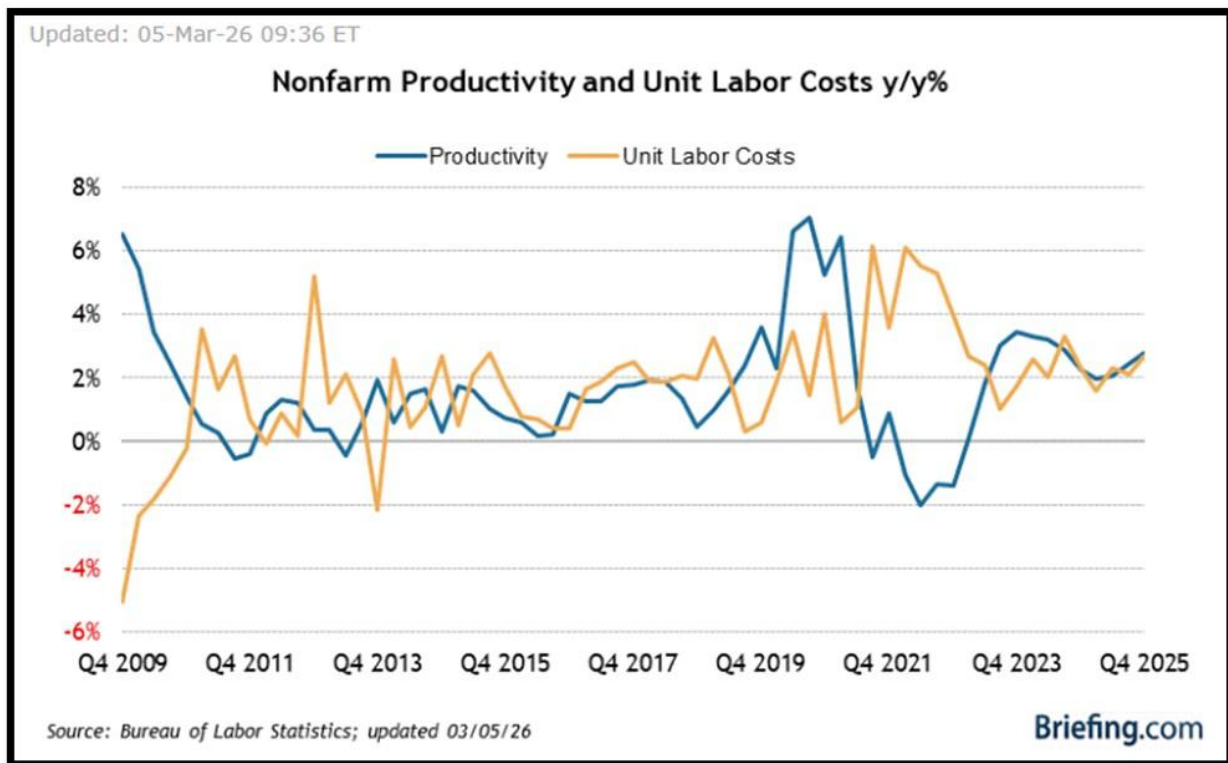
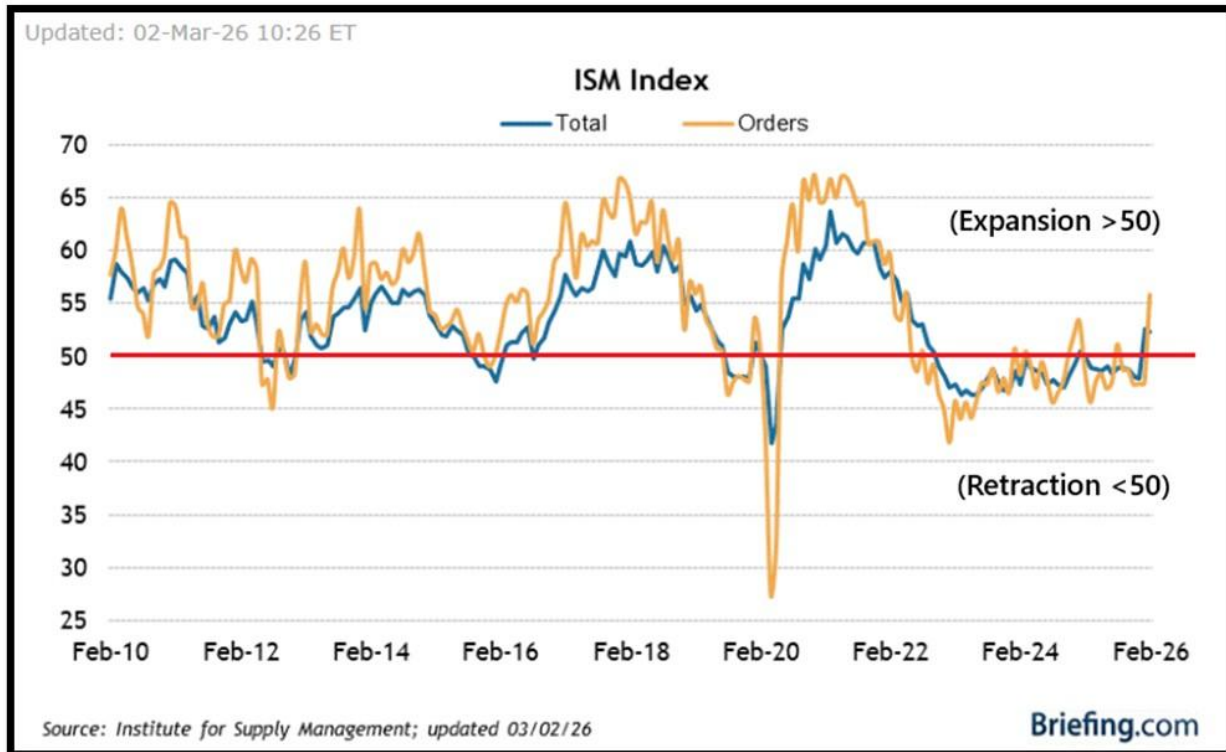


Weekly Market Review, March 6th, 2026

1. This week's economic news was marked by a mix of geopolitical tension and resilient domestic data. Oil prices briefly moved toward \$80 per barrel after Iranian strikes on an oil tanker heightened concerns about potential disruptions to global energy supply, adding a geopolitical risk premium to crude markets. At the same time, U.S. economic activity continued to show steady expansion. Both the ISM Manufacturing Index and ISM Non-Manufacturing Index remained above the key 50 expansion threshold for several consecutive months, signaling ongoing growth across both the industrial and services sectors. Meanwhile, the preliminary productivity reading came in at 2.8%, below expectations of 4%, while unit labor costs rose more than anticipated, reinforcing concerns that labor expenses may continue to exert upward pressure on inflation. The key takeaway is that while productivity growth remains relatively solid, the accompanying rise in labor costs suggests that inflation pressures could remain sticky, complicating the path toward a sustained decline in price levels. **REF: [Briefing](#), [Feb-ISM](#), [Q4-Productivity](#)**



Manufacturing activities are trending up, currently in 'Expansion' territory.



2. Main Story This Week Focuses on The Biggest Economic Impact from The War with Iran: The Oil Market. The most important economic transmission channel from the war with Iran is the global oil market. Roughly 20 million barrels per day of crude oil and refined products normally pass through the Strait of Hormuz, making it the single most critical oil shipping chokepoint in the world. The current disruption is therefore less about immediate destruction of oil fields and more about the temporary impairment of transportation and export logistics. Tanker traffic through the Gulf has slowed sharply, insurance costs have risen, and some refineries in Asia have already reduced operating rates due to delayed shipments. As a result, oil prices have surged in the short term, reflecting the risk that supply flows could be interrupted.

However, the global oil system still has stabilizing forces that could limit long-term supply damage. The United States and its allies are working to escort oil tankers and provide insurance backstops for maritime transport, which should gradually restore shipping confidence. At the same time, global oil production was already projected to grow faster than demand in 2026, suggesting the world entered this conflict with some buffer

capacity. If tanker traffic through the Strait of Hormuz resumes even partially over the coming weeks, the disruption is more likely to resemble a temporary logistical shock rather than a structural supply collapse. Under that scenario, oil prices may remain volatile but ultimately stabilize as global supply chains adapt and transport routes reopen. Click onto picture below to access video. ***“All roads lead to China...”*** REF: [EIA](#), [IEA](#), [CNBC](#), [WSJ](#), [REUTERS](#)



3. Amazon stands to benefit from [Anthropic's](#) success through both equity appreciation and cloud infrastructure revenue. Amazon (AMZN) first invested \$1.25 billion in Anthropic in 2023 and later expanded its commitment to as much as \$8 billion, making it one of the company's largest strategic backers. Because Anthropic's valuation has increased rapidly as demand for generative AI models accelerates, Amazon's early investment has appreciated significantly. The partnership was structured as a long-term strategic alliance, giving Amazon both an ownership stake and a central role in powering Anthropic's AI infrastructure.

