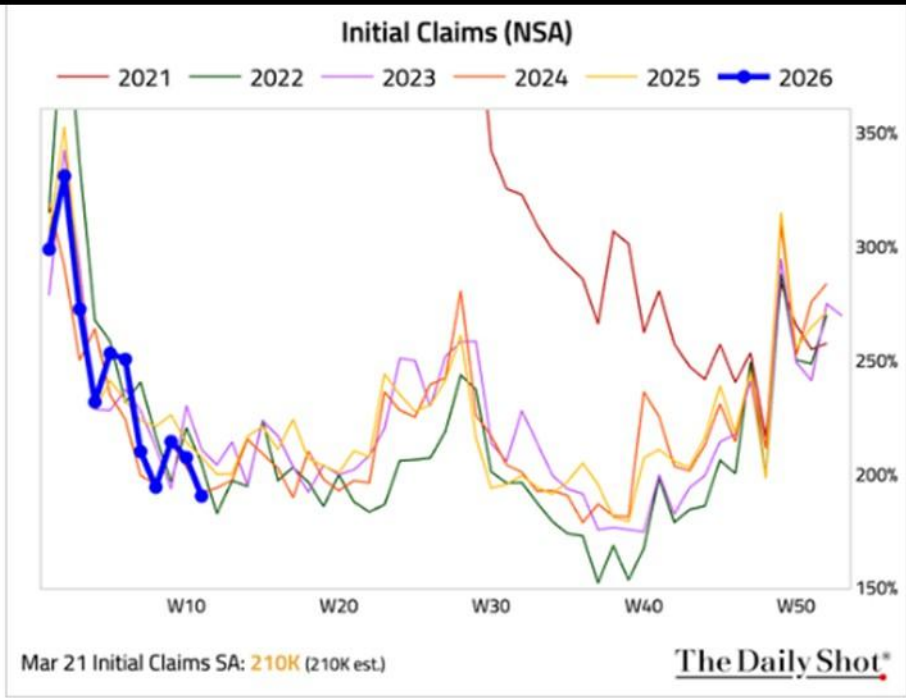
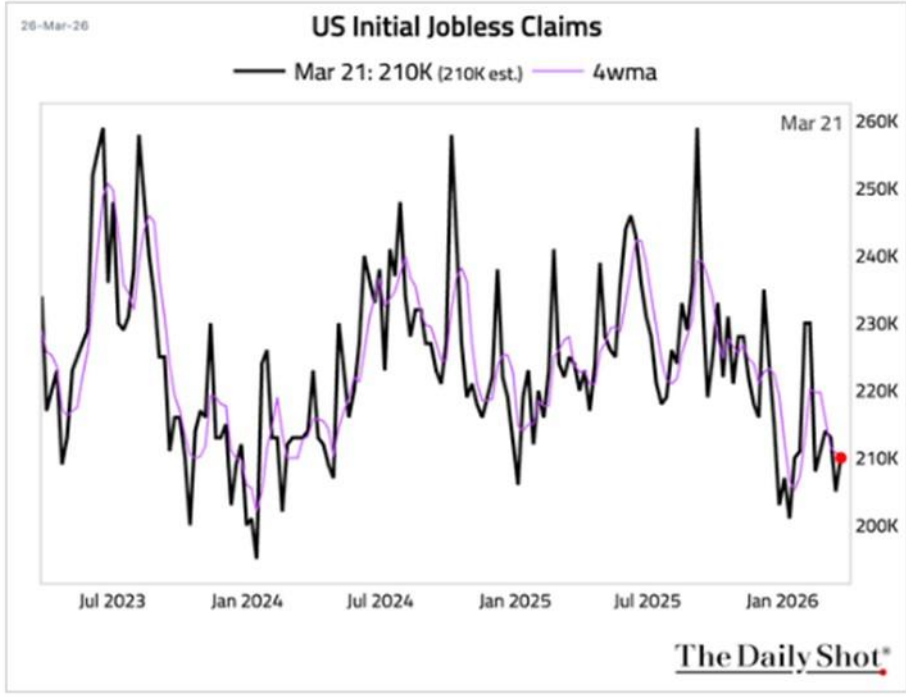


Weekly Market Review, for week of March 27th, 2026

1. This week's economic data painted a mixed but stabilizing picture of the U.S. economy, with signs of cooling alongside continued resilience. Revised productivity came in softer than expected while unit labor costs moved higher, keeping inflation concerns in focus, and flash PMI readings showed modest expansion across both manufacturing and services, indicating activity remains intact despite tighter conditions. Consumer sentiment declined, reflecting ongoing pressure on households, while labor market data remained relatively firm, with initial jobless claims near expectations, suggesting a gradual cooling rather than deterioration. Trade and pricing data continued to point toward underlying disinflation, even as energy-driven volatility persists. Despite this steady flow of economic data, market attention and investor sentiment have been largely dominated by geopolitical developments, particularly tensions involving Iran and the potential implications for global energy markets and inflation, leaving near-term market direction driven more by shifts in geopolitical risk than by incremental economic releases. **REF: [Briefing](#), [Dailyshot](#)**



— The four-week moving average declined by 1K, indicating layoffs remain limited.



2. At [NVIDIA GTC 2026 \(March 16 to 19\)](#), Jensen Huang sat down with the hosts of the All-In Podcast for a wide-ranging discussion on the state of artificial intelligence, compute infrastructure, and the next phase of the global technology cycle. The conversation took place against the backdrop of NVIDIA's latest product announcements and accelerating AI adoption across enterprises, offering a real-time strategic lens into how the company, and the broader industry, views the transition from model development to scaled deployment. Huang's remarks were particularly notable for reframing AI as core economic infrastructure, outlining the rise of inference and agentic systems, and reinforcing the magnitude of capital investment required to sustain this paradigm shift, setting the foundation for the key themes summarized below:

- **[AI Has Shifted from Training → Inference \(The Real Economic Layer\)](#)**
- **[Compute = The New Economic Primitive](#)**
- **[Agentic AI Is the Next Platform Shift](#)**
- **[AI Productivity = Massive Token Consumption](#)**
- **[Physical AI = The Next \\$50 Trillion Opportunity](#)**
- **[Anti-“Doomer” Positioning \(Geopolitical + Narrative Layer\)](#)**
- **[Supply Chain & Global Diffusion Reality](#)**

Click onto picture below to access video. **REF: [JensenHuangWithALL-IN, NVDA-GTC](#)**



3. THE CURRENT MACRO ENVIRONMENT is often interpreted as late-cycle fragility, but a more precise assessment points to an early-stage recovery forming beneath the surface. Disinflation is reasserting itself through goods normalization and lagged shelter components, while liquidity has stabilized with substantial sidelined capital still in money markets. At the same time, the AI-driven capex cycle continues to accelerate across hyperscalers, representing a structural infrastructure buildout rather than speculation. Corporate earnings remain resilient, supported by productivity gains, automation, and easing input costs, while investor positioning remains cautious, allowing markets to advance on incremental capital deployment rather than excess optimism. Energy disruptions are acting more as investment catalysts than systemic risks, channeling capital into production and infrastructure, while credit markets remain orderly with no signs of systemic stress. Innovation continues to exert a secularly deflationary force, lowering marginal costs and supporting margins, and with inflation moderating, the rate path is increasingly asymmetric, limiting upside risk to yields while raising the probability of easing. Overall, this environment reflects an early recovery masked by lingering macro concerns, where markets are discounting risk but underpricing structural tailwinds.

- *Disinflation is strengthening, with real-time measures below CPI and shelter set to roll over*
- *Liquidity is moving toward neutrality, with elevated cash still on the sidelines*
- *AI capex remains structural, supporting demand across tech, energy, and infrastructure*
- *Earnings resilience is driven by productivity, not demand expansion*
- *Positioning remains under-allocated, leaving room for upside*
- *Energy shocks are driving investment, not demand destruction*
- *Credit markets remain stable, signaling repricing rather than stress*
- *AI and innovation are accelerating deflation and productivity gains*
- *Rate asymmetry favors duration-sensitive assets and equities*
- *The setup reflects early recovery dynamics, not late-cycle deterioration*

Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [S&P Global](#), [JPM](#), [CNBC](#), [REUTERS](#)



NOTE: Not investment/tax advice or recommendations. Investors should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges, and expenses before investing. For additional information about the securities mentioned above, please visit the respective security's investor relations page(s) for additional information. Please read all materials carefully before investing.

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

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

4. World Watch

4A. INFLATION SPIKE TO 4%? – The second-order effects of the geopolitical shock are now feeding into global macro forecasts, with the inflation-growth tradeoff deteriorating. Projections from the OECD point to G20 inflation reaccelerating toward approximately 4% in 2026, with U.S. inflation nearing approximately 4.2% if energy disruptions persist. At the same time, growth is being revised lower across Europe, the United Kingdom, and much of Asia. This reflects a supply-driven shock: higher energy costs are pushing through transportation, manufacturing, and food, compressing real consumption while tightening financial conditions. The result is inflation remaining elevated even as growth slows, limiting central banks' ability to ease.

