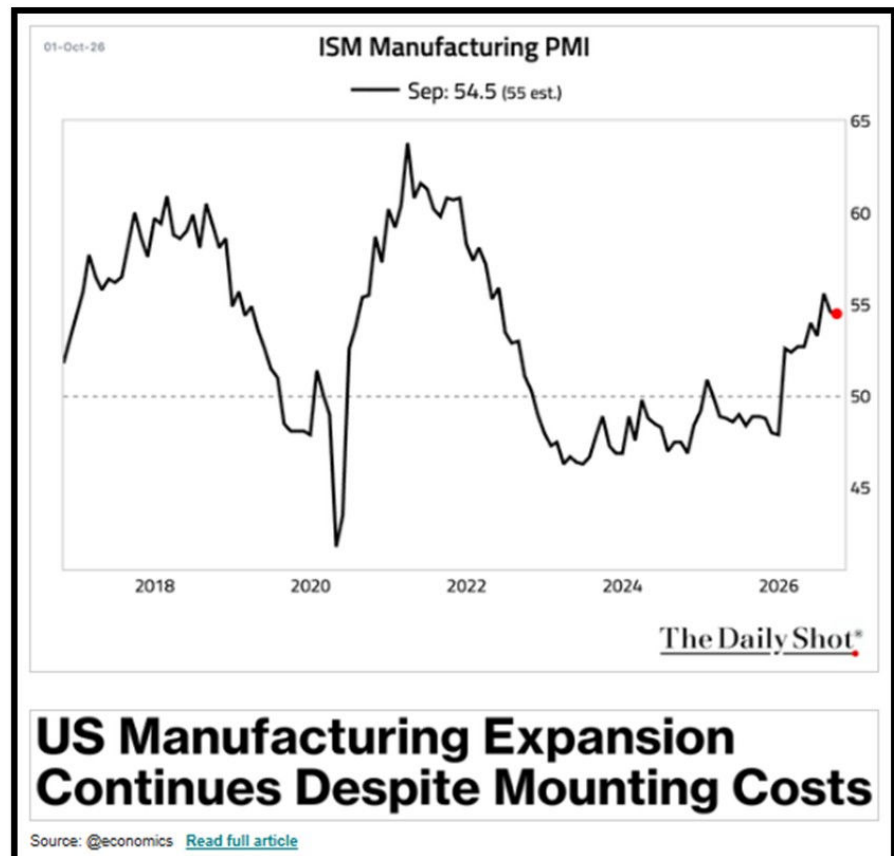


WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW, Oct. 6th, 2026

1. Markets have returned to the familiar “bad news is good news” environment that often develops when the Federal Reserve is in a tightening cycle. At this stage, weaker economic data can actually be constructive for markets because it reduces the pressure on the Fed to keep raising interest rates. In that context, last week’s weaker-than-expected nonfarm payroll report was actually welcomed by the market, as softer employment conditions could ease wage and inflation pressures and give the Fed more room to pause.

This week, the focus shifts to several high-impact releases, including the trade balance, FOMC minutes, initial and continuing jobless claims, energy inventories, and Friday’s preliminary University of Michigan Consumer Sentiment Index. Consumer sentiment is expected to remain exceptionally weak at roughly 48, reinforcing the growing disconnect between resilient

headline economic activity and how households actually feel about the economy. The key question for markets is whether the economy is slowing enough to keep the Fed from hiking again, without slowing so much that recession fears begin to take over. REF: [Dailyshot](#), [Briefing](#)



2. THE MAIN STORY THIS WEEK: *Tesla's latest delivery numbers suggest the long EV slowdown may finally be starting to thaw; at least for Tesla. September deliveries declined 2% year-over-year, but that was considerably better than Wall Street's expectation for roughly a 7% decline. More importantly, Tesla appears to be regaining U.S. EV market share while traditional automakers continue to struggle with their electric vehicle strategies. The improving auto business could become another catalyst alongside Tesla's longer-term AI, FSD, Robotaxi and robotics opportunities.*

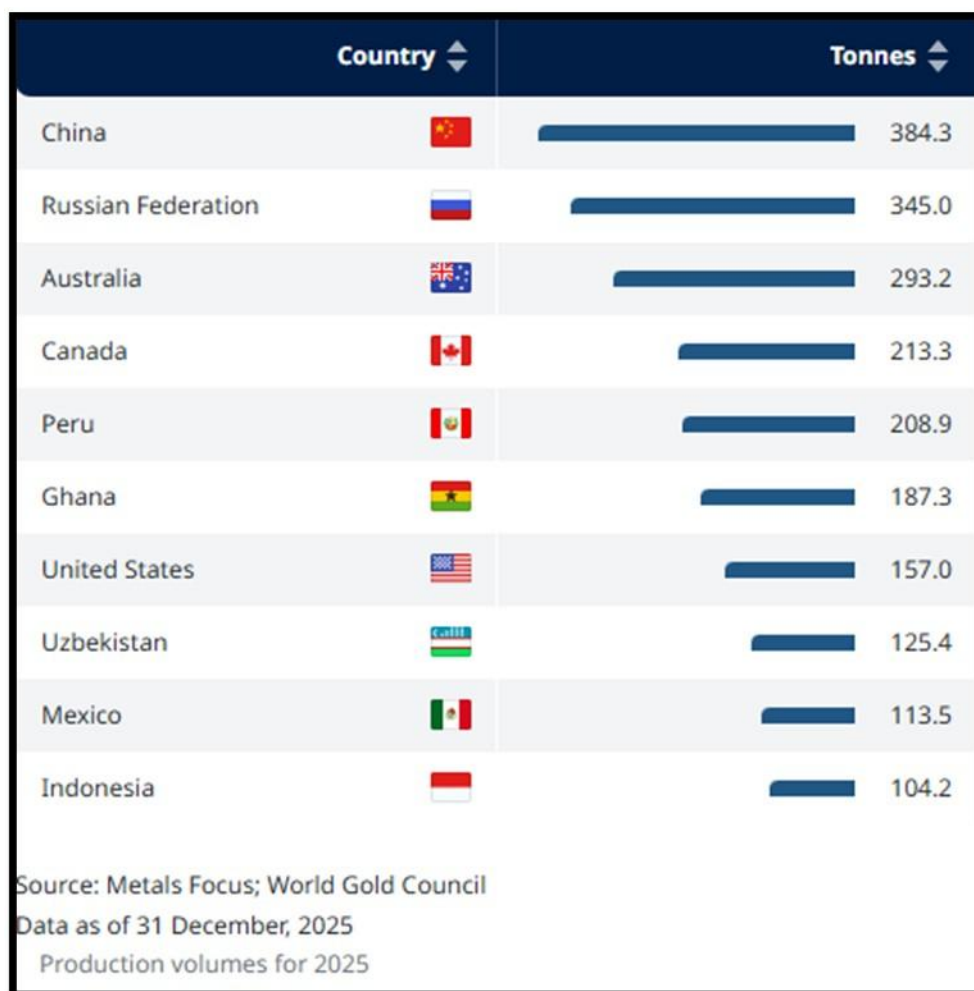
- *Deliveries beat expectations: Down 2% versus expectations for roughly a 7% decline (year-over-year). GM and Ford down about 75%.*
- *Market share is improving: Tesla appears to be gaining U.S. EV share again after a prolonged period of weakness.*
- *Best value proposition: Tesla continues to offer a strong combination of price, range and technology compared with competing EVs.*
- *FSD (Full Self Driving) is becoming a selling point: Buyers are increasingly considering Full Self-Driving capabilities when choosing Tesla over competing EV brands.*
- *Potential upside to estimates: The speaker believes 2027 deliveries could grow closer to 15%, versus Wall Street expectations of roughly 9%.*
- *Cars remain strategically important: A larger installed base creates additional opportunities for recurring revenue from FSD, connectivity and future software services.*
- *Physical AI advantage: Tesla's vehicle fleet and growing FSD adoption strengthen the foundation for Robotaxi, Cybercab and the company's broader physical-AI strategy.*

U.S. automakers are struggling, and the weakness extends well beyond EVs. Overall vehicle sales are slowing, while traditional Detroit manufacturers continue to lose market share to Toyota, Honda, Hyundai and Kia. GM and Ford both reported weaker third-quarter sales, as high vehicle prices, affordability pressures and changing consumer preferences weigh on demand. With the Detroit Three now accounting for only about 36% of the U.S. market, the numbers point to a broader competitive problem, not simply an EV problem. Against that backdrop, Tesla's improving delivery

trend and potential market-share gains become even more notable. Click onto picture below to access video from Gene Munster of Deepwater Asset Mgmt. REF: [REUTERS](#), [Deepwater](#)



3. Gold is increasingly becoming more than an inflation hedge; it is emerging as a strategic reserve and diversification asset in a more fragmented global financial system. Western sanctions have redirected Russian gold away from London and toward Hong Kong and China, with Hong Kong importing a record 112.7 tons of Russian gold in the first seven months of 2026. At the same time, China has designated gold a “strategic mineral,” encouraged households to view it as a store of value, and continued adding to its official reserves. For portfolios, we continue to view [SGOL](#) as a strategic allocation rather than a short-term trade. Higher interest rates and a stronger dollar can create sharp corrections, but the longer-term case remains supported by central-bank buying, geopolitical uncertainty, reserve diversification and growing Asian demand. In our view, gold’s strength may ultimately be telling us something larger: investors and governments increasingly want an asset that is not dependent on another country’s currency or creditworthiness. REF: [CNBC](#), [WorldGoldCouncil](#)



