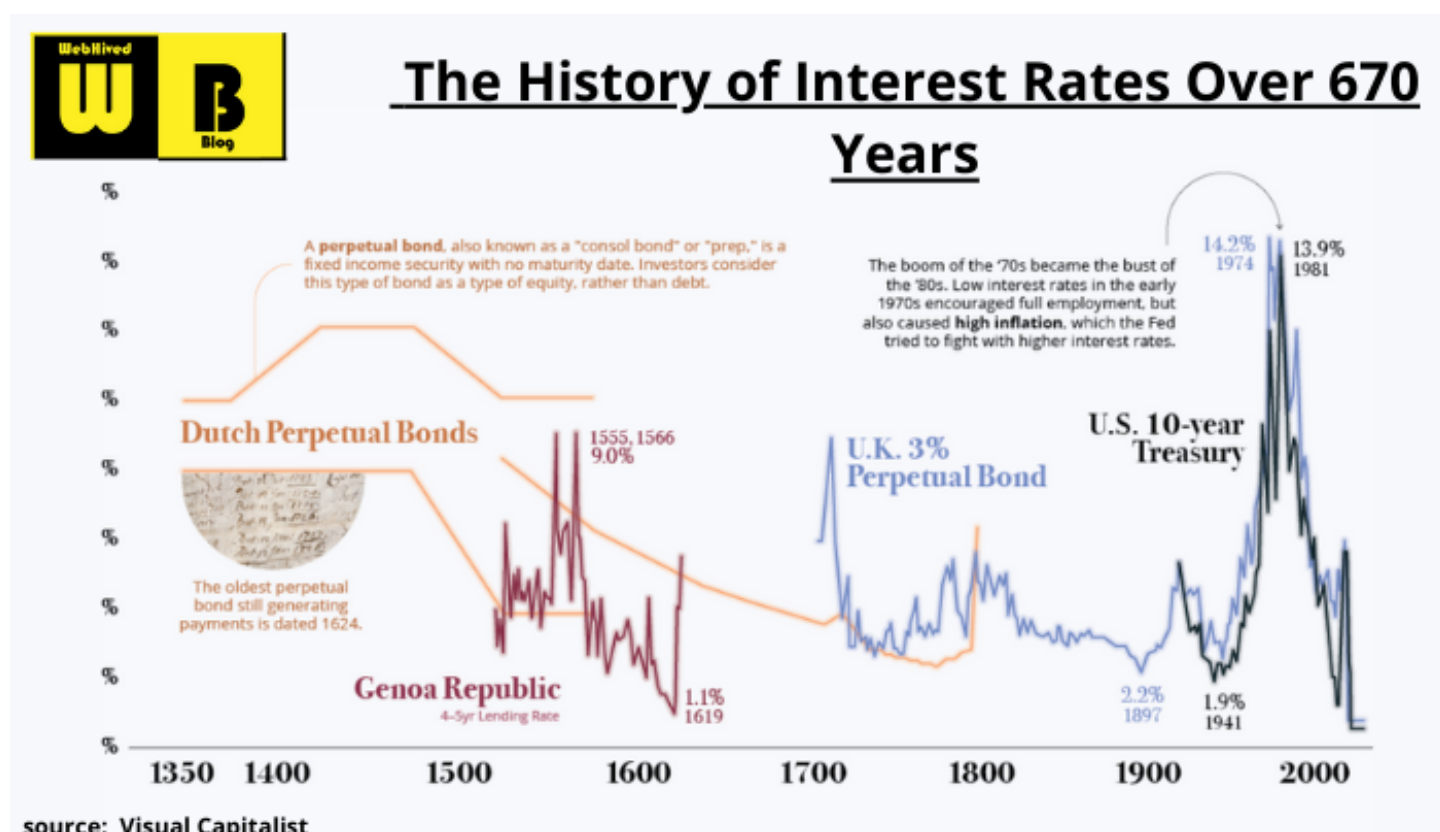
In the world of finance, few topics carry as much weight as interest rates. They are the heartbeat of the economy, influencing everything from mortgage rates and car loans to the cost of credit card debt. The significance of interest rates lies in their ability to shape the financial landscape, impacting businesses, consumers, and policymakers alike. As rates fluctuate, they send ripples through the economy, influencing spending habits, investment decisions, and the overall health of financial markets. In this blog, we'll delve into the intriguing realm of rising interest rates, unraveling their complexities and examining the profound effects they can have on our economic ecosystem.