This increasingly resembles a stagflationary regime, but with a structural distinction. While the energy shock acts as a cyclical drag and near-term inflation catalyst, the surge in AI-related capex provides a counterbalance through productivity gains and long-duration

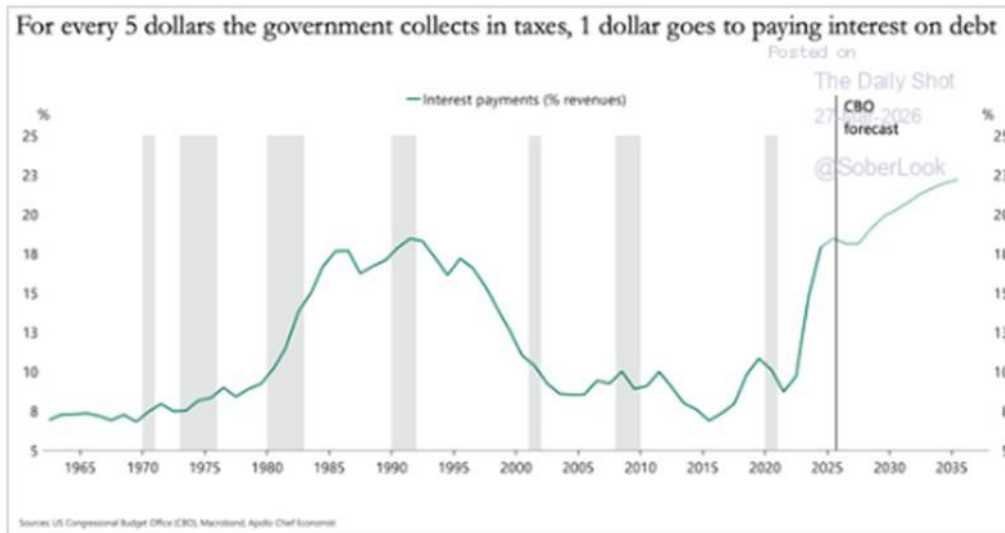
investment. This creates a bifurcated backdrop where cost-sensitive sectors face pressure, while innovation-driven segments retain support. For asset allocation, this divergence is critical, favoring a selective barbell approach balancing inflation beneficiaries with high-conviction growth tied to structural technological adoption. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [WSJ](#), [CNN](#)



4B. US National Debt Crisis – Total US National Debt increased by approximately **\$100B** since last week at \$38.932 Trillion as of March 25, 2026. Debt levels have increased to no less than approximately **\$50 billion** per week. High government spending combined with high interest payments are the main causes. If debt keeps rising according to the US Debt Clock’s model, then **\$40 trillion** of debt can be a reality as soon as **August** of this year. REF: [US-Debt-Clock](#), [US-Debt-Clock-Live](#)



7. One of every five dollars the government receives in tax revenue is spent on servicing the national debt.



Source: [Torsten Slok, Apollo](#)

4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 3/24/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- ***Japan's annual inflation eased to 1.3% in February 2026 from 1.5% in the prior month, the lowest since March 2022. Food inflation remained near a 15-month low (4.0% vs 3.9% in January), driven by the slowest rise in rice prices in 21 months.***
- ***The gross domestic product in India expanded 1.8% quarter-on-quarter in the three months to December 2025, slowing from a 2.1% growth in the previous period, according to data from OECD.***
- ***Italy's annual inflation rate accelerated to 1.5% in February 2026 from 1.0% in January, slightly below the preliminary estimate of 1.6%.***
- ***Brazil's central bank reduced its benchmark rate to 14.75% in March, less than the expected 50bps reduction, saying a monetary policy calibration cycle is needed as the prolonged hold provided evidence of transmission on the slowdown in economic activity.***

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	29185	0.70	3.75	2.40	4.40	-6.40	124.30	-3.90	342.28
China	18744	1.20	3.00	1.30	5.30	-6.50	88.30	2.20	1405.00
Euro Area	16406	0.20	2.15	1.90	6.10	-3.10	87.10	1.60	351.38
Germany	4660	0.30	2.15	1.90	6.30	-2.70	62.20	5.80	83.58
Japan	4026	0.30	0.75	1.30	2.70	-2.30	236.70	4.70	123.80
India	3913	1.80	5.25	3.21	4.90	-4.80	81.92	-0.60	1398.60
United Kingdom	3644	0.10	3.75	3.00	5.20	-5.20	93.60	-2.20	69.49
France	3162	0.20	2.15	0.90	7.90	-5.80	113.00	0.10	69.08
Italy	2373	0.30	2.15	1.50	5.10	-3.10	137.10	1.20	58.93
Canada	2241	-0.20	2.25	1.80	6.70	-1.20	110.80	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2179	0.10	14.75	3.81	5.40	-8.50	76.50	-3.02	213.42
Russia	2174	-0.80	15.00	5.90	2.20	-2.60	16.40	2.00	146.10
South Korea	1917	-0.20	2.50	2.00	2.90	-3.90	46.80	5.30	51.69

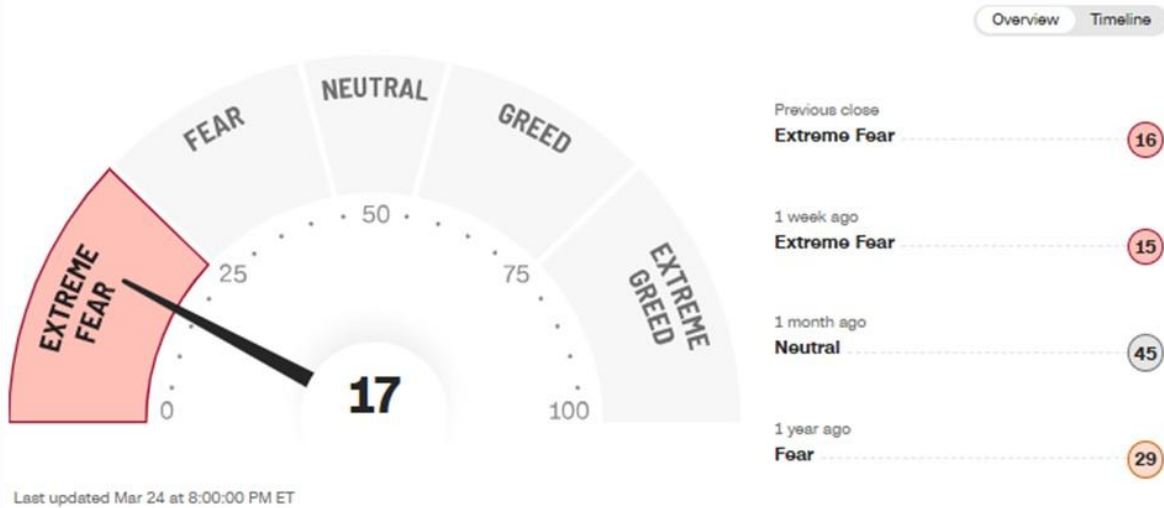
5. Quant & Technical Corner – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 3/24/2026 – 8:00 AM-ET is 17 (Extreme Fear). Last week's data was 15 (Extreme 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?

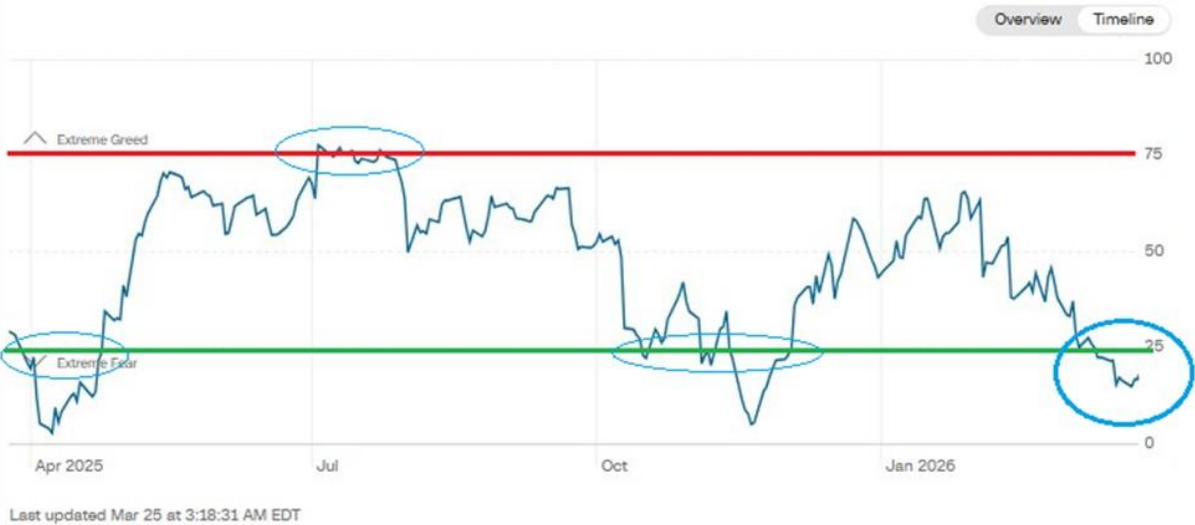
[Learn more about the index](#)