Year	Estimated Valuation	Funding Event
2024	~\$18 billion	Initial Private Market Estimate
March 2025	~\$61.5 billion	Series E Funding Round
Late 2025	~\$183 billion	Series F Funding Round
2026	~\$350B to \$380B	Series G Funding Round

The larger strategic advantage for Amazon comes through Amazon Web Services (AWS). Anthropic runs its AI models (including Claude) primarily on AWS infrastructure and has committed to using Amazon’s cloud computing capacity and AI chips to train and operate its models. Training frontier AI systems requires enormous computing power, which means Anthropic could spend tens of billions of dollars over time on AWS services. As a result, Amazon benefits not only from the rising value of its equity stake but also from recurring cloud revenue tied to AI workloads. With Amazon shares having recently pulled back despite continued momentum in AI infrastructure demand, the combination of AWS growth, strategic AI partnerships, and exposure to Anthropic’s valuation upside may make AMZN increasingly attractive for investors looking to gain exposure to the expanding AI ecosystem. **REF: [Anthropic](#), [CNBC](#), [WSLS](#)**



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.

<https://www.aboutamazon.com/news/company-news/amazon-anthropic-ai-investment>

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

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. Iran’s Retaliation Capacity: Weeks of Missiles, Months of Drones – Defense analysts estimate Iran entered the conflict with one of the largest missile and drone arsenals in the Middle East, though that capability is gradually declining as strikes and launches continue. Intelligence assessments place Iran’s ballistic-missile inventory at roughly 2,000 to 3,000 missiles, with about 2,500 often cited as a midpoint, alongside thousands of attack drones, particularly Shahed-series loitering munitions that are cheaper and easier to produce. Since the conflict began, Iran has launched hundreds of missiles and more than 2,000 drones, while U.S. and Israeli strikes have degraded parts of its launch infrastructure and stockpiles. At the current pace, analysts believe high-intensity missile retaliation may last only several weeks, especially as launch sites are targeted. However, because drones are far cheaper and easier to produce, lower-intensity drone attacks could continue for several months, turning the conflict into a war of inventories between Iranian strike capabilities and U.S. allied missile defenses. **REF: [WSJ](#), [CSIS](#), [AviationWeek](#)**

Iranian Offensive Capability	Estimated Inventory	Notes
Ballistic Missiles	~2,000 – 3,000	Short- and medium-range missiles capable of striking regional targets
Attack / Loitering Drones	Several thousand (possibly 10,000+)	Primarily Shahed-type drones; cheaper and easier to mass-produce
Missiles & Drones Already Used	500+ missiles, 2,000+ drones	Estimated launches since the start of the conflict
Estimated Sustainability of Retaliation from Iran		
Weapon Type	Estimated Duration of Sustained Attacks	
Ballistic missiles	Several weeks at current launch pace	
Drone-based attacks	Several months due to lower cost and ongoing production	

4B. U.S. and Venezuela have agreed to resume diplomatic relations, signaling a significant shift after years of sanctions and political standoff. The reopening of diplomatic channels follows political changes in Caracas and reflects Washington’s broader effort to stabilize regional energy supply while gradually easing restrictions on Venezuela’s oil sector. For investors, the development is notable because Venezuela holds some of the largest proven oil reserves in the world, yet its production has collapsed due to sanctions, underinvestment, and infrastructure deterioration. A normalization of relations could allow Western energy companies to expand operations, potentially increasing global oil supply over time and creating opportunities in energy infrastructure, mining, and distressed emerging-market debt tied to Venezuela’s recovery. However, political uncertainty and the scale of capital required to rebuild Venezuela’s energy industry suggest that any production rebound and investment opportunity will likely unfold gradually rather than immediately. 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 3/3/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- ***Germany's annual inflation rate eased to 1.9% in February 2026 from 2.1% in January, coming in slightly below market expectations of 2.0%, according to preliminary estimates.***
- ***Japan's unemployment rate was at 2.7% in January 2026, edging higher from figures in the prior five months and market forecasts of 2.6% and, marking the highest level since July 2024.***
- ***France's annual inflation rate accelerated to 1% in February 2026, up from 0.3% in January which was the lowest reading since December 2020, and above market expectations of 0.8%, according to preliminary estimates.***
- ***Italy's annual inflation rate accelerated to 1.6% in February 2026 from 1.0% in January, preliminary estimates showed.***

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	29185	1.40	3.75	2.40	4.30	-6.40	124.30	-3.90	342.28
China	18744	1.20	3.00	0.20	5.10	-6.50	88.30	2.20	1405.00
Euro Area	16406	0.30	2.15	1.90	6.20	-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	0.10	0.75	1.50	2.70	-2.30	236.70	4.70	123.80
India	3913	2.00	5.25	2.75	5.00	-4.80	81.92	-0.60	1396.60
United Kingdom	3644	0.10	3.75	3.00	5.20	-5.20	93.60	-2.20	69.28
France	3162	0.20	2.15	1.00	7.90	-5.80	113.00	0.10	69.08
Italy	2373	0.30	2.15	1.60	5.60	-3.10	137.10	1.20	58.93
Canada	2241	-0.20	2.25	2.30	6.50	-1.20	110.80	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2179	0.10	15.00	4.44	5.10	-8.50	76.50	-3.02	213.42
Russia	2174	-0.80	15.50	6.00	2.20	-2.60	16.40	2.00	146.10
South Korea	1917	-0.30	2.50	2.00	3.00	-3.90	46.80	5.30	51.69

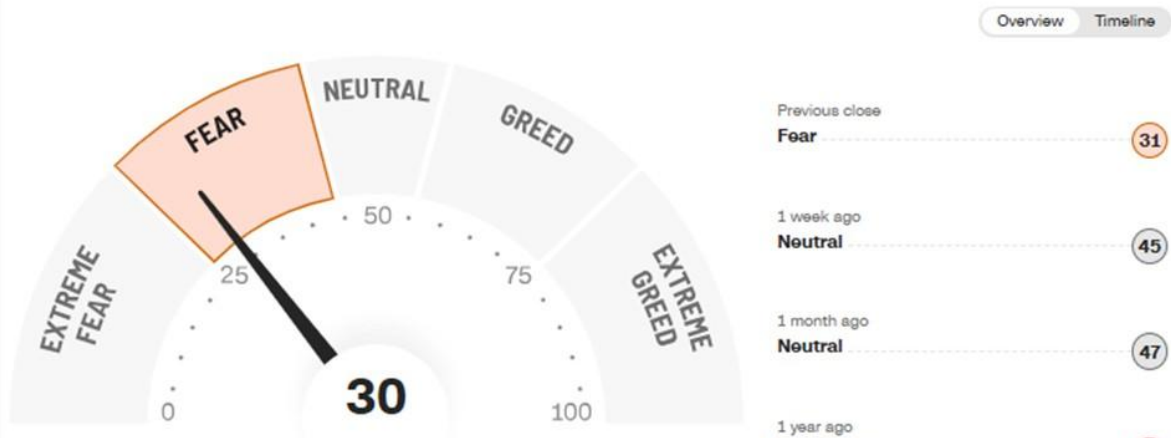
5. Quant & Technical Corner – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 3/3/2026 – 3:15 AM-ET is 30 (Fear). Last week's data was **45 (Neutral)** (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](#)



Last updated Mar 4 at 3:15:01 AM ET

Fear & Greed Index

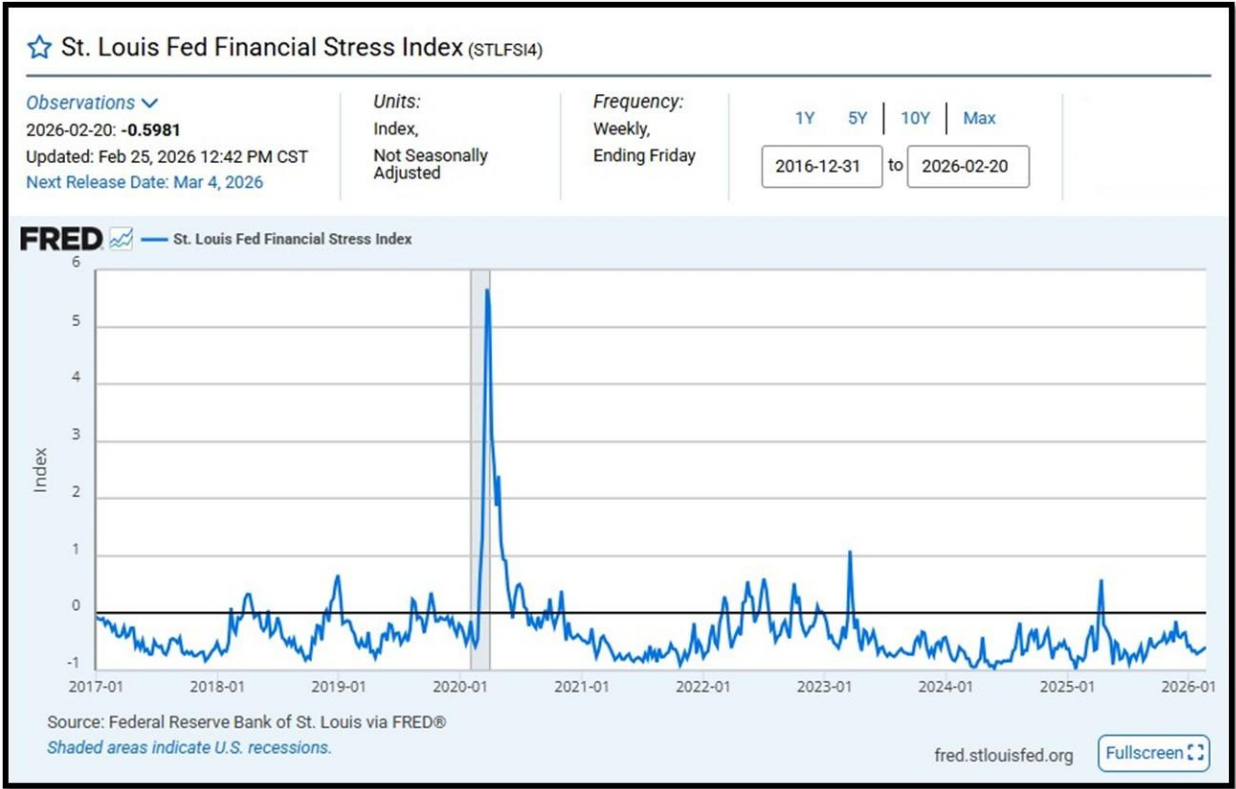
What emotion is driving the market now?