Basics of Interest Rates

Definition of Interest Rates:

Interest rates are the cost of borrowing money or the return on investment for lending capital. Expressed as a percentage, interest rates represent the price paid for the use of borrowed funds or the compensation received for lending money. They play a pivotal role in shaping the dynamics of financial markets, influencing economic growth, inflation, and the behavior of consumers and businesses.

Determination of Interest Rates:



Interest rates are determined by a complex interplay of various factors. The key components include:

Central Bank Policy: The policies set by central banks, such as the Federal Reserve in the United States or the European Central Bank in the Eurozone, have a significant impact. Central banks use tools like the federal funds rate to influence short-term interest rates.

Economic Conditions: The overall health of the economy, including factors like inflation, employment levels, and GDP growth, affects interest rates. Strong economic performance may

lead to higher rates to prevent overheating, while a sluggish economy may prompt lower rates to stimulate growth.

Inflation Expectations: Anticipated future inflation plays a crucial role. Lenders typically demand higher interest rates in anticipation of rising prices, which could erode the purchasing power of the money they receive in the future.

Supply and Demand for Credit: The availability of credit in the financial system and the demand for loans also influence interest rates. When demand for loans is high, rates may increase, and vice versa.

Role of Central Banks:

Central banks, as the guardians of monetary policy, play a central role in setting interest rates. Their primary tools include:

Policy Rates: Central banks set policy rates, such as the federal funds rate in the U.S. or the key policy rate in other countries. These rates guide short-term lending between financial institutions.

Open Market Operations: Central banks engage in buying or selling government securities in the open market to influence the money supply, affecting short-term interest rates.

Forward Guidance: Central banks communicate their intentions and outlook for future monetary policy through statements and guidance. This forward guidance can impact expectations and influence longer-term interest rates.

By manipulating these tools, central banks aim to achieve economic objectives, such as price stability, full employment, and sustainable economic growth. The delicate balance of these factors shapes the interest rate landscape, molding the financial environment in which businesses and individuals operate.

The Current Economic Landscape

Overview of Current Economic Conditions:

As we navigate the economic landscape, discussions about rising interest rates have taken center stage, reflecting the dynamic interplay of various factors. The global economy has been on a recovery path, rebounding from the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Key indicators suggest a mixed but generally optimistic outlook.

Growth and Recovery: Many economies are experiencing growth, driven by factors like increased consumer spending, improved employment figures, and a resurgence in business activities. This recovery, however, comes with its own set of challenges, including supply chain disruptions and inflationary pressures.

Inflationary Pressures: Inflation has emerged as a key concern, with prices rising across sectors. While some inflation is a natural byproduct of economic recovery, the extent and persistence of these price increases have raised eyebrows. Central banks are closely monitoring inflation trends to ensure they align with targeted levels.

Employment Trends: Positive trends in employment have been observed, but the pace of job market recovery varies. Labor shortages in certain sectors and regions are impacting hiring capabilities, contributing to discussions about the appropriate stance for monetary policy.

Recent Changes in Monetary Policy:

Central banks, recognizing the evolving economic landscape, have made adjustments to their monetary policy stances.

Shift in Tone: Some central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have signaled a shift in their monetary policy tone. Discussions about tapering asset purchases, which were initiated to support the economy during the pandemic, indicate a gradual move toward a less accommodative stance.

Interest Rate Guidance: Forward guidance on interest rates has become a focal point. Central banks are signaling that the era of ultra-low interest rates may be transitioning, with potential rate hikes on the horizon. The timing and pace of these adjustments remain contingent on economic data and developments.

Balancing Act: Policymakers face the delicate task of balancing the need for continued economic support with concerns about overheating and inflation. Striking the right balance requires a nuanced approach to avoid derailing the recovery while addressing potential risks.