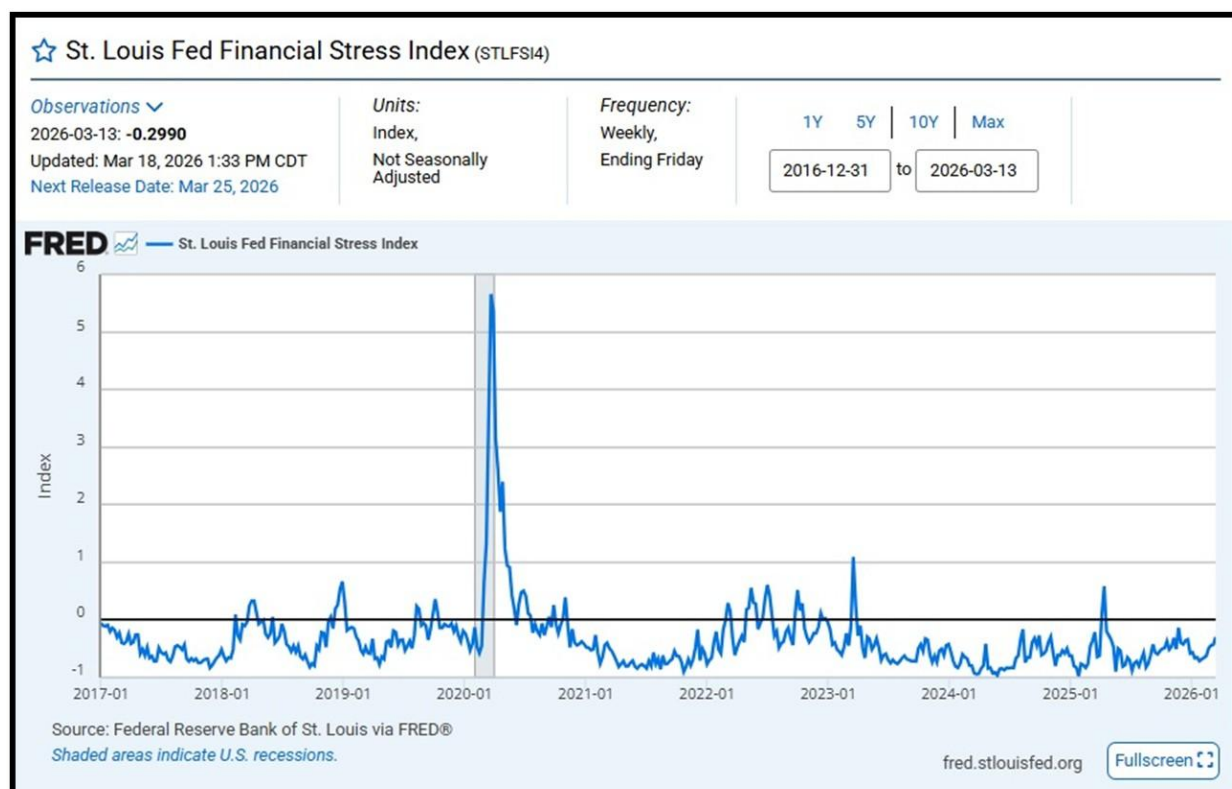
Fear & Greed Index

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 **-0.2990** as of March 18, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.4279. A big spike up from previous readings reflecting the turmoil in the banking sector back in 2023. 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® increased by 2.2 points in February to 91.2 (1985=100), from an upwardly revised 89.0 in January. Data as of February 24, 2026. **REF: [ConsumerConfidence](#)**

Consumer Confidence Index®

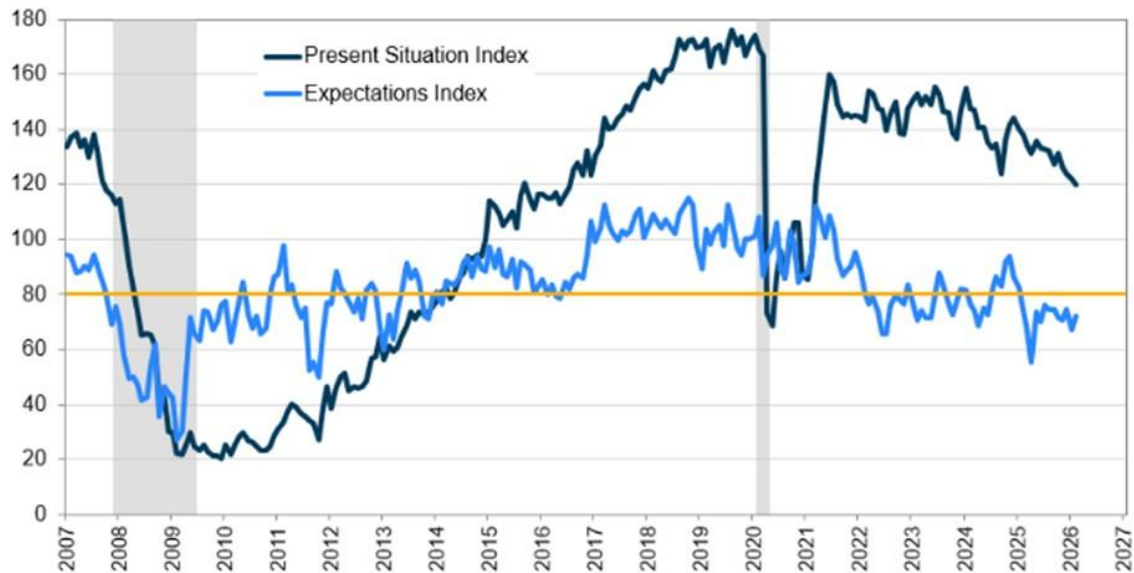
Index, 1985 = 100



*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.
Sources: The Conference Board; NBER
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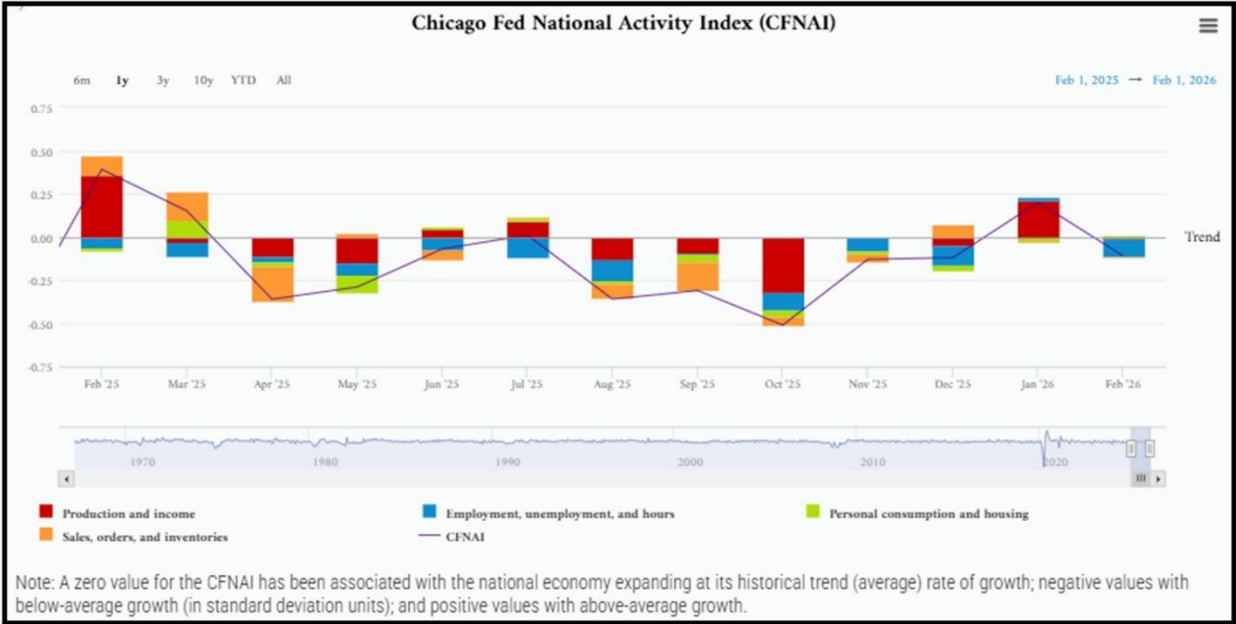
Present Situation and Expectations Index

Index, 1985 = 100



*Shaded areas represent periods of recession.
Sources: The Conference Board; NBER
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5D. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) decreased to -0.11 in February from $+0.20$ in January. Two of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index decreased from January, and three categories made negative contributions in February. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to -0.01 in February from -0.02 in January. REF: [ChicagoFed, February's Report](#)



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

	Feb '26	Jan '26	Dec '25	Nov '25	Oct '25	Sep '25	Feb '25
CFNAI							
Current	-0.11	0.20	-0.12	-0.13	-0.51	-0.31	0.39
Previous	N/A	0.18	-0.21	-0.15	-0.52	-0.29	0.38
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	-0.01	-0.02	-0.25	-0.32	-0.39	-0.22	0.07
Previous	N/A	-0.06	-0.29	-0.32	-0.38	-0.21	0.07
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	-0.17	-0.13	-0.39	-0.46	-0.56	-0.33	-0.02
Previous	N/A	-0.06	-0.36	-0.43	-0.56	-0.33	-0.02