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.aberdeeninvestments.com/en-us/institutional/funds/view-all-funds/abrdn-physical-gold-shares-etf-us00326a1043?subTab=keyInformationTab&tab=fundFactsTab>

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

- **Fixed Income – (Lower Duration: Corporates & Muni) Floating Rate (Bank Loans) 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)**
- **Commodities / Materials (Market-Risk)**
- **Digital Asset – Bitcoin (Market-Risk/Hedge)**
- **Life-Science (Market-Risk)**
- **Investment Banks, Matured Financials (Market-Risk)**
- **Small Cap (Market-Risk)**

4. World Watch

4A. Questions about Chinese President Xi Jinping's health are growing after several unusual moments during his recent Washington summit with President Trump. According to The Wall Street Journal, Xi's delegation requested a private room in the West Wing where he could rest, declined a planned working lunch, and built significant downtime into what was already a short visit. Xi was also seen moving cautiously, gripping a railing while descending from his aircraft and holding his wife Peng Liyuan's hand while climbing stairs. Chinese state television reportedly edited some of these moments from its coverage. None of this proves Xi has a serious medical condition (age, jet lag or physical discomfort could explain his behavior) but the issue matters because Xi has concentrated enormous power around himself without publicly identifying a successor. Any credible deterioration in his health could therefore raise questions about political stability, succession and ultimately China's relationship with the United States and global markets. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [WSJ](#)



4B. Venezuela's oil production may be recovering, but it remains well below its historical potential. The country is now producing roughly 1 million barrels per day, up sharply from the lows of around 500,000 barrels per day in 2020. However, Venezuela once produced close to 3 million barrels per day, and output reached more than 3 million barrels per day during its peak years. This is what makes renewed U.S. investment so important. If Chevron, ExxonMobil and other producers can help rebuild Venezuela's aging oil infrastructure, production could potentially move toward 2 million barrels per day over time. That would add roughly another 1 million barrels per day to global supply and could become an important counterweight to supply risks in the Middle East, particularly around the Strait of Hormuz. Venezuela has granted the US government and North American Blue Energy Partners 100-year concessions for fields containing roughly 65 billion barrels of oil. Click onto picture below to access video. REF: [Nationalinterest](#), [ABCnews](#)



4C. Below is an updated snapshot of the current global state of economy according to [TradingEconomics](#) as of 10/5/2026. REF: [TradingEconomics](#)

- ***The US economy expanded at an annualized rate of 2.2% in Q2 2026, revised up by 0.7 percentage point from the 2nd estimate, following an upwardly revised 2.5% growth in Q1.***
- ***The US unemployment rate rose to 4.2% in September 2026, up from 4.1% in August and slightly above market expectations of 4.1%.***
- ***Germany's annual inflation rate rose to 3.3% in September 2026, its highest level since December 2023 and above market expectations of 3.2%, according to preliminary estimates.***
- ***Japan's unemployment rate inched up to 2.5% in August 2026 from July's 12-month low, slightly above market expectations of 2.4%.***

Country	GDP	GDP Growth	Interest Rate	Inflation Rate	Jobless Rate	Gov. Budget	Debt/GDP	Current Account	Population
United States	30770	2.20	4.00	3.40	4.20	-5.90	123.30	-3.60	342.28
China	19498	0.90	3.00	0.80	5.30	-6.50	99.20	3.70	1405.00
Euro Area	18010	0.60	2.65	3.80	6.40	-2.90	87.80	1.60	353.16
Germany	5051	0.30	2.65	3.30	6.40	-2.70	63.50	4.40	83.50
Japan	4435	0.40	1.25	1.90	2.50	-0.60	248.70	4.70	123.22
United Kingdom	4003	0.50	3.75	3.10	4.90	-4.30	94.30	-2.40	69.49
India	3956	1.80	5.25	4.82	5.00	-4.40	81.85	-0.60	1421.00
France	3366	0.00	2.65	3.00	8.30	-5.10	115.60	-0.40	69.08
Russia	2561	-0.80	14.00	6.30	2.20	-2.60	18.30	2.00	146.10
Italy	2552	0.20	2.65	4.20	6.20	-3.10	137.10	0.70	58.94
Canada	2320	0.80	2.25	3.00	6.40	-1.20	113.50	-1.40	41.65
Brazil	2280	0.50	13.75	4.22	5.30	-8.30	78.64	-3.02	213.42
Spain	1906	0.70	2.65	4.90	9.87	-2.50	100.70	3.20	49.57

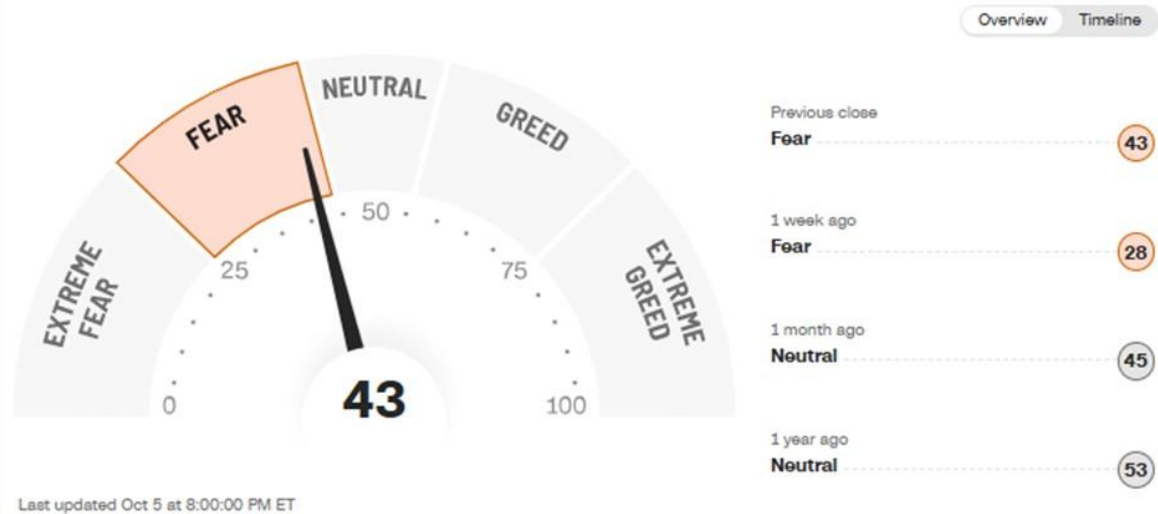
5. Quant & Technical Corner – Below is a selection of quantitative & technical data we monitor on a regular basis to help gauge the overall financial market conditions and the investment environment.

5A. Most recent read on the Fear & Greed Index with data as of 10/5/2026 – 8:00 PM-ET is 43 (Fear). Last week's data was 28 (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?

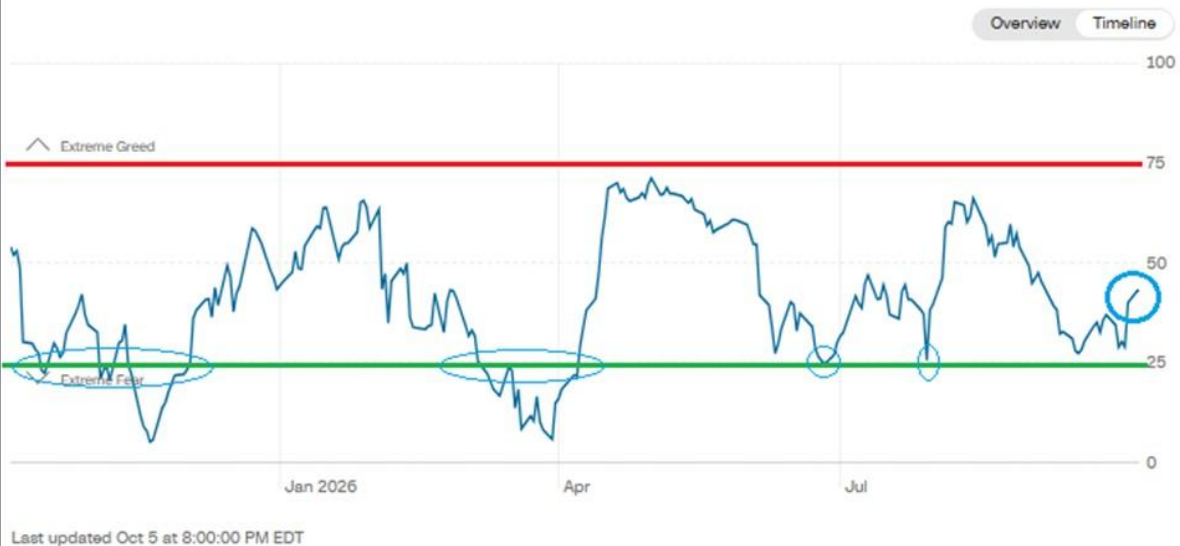
[Learn more about the index](#)