[Learn more about the index](#)



Last updated Mar 4 at 3:15:01 AM EST

5B. St. Louis Fed Financial Stress Index's (STLFSI4) most recent read is at -0.5981 as of February 25, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.6208. 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®

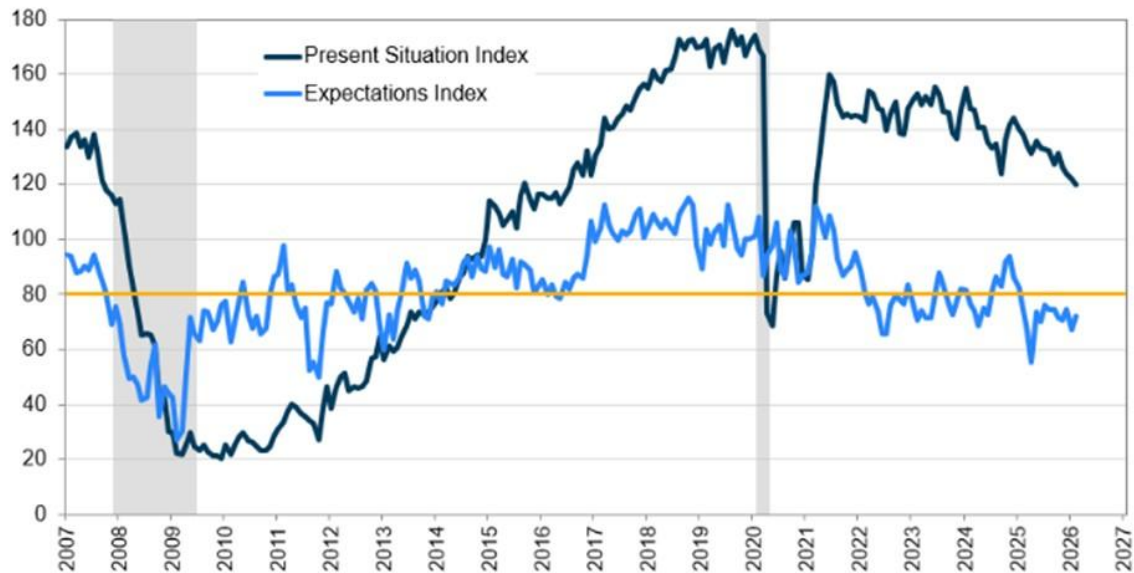
Index, 1985 = 100



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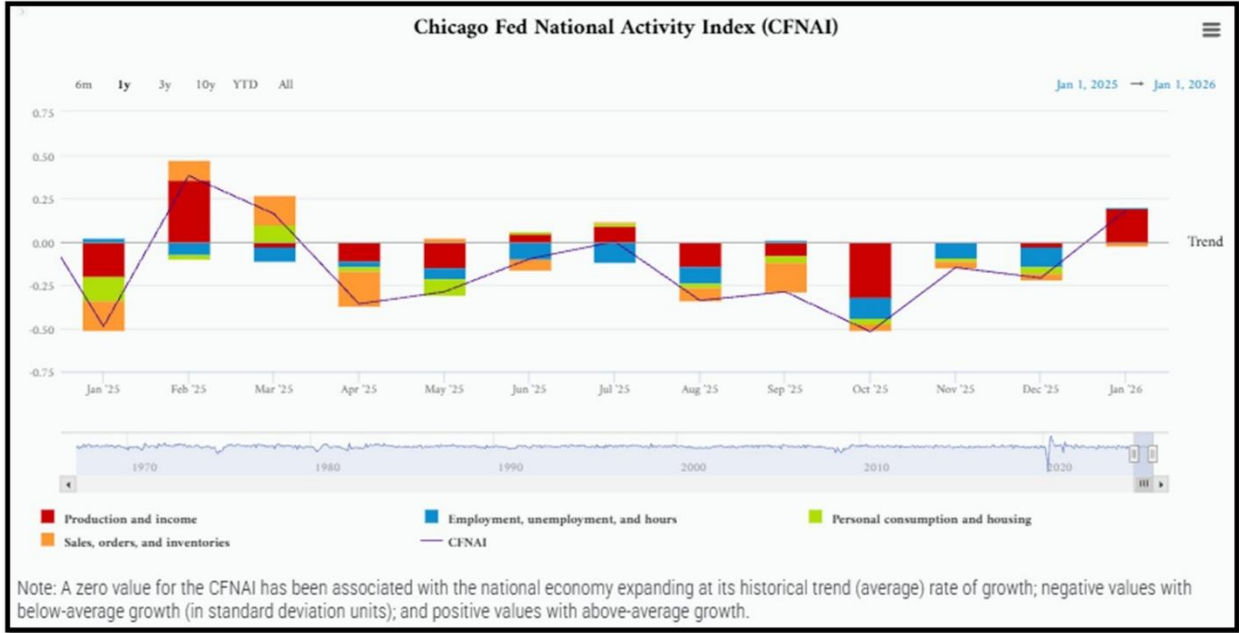
Present Situation and Expectations Index

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) increased to +0.18 in January from -0.21 in December. All four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index increased from December, and two categories made positive contributions in January. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to -0.06 in January from -0.29 in December. REF: [ChicagoFed, January's Report](#)



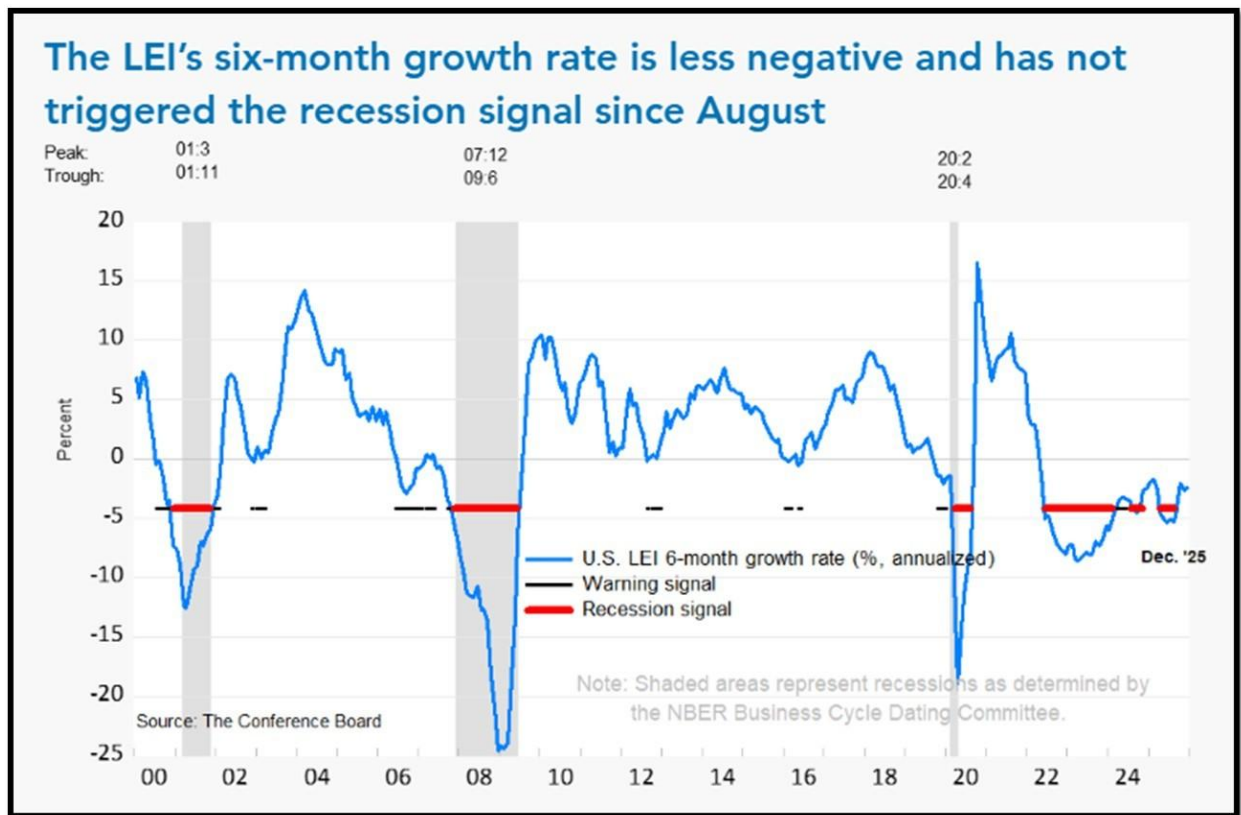
CFNAI, CFNAI-MA3, and CFNAI Diffusion for the Latest Six Months and Year-Ago Month