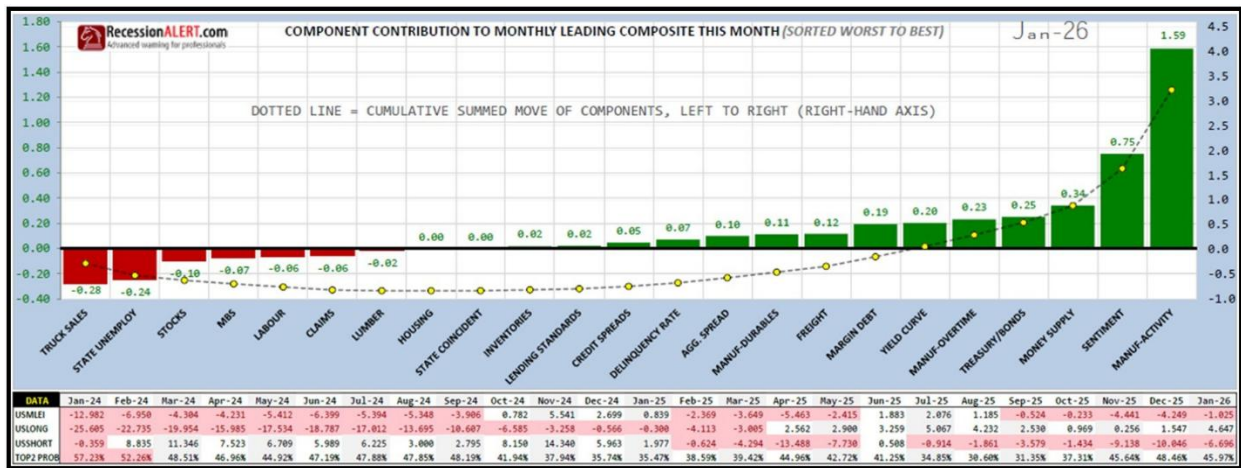
Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the March 23, 2026, release and February 23, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (3/19/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US inched down by 0.1% in January 2026 to 97.5 (2016=100), following a 0.2% decline in December. Overall, the LEI fell by 1.3% over the six-month period from July 2025 to January 2026, half the rate of decline compared to its –2.6% contraction over the previous six months (January to July 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

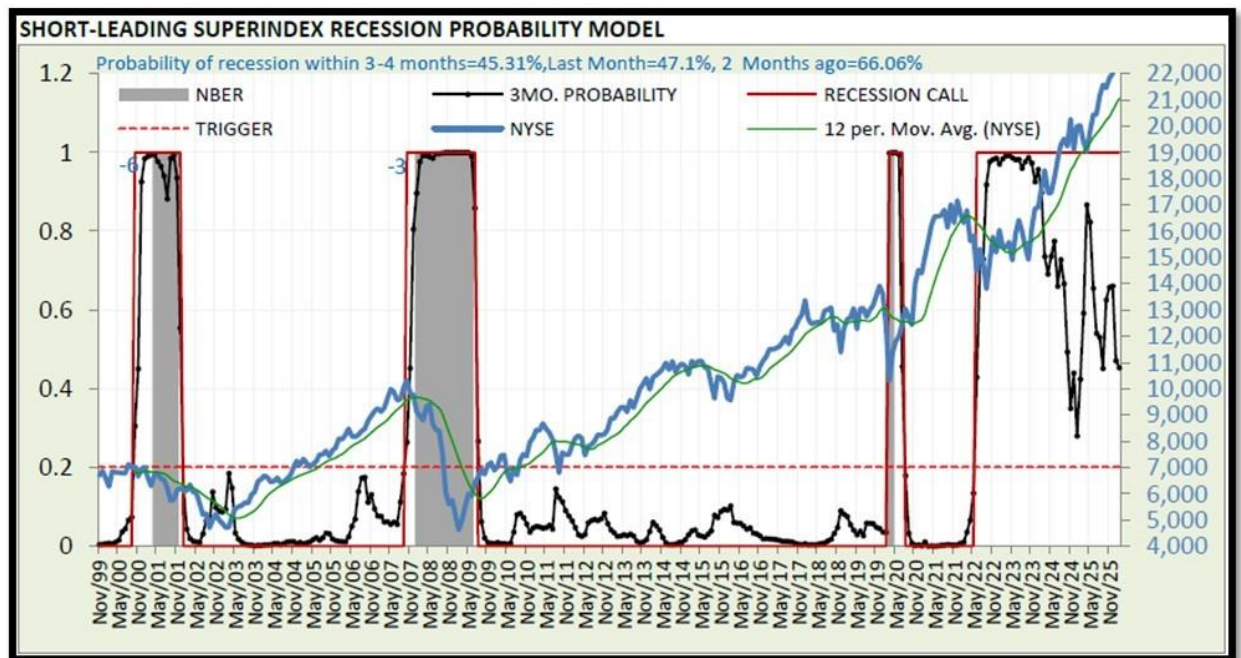
recession periods or economic contractions. The dates above the shaded areas show the chronology of peaks and troughs in the business cycle. **The ten components of The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® for the U.S. include:** Average weekly hours in manufacturing; Average weekly initial claims 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 January \(RecessionAlert\)](#) (Released on 3/3/2026)**

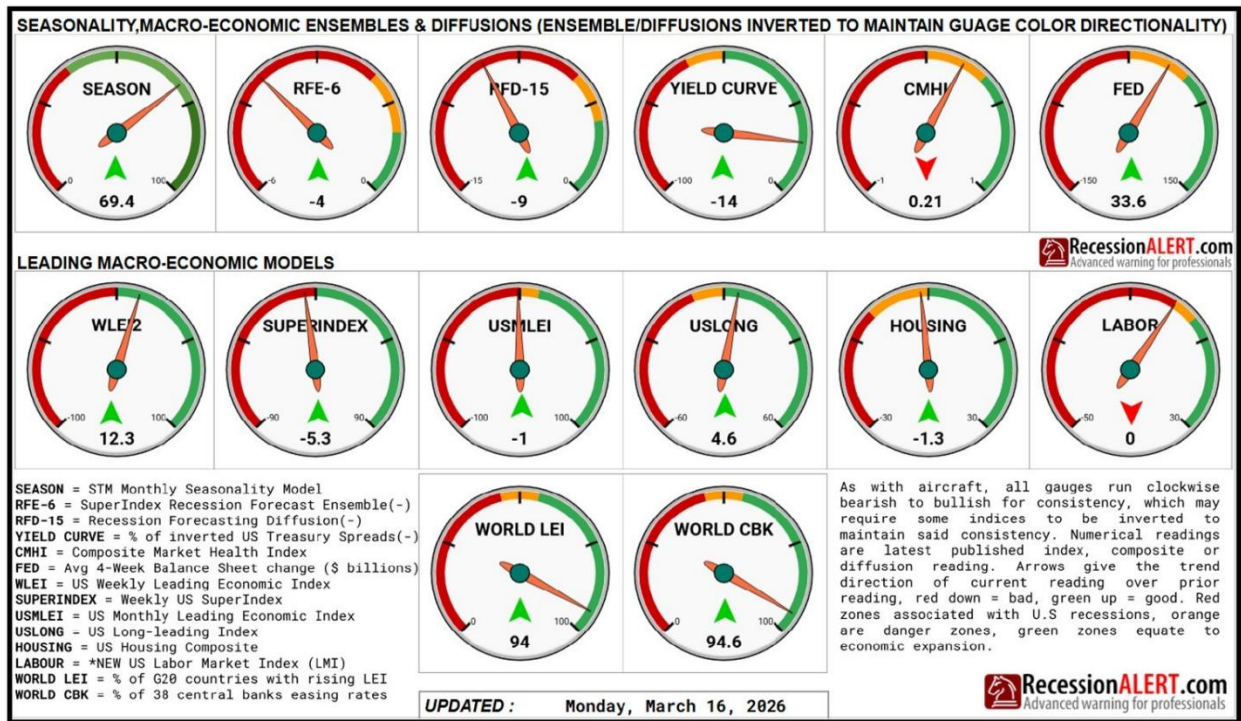


We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.

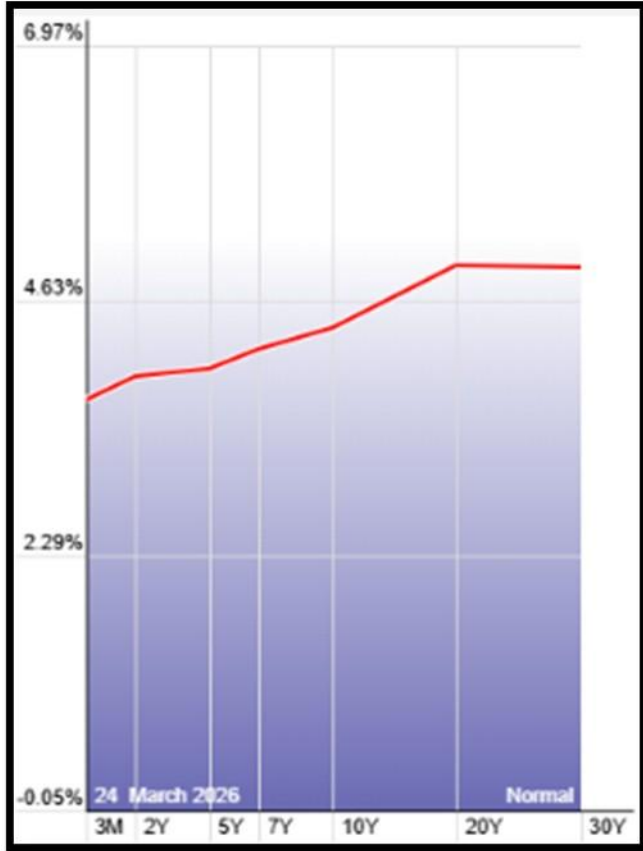


5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 45.31% (with data as of 03/16/2026 – Next Report 3/30/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release's data was at 45.09%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](https://recessionalert.com)





5G. Yield Curve as of 3/24/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.34%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (3.87%) is currently at 47bps. 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 3/24/2026, rates shown below are as of 3/24/2026, subject to change.

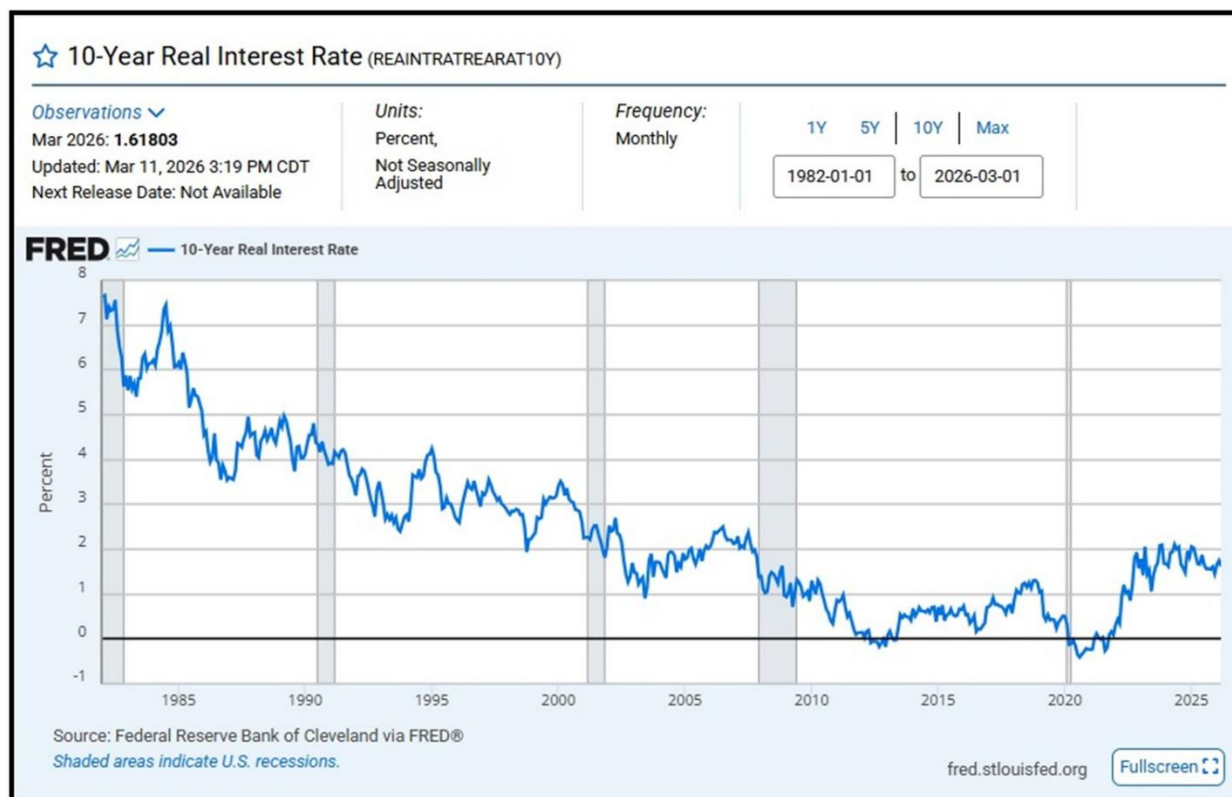
Government Bond Yields

Name	Yield (3/24)	Yield (3/16)	Yield (3/9)	Yield (3/3)
US 10-Year Government Bond	4.34%	4.25%	4.09%	4.09%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	4.88%	4.77%	4.57%	4.49%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield	2.97%	2.95%	2.82%	2.78%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield	2.24%	2.26%	2.16%	2.10%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield	4.95%	4.94%	4.84%	4.74%

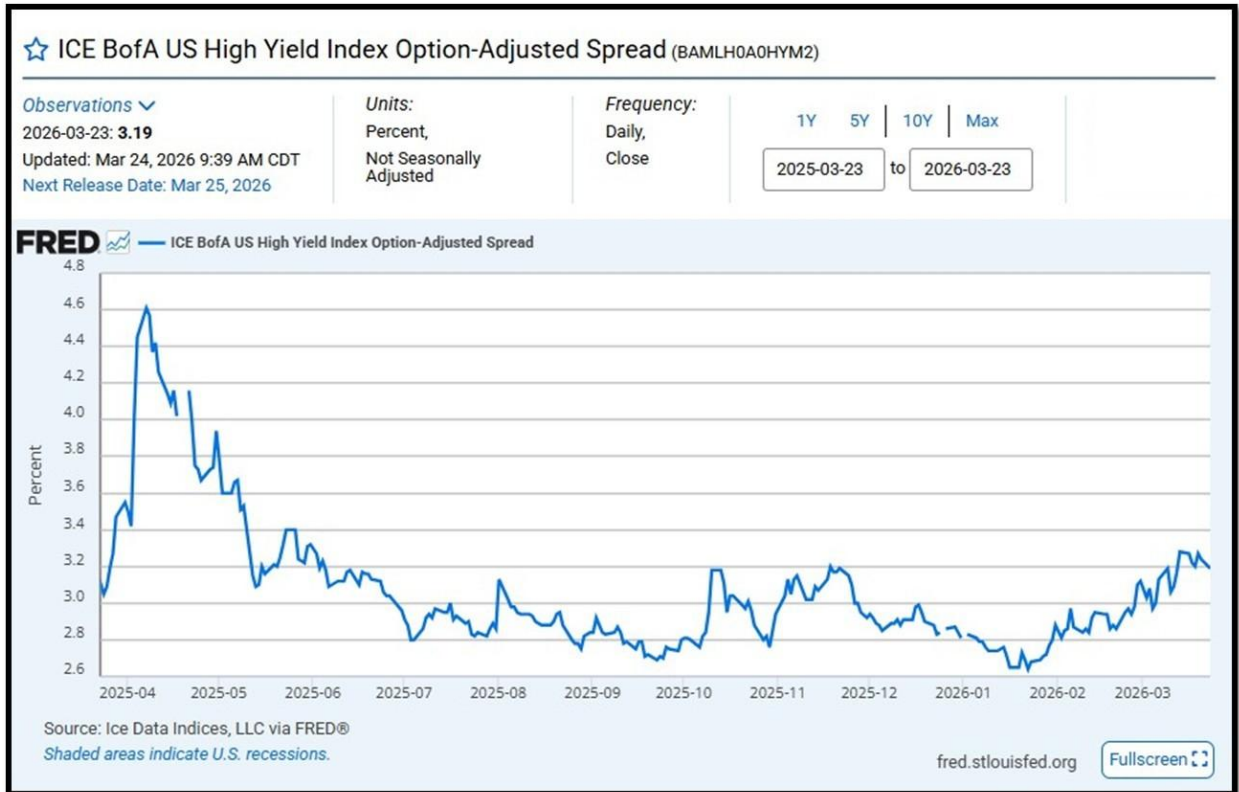
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



10-Year Real Interest Rate at 1.61803% as of 3/11/26. Last month's data was 1.75034%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