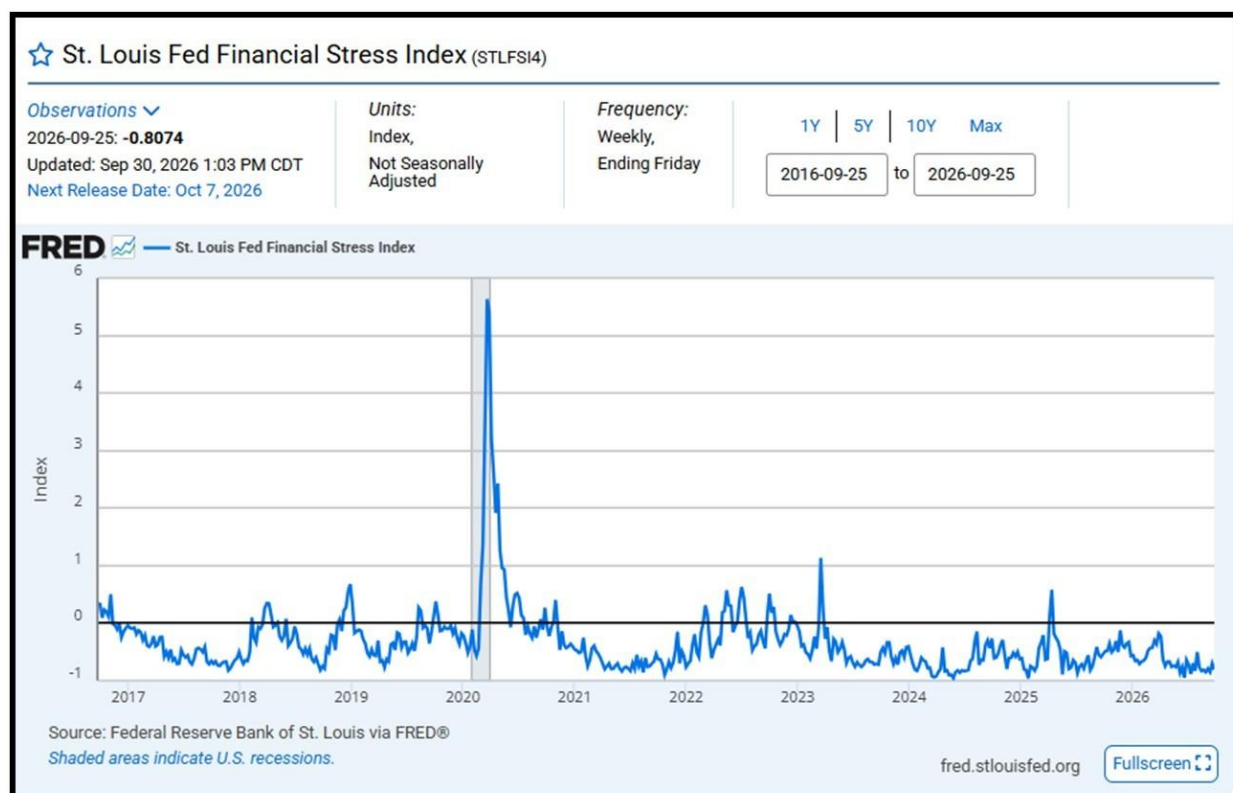
Fear & Greed Index

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 -0.8074 as of September 30, 2026. Previous week's data was -0.9075. 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](#)

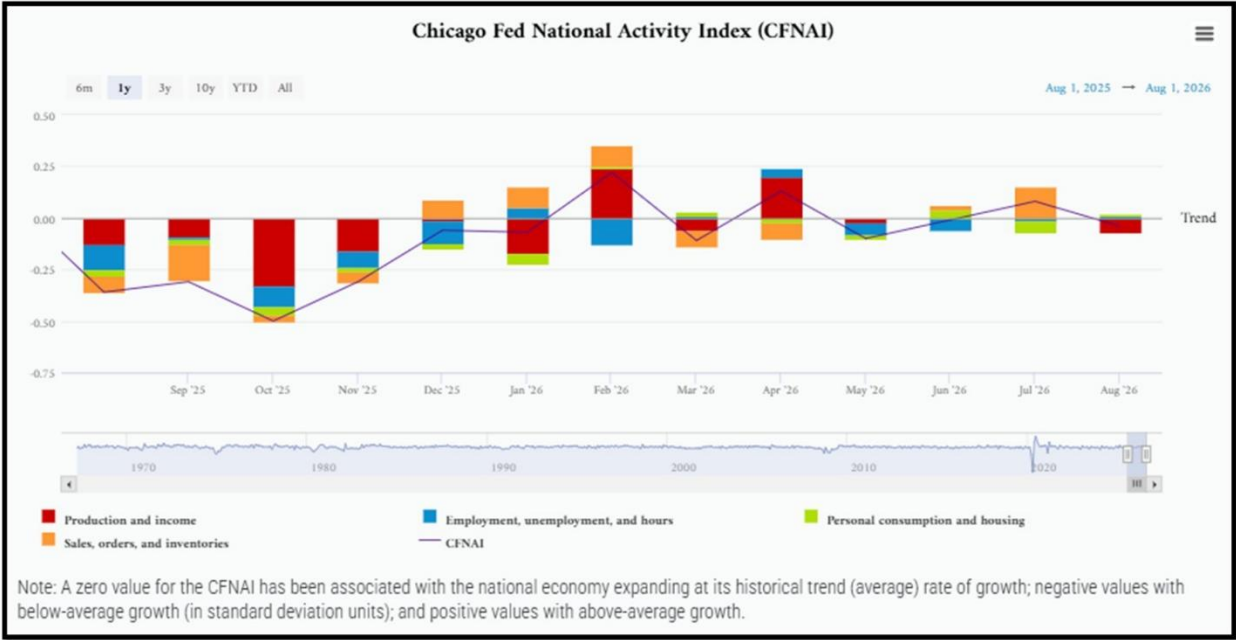


5C. The Conference Board Consumer Confidence Index® fell by 6.7 points to 81.9 (1985=100) in September, down from 88.6 in August. The Present Situation Index—based on consumers' assessment of current business and labor market conditions—

retreated by 7.9 points to 109.3. Data as of September 29, 2026. REF: [ConsumerConfidence](#)



5D. The Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI) decreased to -0.04 in August from $+0.08$ in July. Two of the four broad categories of indicators used to construct the index decreased from July, and one category made a negative contribution in August. The index's three-month moving average, CFNAI-MA3, increased to $+0.01$ in August from -0.01 in July. REF: [ChicagoFed, Aug's Report](#)



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

	Aug '26	Jul '26	Jun '26	May '26	Apr '26	Mar '26	Aug '25
CFNAI							
Current	-0.04	0.08	-0.01	-0.10	0.13	-0.11	-0.36
Previous	N/A	- 0.08	0.06	-0.12	0.10	-0.11	-0.35
CFNAI-MA3							
Current	0.01	- 0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.08	0.01	-0.14
Previous	N/A	- 0.04	0.01	-0.04	0.07	0.01	-0.14
CFNAI Diffusion							
Current	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.02	-0.18
Previous	N/A	0.05	0.09	-0.01	0.06	0.01	-0.17

Current and Previous values reflect index values as of the September 21, 2026, release and August 24, 2026, release, respectively. N/A indicates not applicable.

5E. (9/18/2026) The Conference Board Leading Economic Index® (LEI) for the US decreased by 0.1% in August 2026 to 99.5 (2016=100), after an increase of 0.2% in July. As a result, the LEI's six-month growth was -0.1% between February and August 2026, a much smaller rate of decline compared to -0.6% over the previous six months. 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 July \(RecessionAlert\) \(Released on 8/30/2026\)](#)