	Jan '26	Dec '25	Nov '25	Oct '25	Sep '25	Aug '25	Jan '25
CFNAI							
Current	0.18	-0.21	-0.15	-0.52	-0.29	-0.34	-0.49
Previous	N/A	N/A	-0.42	-0.24	-0.36	0.01	0.35
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	-0.06	-0.29	-0.32	-0.38	-0.21	-0.15	-0.07
Previous	N/A	N/A	-0.34	-0.20	-0.15	-0.12	-0.06
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	-0.06	-0.36	-0.43	-0.56	-0.33	-0.17	-0.13
Previous	N/A	N/A	-0.43	-0.22	-0.15	-0.17	-0.03

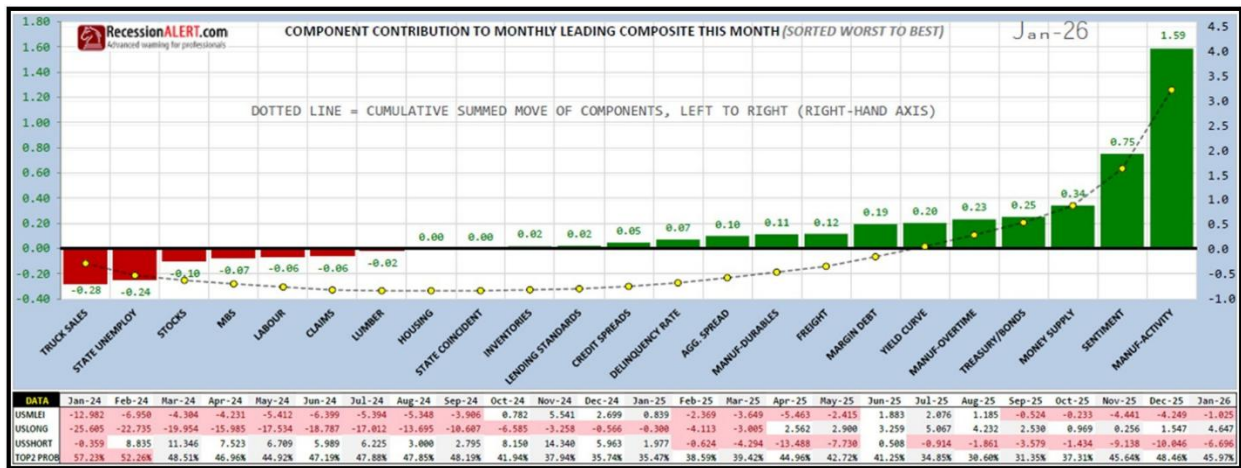
Notes: Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the February 23, 2026, release and January 26, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (2/19/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US declined by 0.2% in December 2025 to 97.6 (2016=100), following a 0.3% decline in November and a downwardly revised 0.2% decline in October. Overall, the LEI fell by 1.2% over the second half of 2025, a substantial improvement from its 2.8% contraction over the first half of 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

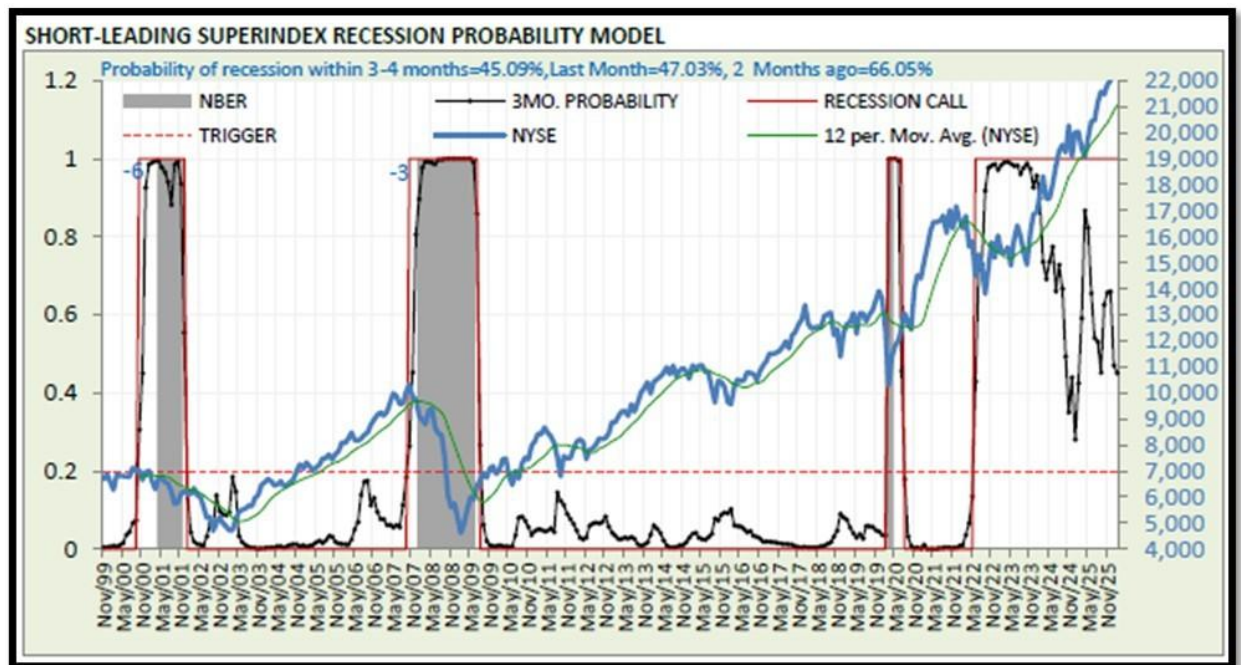
economy in a clearer and more convincing manner than any individual component. The CEI is highly correlated with real GDP. The LEI is a predictive variable that anticipates (or “leads”) turning points in the business cycle by around 7 months. Shaded areas denote recession periods or economic contractions. 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)**

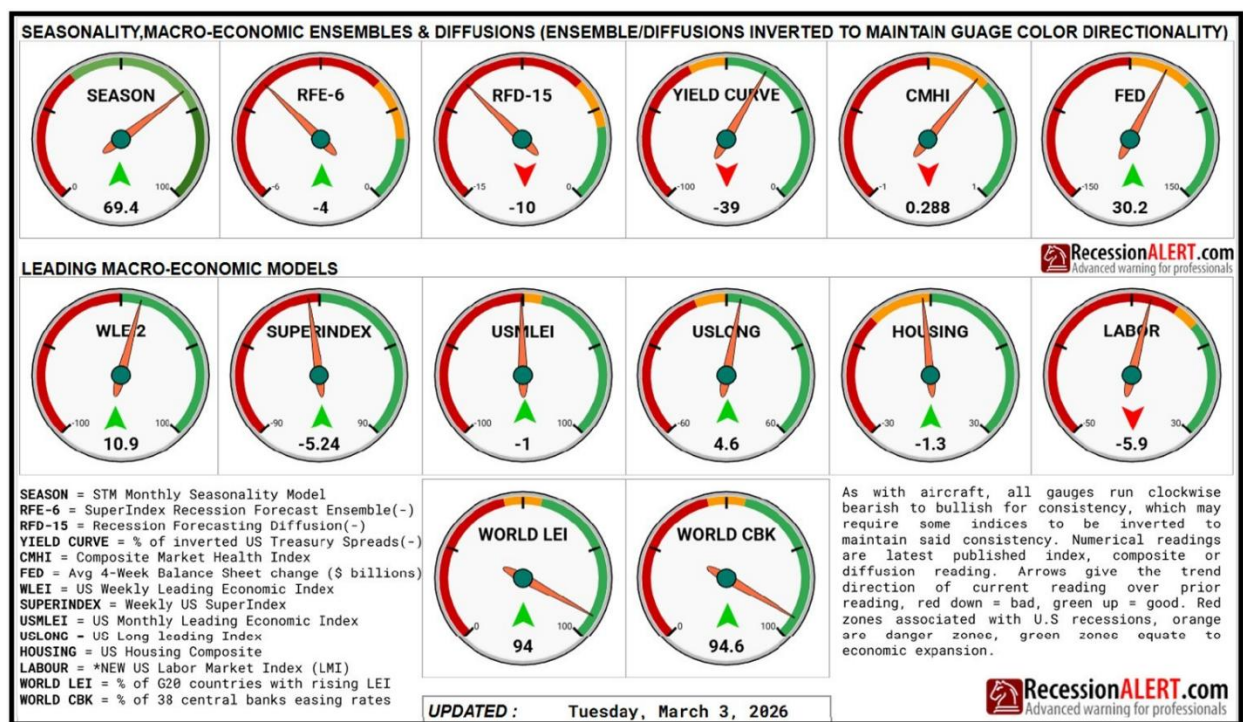


We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment data from June 2022-2025.

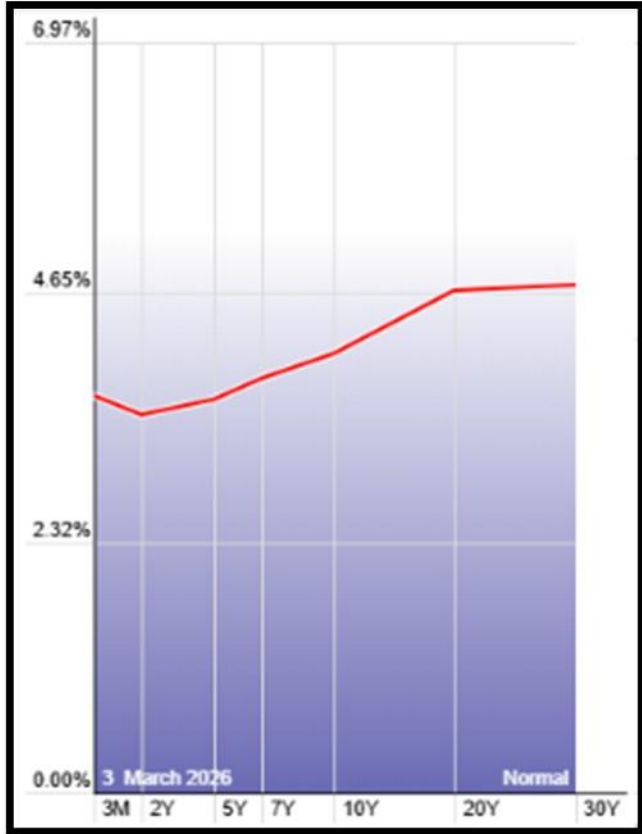


5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 45.09% (with data as of 03/03/2026 – Next Report 3/17/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release's data was at 51.47%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](https://www.recessionalert.com)





5G. Yield Curve as of 3/3/2026 is showing Normal. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (4.09%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (3.53%) is currently at 56bps. 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 3/3/2026, rates shown below are as of 3/3/2026, subject to change.

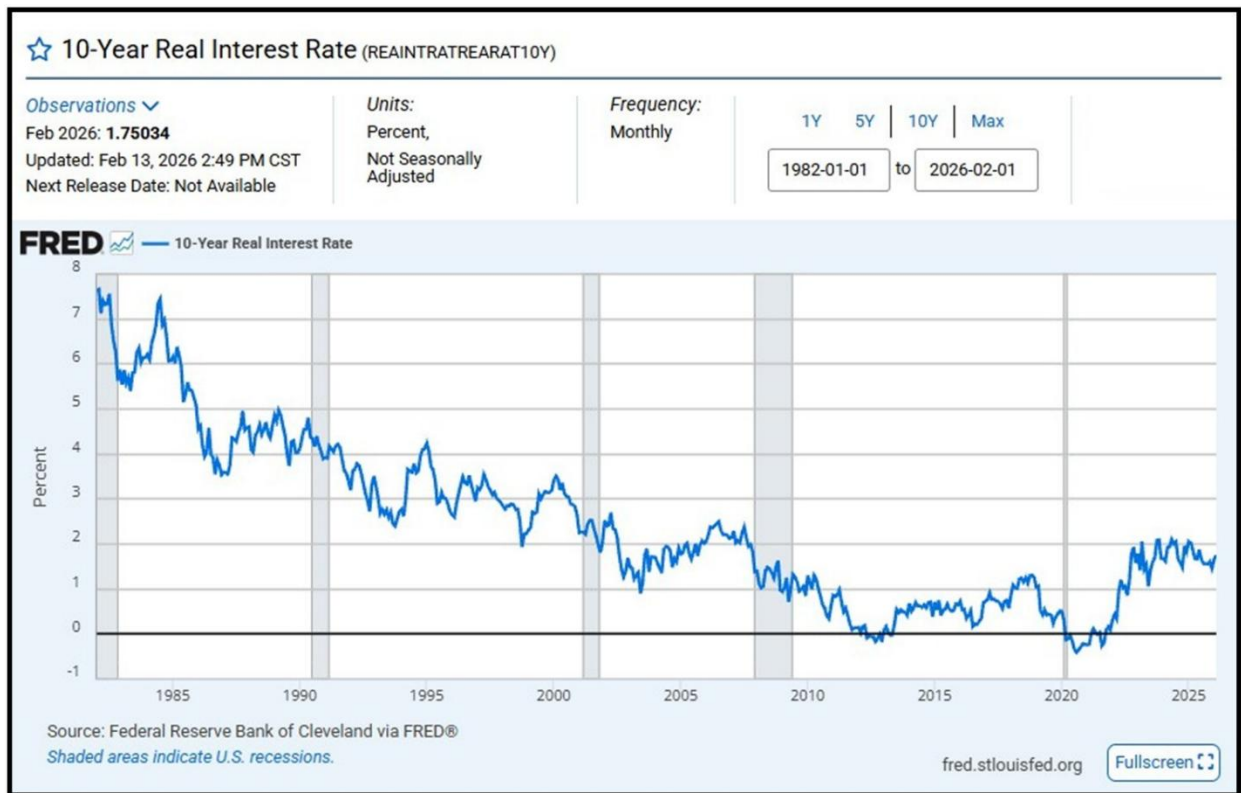
Government Bond Yields

Name	Yield (3/3)	Yield (2/23)	Yield (2/19)	Yield (2/9)
US 10-Year Government Bond	4.09%	4.04%	4.07%	4.19%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield	4.49%	4.31%	4.33%	4.53%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield	2.78%	2.70%	2.74%	2.84%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield	2.10%	2.08%	2.10%	2.25%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield	4.74%	4.69%	4.72%	4.82%

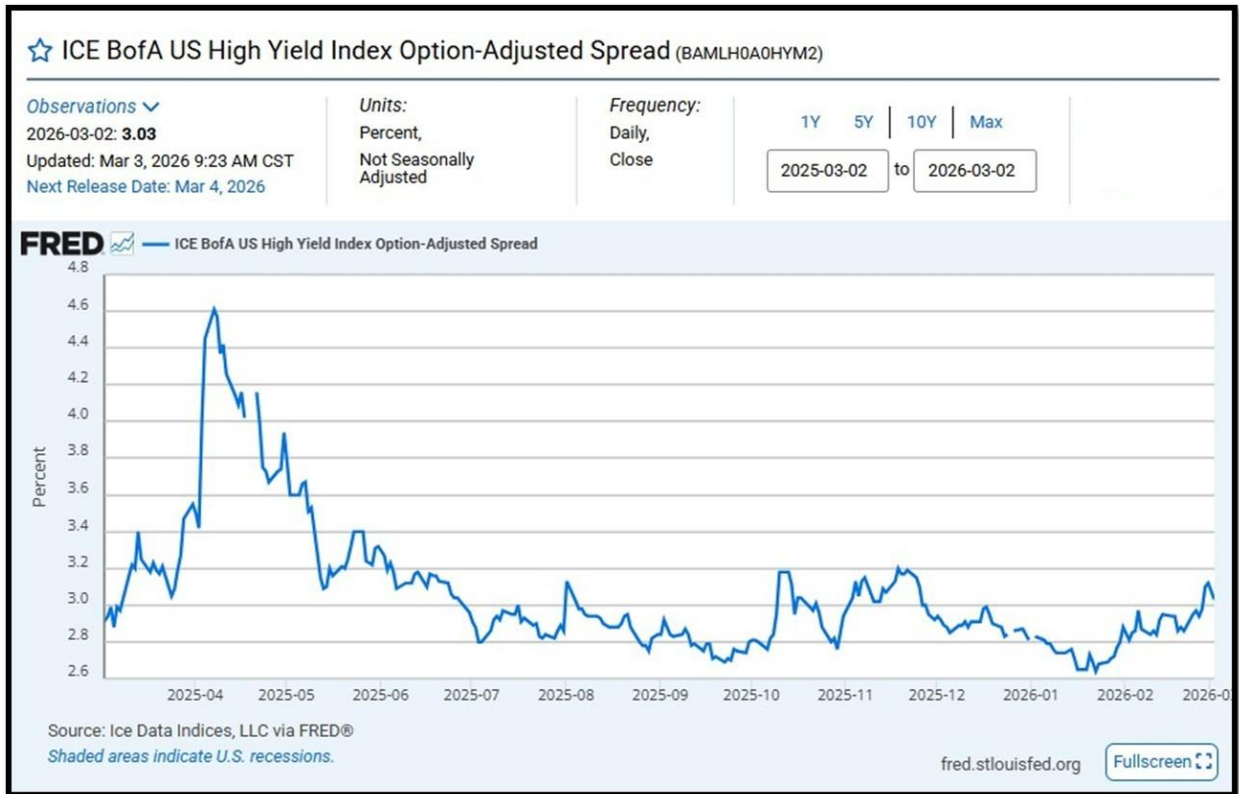
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



10-Year Real Interest Rate at 1.75034% as of 2/13/26. Last month's data was 1.67402%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