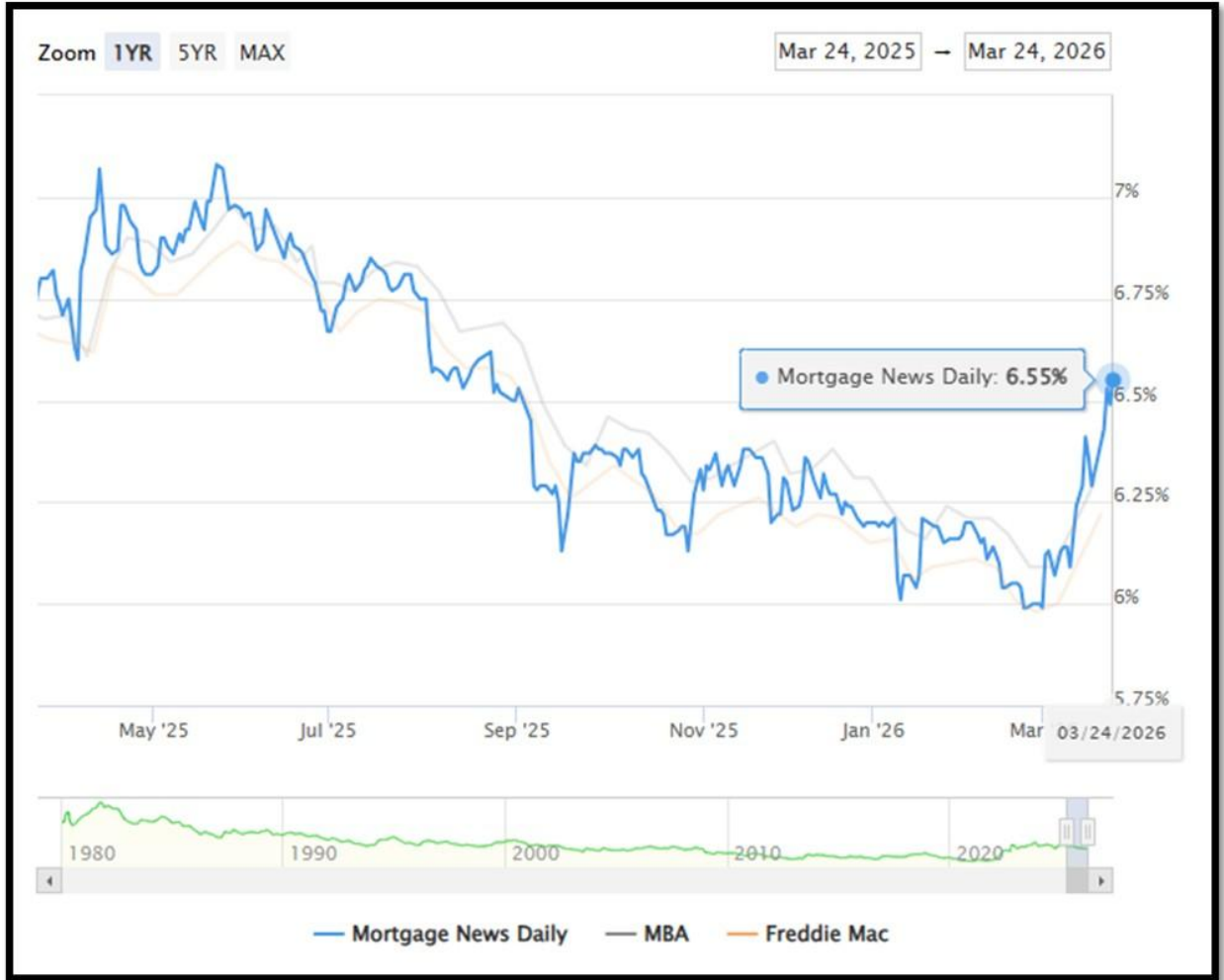


ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 3.19 as of March 24, 2026. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold riskier corporate debt over 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](#)**

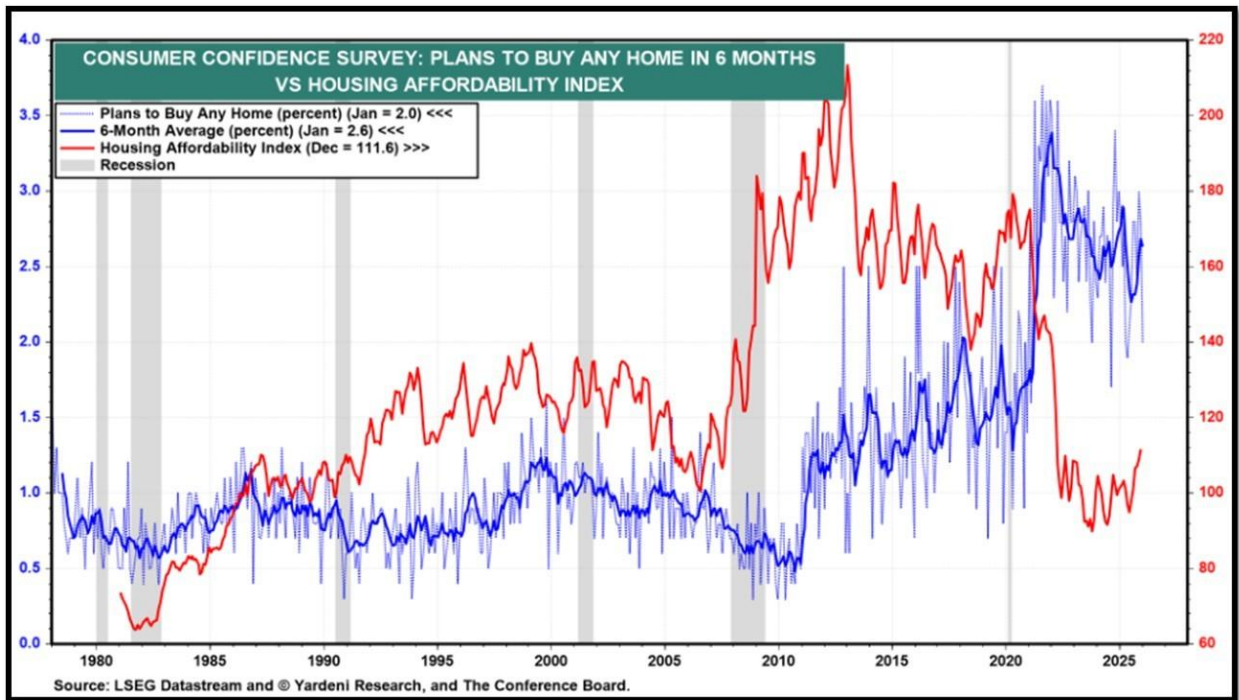
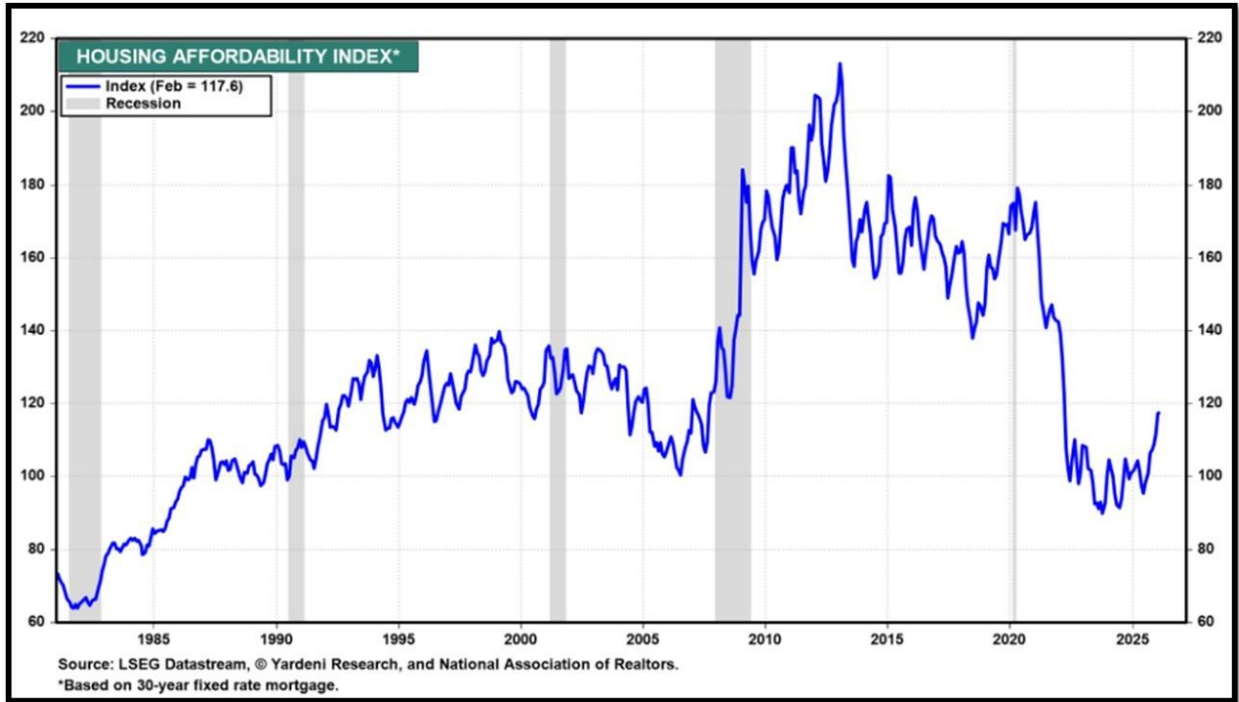


5I. (3/24/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.55% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 6.36%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), 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 6.55%**, compared to **Freddie Mac's rate at 6.22%** and the **Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.30%**, 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.