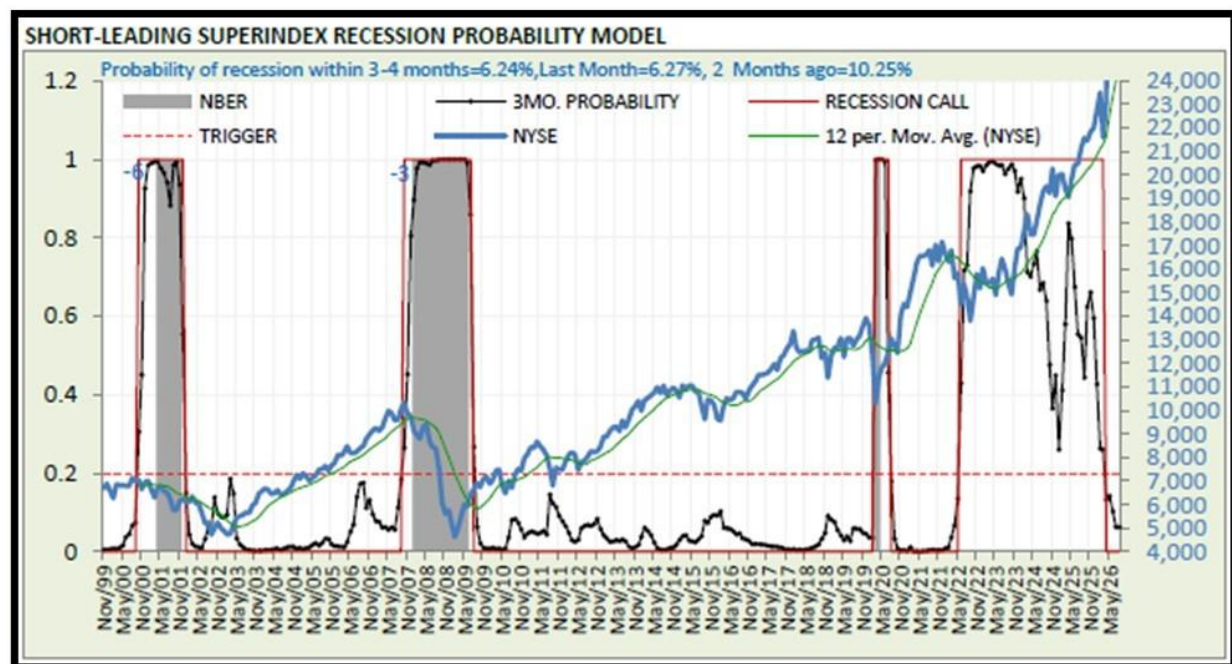


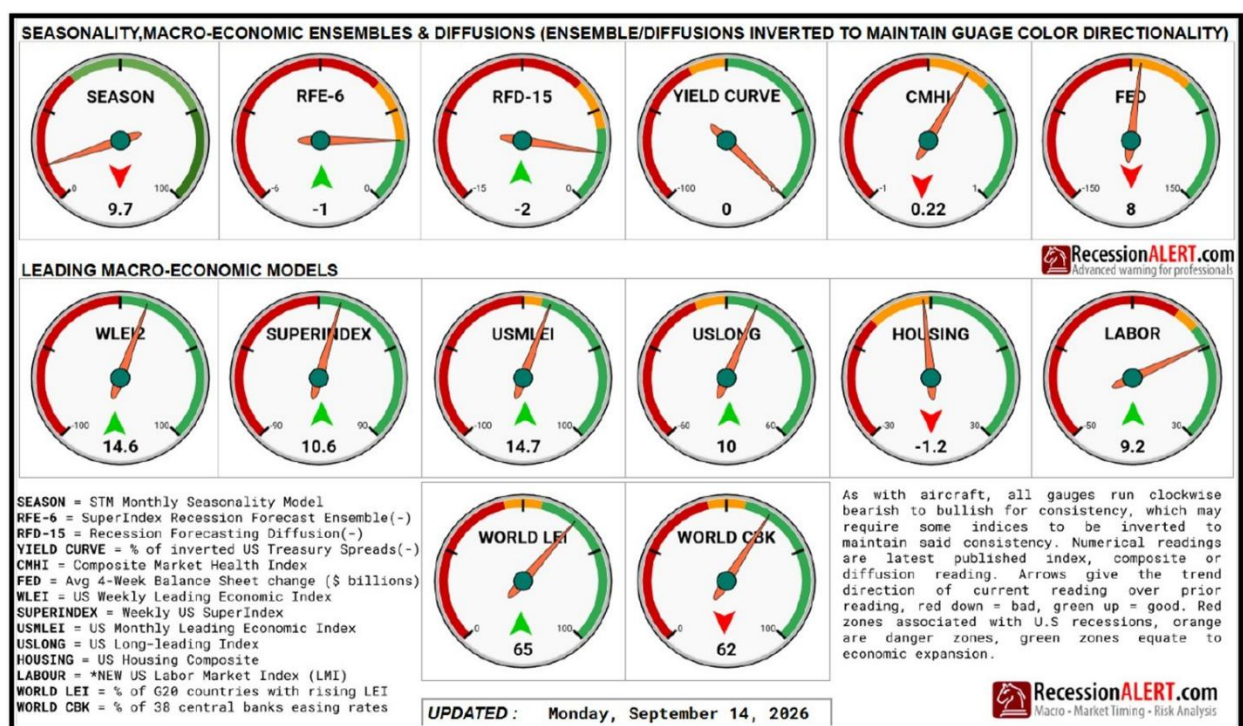
We have experienced a "rolling recession" since June 2022 and are only now emerging

from it. However, authorities are not labeling it a recession due to high employment, indirectly from government spending. Data from July 2024-2026.



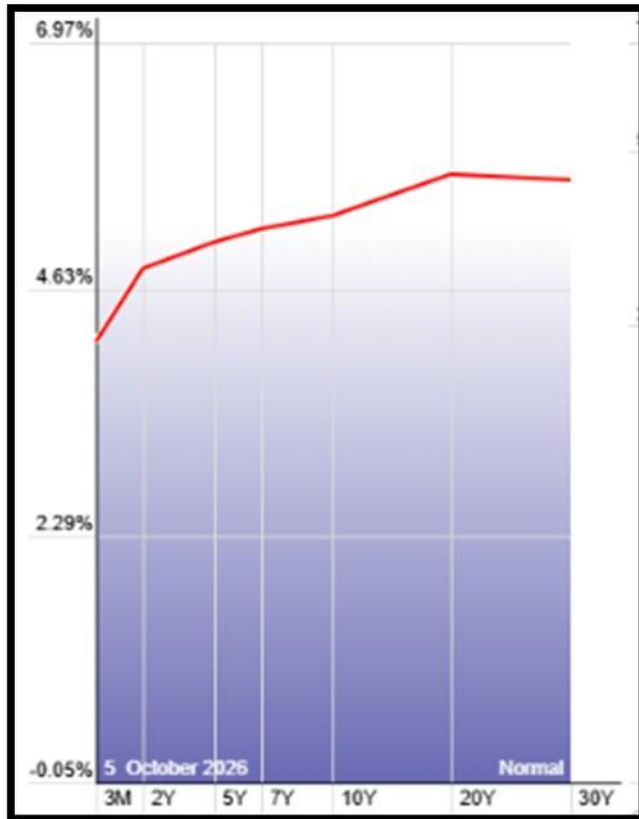
5F. Probability of U.S. falling into Recession within 3 to 4 months is currently at 6.24% (with data as of 9/14/2026 – Next Report 9/28/2026) according to RecessionAlert Research. Last release's data was at 8.14%. This report is updated every two weeks. REF: [RecessionAlertResearch](https://recessionalertresearch.com)





5G. Treasury Yield Curve as of 10/5/2026 remains positively sloped, but has flattened considerably, with the 10-year/2-year spread narrowing. Spread on the 10-yr Treasury Yield (5.31%) minus yield on the 2-yr Treasury Yield (4.82%) is currently at 49bps. 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](#), [Stockcharts](#)



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

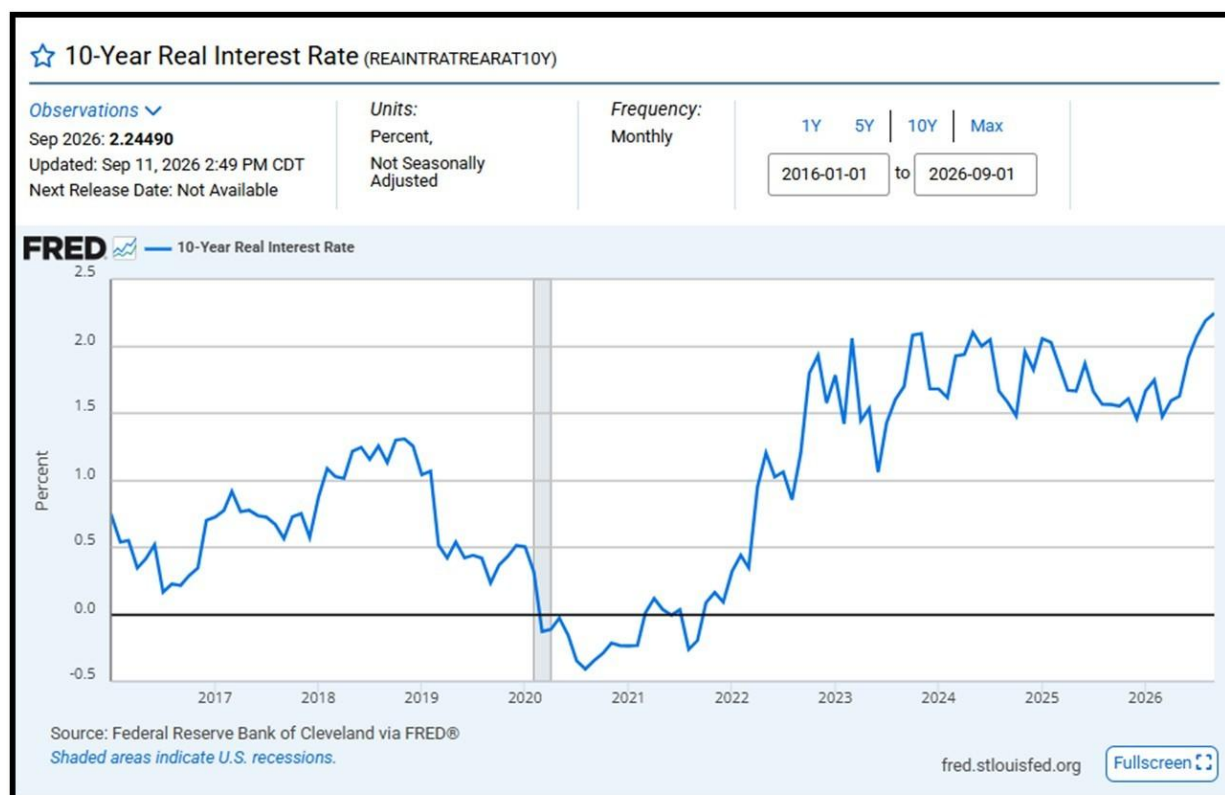
Government Bond Yields

Name		Yield (10/5)	Yield (9/28)	Yield (9/21)	Yield (9/14)
US 10-Year Government Bond		5.31%	5.24%	4.95%	5.02%
UK Gilt 10 Year Yield		5.42%	5.42%	5.21%	5.37%
Germany Bund 10 Year Yield		3.49%	3.64%	2.95%	3.54%
Japanese Yen 10 Year Yield		3.09%	3.06%	3.02%	3.02%
Australia Bond 10 Year Yield		5.40%	5.41%	5.28%	5.41%

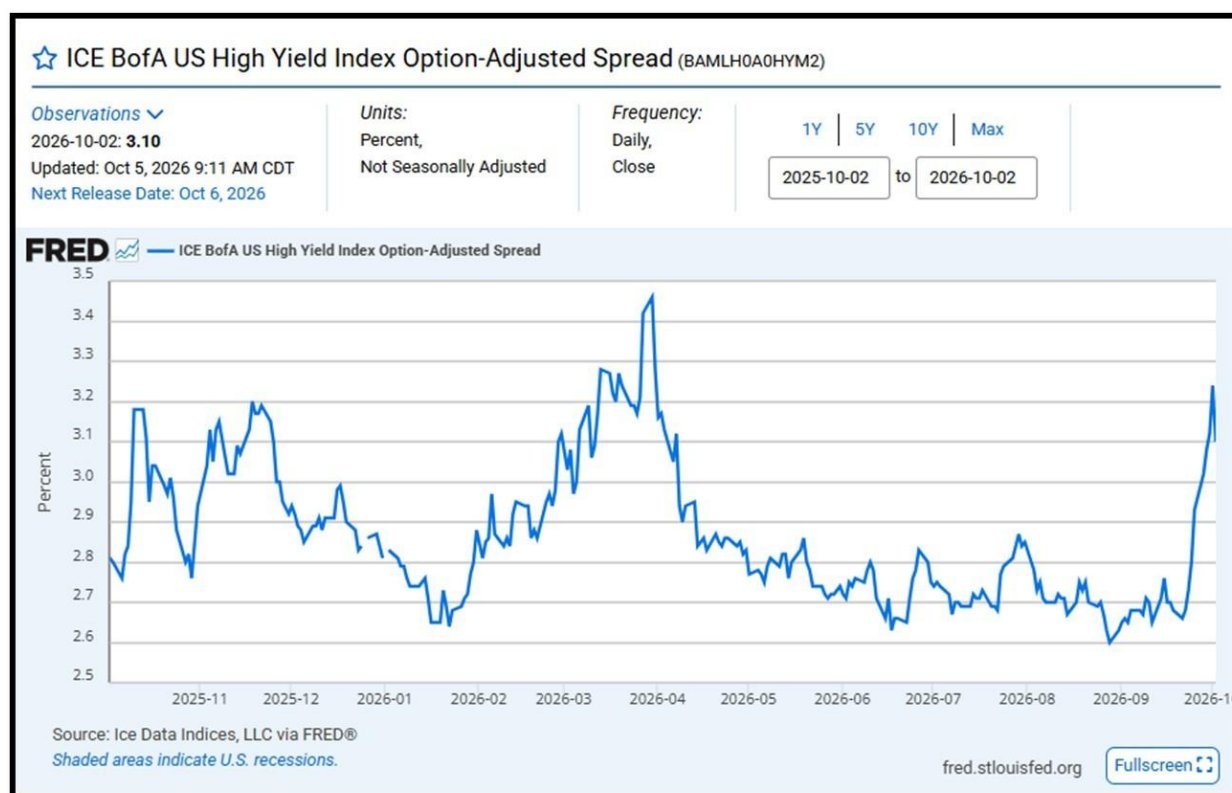
The 10-Year US Treasury Yield... The 10-Year Yield is indirectly related to inflation and prospect of the economy. REF: [StockCharts1](#)



10-Year Real Interest Rate at 2.24% as of 9/11/26. Last month's data was 2.19%. REF: [REAINTRATREARAT10Y](#)

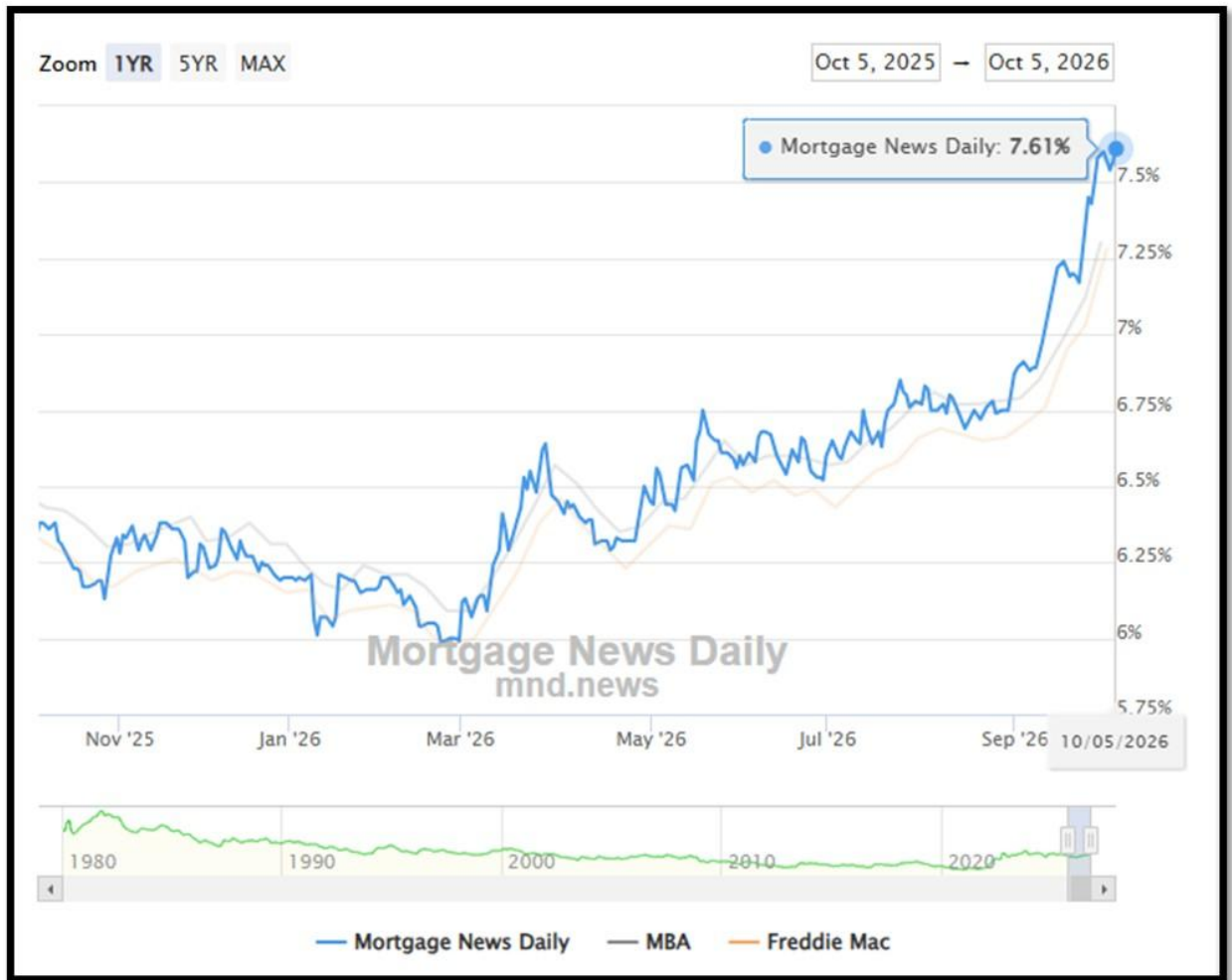


ICE BofA US High Yield Index Option-Adjusted Spread (BAMLH0A0HYM2) currently at 3.10 as of October 5, 2026. Last week's data was 2.93. This is a key indicator of market sentiment, particularly regarding risk and economic health. At its core, the spread reflects the extra return investors demand to hold 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](#)