These shifts in monetary policy and economic indicators have fueled discussions about the timing and trajectory of rising interest rates. Investors, businesses, and consumers are closely monitoring developments, recognizing the potential impact on borrowing costs, investment decisions, and overall economic dynamics. As we navigate this landscape, the dialogue around interest rates serves as a barometer for the evolving economic environment and the measures undertaken to sustain a resilient and balanced global economy.

Potential Shifts in Interest Rates

Reasons Behind the Anticipated Rise in Interest Rates:

Inflationary Pressures:

Role: Inflation is a key factor driving discussions about rising interest rates. Central banks aim to maintain price stability, and when inflation surpasses the target levels, it becomes a primary concern.

Reasoning: Higher inflation erodes the purchasing power of money over time. Central banks may raise interest rates to curb inflation by making borrowing more expensive, thereby reducing spending and slowing down economic activity.

Employment Rates:

Role: Employment figures play a crucial role in the monetary policy decision-making process. Central banks often consider the state of the job market to gauge the health of the economy.

Reasoning: As employment rates improve, and the job market approaches full employment, the risk of overheating increases. To prevent excessive inflation and maintain a balanced economy, central banks may raise interest rates to moderate economic growth.

Economic Growth:

Role: Sustainable economic growth is a key objective for policymakers. The pace of economic expansion influences the need for accommodative or restrictive monetary policy.

Reasoning: If the economy is growing rapidly, central banks might raise interest rates to prevent it from overheating. This is especially relevant when growth is fueled by excessive borrowing and spending, which can contribute to inflationary pressures.

Asset Bubbles:

Role: Central banks are attentive to the possibility of asset bubbles, where the prices of certain assets (e.g., real estate or stocks) become inflated beyond their fundamental value.

Reasoning: Raising interest rates can be a tool to cool down excessive speculation and prevent the formation of asset bubbles. Higher interest rates make borrowing for investment less attractive, leading to a more sustainable asset valuation.

Global Economic Conditions:

Role: Economic conditions worldwide can impact domestic monetary policy decisions. Central banks often consider global factors in their assessments.

Reasoning: Changes in global economic conditions, such as shifts in trade dynamics or financial market stability, can influence the decision to raise interest rates. Coordination with global counterparts may be necessary to maintain stability.

Central Bank Communication:

Role: Clear communication from central banks regarding their policy intentions can shape market expectations and influence interest rates.

Reasoning: Central banks use forward guidance to prepare markets for potential rate hikes. Transparent communication helps manage expectations, reducing market volatility and ensuring a smoother transition in interest rate policies.

In summary, the anticipated rise in interest rates is driven by a combination of factors, with a focus on controlling inflation, responding to improved employment rates, managing economic growth, addressing potential asset bubbles, and considering the broader global economic context. Central banks aim to strike a balance between supporting economic recovery and preventing the emergence of imbalances that could lead to undesirable consequences. The nuanced approach reflects the intricacies of monetary policy as it adapts to the evolving dynamics of the economy.

Effects on Housing Sector

Impact of Rising Interest Rates on Mortgage Rates:

1. Direct Correlation:

Relationship: Mortgage rates and interest rates are closely tied. When overall interest rates rise, mortgage rates tend to follow suit.

Reasoning: Lenders adjust mortgage rates based on broader interest rate movements to maintain profitability and manage risk.

2. Increased Borrowing Costs:

For Homebuyers: Rising mortgage rates lead to higher borrowing costs for homebuyers. Monthly mortgage payments increase, potentially impacting the affordability of homes.

For Sellers: Higher interest rates may reduce the pool of qualified buyers, potentially lengthening the time a property stays on the market.

Historical Example: During periods of rising interest rates, such as the mid-2000s, mortgage rates increased, influencing the dynamics of the real estate market.

3. Affordability Challenges:

For Homebuyers: As mortgage rates climb, homebuyers might face challenges in qualifying for larger loan amounts. This can impact their purchasing power.

For Sellers: Sellers may need to adjust pricing strategies to attract buyers in a market with higher interest rates.

