



Premia Global Advisors

Miguel Sosa, CIMA®

Founder

2600 South Douglas Road

Suite 1103

Coral Gables, FL 33134

786-646-9141

msosa@premiaglobaladvisors.com

www.premiaglobaladvisors.com



P R E M I A
GLOBAL ADVISORS

A Wealth of Advice

Market Week: December 1, 2025

The Markets (as of market close November 28, 2025)



Wall Street experienced a strong Thanksgiving week, largely erasing losses from the preceding volatile period. Increasing hopes of an interest rate cut by the Federal Reserve next month helped fuel the rally. After a shaky few weeks, tech stocks surged last week, driving the NASDAQ to its largest weekly gain in quite some time. As more economic data is released following the reopening of the federal government, investors are able to get a better grasp on the state of the economy. For instance, initial job claims fell, while durable goods orders and retail sales rose. However, producer prices also advanced, further evidence of escalating inflationary pressures. Each market sector ended last week with gains, led by consumer discretionary, communication services, materials, and information technology. The yield on 10-year Treasuries continued to slip as growing expectations of a rate cut help push bond prices higher, weighing on yields. Oversupply continued to drag crude oil prices lower.

Key Dates/Data Releases

12/1: S&P Manufacturing PMI

12/3: Import and export prices, industrial production, S&P Services PMI

12/4: International trade in goods and services

Stock Market Indexes

Market/Index	2024 Close	Prior Week	As of 11/28	Weekly Change	YTD Change
DJIA	42,544.22	46,245.41	47,716.42	3.18%	12.16%
NASDAQ	19,310.79	22,273.08	23,365.69	4.91%	21.00%
S&P 500	5,881.63	6,602.99	6,849.09	3.73%	16.45%
Russell 2000	2,230.16	2,369.59	2,498.78	5.45%	12.04%
Global Dow	4,863.01	5,908.60	6,059.46	2.55%	24.60%
fed. funds target rate	4.25%-4.50%	3.75%-4.00%	3.75%-4.00%	0 bps	-50 bps
10-year Treasuries	4.57%	4.06%	4.02%	-4 bps	-55 bps
US Dollar-DXY	108.44	100.15	99.47	-0.68%	-8.27%
Crude Oil-CL=F	\$71.76	\$57.94	\$59.47	2.64%	-17.13%
Gold-GC=F	\$2,638.50	\$4,056.80	\$4,249.90	4.76%	61.07%

Chart reflects price changes, not total return. Because it does not include dividends or splits, it should not be used to benchmark performance of specific investments.

Last Week's Economic News

- Retail and food services sales rose 0.2% in September from the previous month and 4.3% from September 2024. Retail trade sales were up 0.1% in September and 3.9% from September 2024. Nonstore (online) retailer sales declined 0.7% in September but rose 6.0% from last year, while food service and drinking places sales were up 0.7% in September and 6.7% from September 2024.
- The Producer Price Index increased 0.3% in September after falling 0.1% in August. Since September 2024, producer prices have increased 2.7%. In September, producer prices for goods rose 0.9%, while prices for services were unchanged from the prior month. Energy prices rose 3.5% in September, while prices for foods advanced 1.1%. Prices less foods, energy, and trade services edged up 0.1% in September after rising 0.3% in August. For the 12 months ended in September, prices less foods, energy, and trade services increased 2.9%.
- October, the first month of fiscal year 2026, saw the federal deficit come in at \$284 billion, following a September surplus of \$198 billion. Government receipts totaled \$404 billion, while outlays were \$689 billion. Nearly 54% of October receipts was attributable to income tax receipts (\$217 billion), while custom duties (tariffs) totaled \$31 billion. Medicare (\$151 billion) and Social Security payments (\$134 billion) accounted for over 41% of the October government expenditures.

- New orders for long-lasting durable goods increased 0.5% In September. Excluding transportation, new orders increased 0.6%. Excluding defense, new orders ticked up 0.1%. Transportation equipment, up two consecutive months, led the September increase, rising 0.4%. Over the 12 months ended in September, new orders for durable goods rose 7.3%.
- For the week ended November 22, there were 216,000 new claims for unemployment insurance, a decrease of 6,000 from the previous week's level, which was revised up by 2,000. According to the Department of Labor, the advance rate for insured unemployment claims for the week ended November 15 was 1.3%, unchanged from the previous week's rate. The advance number of those receiving unemployment insurance benefits during the week ended November 15 was 1,960,000, an increase of 7,000 from the previous week's level, which was revised down by 21,000. States and territories with the highest insured unemployment rates for the week ended November 8 were New Jersey (2.3%), Washington (2.2%), the District of Columbia (1.9%), Massachusetts (1.9%), California (1.8%), Puerto Rico (1.8%), Alaska (1.7%), Connecticut (1.7%), Nevada (1.7%), Oregon (1.7%), and Rhode Island (1.7%). The largest increases in initial claims for unemployment insurance for the week ended November 15 were in Kentucky (+589), Minnesota (+351), Wisconsin (+211), Delaware (+199), and Texas (+99), while the largest decreases were in Michigan (-5,290), New Jersey (-2,381), California (-2,287), Illinois (-962), and Georgia (-857).
- The national average retail price for regular gasoline was \$3.061 per gallon on November 24, \$0.001 per gallon less than the prior week's price and \$0.017 per gallon higher than a year ago. Also, as of November 24, the East Coast price increased \$0.032 to \$2.985 per gallon; the Midwest price dipped \$0.049 to \$2.858 per gallon; the Gulf Coast price inched up \$0.043 to \$2.643 per gallon; the Rocky Mountain price fell \$0.077 to \$2.872 per gallon; and the West Coast price fell \$0.050 to \$4.070 per gallon.

Eye on the Week Ahead

Slowly but surely, some important economic reports are being made available. However, most of the data that has been released thus far is for September.

Data sources: Economic: Based on data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (unemployment, inflation); U.S. Department of Commerce (GDP, corporate profits, retail sales, housing); S&P/Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Index (home prices); Institute for Supply Management (manufacturing/services). Performance: Based on data reported in WSJ Market Data Center (indexes); U.S. Treasury (Treasury yields); U.S. Energy Information Administration/Bloomberg.com Market Data (oil spot price, WTI, Cushing, OK); www.goldprice.org (spot gold/silver); Oanda/FX Street (currency exchange rates).

News items are based on reports from multiple commonly available international news sources (i.e., wire services) and are independently verified when necessary with secondary sources such as government agencies, corporate press releases, or trade organizations. All information is based on sources deemed reliable, but no warranty or guarantee is made as to its accuracy or completeness. Neither the information nor any opinion expressed herein constitutes a solicitation for the purchase or sale of any securities, and should not be relied on as financial advice. Forecasts are based on current conditions, subject to change, and may not come to pass. U.S. Treasury securities are guaranteed by the federal government as to the timely payment of principal and interest. The principal value of Treasury securities and other bonds fluctuates with market conditions. Bonds are subject to inflation, interest-rate, and credit risks. As interest rates rise, bond prices typically fall. A bond sold or redeemed prior to maturity may be subject to loss. Past performance is no guarantee

of future results. All investing involves risk, including the potential loss of principal, and there can be no guarantee that any investing strategy will be successful.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price-weighted index composed of 30 widely traded blue-chip U.S. common stocks. The S&P 500 is a market-cap weighted index composed of the common stocks of 500 largest, publicly traded companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. The NASDAQ Composite Index is a market-value weighted index of all common stocks listed on the Nasdaq stock exchange. The Russell 2000 is a market-cap weighted index composed of 2,000 U.S. small-cap common stocks. The Global Dow is an equally weighted index of 150 widely traded blue-chip common stocks worldwide. The U.S. Dollar Index is a geometrically weighted index of the value of the U.S. dollar relative to six foreign currencies. Market indexes listed are unmanaged and are not available for direct investment.

IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES

Premia Global Advisors LLC (“Premia”) is a U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) registered investment advisor located in Coral Gables, Florida. Registration as an investment advisor does not imply any level of skill or training. A copy of Premia’s Form ADV Part 2A Brochure which includes a description of Premia’s services, fees and business practices is filed with the SEC and available by contacting us, or at the SEC’s website (www.adviserinfo.sec.gov). Premia and Broadridge are unaffiliated companies.

These materials are not intended to be an advertisement or research and may not be distributed in states where Premia is not registered, or countries or jurisdictions where not permitted by law. Any discussion of investment strategies, products, or services is for information purposes only and should not be deemed to constitute the provision of investment advice, or a recommendation, or offer to purchase, or sell securities or pursue any investment strategy. These materials do not purport to contain all the relevant information that investors may wish to consider in making investment decisions and are not intended to be a substitute for exercising independent judgment. We recommend that investors independently evaluate the appropriateness of a particular investment or strategy and consult with an attorney, or tax professional regarding their specific legal or tax situation. Premia does not offer tax or legal advice. No representations are made that investors will be able to avoid loss or achieve a certain level of performance. Investment results will fluctuate and may be highly volatile, particularly over the short term. Diversification does not protect against loss. Our views are subject to change at any time without an obligation to provide an update. Although the information distributed is based on sources believed to be reliable. We do not warrant its completeness accuracy.