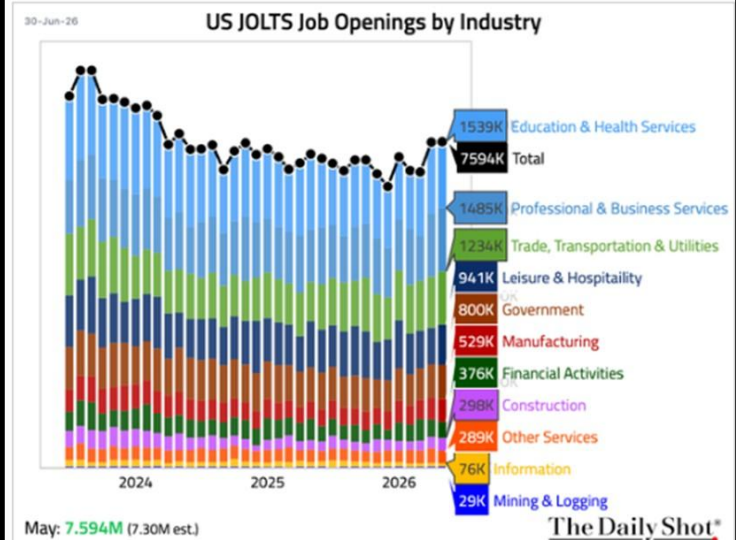


WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW, July 2nd

1. Last week's labor market data provided another sign that hiring remains resilient despite slower economic growth. The JOLTS Job Openings report showed openings rising to 7.594 million in May from a revised 7.618 million in April, remaining well above recessionary levels and suggesting businesses continue to look for workers even as overall hiring has moderated. Investors will now shift their focus to this week's employment data, which will help determine whether the labor market is cooling enough to support additional Federal Reserve rate cuts later this year.

This week's economic calendar is packed with several high market impact releases that could drive trading across stocks, bonds, and currencies. On Tuesday, investors will watch the ISM Services PMI for clues on business activity. Wednesday brings the ADP Employment Report, followed by Thursday's highly anticipated June Employment Report, including Nonfarm Payrolls, the Unemployment Rate, Average Hourly Earnings, weekly Jobless Claims, and Factory Orders. Together, these reports will provide a clearer picture of the health of the U.S. economy and labor market, while shaping

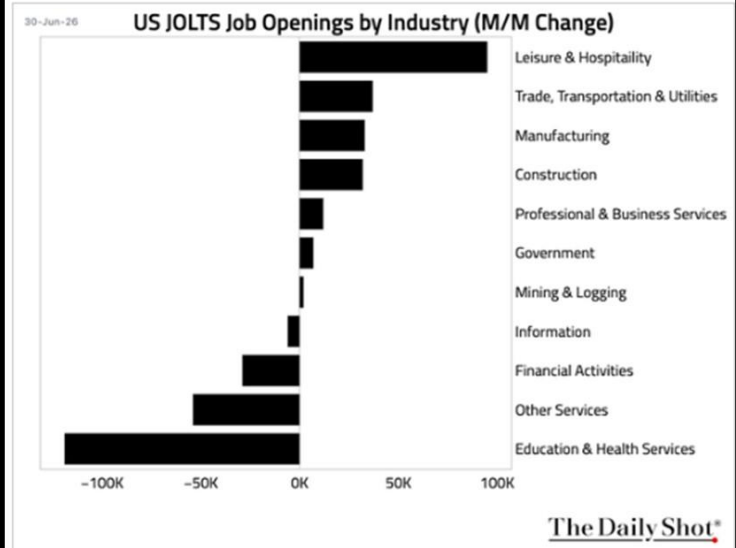
1. The May JOLTS report showed that job openings were little changed, hovering at the highest level in two years and above consensus estimates.



US Job Openings Tick Up in Sign of Steady Labor Demand

Source: @economics [Read full article](#)

• This chart shows the changes in job openings by industry.



expectations for the Federal Reserve's next policy move. Meanwhile, earnings from the semiconductor sector delivered another record quarter, defying predictions that the AI investment cycle was fading and reinforcing the view that demand for AI infrastructure remains exceptionally strong. REF: [Briefing.com](#), [DailyShot](#)

2. THE MAIN STORY THIS WEEK focuses on Volkswagen, the recent news of plans to cut 100,000 employees (approximately 15% of workforce) and shut down four automotive plants in a sweeping effort to reduce costs, improve efficiency, and avoid a worsening financial crisis. Volkswagen's challenges reflect more than a difficult business cycle. They highlight the long-term risks of building a manufacturing strategy around low-cost production while gradually losing control of key technologies and competitive advantages. For decades, Volkswagen successfully expanded in China through local joint ventures, producing vehicles close to its largest customer base. The strategy generated enormous profits and helped establish Volkswagen as the leading foreign automaker in China. However, that same ecosystem also accelerated the rise of Chinese automakers, which now compete aggressively on price, battery technology, software, and manufacturing efficiency.

The implications extend well beyond Volkswagen. They signal a broader shift in the global automotive industry and offer important lessons for manufacturers worldwide.

- **China has evolved from the world's manufacturing base into one of the world's leading automotive innovators.**
- **Manufacturing partnerships can reduce costs, but they can also strengthen future competitors through technology transfer and accumulated expertise. Almost all Volkswagen vehicles sold in China are made in China. The company manufactures locally through its joint ventures with SAIC Motor, FAW Group, and its newer partnership with XPeng. Imported Volkswagens account for only a small fraction of sales.**
- **Brand strength alone is no longer enough. Consumers increasingly value software, AI features, battery performance, and connectivity.**
- **Traditional automakers must compete not only on engineering quality but also on digital capabilities and speed of innovation.**

- Volkswagen's restructuring underscores a broader transformation in the industry, where companies that control technology, software, batteries, and advanced manufacturing are likely to capture the greatest long-term value.

VW UNDER PRESSURE
Year To Date

VOLKSWAGEN	VOW
79.10	
26.00	▼ 24.74%

Play **K**

The Pulse VW PLANS TO CLOSE FOUR GERMAN PLANTS: REPORT **B**

VW Eyes as Many as 100,000 Job Cuts

Elisabeth Behrmann
BLOOMBERG NEWS

Click onto pictures below to access videos. REF: [CNBC](#), [Bloomberg](#), [REUTERS](#), [INC.](#), [AutolineNetwork](#)

Play **K**

AUTOLINE Sean McElroy
AUTOLINE.TV

VW Doubling Job Cuts in Germany; Polestar Forced to Stop U.S. Sales - Autoline Daily 4327

<https://ir.aboutamazon.com/overview/default.aspx>

<https://abc.xyz/investor/>

<https://investors.micron.com/>

With the current macro-economic backdrop, below are areas we currently favor:

- **Fixed Income – (Corporates & Muni) High Yield as Opportunistic Allocation (Low-Beta)**
- **Businesses that contribute to and benefit from AI & Automation (Market-Risk)**
- **Cyber-Security / Layer-Zero & Layer-One Software (Market-Risk)**
- **Investment Banks, Financials (Market-Risk)**
- **Life-Science (Market-Risk)**
- **Small Cap (Market-Risk)**
- **Digital Asset – Bitcoin (Market-Risk/Hedge)**

4. World Watch

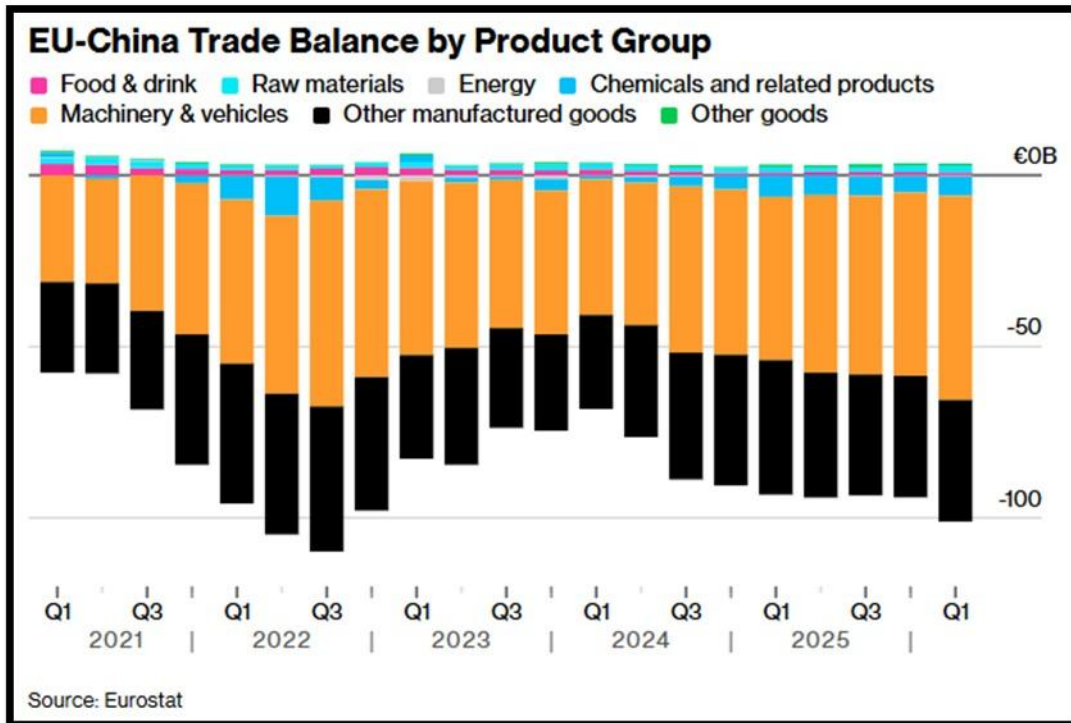
4A. President Trump's challenge has shifted from ending military conflict with Iran to avoiding an extended diplomatic stalemate. Although a temporary ceasefire and memorandum of understanding halted hostilities, the most difficult issues, including Iran's nuclear program, sanctions relief, and regional security, remain unresolved. The article notes that Iran has historically used lengthy negotiations to delay major concessions while preserving its strategic position, allowing time to work in its favor. As a result, the current arrangement leaves both sides maintaining the status quo. Military conflict has paused, but a comprehensive agreement remains elusive. According to the article, this creates a strategic dilemma for the Trump administration. Resuming military action would contradict the President's longstanding opposition to endless wars, while allowing negotiations to continue without meaningful progress risks creating endless diplomatic talks that fail to produce a lasting resolution. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [WSJ](#), [Forbes](#)



4B. The European Union wants to reduce its economic dependence on China, but its leaders remain divided over how aggressively to act. Many officials fear that stronger trade measures would trigger painful retaliation from Beijing, especially because Europe still depends on China for critical minerals, semiconductors, and other key industrial inputs. While the EU has tools to impose tariffs and counter China's trade practices, political support for using them remains weak. Instead, European leaders are pursuing dialogue while trying to diversify supply chains and reduce long-term risks. The result is a cautious approach that leaves China's trade advantage largely intact and makes meaningful change slower and more difficult.