4. Impact on Refinancing:

For Homeowners: Higher interest rates can discourage homeowners from refinancing their mortgages. Refinancing may become less economically viable, limiting opportunities to lower monthly payments or tap into home equity.

Market Dynamics: A decrease in refinancing activity can influence the overall mortgage market and contribute to shifts in lender strategies.

5. Market Adjustment:

For Homebuyers: Rising interest rates may contribute to a slowdown in home price appreciation, providing some relief for homebuyers in markets with high price growth.

For Sellers: Sellers may experience a shift in market dynamics, with a potential softening of demand, especially in regions where affordability is a concern.

6. Historical Trends:

Example: During periods of rising interest rates, such as the late 1970s and early 1980s, mortgage rates surged, reaching double-digit percentages. This had a significant impact on housing affordability and market dynamics.

7. Adaptation in the Market:

For Stakeholders: Both buyers and sellers may need to adapt to changing market conditions. Buyers might need to be more strategic in their home search, while sellers may need to be flexible with pricing strategies.

8. Influence on Home Equity Loans:

For Homeowners: Rising interest rates can also affect home equity loans, making them more expensive for homeowners to access. This may impact the decision to use home equity for various purposes.

In summary, the impact of rising interest rates on mortgage rates is multifaceted, influencing the decisions of homebuyers, sellers, and the overall dynamics of the real estate market. Historical trends serve as valuable indicators, showcasing the interconnected relationship

between interest rates and the real estate landscape. As stakeholders navigate this environment, a nuanced understanding of these dynamics becomes crucial for informed decision-making in the ever-evolving real estate market.

Impact on Consumer Spending:

Impact of Higher Interest Rates on Consumer Borrowing and Spending:

1. Consumer Borrowing Costs:

Credit Card Rates: Higher interest rates typically lead to an increase in credit card rates. Credit cards, being unsecured debt, are particularly sensitive to changes in overall interest rate levels.

Installment Loans: Installment loans, which include personal loans and auto loans, also experience rate adjustments. Borrowers may face higher monthly payments, affecting their overall debt burden.

2. Credit Card Debt:

Cost of Debt: Higher interest rates amplify the cost of carrying credit card debt. Consumers with outstanding balances on credit cards may experience an increase in the interest portion of their monthly payments.

Impact on Spending: Increased credit card costs can influence consumer spending patterns. Some individuals may reduce discretionary spending to manage higher debt payments.

3. Impact on Installment Loans:

Auto Loans: Higher interest rates lead to increased auto loan rates. This affects the affordability of new cars, potentially impacting the auto industry and consumer purchasing decisions.

Personal Loans: Consumers seeking personal loans for various purposes, such as home improvements or debt consolidation, may face higher interest rates, impacting the attractiveness of such borrowing.

4. Mortgage Rates and Home Equity Loans:

Mortgage Rates: While not directly related to consumer spending, rising interest rates can impact the housing market. Higher mortgage rates increase the cost of homeownership, potentially affecting homebuying decisions.

Home Equity Loans: Consumers tapping into home equity for major expenses may face increased borrowing costs, influencing decisions related to home equity loans.

5. Purchasing Decisions:

Big-Ticket Items: Higher interest rates can deter consumers from making significant purchases, such as homes, cars, or major appliances. Affordability becomes a key consideration in such decisions.

Credit Card Usage: Consumers may reevaluate their reliance on credit cards for everyday purchases, opting for more conservative spending habits to avoid accumulating high-interest debt.

6. Saving vs. Spending:

Savings Incentive: Higher interest rates may provide an incentive for consumers to prioritize savings over spending. The opportunity cost of spending becomes higher as the interest earned on savings increases.

Economic Impact: While increased saving can contribute to financial stability on an individual level, it may have broader economic implications if a significant portion of the population adopts a more conservative spending approach.

7. Economic Stimulus and Fiscal Policies:

Policy Impact: Central banks and governments may adjust interest rates and implement fiscal policies to stimulate or cool down economic activity. These measures aim to strike a balance between encouraging spending and preventing excessive inflation.

8. Debt Management Strategies:

Refinancing: Consumers may explore debt refinancing options during periods of rising interest rates to mitigate the impact on borrowing costs.

