ALTUS
INVESTMENT

Market Update

November 2026

ALTUS
INVESTMENT

Market Update

November 2026

October Market Returns

Equity Indices

Index	1M Change	YTD Change	12M Change
S&P 500	(0.93)%	9.92%	10.82%
NASDAQ Comp.	(6.65)%	11.48%	9.77%
FTSE 100	1.17%	7.94%	10.42%
Hang Seng Index	(5.36)%	(9.90)%	(10.08)%
Nikkei-225	(5.19)%	25.73%	20.76%
Euro Stoxx 50	(2.20)%	5.78%	8.29%
MSCI World Index	(0.82)%	9.06%	10.75%
MSCI EM	(8.11)%	11.70%	11.78%
Shanghai Comp.	(6.33)%	(9.23)%	(9.00)%
NIFTY 50	1.91%	(11.13)%	(10.38)%
Ibovespa Brazil	(9.88)%	4.22%	12.29%
S&P MERVAL Argentine	(6.59)%	(8.56)%	(5.10)%

Fixed Income Yields

Tenor	Yield	1M Change	YTD Change
US 2Y	4.59%	(30) bps	114 bps
US 10Y	4.93%	(36) bps	81 bps
US 30Y	5.31%	(32) bps	50 bps
UK 10Y	5.28%	(14) bps	79 bps
JGB 10Y	2.78%	(28) bps	72 bps
DE 10Y	3.32%	(26) bps	47 bps
ETF	**Yield**	**1M Change**	**YTD Change**
LQD (iShares Inv. Grade Corp. Bond ETF)	6.16%	(0.24)%	0.87%
HYG (iShares iBoxx High Yield Corp. Bond)	8.25%	(0.07)%	1.41%
EMB (iShares J.P.Morgan EM Bond ETF)	7.27%	(0.23)%	1.00%
EMLC (V.E J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond)	7.76%	0.05%	0.83%

Other Assets & FX Rates

Asset	Price (USD)	1M Change	YTD Change
Brent	117.6	13.58%	89.94%
Gold	3,874.6	(6.80)%	(10.71)%
Silver	49.1	(18.74)%	(35.64)%
Uranium	92.4	3.30%	12.83%
Soft Commodities	26.9	(4.48)%	5.08%
Bitcoin	76,782.2	(8.18)%	(12.93)%
Currency Pair	**Rate**	**1M Change**	**YTD Change**
EUR/USD	1.12	(1.50)%	(5.01)%
USD/JPY	157.6	0.10%	0.74%
GBP/USD	1.34	0.95%	(0.57)%
USD/CHF	0.83	(1.29)%	4.20%
USD/CAD	1.40	(1.81)%	2.02%
AUD/USD	0.70	1.22%	5.03%

November Outlook

- US midterms could spark a year-end rally. A Democratic victory and political gridlock may be exactly what markets need, limiting fiscal expansion and reducing uncertainty.
- History favours a post-election bounce. The S&P 500 has historically gained 6.7% in the three months following midterms, but stubborn inflation could spoil the party.
- The AI trade looks increasingly crowded. Mega-cap earnings advantages are fading, and we favour rotating into undervalued small caps, value and cyclical equities; especially with the potential upcoming Anthropic IPO.
- Interest rates remain the biggest risk. Persistent inflation and further Fed tightening threaten equity valuations. We would rather hold liquidity than chase expensive markets.