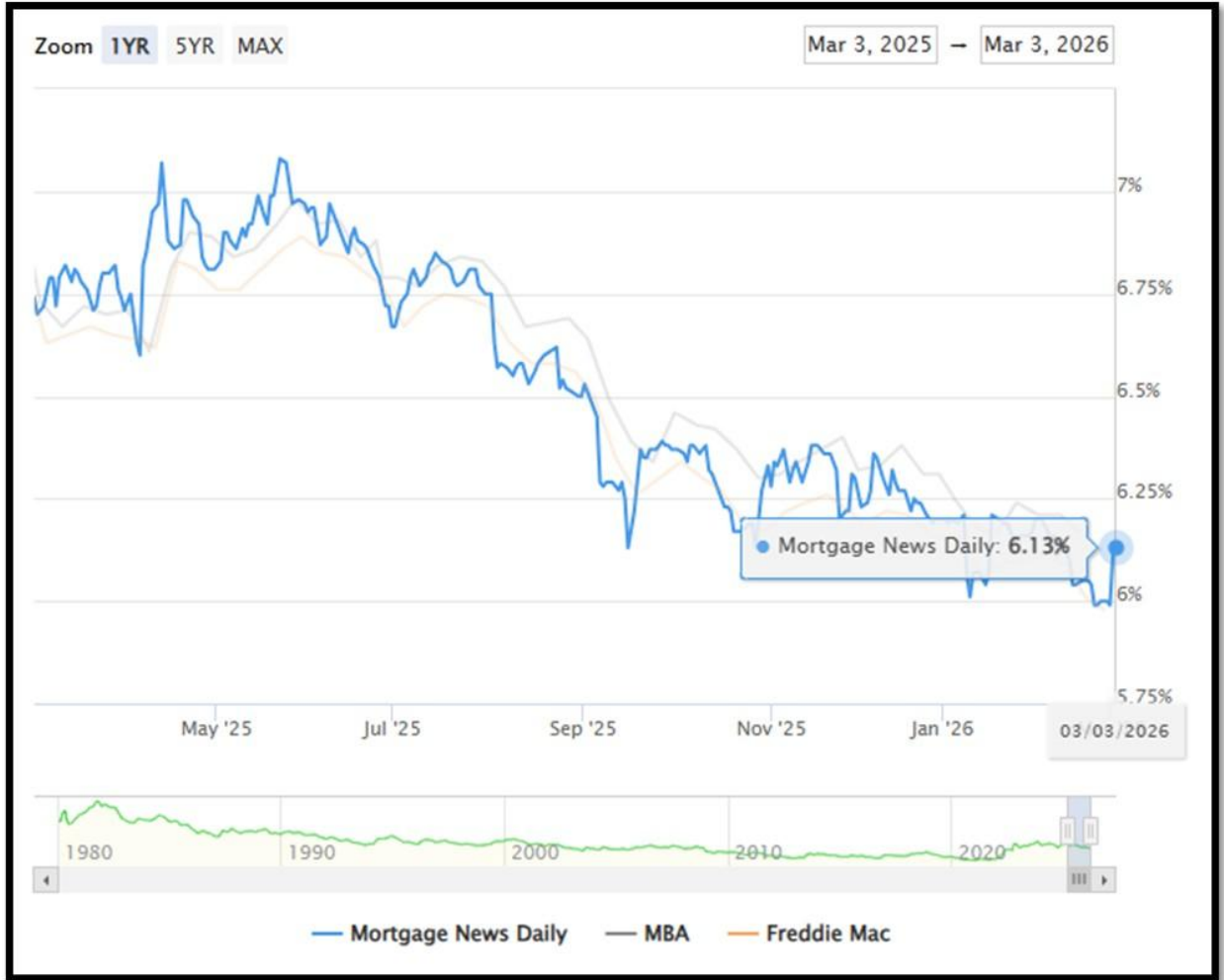


ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 3.03 as of March 3, 2026. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold riskier corporate debt over 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](#)**

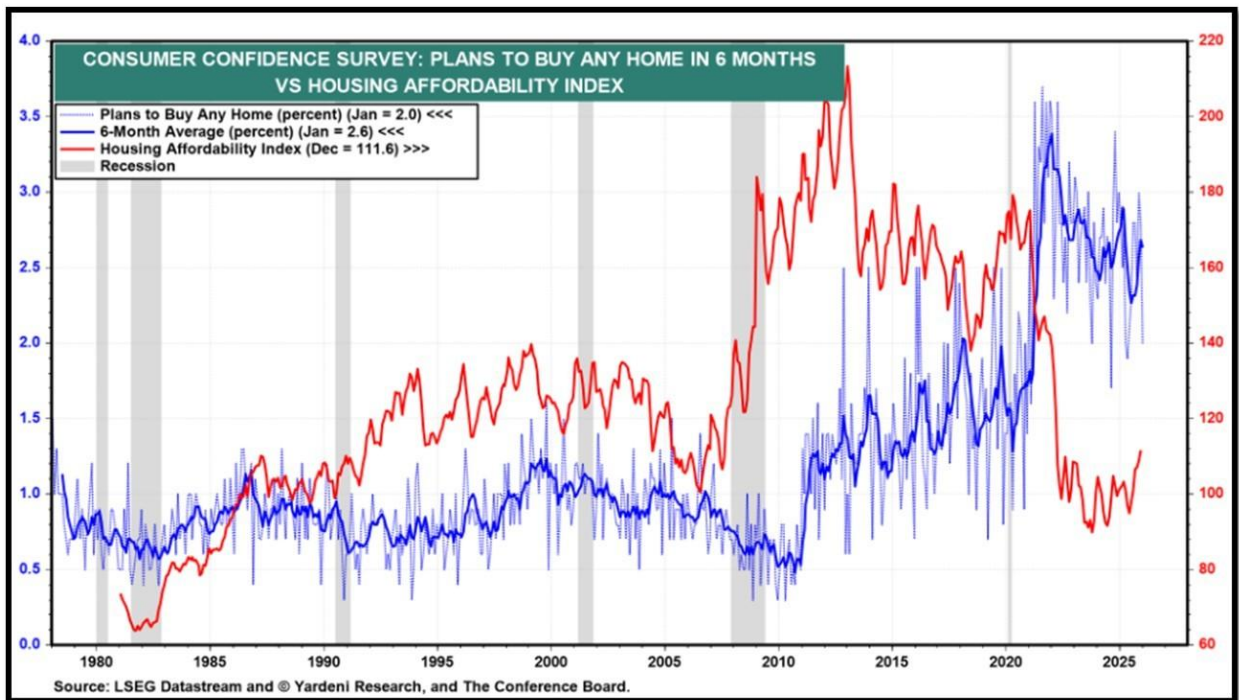


5I. (3/3/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 6.13% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 5.99%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), 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 6.13%**, compared to **Freddie Mac's rate at 5.98%** and the **Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 6.17%**, 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.

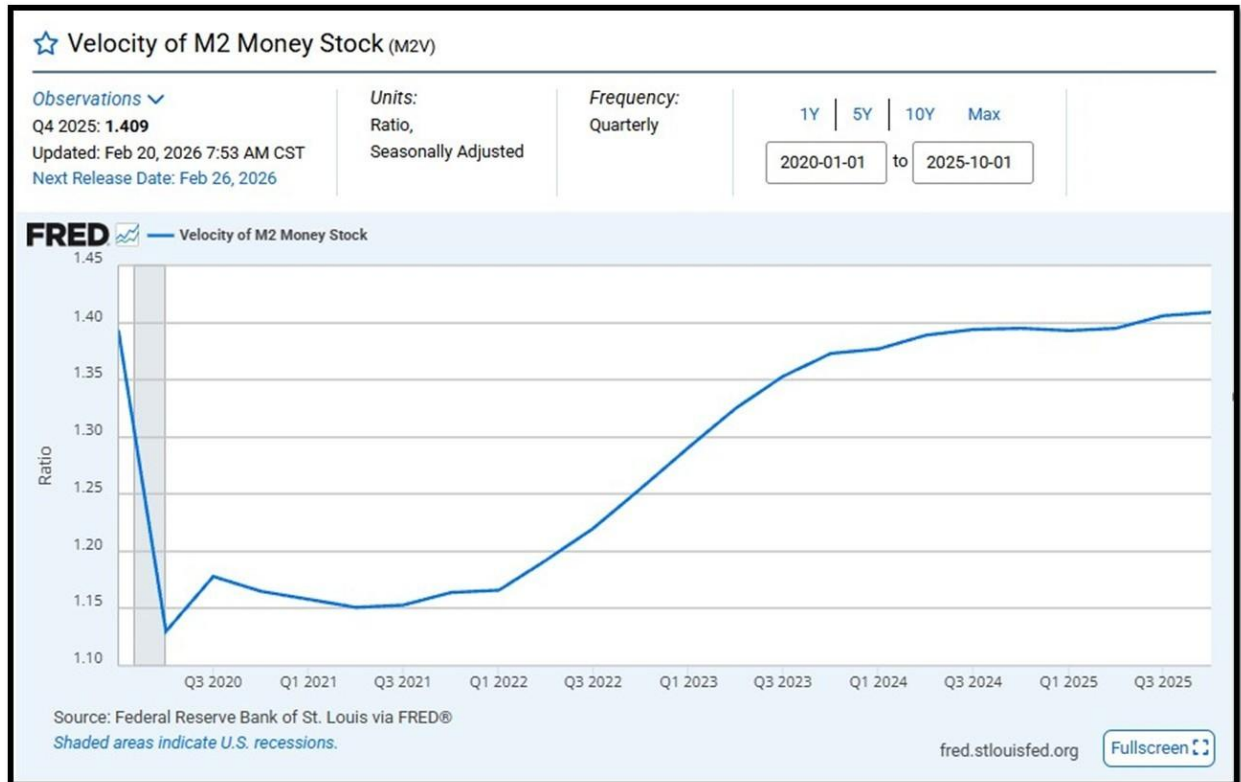


Housing Affordability Index for Dec = 111.6 // Nov = 108.4 // Oct = 106.2 // Sep = 104.5 // Aug = 100.5 // July = 98.8 // Jun = 94.4 // May = 97.2. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)

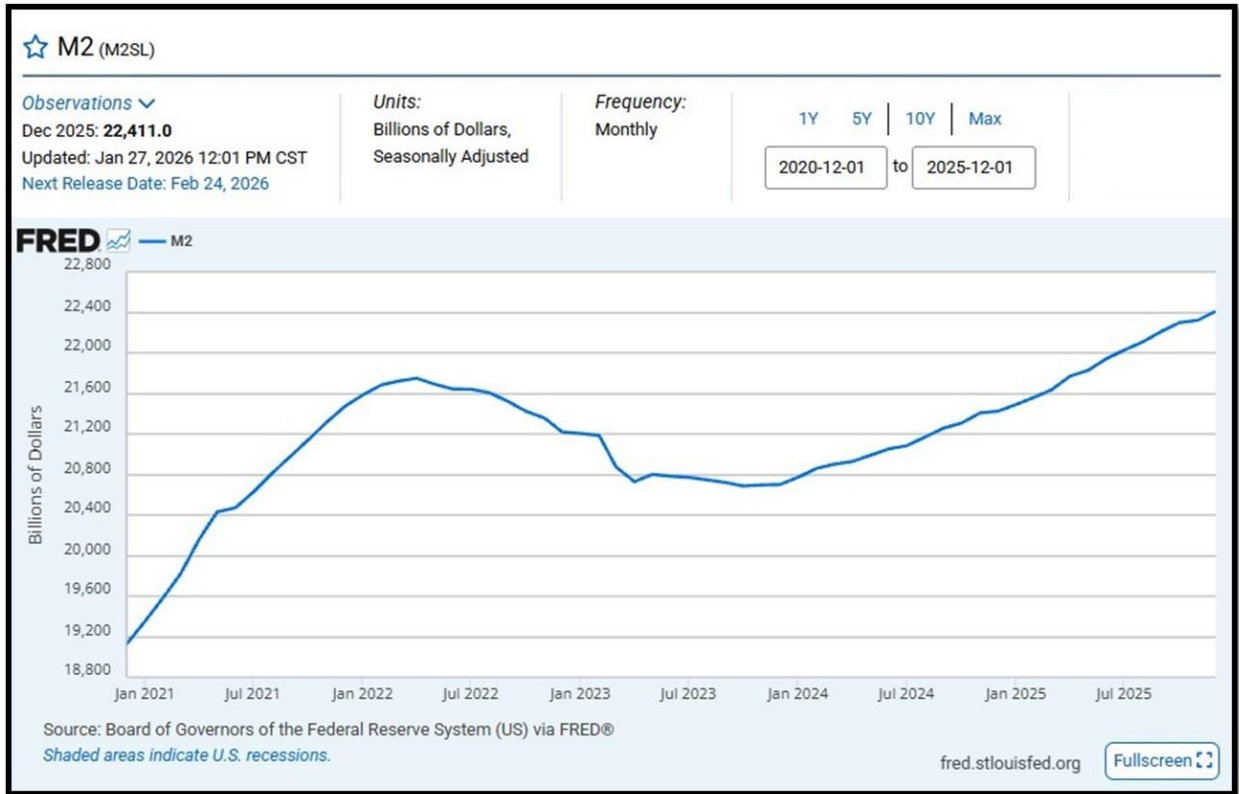


5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.409 as of (Q4-2025 updated February 20, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.406. The velocity of money is the

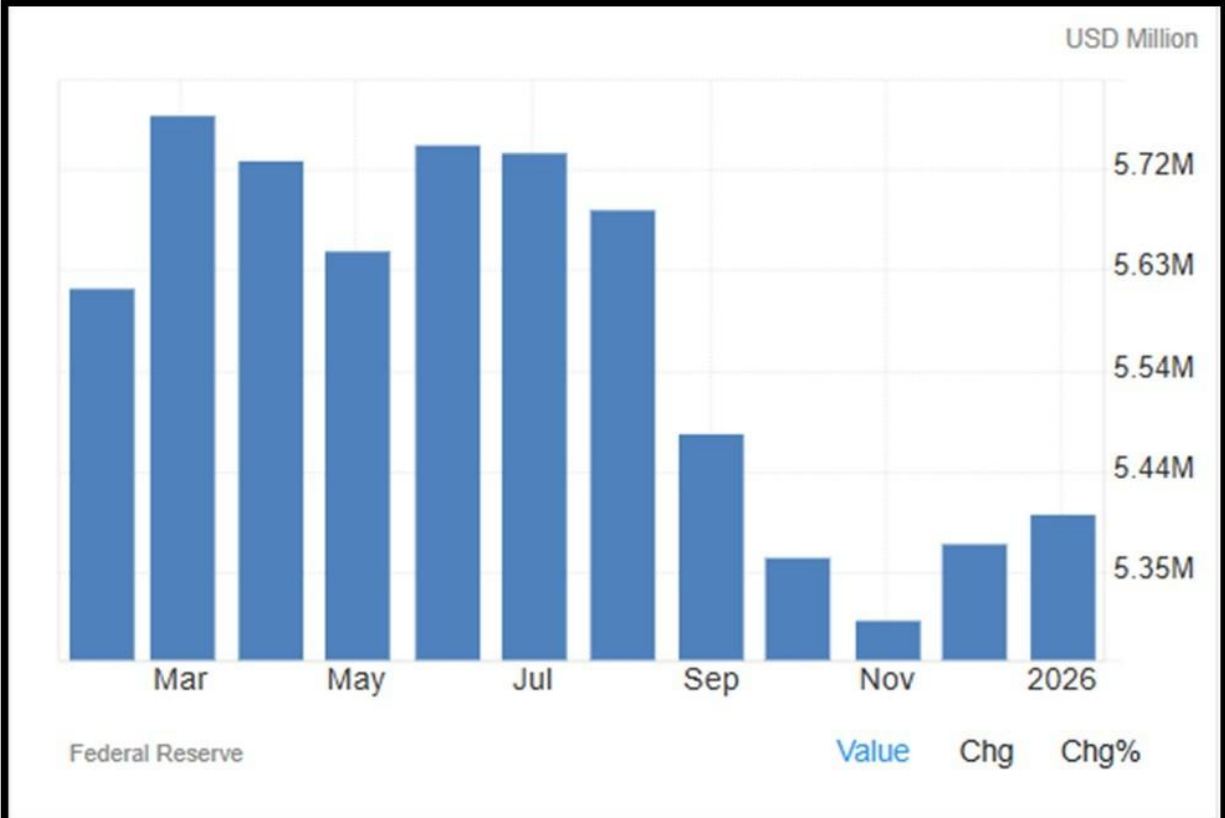
frequency at which one unit of currency is used to purchase domestically- produced goods and services within a given time period. In other words, it is the number of times one dollar is spent to buy goods and services per unit of time. If the velocity of money is increasing, then more transactions are 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 January 27, 2026. **REF: [St.LouisFed-M2](#)**

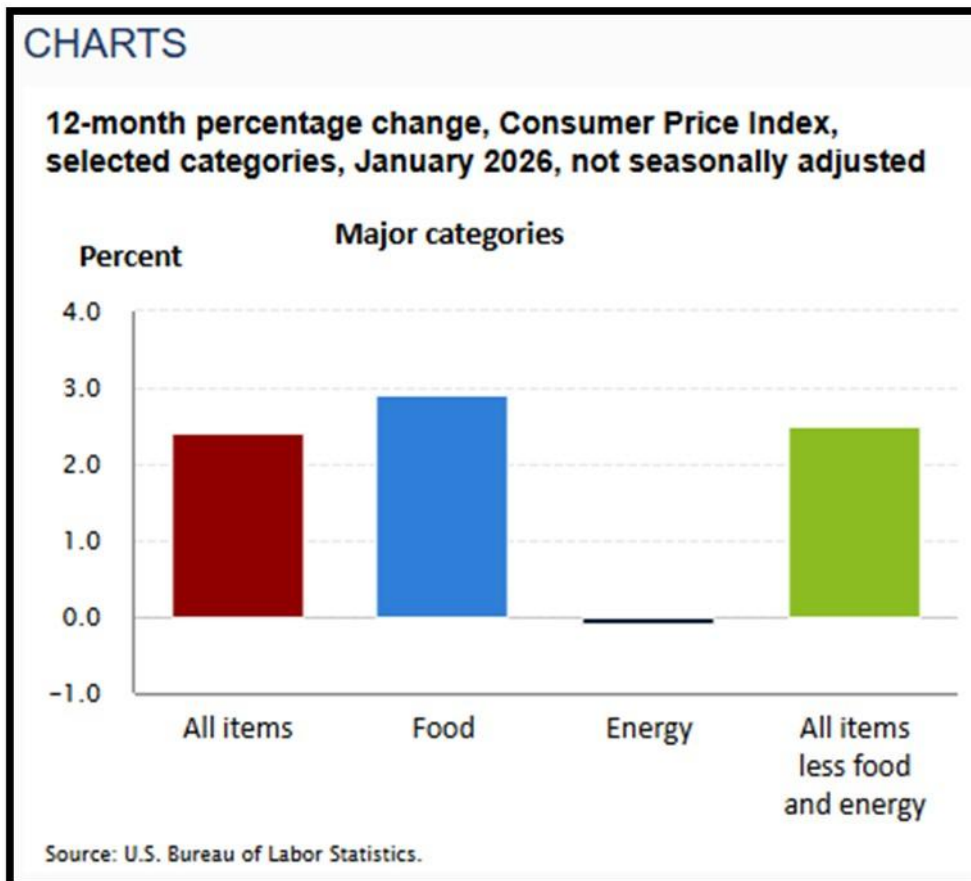


Money Supply M0 in the United States increased to 5,402,500 USD Million in January from 5,373,700 USD Million in December of 2025. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,237,470.19 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: [TradingEconomics](#), [M0](#)



Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Banks Balance Sheet	24940.80	24859.60	USD Billion	Feb 2026
Fed Balance Sheet	6613797.00	6613395.00	USD Million	Feb 2026
Foreign Exchange Reserves	38641.00	38330.00	USD Million	Dec 2025
Fed Interest Rate	3.75	3.75	percent	Jan 2026
Loans to Private Sector	2743.00	2709.74	USD Billion	Jan 2026
Money Supply M0	5402500.00	5373700.00	USD Million	Jan 2026
Money Supply M1	19194.40	19089.60	USD Billion	Jan 2026
Money Supply M2	22442.10	22366.20	USD Billion	Jan 2026