Budgeting: Increased interest rates often prompt individuals to revisit their budgets, focusing on debt repayment and prioritizing essential expenses.

In conclusion, higher interest rates have a cascading effect on consumer borrowing and spending behaviors. From credit cards to installment loans, the cost of debt increases, influencing purchasing decisions and financial strategies. The relationship between interest rates and consumer behavior is dynamic, shaped by economic conditions, policy decisions, and individual financial circumstances. As consumers navigate these changes, a thoughtful approach to debt management and financial planning becomes essential for maintaining financial well-being.

Business Investments and Financing:

Effects of Rising Interest Rates on Corporate Borrowing:

1. Increased Borrowing Costs:

Interest Expense: Higher interest rates directly impact the cost of corporate borrowing. Companies that rely on debt financing may experience increased interest expenses, affecting profitability and financial health.

Bond Issuance: Rising interest rates can lead to higher yields on new bond issuances, potentially making it more expensive for companies to raise capital through the issuance of corporate bonds.

2. Impact on Business Investment Strategies:

Shift in Priorities: Corporations may reassess their investment priorities in response to higher borrowing costs. Projects with lower expected returns may be reevaluated, and companies may prioritize initiatives that offer higher returns to justify increased financing costs.

Delay in Investments: Some companies may choose to delay or scale back certain capital-intensive projects or expansion plans to manage the impact of higher interest rates on their

overall financial structure.

3. Capital Expenditures (Capex):

Cost of Capital: Rising interest rates influence the cost of capital, making it more expensive for companies to fund capital expenditures. This can impact decisions related to investments in equipment, technology, infrastructure, and other long-term assets.

Debt-Equity Dynamics: Companies may reevaluate their debt-equity dynamics, considering a mix of debt and equity financing to optimize capital structure and minimize the impact of higher interest rates on borrowing costs.

4. Impact on Stock Buybacks and Dividends:

Financial Engineering: Some companies engage in financial engineering, including stock buybacks and dividend payments, to enhance shareholder value. Higher interest rates may lead to a reconsideration of these strategies, as the cost of financing such activities increases.

Shareholder Value Alignment: Companies may seek to align shareholder value creation strategies with the changing cost of capital, balancing the interests of investors with the need to manage financial sustainability.

5. Influence on Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A):

Deal Financing: The cost of financing M&A transactions is influenced by interest rates. Higher rates may impact the feasibility of certain deals, leading companies to reconsider the financial aspects of potential acquisitions.

Valuation Considerations: Rising interest rates may also affect the valuation of companies in M&A transactions, influencing negotiations and deal structures.

6. Cash Flow and Debt Service:

Debt Refinancing Challenges: Companies with existing debt may face challenges when refinancing debt at higher rates. Managing debt service obligations becomes a critical aspect of financial planning.

Impact on Cash Flow: Higher interest payments can reduce available cash flow for other operational needs, potentially limiting a company's flexibility in strategic decision-making.

7. Industry and Sector Variances:

Sensitivity Differences: Different industries and sectors may respond differently to rising interest rates based on their sensitivity to financing costs. For example, sectors with higher capital intensity may experience a more pronounced impact.

8. Hedging Strategies:

Interest Rate Hedging: Some companies employ interest rate hedging strategies to mitigate the impact of rising rates on their debt portfolios. These strategies may include the use of interest rate swaps, caps, or other financial derivatives.

In summary, the effects of rising interest rates on corporate borrowing extend beyond immediate financial considerations. Companies may adjust their investment strategies, capital expenditure plans, and financial engineering activities to adapt to the changing cost of capital.

The nuanced approach to financial decision-making is crucial for maintaining competitiveness and financial resilience in a dynamic economic environment.

Global Economic Implications

Interconnectedness of Global Economies:

Interest Rate Differentials:

Global Capital Flows: Differences in interest rates among countries influence global capital flows. Higher rates in one country can attract foreign investment, impacting exchange rates and capital allocations on a global scale.

Exchange Rates:

Currency Valuation: Changes in interest rates affect currency valuation. A country with higher rates may experience an appreciation of its currency, making its exports more expensive and imports cheaper for other nations.