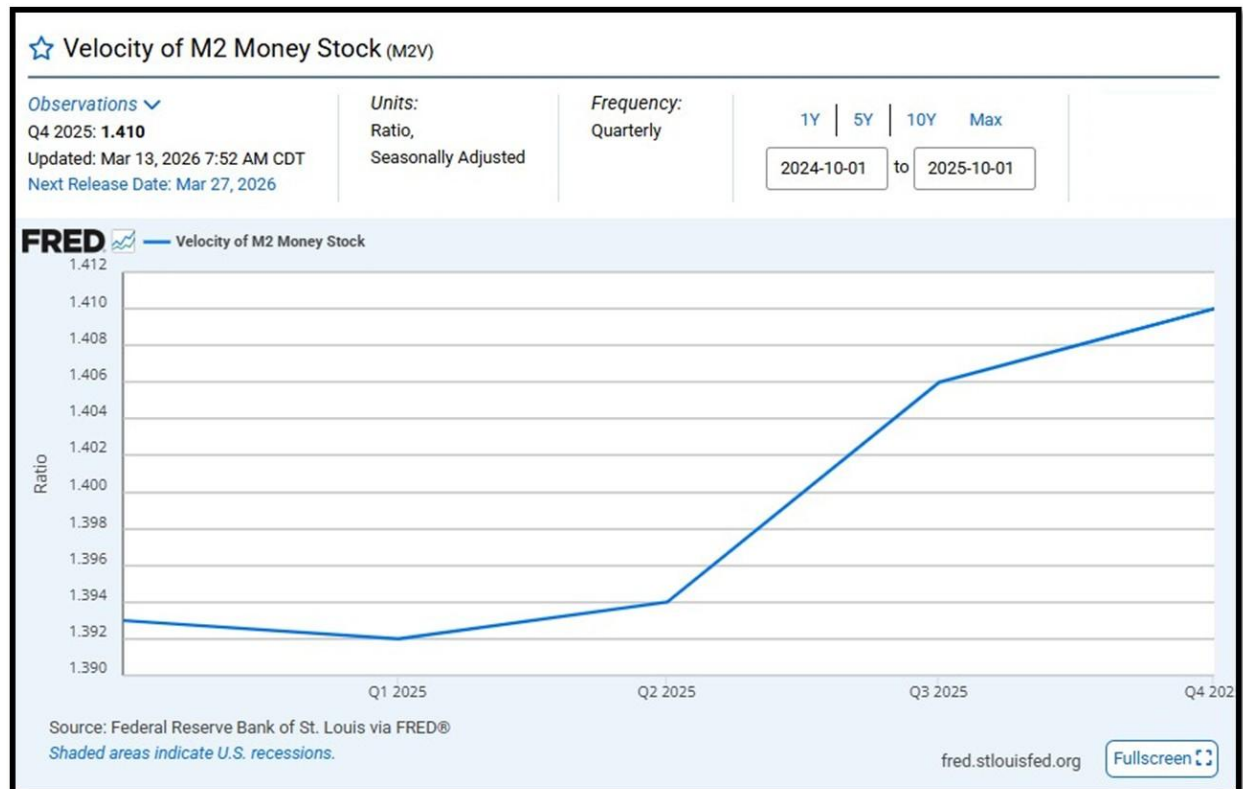


Housing Affordability Index for Feb = 117.6 // Dec = 111.6 // Nov = 108.4 // Oct = 106.2 // Sep = 104.5 // Aug = 100.5 // July = 98.8 // Jun = 94.4. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)

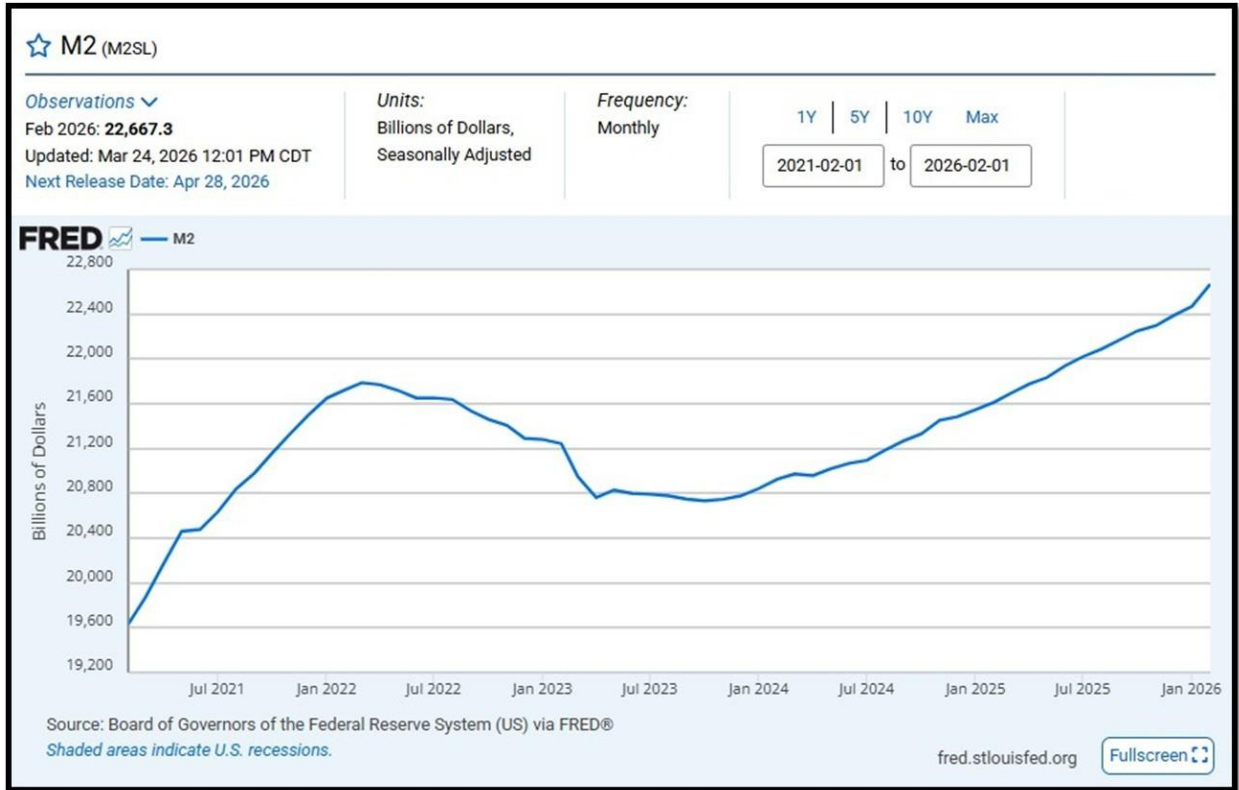


5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.410 as of (Q4-2025 updated March 13, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.406. The velocity of money is the

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 March 24, 2026. **REF: [St.LouisFed-M2](#)**

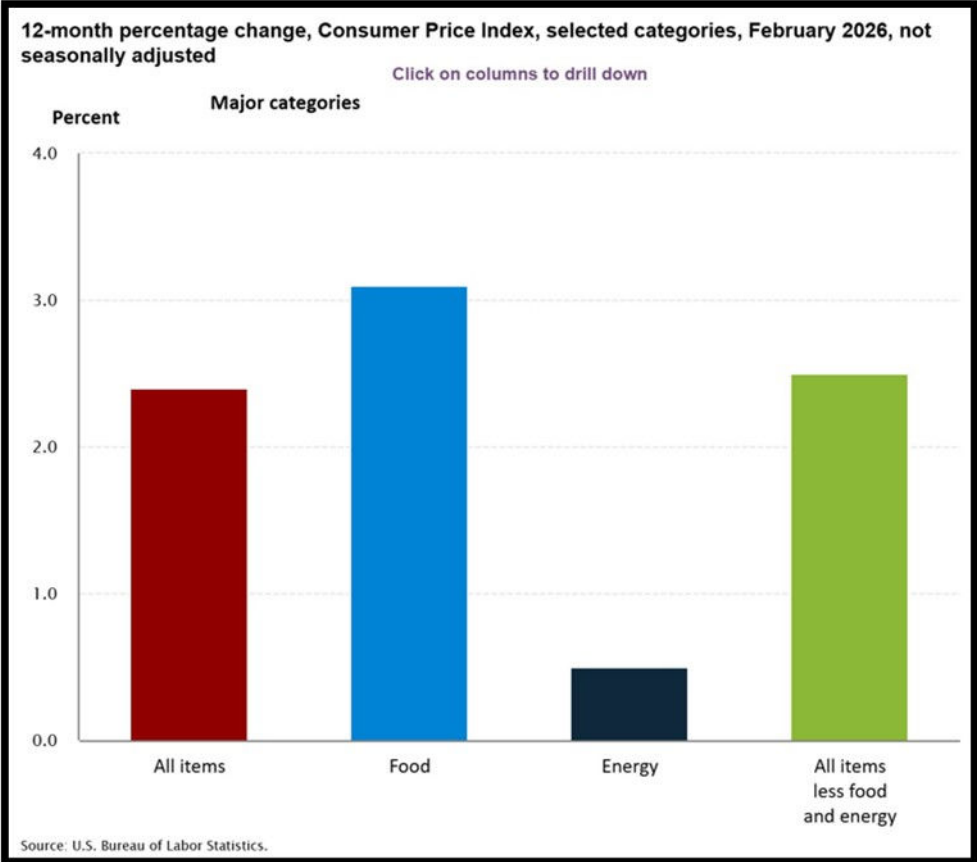


Money Supply M0 in the United States decreased to 5,388,000 USD Million in February from 5,402,500 USD Million in January of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,242,619.73 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all-time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: [TradingEconomics](#), [M0](#)



5K. In February, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, and rose 2.4 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally

adjusted. The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.2 percent in February (SA); up 2.5 percent over the year (NSA). March 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on April 10, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)



	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Feb. 2026
	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	Feb. 2026	
All items	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.4
Food	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.2	0.4	3.1
Food at home	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.4
Food away from home(1)	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.1	0.3	3.9
Energy	0.7	1.4	-	-	0.3	-1.5	0.6	0.5
Energy commodities	1.6	3.4	-	-	-0.3	-3.3	1.1	-5.2
Gasoline (all types)	1.6	3.6	-1.3	2.7	-0.3	-3.2	0.8	-5.6
Fuel oil	0.7	0.7	-	-	-0.8	-5.7	11.1	6.2
Energy services	-0.2	-0.4	-	-	1.0	0.2	0.2	6.3
Electricity	0.2	-0.3	-	-	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	4.8
Utility (piped) gas service	-1.2	-0.9	-	-	3.7	1.0	3.1	10.9
All items less food and energy	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.5
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
New vehicles	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
Used cars and trucks	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-0.4	-3.2
Apparel	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.5
Medical care commodities(1)	-0.3	-0.1	-	-	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.1
Services less energy services	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.9
Shelter	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.0
Transportation services	0.9	0.3	-	-	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2
Medical care services	-0.1	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.6	4.1
Footnotes								
(1) Not seasonally adjusted.								
NOTE: The Oct and Nov 2025 data values are not available due to the 2025 lapse in appropriations.								

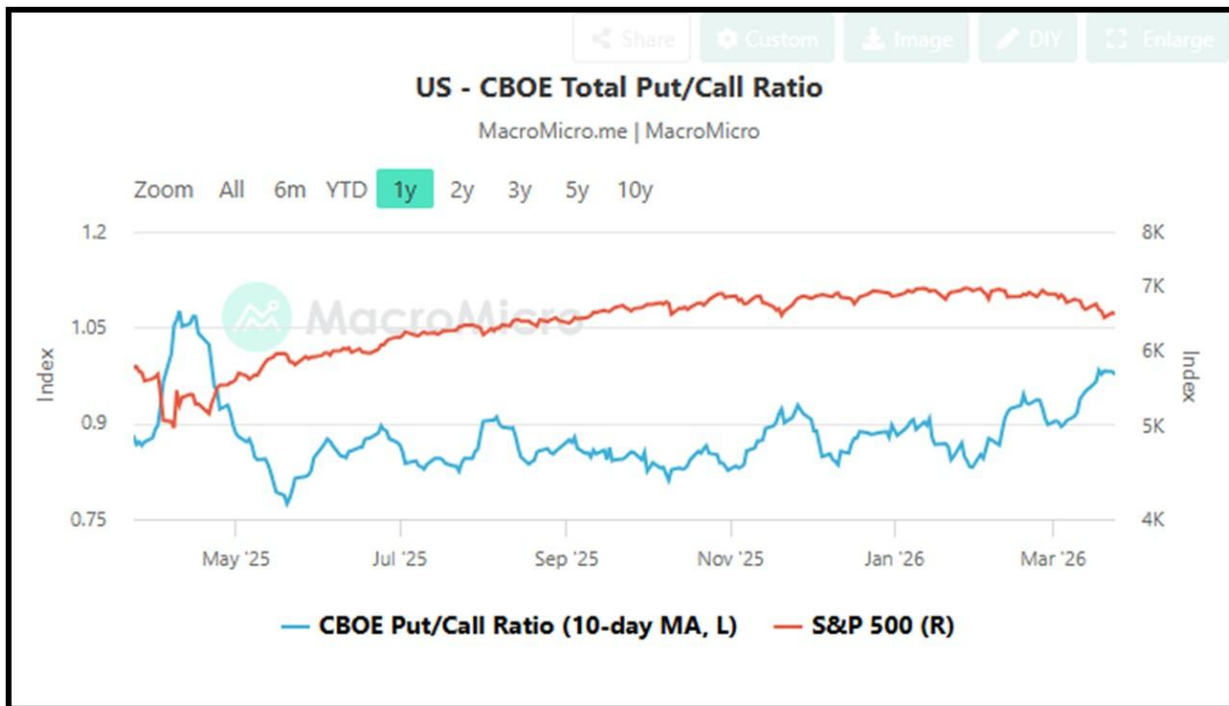
5L. Technical Analysis of the S&P500 Index. Click onto reference links below for images.

- Short-term Chart: **Trend Bullish/Bearish** on 3/24/2026 – **REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- Medium-term Chart: **Trend Bullish/Bearish** on 3/24/2026 – **REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- **Market Timing Indicators** – S&P500 Index as of 3/24/2026 – **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](#)**

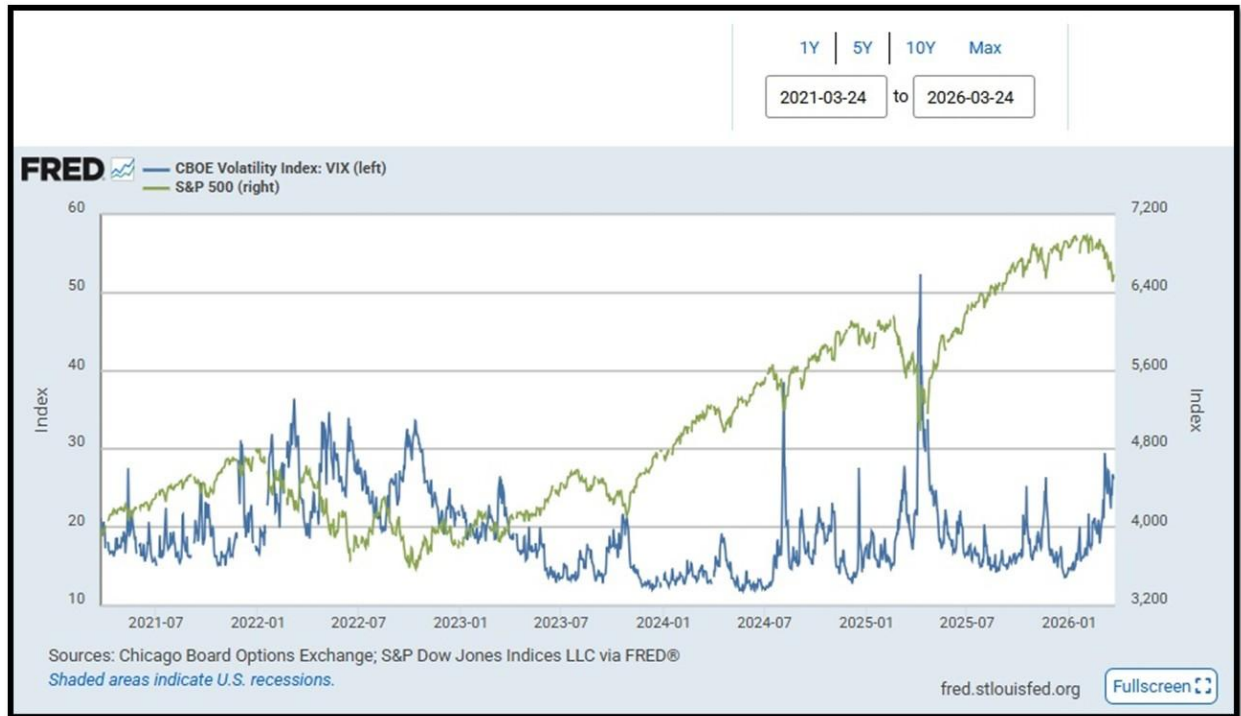


- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio** as of 3/24/2026. **REF: [MacroMicro](#)**

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 calls)	Complacency, greed, euphoria.	BEARISH – Overbought; pullback likely.



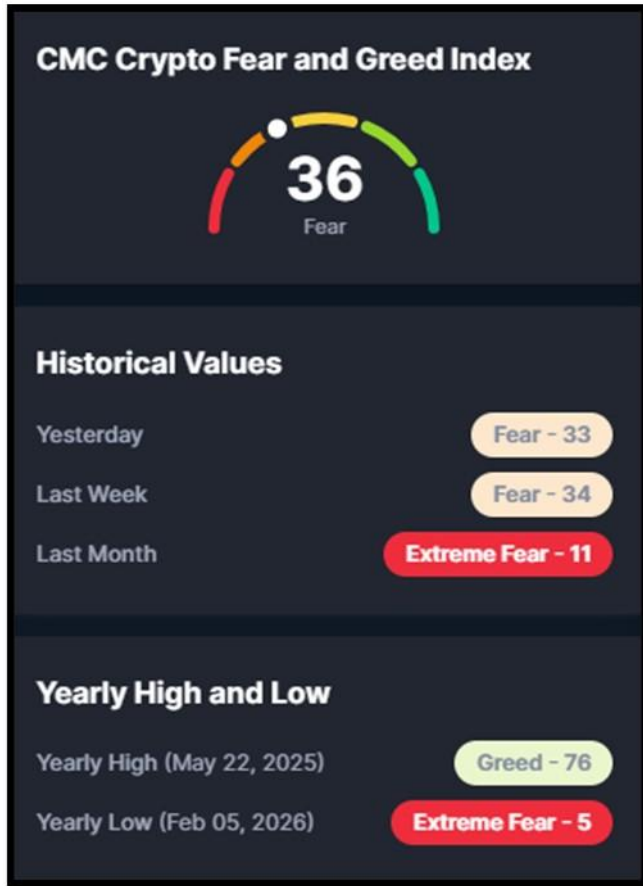
- S&P500 and CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) as of 3/24/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)



5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 3/24/2026 is 36 (Fear). Last week's data was 34 (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 – 10-Year & 2-Year Charts. REF: [Stockcharts10Y](#), [Stockcharts2Y](#)



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