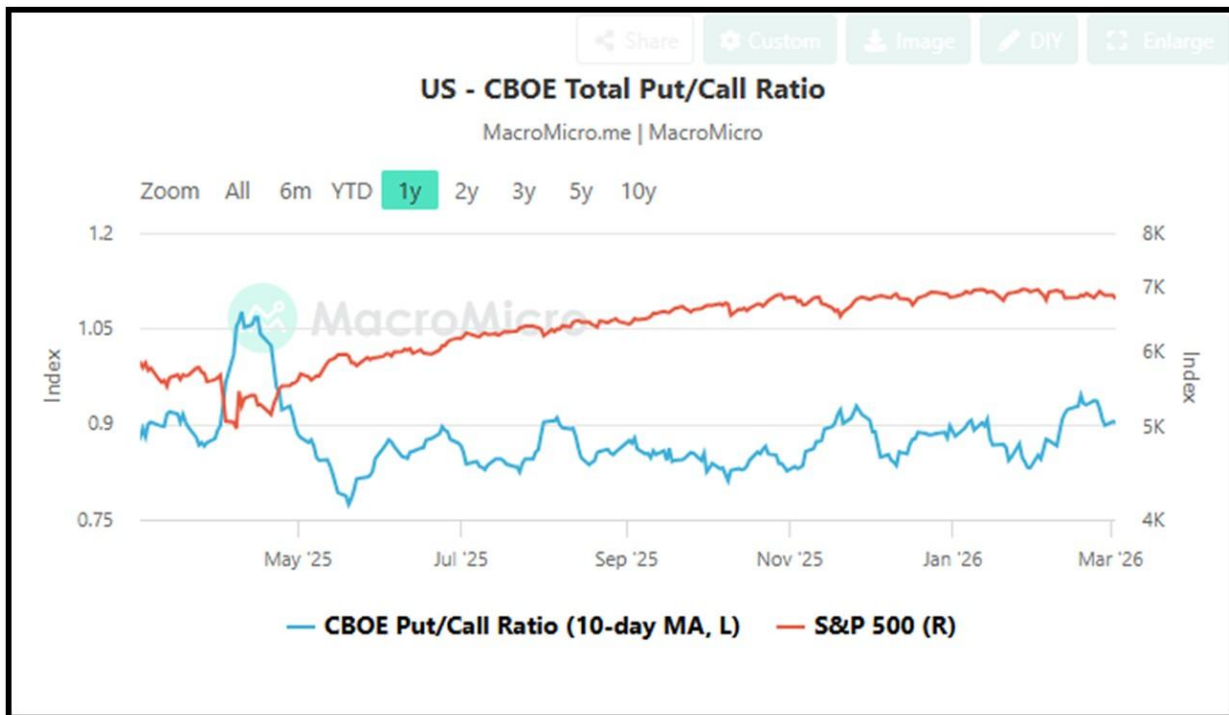
5K. In January, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted, and rose 2.4 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally adjusted. The index for all items less food and energy increased 0.3 percent in January (SA); up 2.5 percent over the year (NSA). February 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on March 11, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)



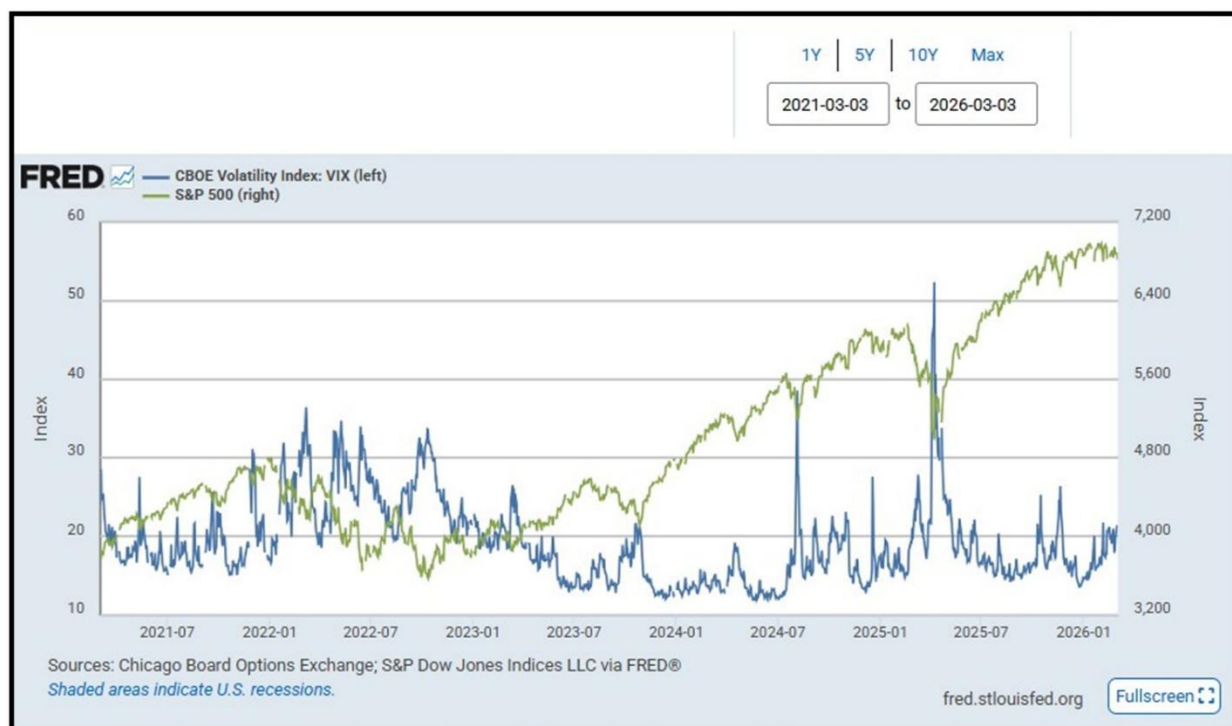
	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2026
	Jul. 2025	Aug. 2025	Sep. 2025	Oct. 2025	Nov. 2025	Dec. 2025	Jan. 2026	
All items	0.2	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.2	2.4
Food	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.7	0.2	2.9
Food at home	0.0	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.2	2.1
Food away from home ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.1	4.0
Energy	-0.6	0.7	1.4	-	-	0.3	-1.5	-0.1
Energy commodities	-1.1	1.6	3.4	-	-	-0.3	-3.3	-7.3
Gasoline (all types)	-1.2	1.6	3.6	-1.3	2.7	-0.3	-3.2	-7.5
Fuel oil	1.0	0.7	0.7	-	-	-0.8	-5.7	-4.2
Energy services	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-	-	1.0	0.2	7.2
Electricity	0.0	0.2	-0.3	-	-	0.2	-0.1	6.3
Utility (piped) gas service	-0.6	-1.2	-0.9	-	-	3.7	1.0	9.8
All items less food and energy	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.3	2.5
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.0	0.0	1.1
New vehicles	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Used cars and trucks	0.5	0.8	-0.2	0.7	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-2.0
Apparel	0.1	0.3	0.5	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.7
Medical care commodities ⁽¹⁾	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-	-	0.3	-0.1	0.3
Services less energy services	0.4	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.4	2.9
Shelter	0.2	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2	3.0
Transportation services	0.6	0.9	0.3	-	-	0.4	1.4	1.3
Medical care services	0.8	-0.1	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.3	3.9
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.

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.



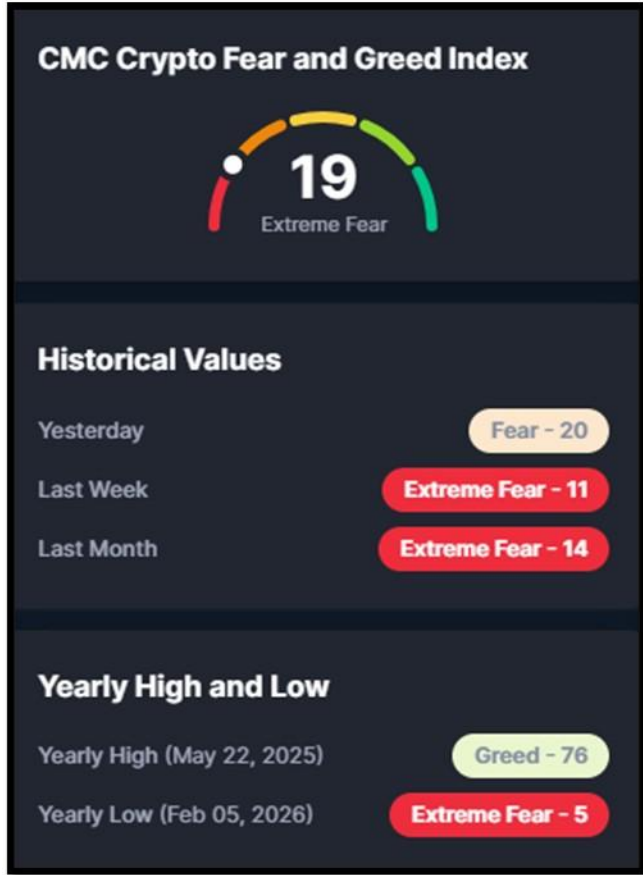
- S&P500 and CBOE Volatility Index (VIX) as of 3/3/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)



5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 3/4/2026 is 19 (Extreme Fear). Last week's data was 11 (Extreme 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](#)