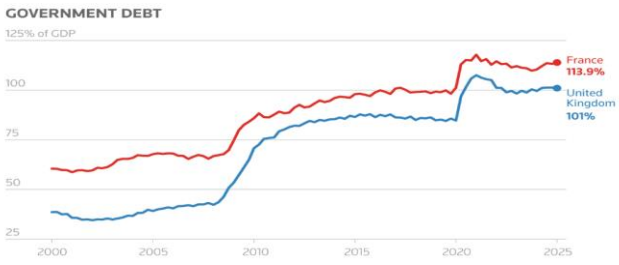
Interesting (Crazy) Numbers

- **94** – years since Kansas has last elected a Democratic senator. Currently, Adam Hamilton (D) has a ~2-3 point lead over incumbent Roger Marshall (R)
- **52mn** – early ballots cast in midterms as of November 1st, 10mn more than in 2022
- **$446mn** – individual contributions from Musk to politicians via Super PACs
- **89%** - of corporate executives feel increasingly defenceless against cyberattacks
- **3.7°C** – Pacific Ocean record temperature anomaly predicted for Oct-Dec'26 driven by El Niño
- **25%** - of renewable energy Spain is wasting due to grid mismatches and lack of battery storage
- **88%** - of corporate AI agent projects never making it past the pilot phase due to security and identity control issues

Britain's Next Crisis Has a French Accent

France is facing a severe fiscal squeeze as its 10-year sovereign bond yields hit 5%, and the spread against German Bunds widened to Eurozone crisis-era highs.

The country's budget deficit is projected to rise to 5.4% of GDP in 2026. France's predicament is a warning Britain cannot afford to ignore. With UK government debt already above 100% of GDP, the distance between the two countries offers little comfort. Britain must act now, rather than wait until, as in France, reform becomes both harder to avoid and harder to deliver.

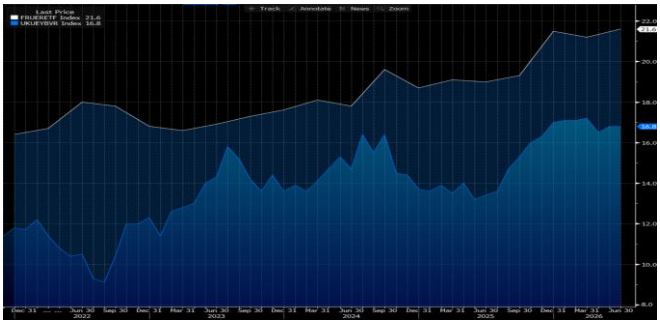


Sources: IMF World Economic Outlook Update (July 2025); France's National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies; United Kingdom's Office for National Statistics
Pasit Kongkunakornkul • Sept. 3, 2025 | REUTERS

France's pay-as-you-go pension system has become unsustainable over time, as demographic aging forces a shrinking workforce to fund retirees, leaving the state to subsidize a massive one-third of pension payouts. Consequently, today's youth bears a heavy, disproportionate tax burden that primarily pays for generous benefits for the elderly.

Sounds familiar? Britain faces its own version of this generational squeeze. State pension spending stands at £154 billion in 2026–27. The tension is clear: pension commitments require a strong tax base, yet too many young people struggle to gain a foothold in the labour market.

Britain's youth unemployment remains below France's 21.9%, but the gap offers little comfort as its own position deteriorates. The Social Mobility Commission reports that UK youth unemployment rose from around 11% in 2022 to around 16% in 2025, returning to levels last seen in 2014. Meanwhile, 981,000 young people were not in education, employment or training (NEETs) in Q2' 26 (13% of all 16–24-year-olds). Reaching French levels would spell catastrophe for Britain: a generation denied a foothold in work, careers stalled before they begin, and a shrinking base of taxpayers left to sustain public services and mounting pension commitments.



Failing to strengthen employment and prospects for younger generations risks uncomfortable trade-offs similar to those facing France: higher taxes on workers, later retirement, or less money for other public services. Incentives and allocation of public benefits matter as well. To clarify, we support benefits and social spending; our concern lies in how support is allocated, the incentives created, and who manages or profits from it.

These problems are serious but solvable through political will, education and better-designed incentives. France's predicament need not become Britain's future. But if young people increasingly feel that they are funding commitments to older generations while their own prospects deteriorate, desperation and disillusionment risk turning into the same political anger and unrest seen in France. Reform will be difficult, but delaying it only makes the choices harder.

"Altus Investment Management Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority"