

## 一周市场总结

过去一个月,由于对美联储加息预期的放缓和债券收益率的下降,标普500指数上涨了约12%。从低点开始的强劲动能,再加上支持性的经济数据,为年底的市场形势创造了一个良好的前景(当然在短期内可能会有一些回调/盘整)

短期内,股市已经上涨过度,并且接近先前高点(7月峰值)的阻力位。很可能会有一些盘整(回调或横盘),这将是健康的。我们继续将市场的弱势视为买入的机会。季节性和健康的消费者对年底市场形势有利,包括债券收益率的下降。此外,过去一个月的涨幅位居过去70年所有月度涨幅的前2%:市场强势往往催生更多的强势。在过去的70年中,类似的涨幅通常会在接下来的3、6和12个月内带来高于平均水平的回报。

从宏观角度来看,我们仍然相信经济疲软会在未来出现。美联储快速加息的滞后效应、信贷紧缩、倒挂的收益率曲线以及疲软的领先经济指标都表明经济放缓会发生。而经济波动可能导致市场波动。此外,市场对于美联储政策的期望已经从"高利率保持较长时间"转向了2024年上半年降息的可能性,这引发了一个问题,市场是否对之前的预期过度纠正了?美联储仍在与持续上升的通胀作斗争,而更高的股市/较低的债券收益率是具通胀性的。

尽管我们对经济活动和美联储预期存在担忧,但很多负面因素可能已经被计价。"平均股票"的市盈率低于其10年平均值约8%,且仍在努力摆脱熊市低点。在过去两年里,债券收益率一直与股市呈反向关系,其仍将是催化剂。美国10年期国债收益率从10月的5%峰值回落至4.29%,目前趋势是可能在这里盘整。最终,较低的债券收益率(随着经济疲软)可能促成更高的估值,以抵消潜在的盈利下降。因此,我们认为估值将是未来12个月内正收益的驱动因素(在熊市结束后几乎总是如此)。

总之,我们仍要保持投资纪律:目前股市有点上涨过度,并且可能在短期内进行整固。道路可能会崎岖,但我们预计股市将在接下来的12个月内摆脱这一已经接近两年的熊市。我们建议将市场弱势视为买入的机会,并相信许多表现落后的行业在市场转向下一个牛市时可以提供超额回报。

Equity Market	Price Return		
Indices	Year to Date	12 Months	
Dow Jones Industrial Avg	6.8%	4.6%	
S&P 500	18.6%	14.9%	
S&P 500 (Equal-Weighted)	3.4%	1.0%	
NASDAQ Composite	36.5%	29.3%	
Russell 2000	1.8%	-2.1%	
MSCI All-Cap World	14.3%	12.1%	
MSCI Developed Markets	9.0%	8.7%	
MSCI Emerging Markets	3.0%	5.9%	
NYSE Alerian MLP	16.6%	14.0%	
MSCI U.S. REIT	-1.3%	-3.2%	
S&P 500	Price Return	Sector	
Sectors	Year to Date	Weighting	
Sectors Information Technology	Year to Date 50.8%	Weighting 29.2%	
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Information Technology	50.8%	29.2%	
Information Technology Communication Svcs.	50.8% 50.5%	29.2% 8.8%	
Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary	50.8% 50.5% 33.7%	29.2% 8.8%	
Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500	50.8% 50.5% 33.7% <b>18.6</b> %	29.2% 8.8% 10.8%	
Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials	50.8% 50.5% 33.7% <b>18.6%</b> 7.1%	29.2% 8.8% 10.8% - 8.2%	
Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials Materials	50.8% 50.5% 33.7% <b>18.6%</b> 7.1% 4.2%	29.2% 8.8% 10.8% - 8.2% 2.4%	
Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials Materials Financials	50.8% 50.5% 33.7% <b>18.6%</b> 7.1% 4.2% 2.7%	29.2% 8.8% 10.8% - 8.2% 2.4% 12.8%	
Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials Materials Financials Real Estate	50.8% 50.5% 33.7% 18.6% 7.1% 4.2% 2.7% -1.5%	29.2% 8.8% 10.8% - 8.2% 2.4% 12.8% 2.3%	
Information Technology Communication Svcs. Consumer Discretionary S&P 500 Industrials Materials Financials Real Estate Energy	50.8% 50.5% 33.7% 18.6% 7.1% 4.2% 2.7% -1.5% -4.4%	29.2% 8.8% 10.8% - 8.2% 2.4% 12.8% 2.3% 4.1%	