The EU's experience with Chinese electric vehicles shows why it remains cautious. In 2024, the bloc imposed higher tariffs on Chinese-made EVs after finding that government subsidies gave Chinese manufacturers an unfair advantage. However, the tariffs did little to change the competitive landscape. Chinese automakers continued to expand in Europe by absorbing some of the tariff costs, shifting production plans, and investing in factories within Europe. At the same time, Beijing threatened retaliation against European exports, including brandy, pork, and dairy products. The episode highlighted that tariffs alone may not be enough to reduce China's influence

and that Europe still faces significant economic costs when trade tensions escalate.
 Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [Bloomberg](#), [DW](#)



4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 6/29/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- **The US economy expanded an annualized 2.1% in Q1 2026, revised up from 1.6% in the second estimate, and above 0.5% in Q4 2025.**
- **Brazil's unemployment rate fell to 5.6% in the rolling quarter ending in May 2026 from 5.8% in the previous period, matching forecasts and marking the lowest reading since January.**
- **China's official NBS Manufacturing PMI increased to 50.3 in June 2026 from 50.0 in the previous month, surpassing market expectations of 50.1.**
- **New Zealand's ANZ Business Outlook Index surged to 36.6 in June 2026 from 10.0 in the previous month, marking the highest reading since February.**

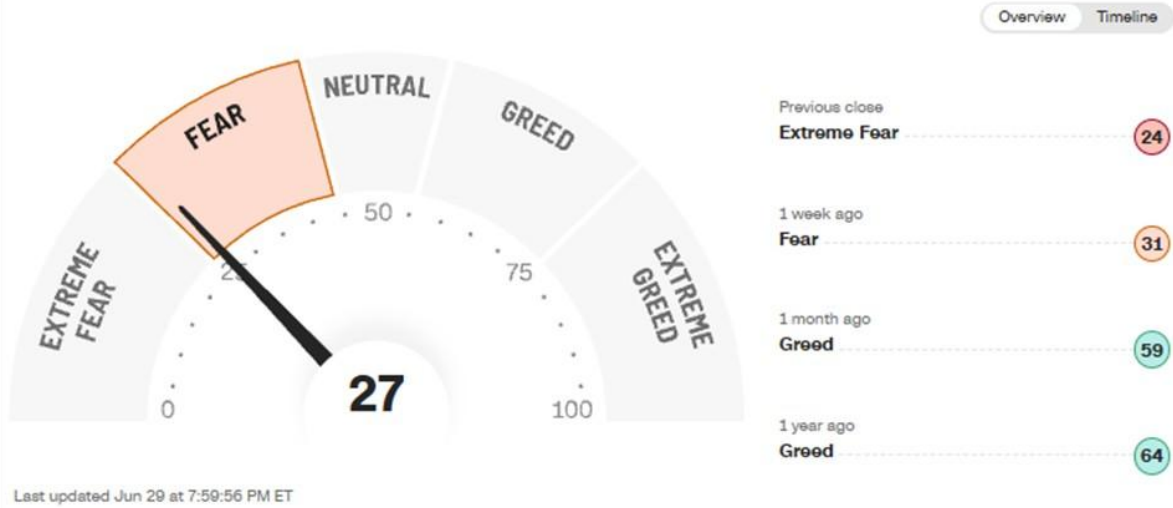
Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	29185	1.60	3.75	4.20	4.30	-5.90	123.30	-3.60	342.28
China	18744	1.30	3.00	1.20	5.10	-6.50	99.20	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	16406	-0.20	2.40	3.20	6.30	-2.90	87.80	1.70	351.64
Germany	4660	0.30	2.40	2.60	6.30	-2.70	63.50	4.50	83.50
Japan	4026	0.50	1.00	1.50	2.50	-2.30	248.70	4.70	123.22
India	3913	1.90	5.25	3.93	5.50	-4.40	81.92	-0.60	1421.00
United Kingdom	3644	0.60	3.75	2.80	4.90	-4.30	94.30	-2.40	69.49
France	3162	-0.10	2.40	2.40	8.10	-5.10	115.60	-0.30	69.08
Italy	2373	0.30	2.40	3.20	5.10	-3.10	137.10	1.10	58.94
Canada	2241	0.00	2.25	3.20	6.60	-1.20	113.50	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2179	1.10	14.25	4.72	5.80	-8.30	78.64	-3.02	213.42
Russia	2174	-0.80	14.25	5.30	2.20	-2.60	18.30	2.00	146.10
South Korea	1917	1.80	2.50	3.10	2.80	-3.90	49.00	6.60	51.68

5. Quant & Technical Corner – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 6/29/2026 – 7:59 PM-ET is 27 (Fear). Last week's data was 31 (Fear) (1-100). CNNMoney's Fear & Greed index looks at 7 indicators (Stock Price Momentum, Stock Price Strength, Stock Price Breadth, Put and Call Options, Junk Bond Demand, Market Volatility, and Safe Haven Demand). Keep in mind this is a contrarian indicator! REF: [Fear&Greed via CNNMoney](#)

Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?
[Learn more about the index](#)

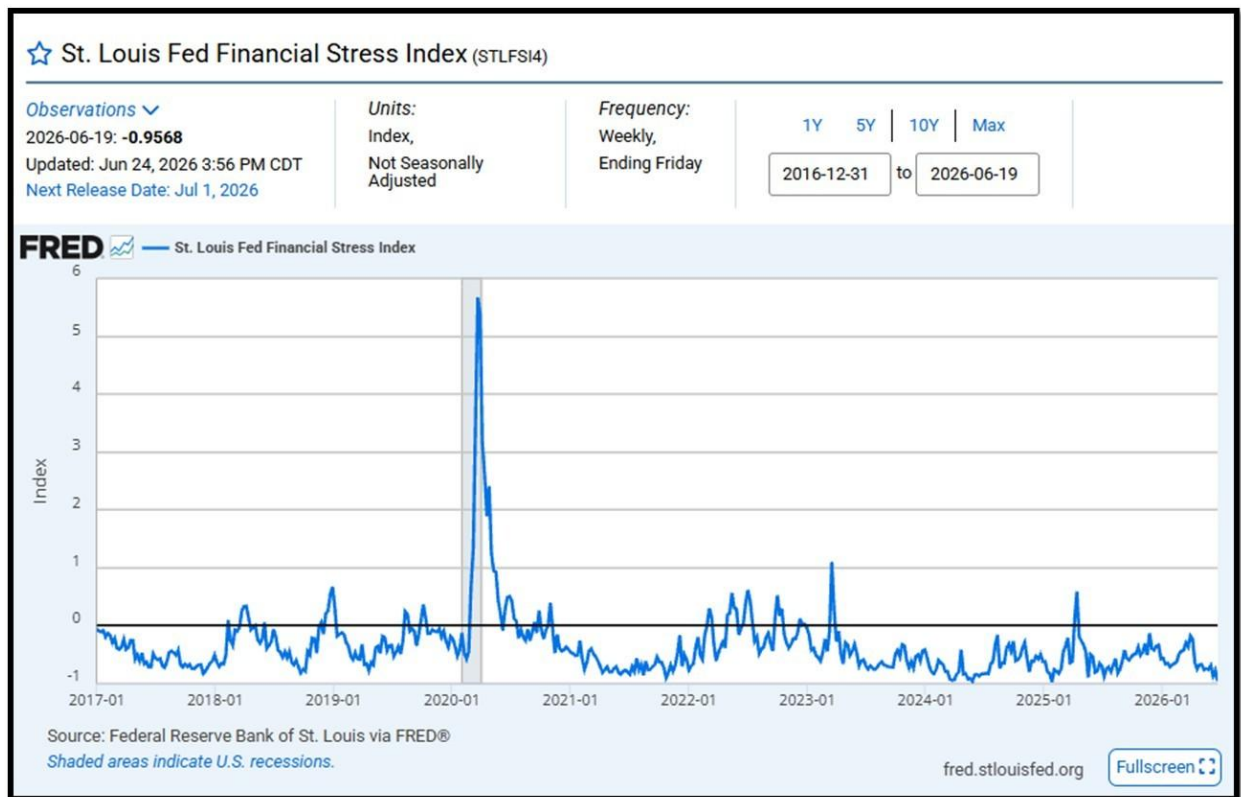


Fear & Greed Index

What emotion is driving the market now?
[Learn more about the index](#)



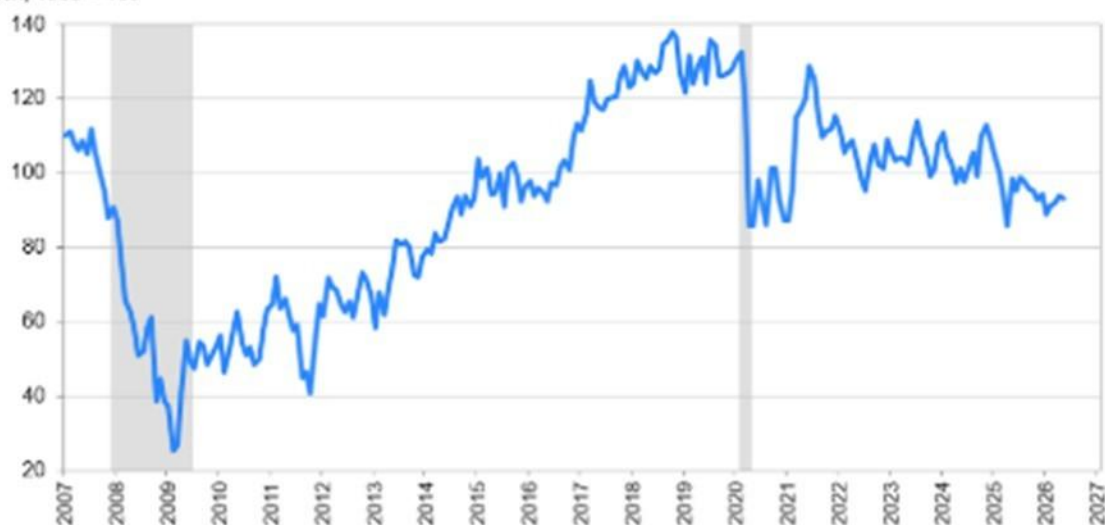
5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at -0.9568 as of June 24, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.7698. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the tariff turmoil back in February 2026. This weekly index is not seasonally adjusted. The STLFSI4 measures the degree of financial stress in the markets and is constructed from 18 weekly data series: seven interest rate series, six yield spreads and five other indicators. Each of these variables captures some aspect of financial stress. Accordingly, as the level of financial stress in the economy changes, the data series are likely to move together. REF: [St. Louis Fed](#)



5C. The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® dipped 0.7 points to 93.1 (1985=100) in May, down from an upwardly revised 93.8 in April. The Present Situation Index (based on consumers' assessment of current business and labor market conditions) retreated by 3.2 points to 121.2. Data as of May 26, 2026. REF: [ConsumerConfidence](#)

Consumer Confidence Index®

Index, 1985 = 100



*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.
Sources: The Conference Board, NBER
© 2026 The Conference Board. All rights reserved.

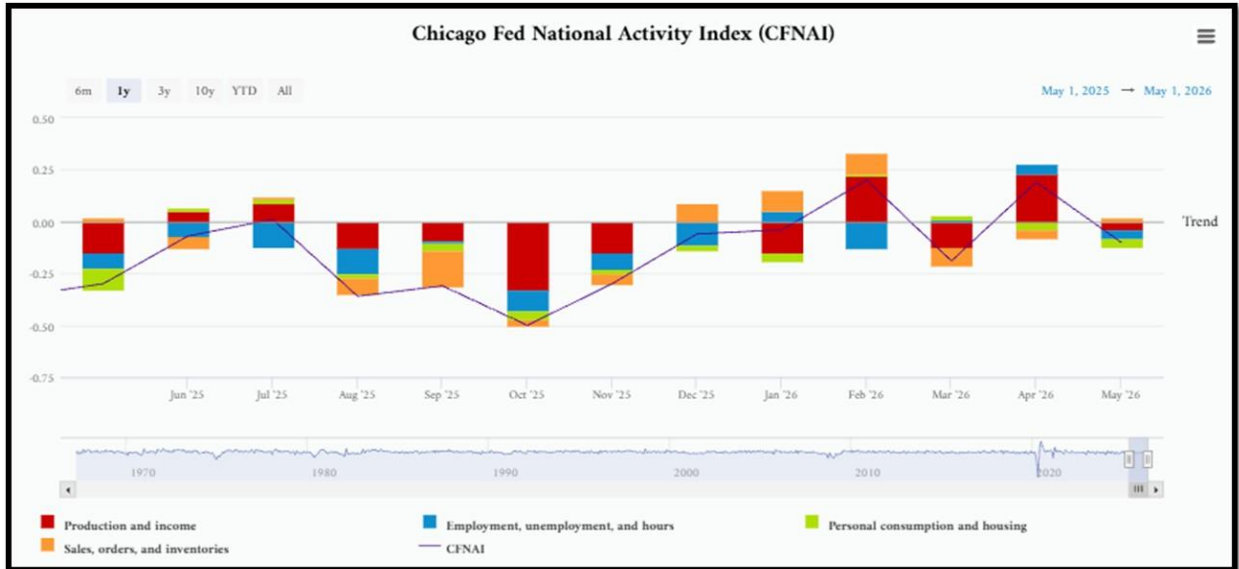
Present Situation and Expectations Index

Index, 1985 = 100



*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.
Sources: The Conference Board, NBER
© 2026 The Conference Board. All rights reserved.

5D. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) decreased to -0.10 in May from $+0.19$ in April. Two of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index decreased from April, and three categories made negative contributions in May. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, decreased to -0.03 in May from $+0.07$ in April. REF: [ChicagoFed, May's Report](#)



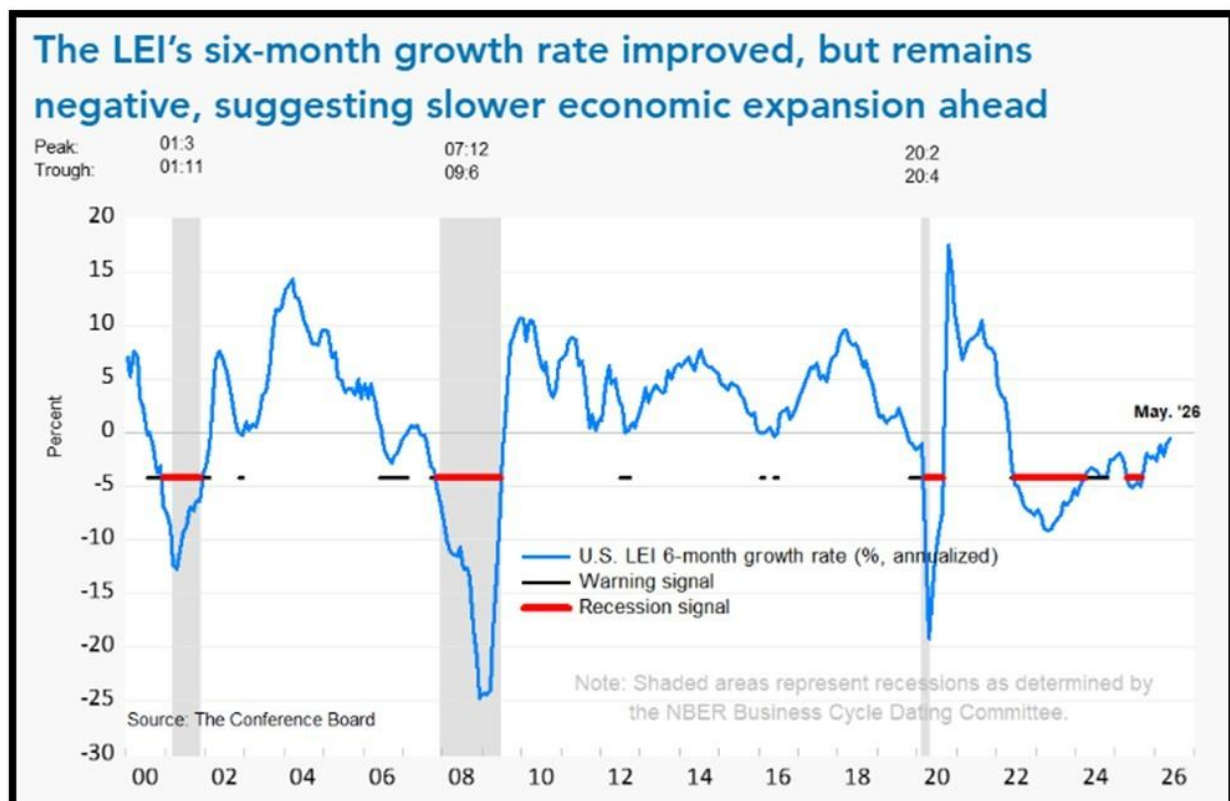
CFNAI, CFNAI-MA3, and CFNAI Diffusion for the Latest Six Months and Year-Ago Month

	May '26	Apr '26	Mar '26	Feb '26	Jan '26	Dec '25	May '25
CFNAI							
Current	-0.10	0.19	-0.19	0.20	-0.04	-0.06	-0.30
Previous	N/A	0.14	-0.15	0.09	0.12	-0.04	-0.29
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	-0.03	0.07	-0.01	0.04	-0.13	-0.28	-0.17
Previous	N/A	0.03	0.02	0.06	-0.07	-0.28	-0.17
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	-0.01	0.06	0.02	-0.06	-0.26	-0.48	-0.40
Previous	N/A	0.06	0.03	-0.02	-0.21	-0.47	-0.40

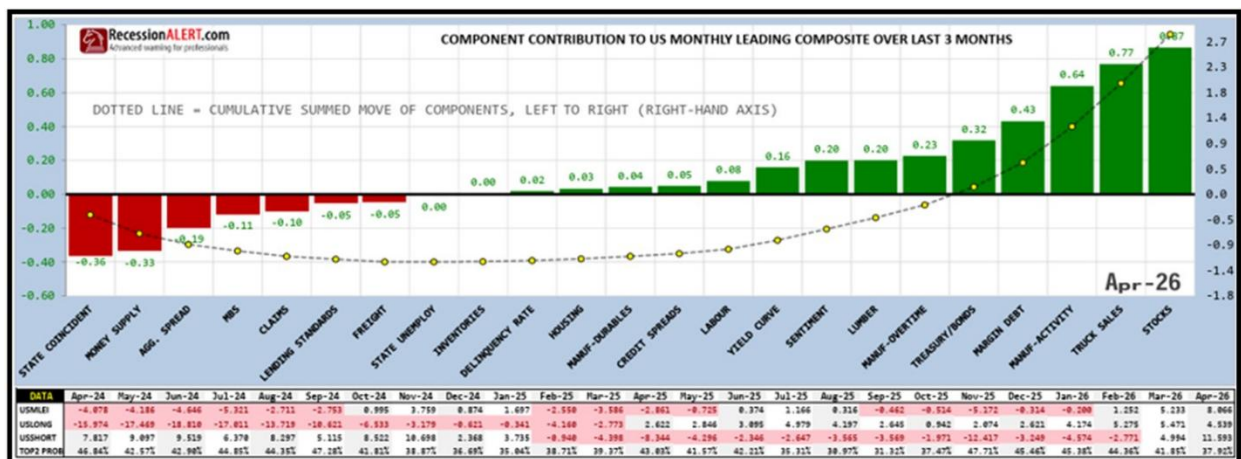
Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the June 25, 2026, release and May 25, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (6/18/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US increased slightly by 0.1% in May 2026 to 99.3 (2016=100), following a 0.2% increase in April. After these two consecutive increases, the LEI is down just 0.3% over the six months between November 2025 and May 2026, a much smaller rate of decline than its 1.3% contraction over the previous six months (May to November 2025). The composite economic indexes are the key elements in an analytic system designed to signal peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The indexes are constructed to summarize and reveal common turning points in the economy in a clearer and more convincing manner than any individual component. The CEI is highly correlated with real GDP. The LEI is a predictive variable that anticipates (or “leads”) turning points in

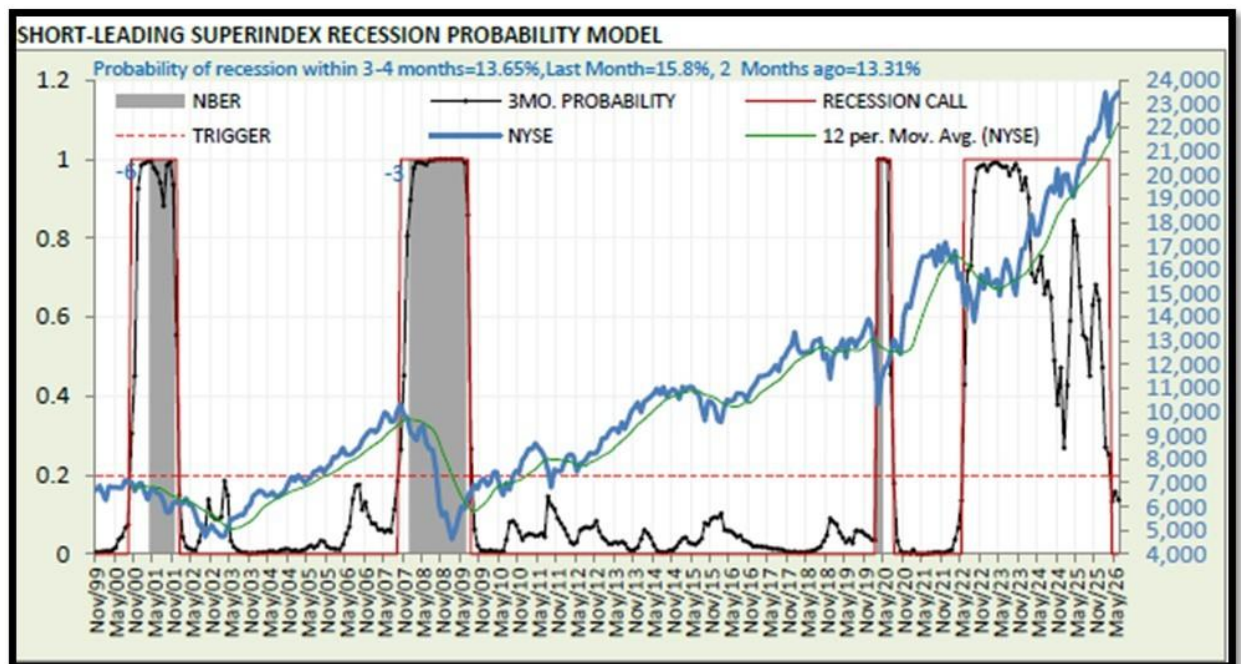
the business cycle by around 7 months. Shaded areas denote recession periods or economic contractions. The dates above the shaded areas show the chronology of peaks and troughs in the business cycle. The ten components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for the U.S. include: Average weekly hours in manufacturing; Average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance; Manufacturers' new orders for consumer goods and materials; ISM® Index of New Orders; Manufacturers' new orders for nondefense capital goods excluding aircraft orders; Building permits for new private housing units; S&P 500® Index of Stock Prices; Leading Credit Index™; Interest rate spread (10-year Treasury bonds less federal funds rate); Average consumer expectations for business conditions. REF: [ConferenceBoard, LEI Report for April \(RecessionAlert\)](#) (Released on 6/2/2026)

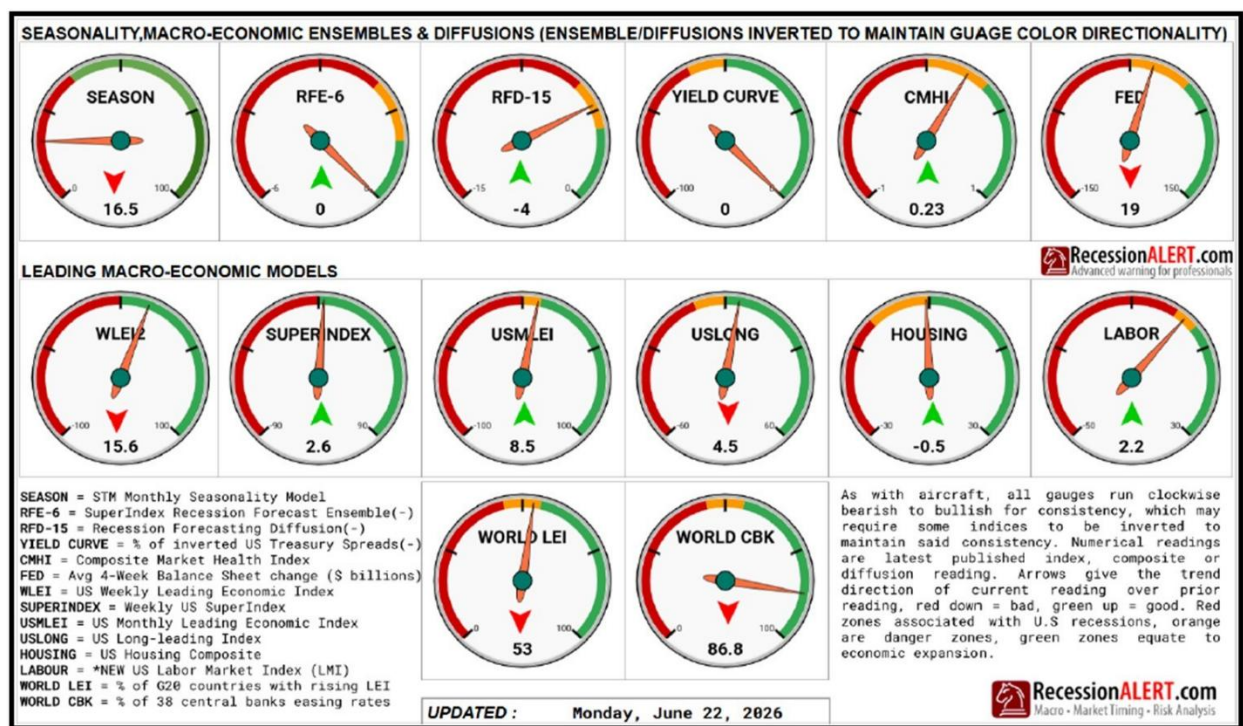


We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.

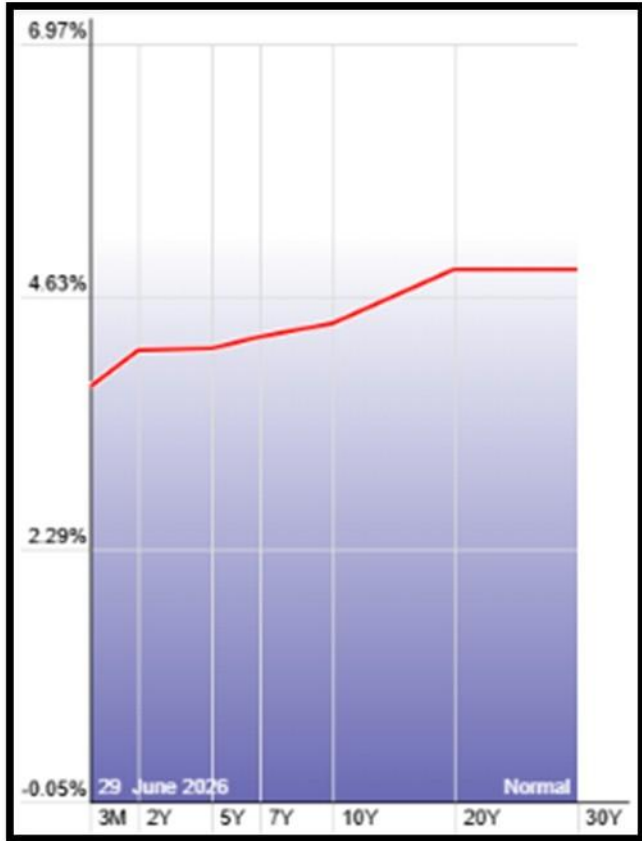


5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 13.65% (with data as of 06/22/2026 – Next Report 7/6/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release’s data was at 27.88%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: RecessionAlertResearch





5G. Yield Curve as of 6/29/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.37%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (4.10%) is currently at 27bps. REF: [Stockcharts](#) The yield curve—specifically, the spread between the interest rates on the ten-year Treasury note and the three-month Treasury bill—is a valuable forecasting tool. It is simple to use and significantly outperforms other financial and macroeconomic indicators in predicting recessions two to six quarters ahead. REF: [NYFED](#)



5H. Recent Yields in 10-Year Government Bonds. REF: [Source is from Bloomberg.com](https://www.bloomberg.com), dated 6/29/2026, rates shown below are as of 6/29/2026, subject to change.

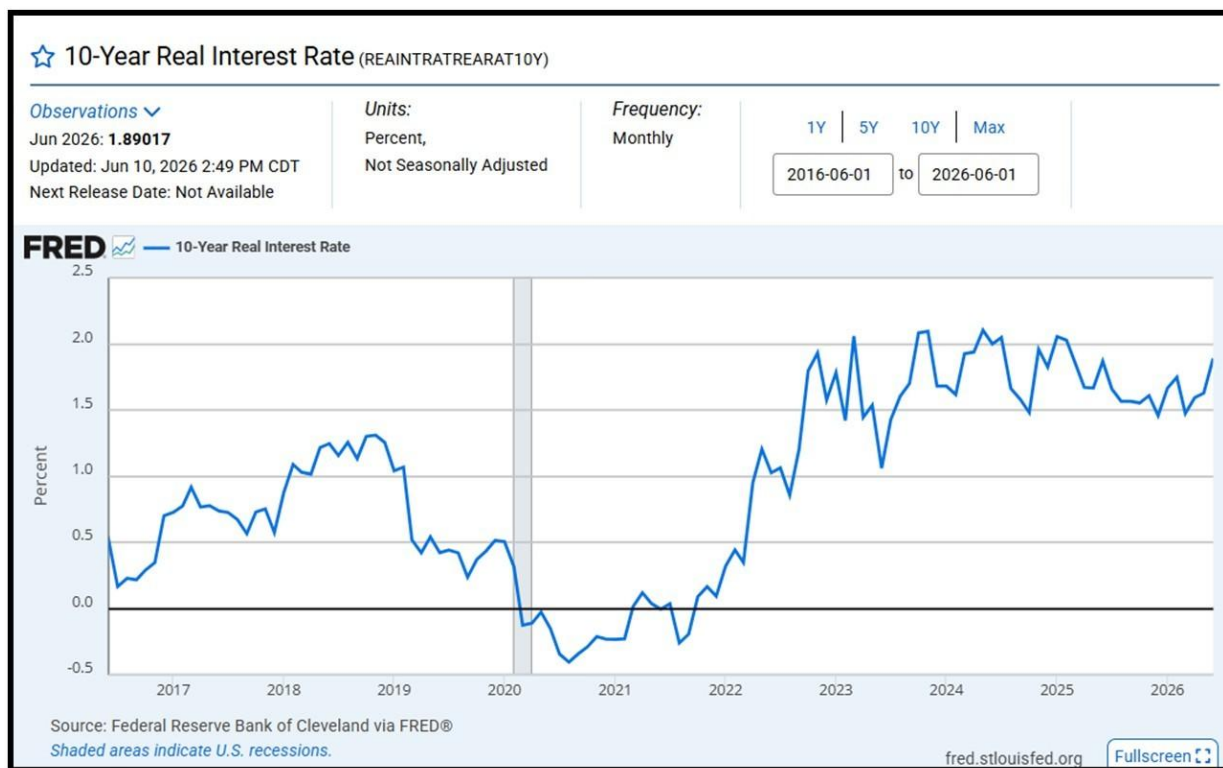
Government Bond Yields

Name	Yield (6/29)	Yield (6/22)	Yield (6/15)	Yield (6/10)
US 10-Year Government Bond	4.37%	4.50%	4.47%	4.55%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	4.72%	4.81%	4.81%	4.93%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield	2.86%	2.95%	2.96%	3.07%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield	2.67%	2.67%	2.63%	2.67%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield	4.72%	4.78%	4.82%	4.89%

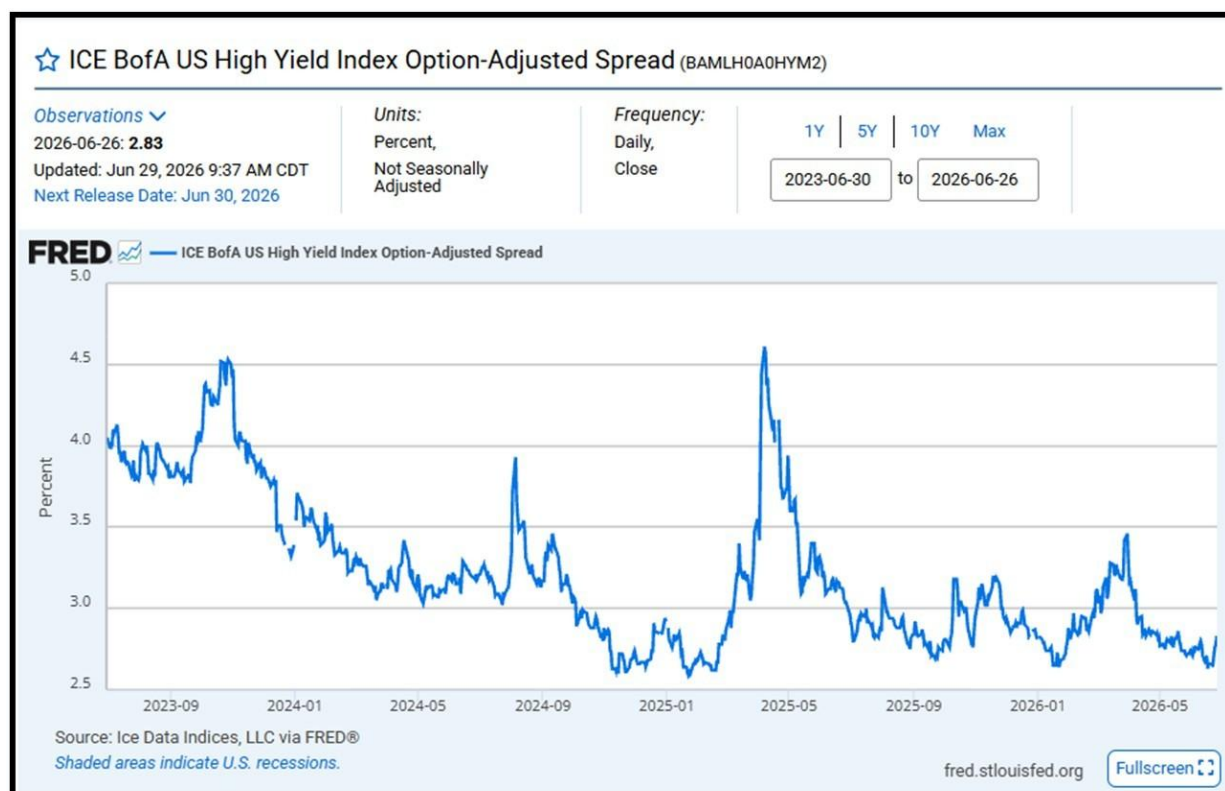
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



10-Year Real Interest Rate at 1.89017% as of 6/10/26. Last month's data was 1.63405%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

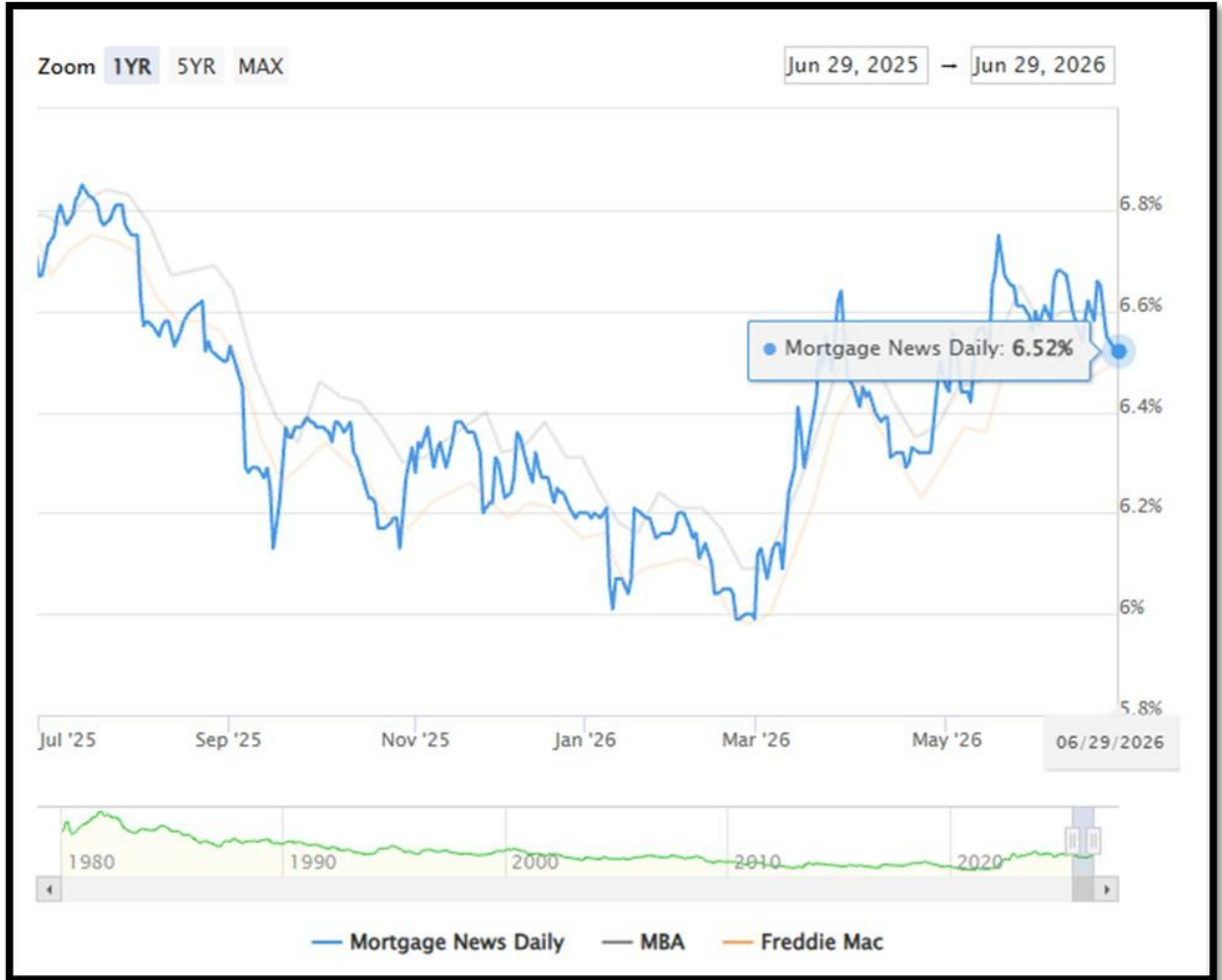


ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 2.83 as of June 23, 2026. Last week's data was 2.66. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold riskier corporate debt over safer government securities. High-yield bonds are issued by companies with lower credit ratings (below investment grade, like BB or lower), meaning they carry a higher chance of default. The spread compensates for this risk. When the spread is narrow—say, around 2.5% to 3%, as seen recently—it suggests investors are confident, willing to accept less extra yield because they perceive lower default risk or a strong economy. Narrow spreads often align with bullish markets, where cash is flowing, growth is steady, and fear is low. REF: [FRED-BAMLH0A0HYM2](#)