Impact on International Trade:

Export Competitiveness: Higher interest rates can lead to currency appreciation, potentially reducing the competitiveness of a country's exports. This can impact trade balances and the economic performance of nations heavily reliant on exports.

Financial Markets:

Global Investors: Investors, seeking the best returns, may reallocate funds across borders in response to interest rate differentials. This can influence asset prices, stock markets, and bond markets globally.

Risk Appetite: Rising interest rates in one country may signal a shift in global risk sentiment. Investors may reassess their risk tolerance, impacting asset prices and the stability of financial markets.

Emerging Markets Vulnerability:

Capital Flight: Emerging markets may be particularly vulnerable to rising interest rates in developed economies. Higher rates in advanced economies can attract capital away from emerging markets, leading to capital flight.

Debt Dynamics:

Debt Servicing Costs: Countries with high levels of external debt denominated in foreign currencies may face increased debt-servicing costs as their currencies depreciate against major currencies due to interest rate differentials.

Central Bank Coordination:

Policy Synchronization: Central banks may coordinate policies to manage the impact of interest rate changes. Aligning monetary policies can contribute to stability in global financial markets.

Commodity Prices:

Commodity Exporters: Countries relying on commodity exports may experience shifts in demand and prices as a result of interest rate changes. This can impact the economic health of commodity-dependent nations.

Global Economic Growth:

Spillover Effects: Changes in interest rates in one country can have spillover effects on global economic growth. The interconnectedness of supply chains and trade relationships means that disruptions in one region can reverberate globally.

Policy Challenges:

Divergent Policies: As major economies adopt divergent monetary policies, challenges may arise in managing the impact on global economic stability. Policymakers need to navigate the potential for volatility in exchange rates and financial markets.

In summary, the interconnectedness of global economies means that changes in interest rates in one country can have far-reaching effects. The repercussions extend to exchange rates, international trade, financial markets, and the broader economic landscape. As nations grapple with the consequences of shifting interest rate environments, collaboration and coordination among central banks and policymakers become essential to foster stability and sustainable economic growth on a global scale.

Practical Advice for Individuals Navigating the Impact on Personal Finances:



Evaluate Debt Portfolio:

Review Interest Rates: Assess the interest rates on existing loans, including mortgages, auto loans, and credit cards. Consider refinancing options if it can lead to cost savings.

Budget Adjustment:

Anticipate Higher Costs: Factor in potential increases in borrowing costs when planning your budget. Be prepared for higher mortgage payments, credit card interest, and other loan obligations.

Emergency Fund Prioritization:

Strengthen Reserves: Prioritize building or maintaining an emergency fund. A robust financial cushion can provide a buffer against unexpected expenses and changes in income.

Diversify Investments:

Asset Allocation: Diversify your investment portfolio to spread risk. Consider a mix of asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and alternative investments, to adapt to changing market conditions.

Long-Term Planning:

Retirement Savings: Reevaluate your retirement savings strategy. Ensure that your investment mix aligns with your long-term goals, considering the potential impact of rising interest rates on different asset classes.

Insights for Businesses on Adapting to Changes in Interest Rates:



Risk Assessment:

Interest Rate Sensitivity: Assess the company's sensitivity to interest rate changes. Understand the impact on borrowing costs, debt service, and overall financial health.

Refinancing Opportunities:

Debt Restructuring: Explore opportunities for debt restructuring or refinancing. Negotiate favorable terms to manage borrowing costs and enhance financial flexibility.

Cost Management:

Operational Efficiencies: Implement cost management strategies to maintain profitability. Evaluate operational efficiencies and identify areas for cost savings.

Strategic Investment Decisions:

Capital Expenditure Planning: Reevaluate capital expenditure plans in light of potential changes in borrowing costs. Prioritize investments with strong return potential.

Hedging Strategies:

Interest Rate Hedging: Consider implementing interest rate hedging strategies to mitigate exposure to interest rate fluctuations, especially for variable-rate debt.

Strategies for Investors in Response to Evolving Economic Conditions:

Portfolio Reassessment:

Review Asset Allocation: Regularly reassess your investment portfolio. Adjust asset allocation based on changing economic conditions, interest rate expectations, and risk tolerance.

Diversification:

Asset Class Diversity: Diversify across asset classes to spread risk. Consider investments in areas less sensitive to interest rate changes, such as defensive stocks and bonds with shorter durations.

Income-Generating Investments:

Dividend Stocks: Consider dividend-paying stocks or other income-generating investments. These can provide a source of income, which may be attractive in a rising interest rate environment.

Stay Informed:

Economic Indicators: Stay informed about economic indicators, central bank policies, and global trends. Be prepared to adjust your investment strategy based on evolving economic conditions.

Professional Guidance: Financial Advisor Consultation: Seek guidance from a financial advisor. A professional can help tailor your investment strategy to align with your financial goals and the prevailing economic environment.

Remember that financial decisions should be aligned with individual circumstances, risk tolerance, and long-term goals. Periodic reassessment and adjustments to financial plans are essential to navigate changing economic conditions successfully.

Conclusion:

Key Points Summarized:

Introduction to Rising Interest Rates:

Highlighted the significance of interest rates in the economic landscape.

Introduced the potential impact of rising interest rates on various sectors.

Interconnectedness of Global Economies:

Discussed the global interconnectedness of economies and how changes in interest rates in one country can have widespread effects.

Analyzed potential consequences on exchange rates, international trade, and financial markets.

Impact on Personal Finances:

Provided practical advice for individuals, including evaluating debt portfolios, budget adjustments, and diversifying investments.

Emphasized the importance of long-term planning and staying informed about economic indicators.

Adapting to Changes in Business:

Offered insights for businesses, such as risk assessments, refinancing opportunities, and strategic investment decisions.

Highlighted the significance of cost management and interest rate hedging strategies.

Investor Strategies in Evolving Economic Conditions:

Advised investors to reassess portfolios, diversify investments, and consider income-generating assets.

Stressed the importance of staying informed and seeking professional guidance from financial advisors.

Potential Risks Associated with Rising Interest Rates:

Identified risks, including increased borrowing costs, market volatility, and challenges for specific industries and demographics.

Explored potential negative effects on real estate, emerging markets, and sectors sensitive to interest rate changes.

Forward-Looking Perspective:

Acknowledged the potential challenges and uncertainties associated with rising interest rates.

Emphasized the need for proactive measures, continuous assessment, and adaptability in financial planning.

Forward-Looking Perspective - How to Prepare and Adapt:

Evaluate and Diversify:

Regularly assess personal and business finances, considering potential changes in interest rates.

Diversify investments across asset classes to spread risk and enhance financial resilience.

Review Debt and Refinancing Options:

Monitor existing debts and explore opportunities for refinancing or restructuring to manage borrowing costs.

Businesses should assess their debt portfolios and negotiate favorable terms where possible.

Stay Informed and Seek Guidance:

Keep abreast of economic indicators, central bank policies, and global trends that may influence interest rates.

Individuals and businesses should seek guidance from financial advisors to tailor strategies to their specific circumstances.

Adaptability in Business Operations:

Businesses should remain agile and adapt operations based on changing economic conditions.

Implement cost management strategies and adjust investment plans to align with evolving interest rate scenarios.

Build Resilience in Personal Finances:

Individuals should prioritize building and maintaining emergency funds to cushion against unexpected financial challenges.

Consider long-term financial goals and adjust plans to accommodate potential changes in income and expenses.

Strategic Investment and Risk Management:

Investors should adopt a strategic approach to asset allocation, considering the potential impact of interest rate changes on different asset classes.

Implement risk management strategies to navigate market volatility and uncertainties.

Scenario Planning:

Both individuals and businesses should engage in scenario planning, considering various interest rate scenarios and developing strategies to address each.

Anticipate potential challenges and proactively implement measures to mitigate risks.

In conclusion, preparing for and adapting to changing interest rate environments requires a proactive and strategic approach. By staying informed, diversifying portfolios, and implementing sound financial practices, individuals, businesses, and investors can navigate challenges and capitalize on opportunities in dynamic economic landscapes.

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in: 18/01/2024