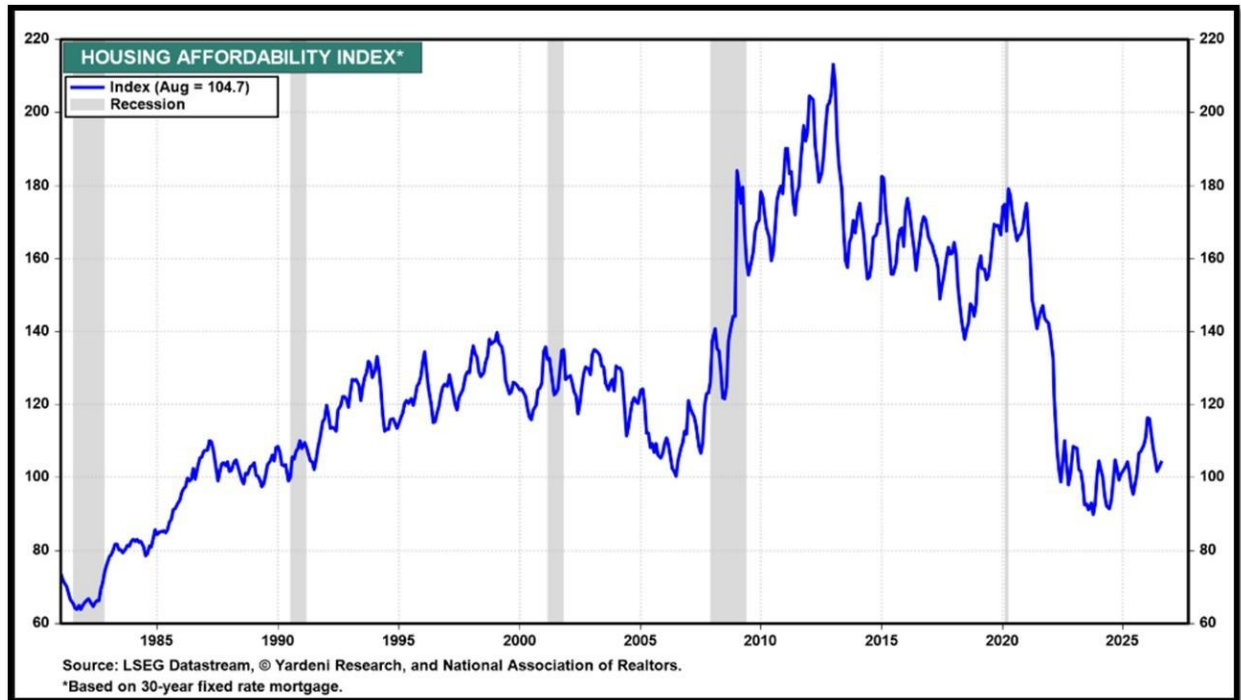


5I. (10/5/2026) Today's National Average 30-Year Fixed Mortgage Rate is 7.61% (All Time High was 8.03% on 10/19/23). Last week's data was 7.50%. This rate is the average 30-year fixed mortgage rates from several different surveys including Mortgage News Daily (daily index), Freddie Mac (weekly survey), Mortgage Bankers Association (weekly survey) and FHFA (monthly survey). REF: [MortgageNewsDaily](#), [Today's Average Rate](#)

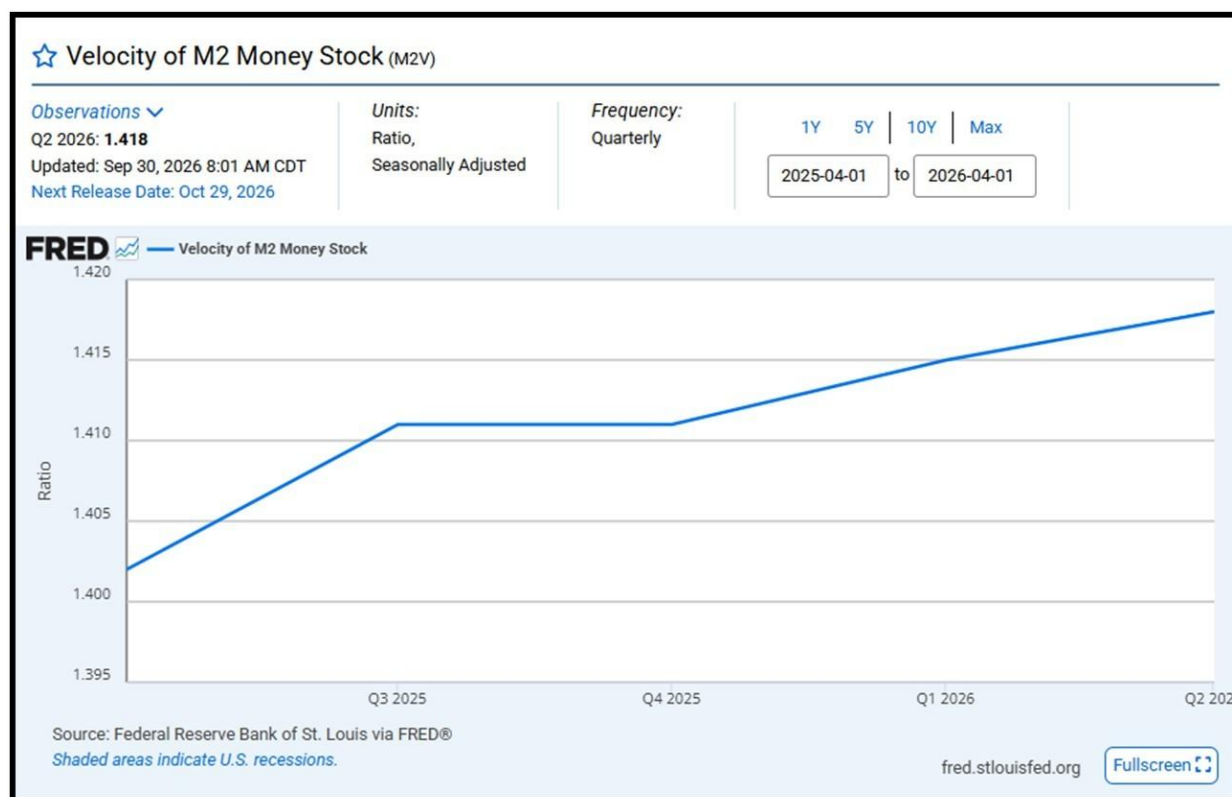
The recent spike in the 30-year fixed-rate jumbo mortgage to 7.61%, compared to Freddie Mac's rate at 7.28% and the Mortgage Bankers Association (MBA) rate at 7.30%, highlights key differences in the mortgage market. Jumbo mortgages, which exceed the conforming loan limits set by government agencies 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.



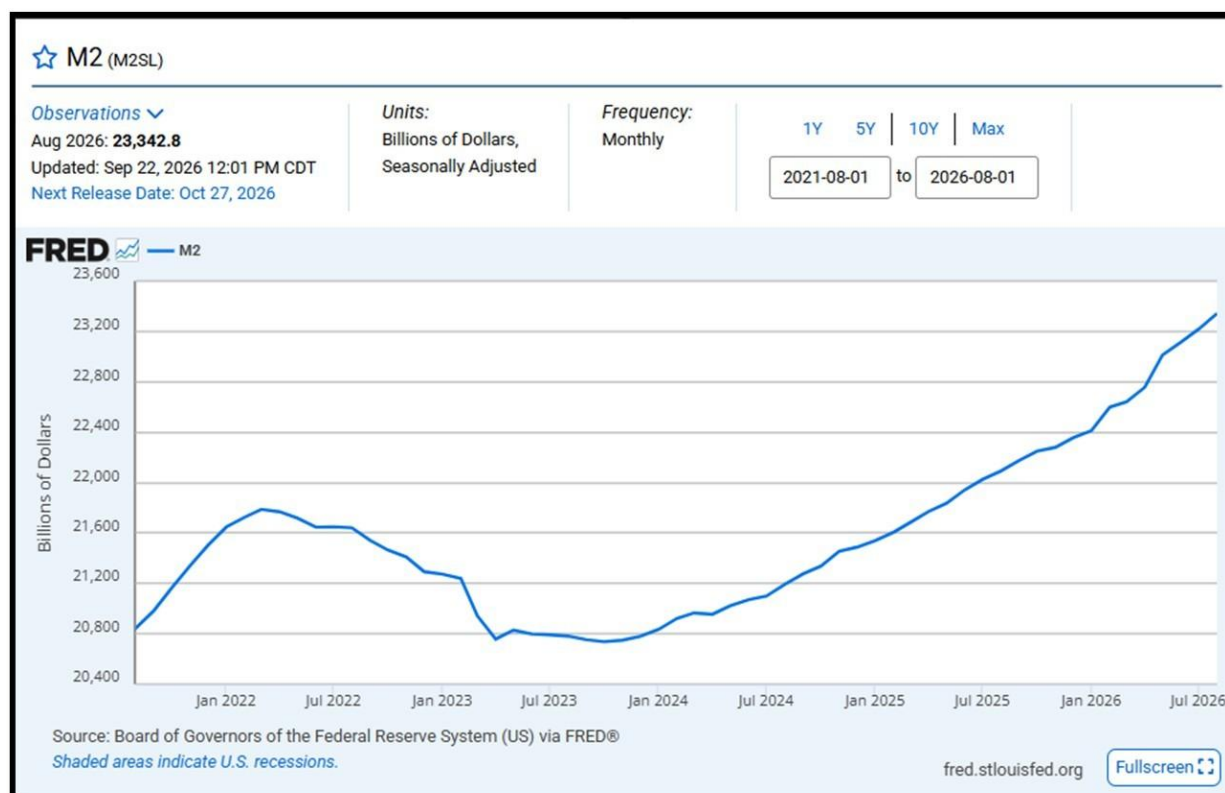
Housing Affordability Index for Aug = 104.7 // July = 103.3 // June = 102.3 // May = 105.6 // Apr = 110.6 // Mar = 113.7 // Feb = 117.6. Data provided by Yardeni Research. REF: [Yardeni](#)



5J. Velocity of M2 Money Stock (M2V) with current read at 1.418 as of (Q2-2026 updated August 26, 2026). Previous quarter's data was 1.412. 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 July 28, 2026. REF: [St.LouisFed-M2](#)



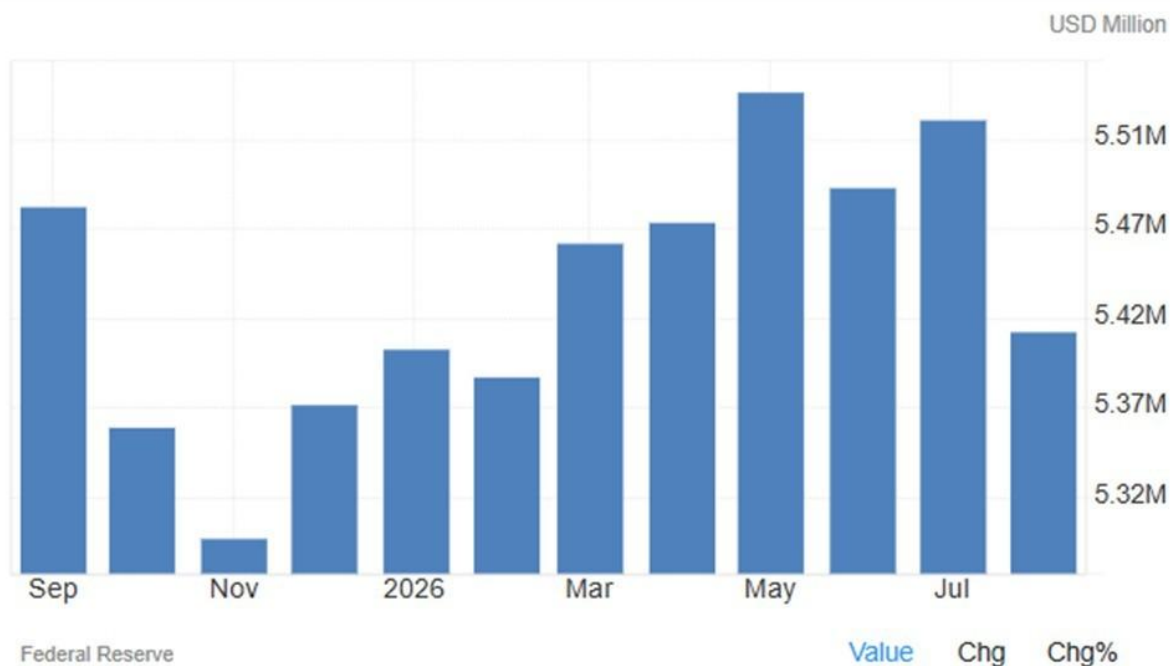
Money Supply M0 in the United States decreased to 5,411,600 USD Million in August from 5,523,900 USD Million in July of 2026. Money Supply M0 in the United States averaged 1,273,944.83 USD Million from 1959 until 2026, reaching an all time high of 6,413,100.00 USD Million in December of 2021 and a record low of 48,400.00 USD Million in February of 1961. REF: [TradingEconomics](#), [M0](#)

1Y 3Y 5Y 10Y MAX

Compare +

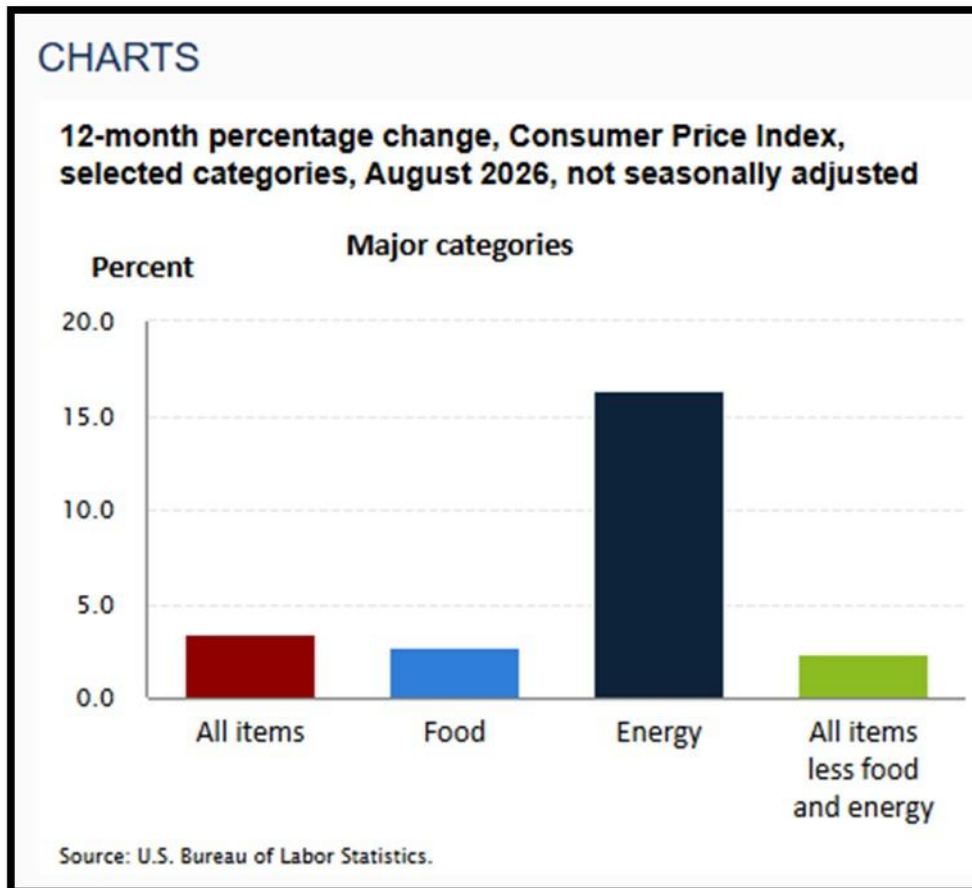
Export

API



Related	Last	Previous	Unit	Reference
Banks Balance Sheet	25713.20	25841.70	USD Billion	Sep 2026
Fed Balance Sheet	6747704.00	6746548.00	USD Million	Sep 2026
Foreign Exchange Reserves	38343.00	37797.00	USD Million	Jul 2026
Fed Interest Rate	4.00	3.75	percent	Sep 2026
Loans to Private Sector	2945.00	2899.50	USD Billion	Aug 2026
Money Supply M0	5411600.00	5523900.00	USD Million	Aug 2026
Money Supply M1	19991.10	19886.50	USD Billion	Aug 2026
Money Supply M2	23342.80	23217.90	USD Billion	Aug 2026

5K. In August, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose 0.4 percent, seasonally adjusted (SA), and rose 3.4 percent over the last 12 months, not seasonally adjusted (NSA). The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.3 percent in August (SA), up 2.4 percent over the year (NSA). September 2026 CPI data are scheduled to be released on October 14, 2026, at 8:30 A.M. Eastern Time. REF: [BLS](#), [BLS.GOV](#)



	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Aug. 2026
	Feb. 2026	Mar. 2026	Apr. 2026	May 2026	Jun. 2026	Jul. 2026	Aug. 2026	
All items	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.4	3.4
Food	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.7
Food at home	0.4	-0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.0	2.2
Food away from home ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.4
Energy	0.6	10.9	3.8	3.9	-5.7	-1.5	2.1	16.3
Energy commodities	1.1	21.3	5.6	6.7	-9.5	-2.9	4.2	28.0
Gasoline (all types)	0.8	21.2	5.4	7.0	-9.7	-2.9	3.9	27.4
Fuel oil	11.1	30.7	5.8	3.8	-9.2	-1.7	10.1	52.0
Energy services	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.4	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	4.0
Electricity	-0.7	0.8	2.1	0.6	-1.0	0.1	-0.2	3.8
Utility (piped) gas service	3.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.7	-1.1	4.4
All items less food and energy	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	2.4
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
New vehicles	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6
Used cars and trucks	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.4	-2.3
Apparel	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.0	3.6
Medical care commodities ⁽¹⁾	0.0	-1.0	-0.4	-0.7	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-2.7
Services less energy services	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	3.0
Shelter	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.0
Transportation services	0.2	0.6	0.3	-0.6	-0.3	0.3	0.5	2.4
Medical care services	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	2.5
Footnotes								
⁽¹⁾ Not seasonally adjusted.								