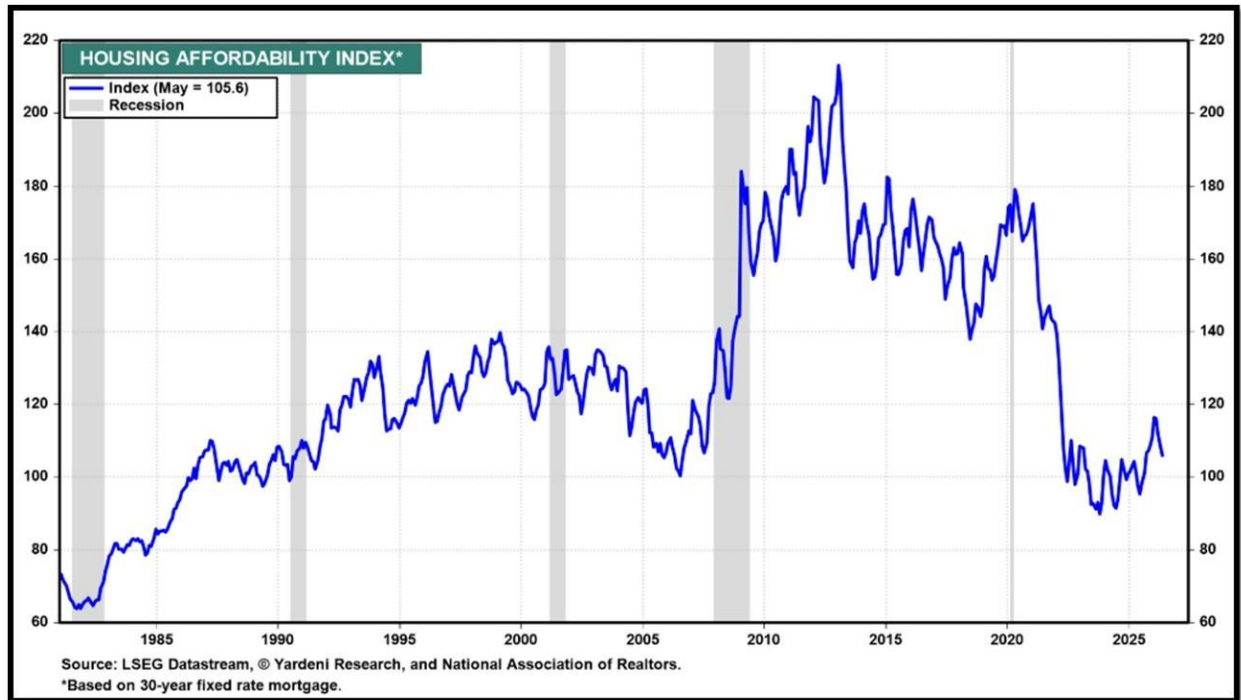


5I. (6/29/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.56% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 6.67%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), Mortgage Bankers Association (weekly survey) and FHFA (monthly survey). REF: [MortgageNewsDaily, Today's Average Rate](#)

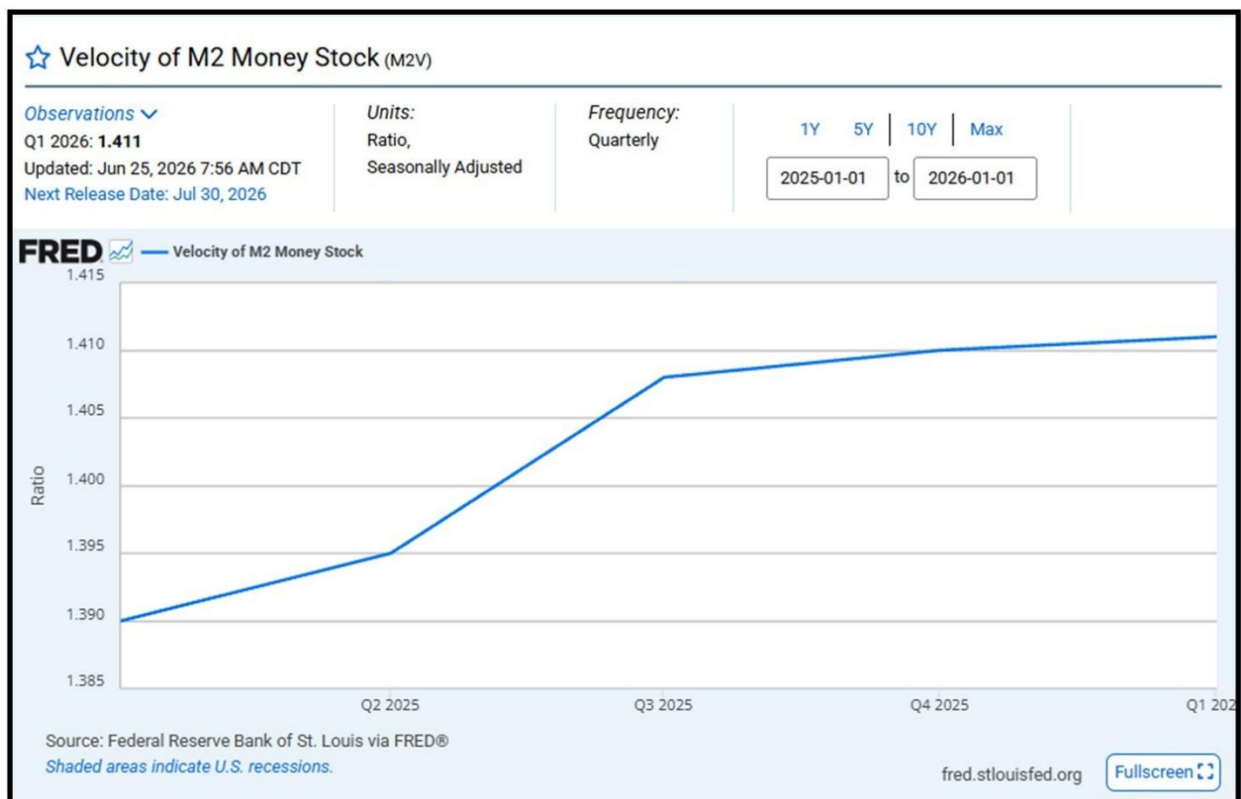
The recent spike in the 30-year fixed-rate jumbo mortgage to 6.52%, compared to Freddie Mac's rate at 6.49% and the Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.59%, highlights key differences in the mortgage market. Jumbo mortgages, which exceed the conforming loan limits set by government agencies like Freddie Mac, typically carry higher interest rates because they are riskier for lenders. These loans are not backed by government entities, which increases the risk for lenders and, consequently, leads to higher rates. In contrast, Freddie Mac and MBA provide averages for conforming loans, which meet federal guidelines and have lower risk due to government backing, keeping their rates lower.



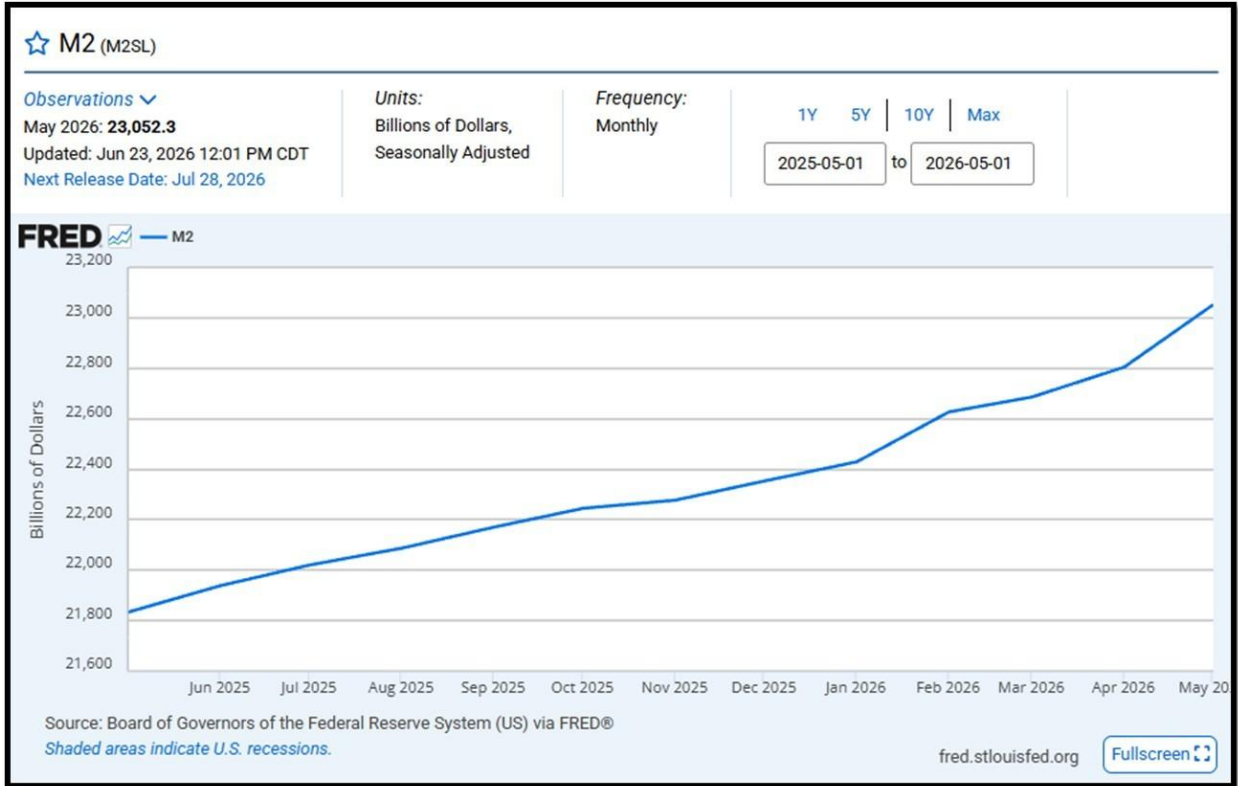
Housing Affordability Index for May = 105.6 // Apr = 110.6 // Mar = 113.7 // Feb = 117.6 // Dec = 111.6. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)



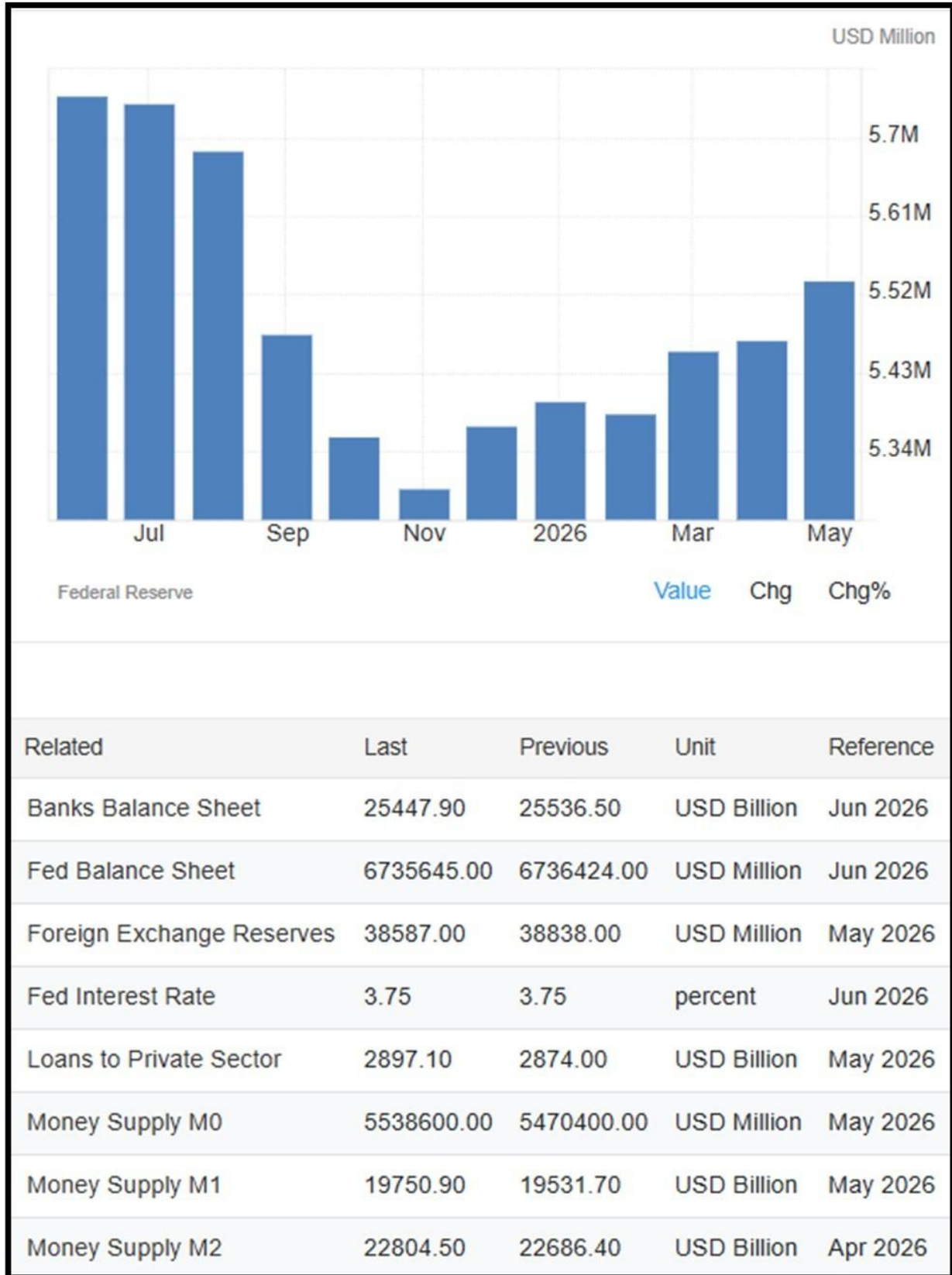
5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.411 as of (Q1-2026 updated June 25, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.410. The velocity of money is the frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In other words, it is the number of times one dollar is spent to buy goods and services per unit of time. If the velocity of money is increasing, then more transactions are occurring between individuals in an economy. Current Money Stock (M2) report can be viewed in the reference link. REF: [St.LouisFed-M2V](#)



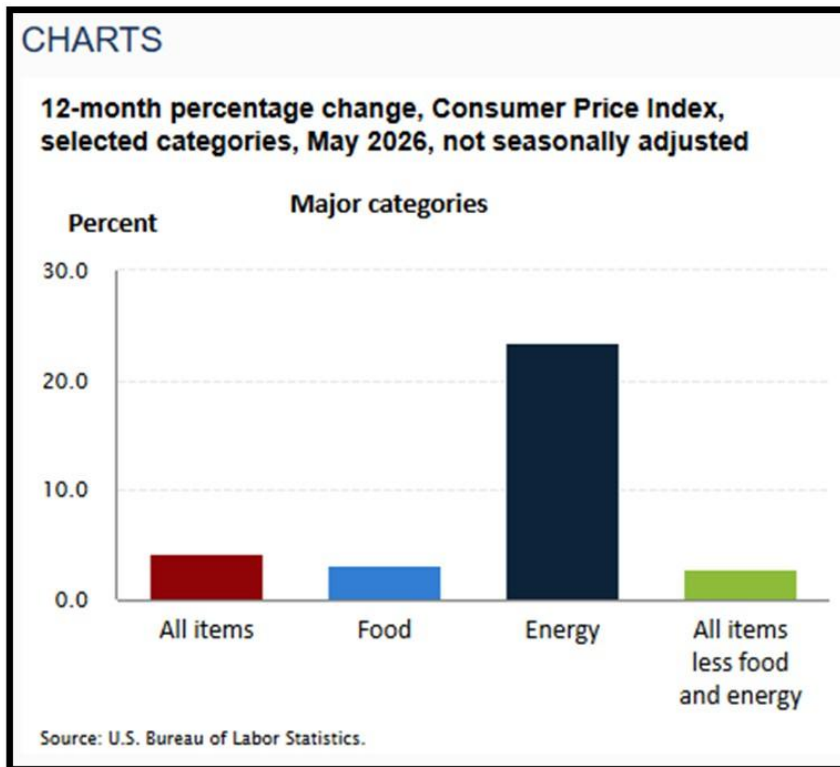
M2 consists of M1 plus (1) small-denomination time deposits (time deposits in amounts of less than \$100,000) less IRA and Keogh balances at depository institutions; and (2) balances in retail MMFs less IRA and Keogh balances at MMFs. Seasonally adjusted M2 is constructed by summing savings deposits (before May 2020), small-denomination time deposits, and retail MMFs, each seasonally adjusted separately, and adding this result to seasonally adjusted M1. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (US), M2 [M2SL], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; Updated on June 23, 2026. REF: [St.LouisFed-M2](#)



Money Supply M0 in the United States increased to 5,538,600 USD Million in May from 5,470,400 USD Million in April of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,258,367.12 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all-time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961.. REF: [TradingEconomics, M0](#)



5K. In May, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, and rose 4.2 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally adjusted. The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in May (SA); up 2.9 percent over the year (NSA). June 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on July 14, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)



	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended May 2026
	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	Apr. 2026	May 2026	
All items	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.2
Food	-	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	3.1
Food at home	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.1	2.7
Food away from home(1)	-	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	3.5
Energy	-	0.3	-1.5	0.6	10.9	3.8	3.9	23.5
Energy commodities	-	-0.3	-3.3	1.1	21.3	5.6	6.7	40.6
Gasoline (all types)	2.7	-0.3	-3.2	0.8	21.2	5.4	7.0	40.5
Fuel oil	-	-0.8	-5.7	11.1	30.7	5.8	3.8	58.9
Energy services	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.4	5.3
Electricity	-	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	0.8	2.1	0.6	5.9
Utility (piped) gas service	-	3.7	1.0	3.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	3.0
All items less food and energy	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.9
Commodities less food and energy commodities	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.1
New vehicles	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.2
Used cars and trucks	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-2.0
Apparel	-	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	4.8
Medical care commodities(1)	-	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-1.8
Services less energy services	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	3.4
Shelter	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	3.4
Transportation services	-	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.6	4.1
Medical care services	-	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.6
Footnotes								
(1) Not seasonally adjusted.								
NOTE: The Oct and Nov 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.								

(6/29/2026) According to Truflation, the current CPI inflation rate in the U.S. is 1.84%. Truflation provides real-time economic data to enhance transparency. REF: [Truflation](#), [Today'sRead](#)



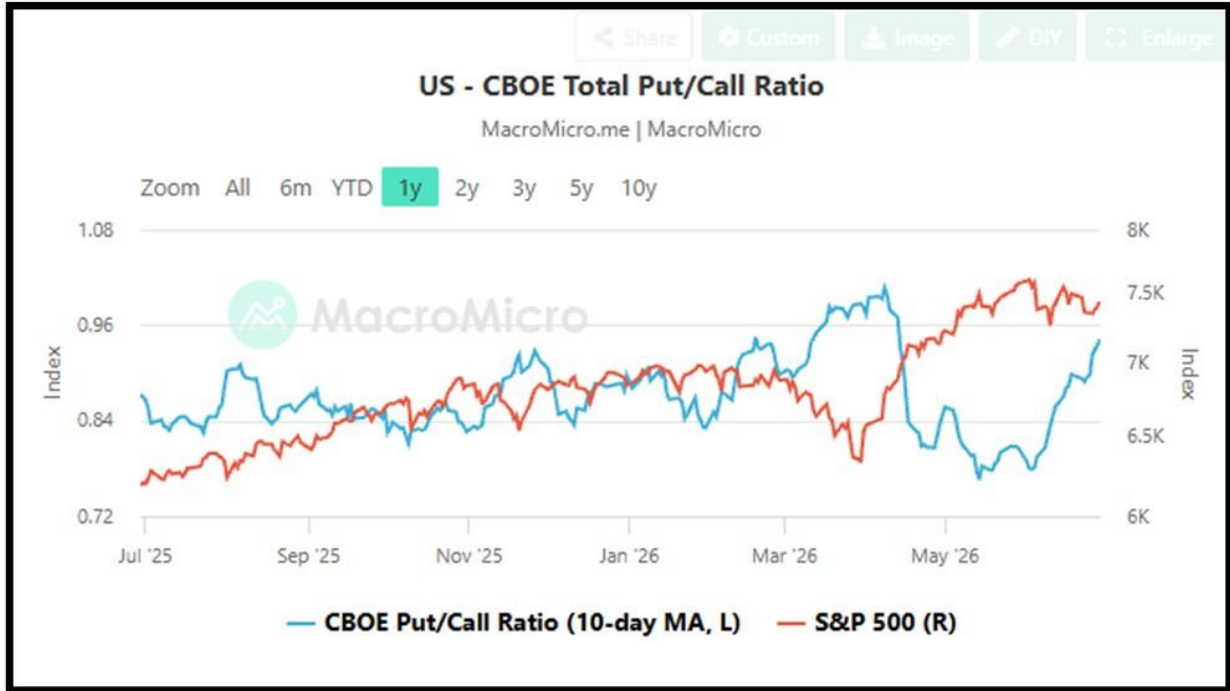
5L. Technical Analysis of the S&P500 Index. Click onto reference links below for images.

- **Short-term Chart: Trend is Neutral on 6/29/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
-
- **Medium-term Chart: Trend is Less Bullish on 6/29/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- **Market Timing Indicators – S&P500 Index as of 6/29/2026 – REF: [S&P500 Charts \(7 of them\) by Joanne Klein’s Top 7 \(Click Here to Access Updated Charts\)](#)**
- **Oil price spike causing a short-term risk off environment. REF: [Stockcharts](#)**

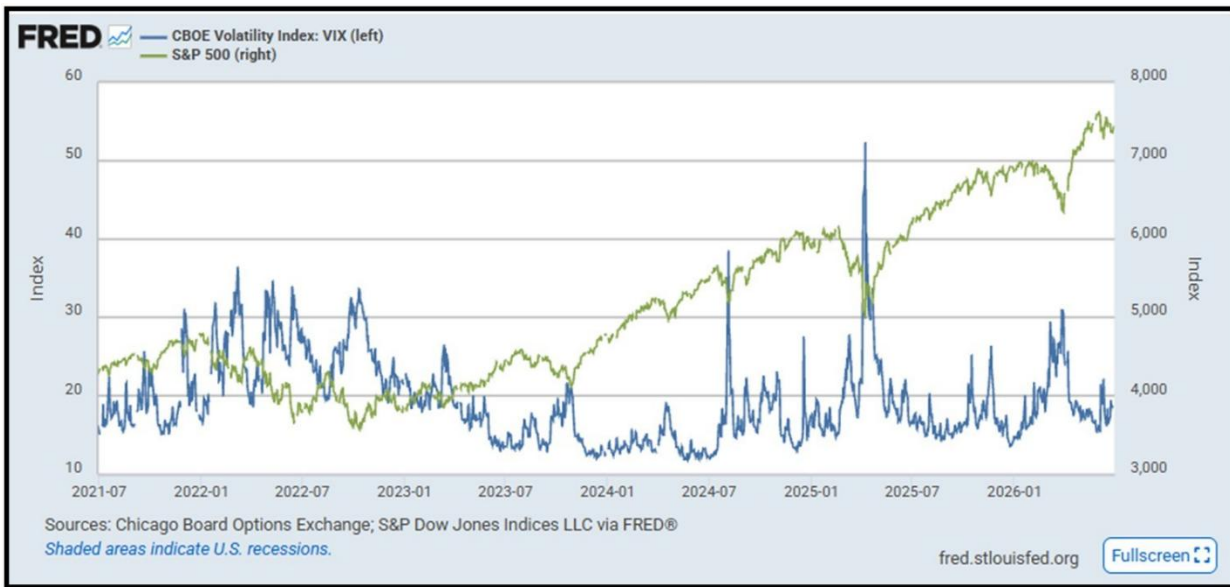


- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio as of 6/29/2026. REF: [MacroMicro](#)**

PCR Level	Sentiment	Market Implication	Contrarian Action
> 1.0	Bearish (more puts than calls)	Fear, panic selling, potential capitulation.	BULLISH – Oversold; reversal up likely.
0.7–1.0	Neutral/Balanced	Normal trading; no strong bias.	Hold/monitor.
< 0.7	Bullish (more calls than puts)	Complacency, greed, euphoria.	BEARISH – Overbought; pullback likely.



- **S&P500 and CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) as of 6/29/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)**

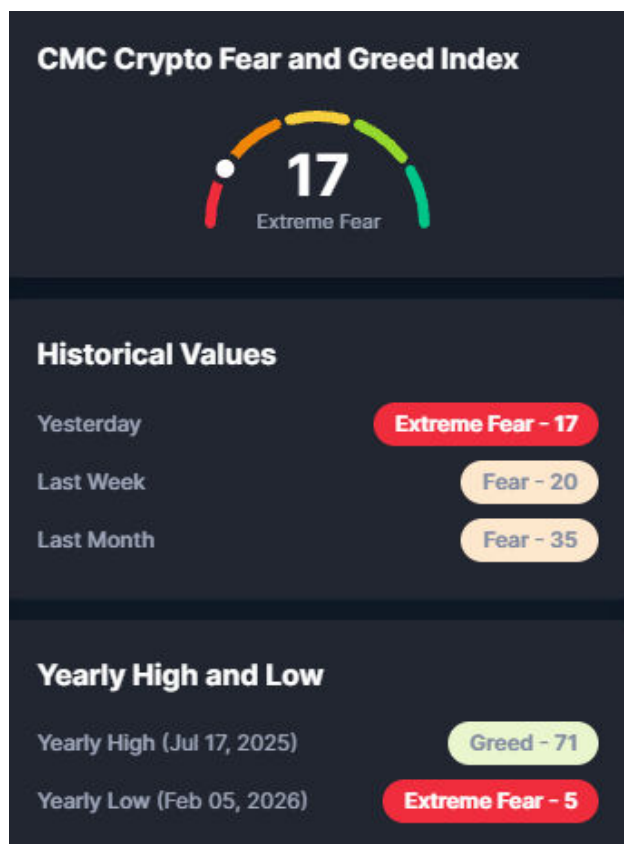


5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 6/29/2026 is 17 (Extreme Fear). Last week's data was 20 (Fear) (1-100). Fear & Greed Index – A

Contrarian Data. The crypto market behavior is very emotional. People tend to get greedy when the market is rising which results in FOMO (Fear of missing out). Also, people often sell their coins in irrational reaction of seeing red numbers. With the **Crypto Fear and Greed Index**, the data try to help save investors from their own emotional overreactions. There are two simple assumptions:

- **Extreme fear can be a sign that investors are too worried. That could be a buying opportunity.**
- **When Investors are getting too greedy, that means the market is due for a correction.**

Therefore, the program for this index analyzes the current sentiment of the Bitcoin market and crunch the numbers into a simple meter from 0 to 100. Zero means "Extreme Fear", while 100 means "Extreme Greed". REF: [Coinmarketcap.com](https://coinmarketcap.com), [Today'sReading](#)





Bitcoin – 15-Year & 2-Year Charts. REF: [Stockcharts15Y](#), [Stockcharts2Y](#)





The material contained herein is intended as a general market commentary, solely for informational purposes and is not intended to make an offer or solicitation for the sale or purchase of any securities. Such views are subject to change at any time without notice due to changes in market or economic conditions and may not necessarily come to pass. This information is not intended as a specific offer of investment services by Dedicated Financial and Turner Financial Group, Inc.

Dedicated Financial and Turner Financial Group, Inc., do not provide tax, legal or accounting advice. You should consult your own tax, legal and accounting advisors before engaging in any transaction.

Any hyperlinks in this document that connect to Web Sites maintained by third parties are provided for convenience only. Turner Financial Group, Inc. has not verified the accuracy of any information contained within the links and the provision of such links does not constitute a recommendation or endorsement of the company or the content by Dedicated Financial or Turner Financial Group, Inc. The prices/quotes/statistics referenced herein have been obtained from sources verified to be reliable for their accuracy or completeness and may be subject to change.

Past performance is no guarantee of future returns. Investing involves risk and possible loss of principal capital. The views and strategies described herein may not be suitable for all investors. To the extent referenced herein, real estate, hedge funds, and other private investments can present significant risks, including loss of the original amount invested. All indexes are unmanaged, and an individual cannot invest directly in an index. Index returns do not include fees or expenses.

Turner Financial Group, Inc. is an Investment Adviser registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission however, such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training and no inference to the contrary should be made. Additional information about Turner Financial Group, Inc. is also available at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov. Advisory services are only offered to clients or prospective clients where Turner Financial Group, Inc. and its representatives are properly licensed or exempt from licensure. No advice may be rendered by Turner Financial Group, Inc. unless a client service agreement is in place.

Investment advisory services offered through Turner Financial Group, Inc. (“TFG”), an SEC Registered Investment Advisory Firm. Such registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training. For a copy of TFG’s current Form ADV and a copy of TFG’s Part 2 Disclosure Brochure, which includes a description of services provided, fees charged, and other important information, please [click here](#). For additional important disclosures, please [click here](#). Insurance products and services are offered through individually licensed and appointed agents in appropriate jurisdictions. Leonard Hayduchok NJ License #9243813, Dedicated Financial LLC, NJ License #1663601, Leonard Hayduchok, DE License #1331748; Dedicated Financial LLC, DE License #3000323897. CFP Board owns the marks CFP®, CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER®, and CFP® (with plaque design) in the U.S.