(9/28/2026) According to Truflation, the current CPI inflation rate in the U.S. is 2.54%. Truflation provides real-time economic data to enhance transparency. REF: [Truflation, Today'sRead](#)



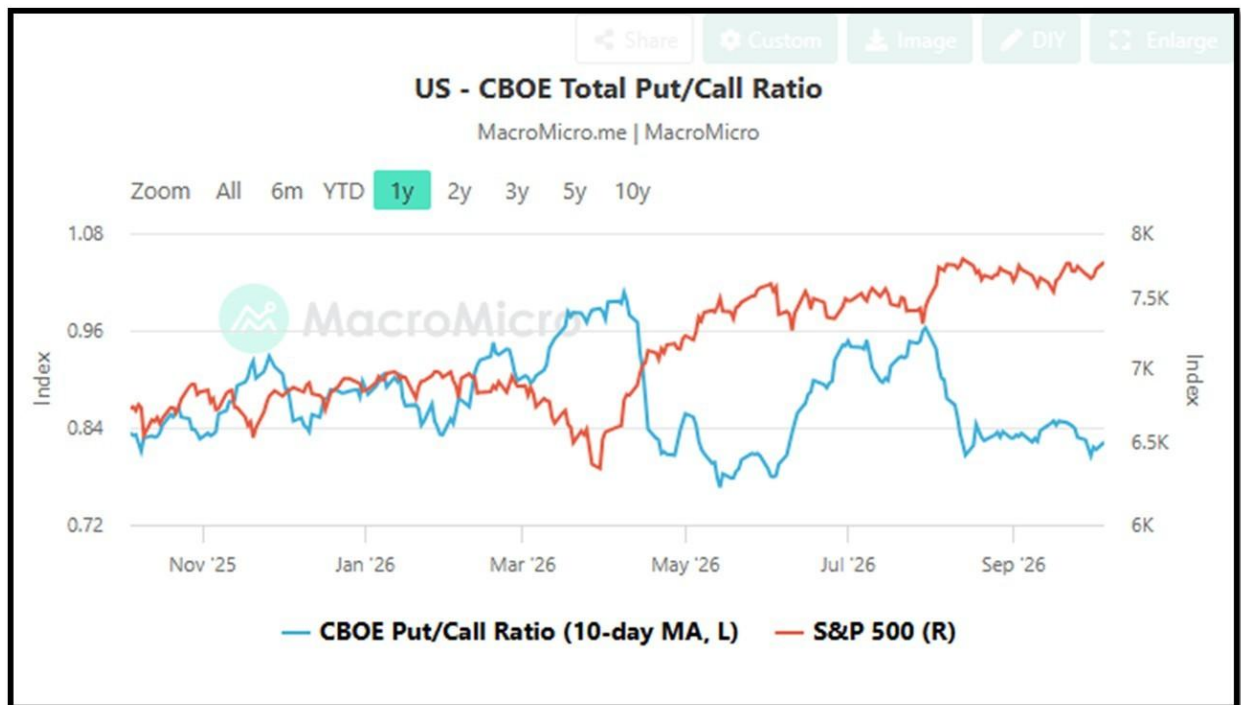
5L. Technical Analysis of the S&P500 Index. Click onto reference links below for images.

- **Short-term Chart: Trend Bullish on 10/5/2026 – REF: [Short-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
-
- **Medium-term Chart: Trend Bullish on 10/2/2026 – REF: [Medium-term S&P500 Chart by Marc Slavin \(Click Here to Access Chart\)](#)**
- **Market Timing Indicators – S&P500 Index as of 10/5/2026 – REF: [S&P500 Charts \(7 of them\) by Joanne Klein's Top 7 \(Click Here to Access Updated Charts\)](#)**
- **S&P 500 Index. REF: [Stockcharts](#)**

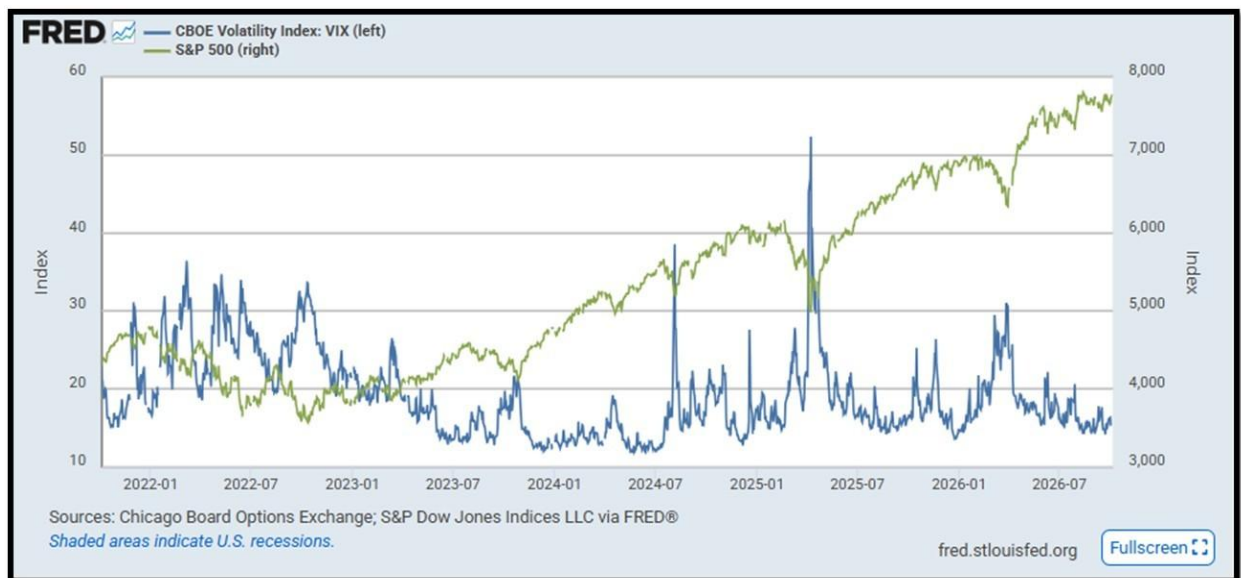


- **CBOE Total Put/Call Ratio as of 10/5/2026. REF: [MacroMicro](#)**

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 10/5/2026. REF: [FRED](#), [Today's Print](#)**

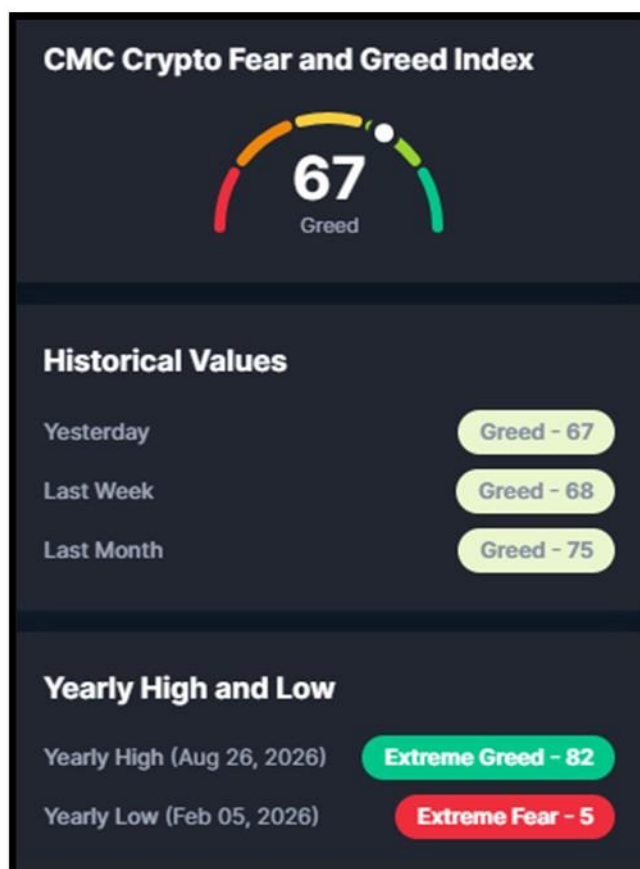


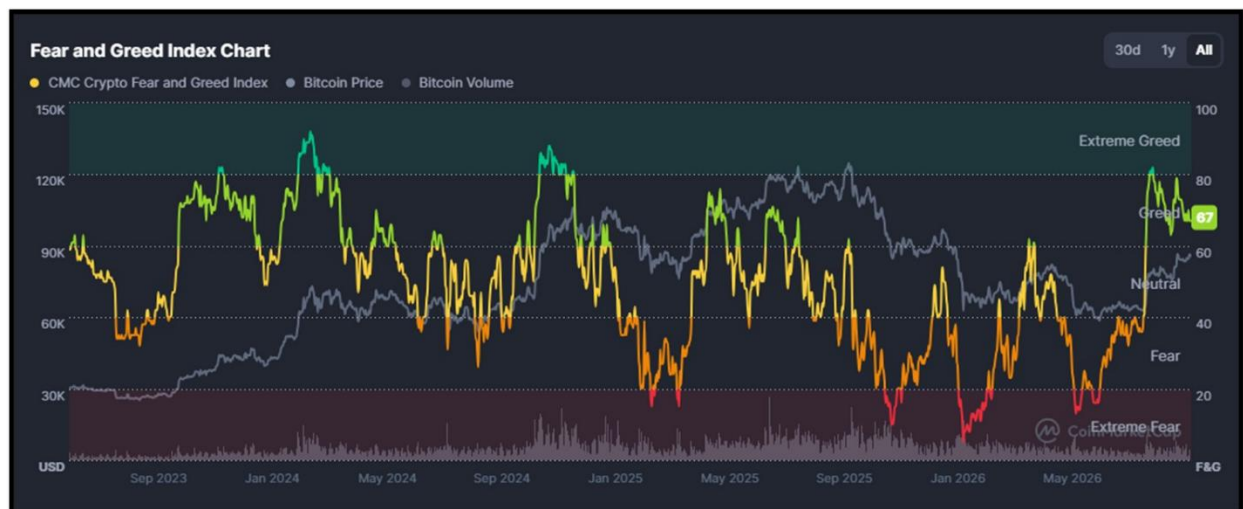
5M. Most recent read on the Crypto Fear & Greed Index with data as of 10/5/2026 is 67 (Greed). Last week's data was 68 (Greed) (1-100). Fear & Greed Index – A Contrarian

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/fear-and-greed/),
[Today'sReading](#)





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





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