Source: FactSet

# 宏观 (美国)

感恩节期间经济数据较为有限,但仍有一些需要注意的数据。11月采购经理人指数 (PMI) 反映了对未来经济增长预期的放缓。此外,高利率继续影响着房地产市场。由于宏观环境的放缓和通胀的趋缓,近几周美联储的预期变得更为宽松,导致美国2年期国债收益率下降至4.6%(目前正在测试其200日移动平均线的支撑)。市场对于美联储政策的预期已经从"高利率保持较长时间"转向了可能在2024年上半年降息,这使得人们不禁要问市场是否过度纠正了原本的看法。

我们要密切关注债券收益率,因为它们在过去两年中已经表现出与股市的 反向相关性。未来几周经济数据将逐渐增多,并将产生重要影响,包括下 周的就业数据(重点关注12月8日的11月份就业报告)。此外,我们还将在 12月12日看到11月份的消费者价格指数(CPI),而在12月13日有美联储 今年最后一次议息会议。

Event	Period	Actual	Consensus	Prior
PMI Composite SA (Preliminary)	NOV	50.7	50.8	50.7
Markit PMI Manufacturing SA (Preliminary)	NOV	49.4	50.2	50.0
Markit PMI Services SA (Preliminary)	NOV	50.8	50.7	50.6
Building Permits SAAR (Final)	OCT	1,498K	1,487K	1,487K
New Home Sales SAAR	OCT	679.0K	721.0K	719.0K
Dallas Fed Index	NOV	-19.9	-16.0	-19.2
S&P/Case-Shiller comp.20 HPI M/M	SEP	0.70%	0.45%	0.82%
S&P/Case-Shiller comp.20 HPI Y/Y	SEP	3.9%	4.1%	2.1%
Consumer Confidence	NOV	102.0	101.0	99.1
Richmond Fed Index	NOV	-5.0	1.0	3.0
GDP SAAR Q/Q (Second Preliminary)	Q3	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%
GDP SA Y/Y (Second Preliminary)	Q3	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%



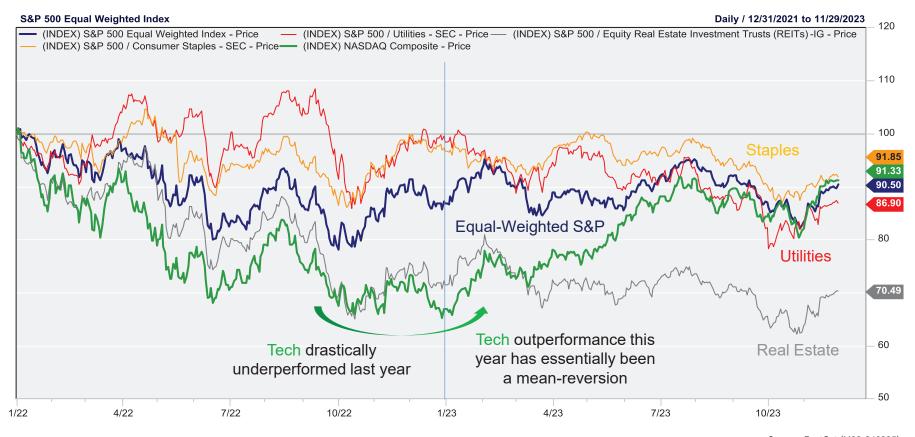


Source: FactSet



## 注重收入的投资策略

今年科技股的强势表现备受关注,纳斯达克综合指数年初至今上涨了36.5%,而等权标普500指数仅上涨了3.4%。这导致一些投资者质疑分散投资的好处。然而,我们很容易忘记今年许多表现落后的行业在去年的表现实际上超过了科技股。例如,在2022年纳斯达克指数下跌33%时,高分红公司整体表现得非常出色。从目前这个熊市的整体走势来看,纳斯达克,公用事业,必需消费品行业和"平均股票"基本上已经回归到了平均水平。但房地产作为一个高分红行业,表现仍然滞后。投资者往往倾向于关注"当下",但我们认为在这个熊市的另一侧,目前表现落后的行业有很多机会。







# 技术面

过去一个月,由于美联储预期的放缓和债券收益率的走低,标普500指数上涨了约12%。短期内,这一涨势使得股市在接近先前高点(7月峰值)时显得过于强劲,市场有可能出现一些整固(回调或横盘),这将是有益的。我们仍然将市场弱势视为买入机会。从低点开始的强劲动能、季节性因素以及支持性的经济数据对年底整体市场趋势都是有利的。此外,过去一个月的涨幅位居过去70年所有月度涨幅的前2%,而市场强势通常会带来更强势。通常情况下,类似的涨幅在接下来的3、6和12个月内都会产生高于平均水平的回报。我们希望看到的是更广泛的市场参与。等权标普500指数的相对强度尚未改变其下行趋势。

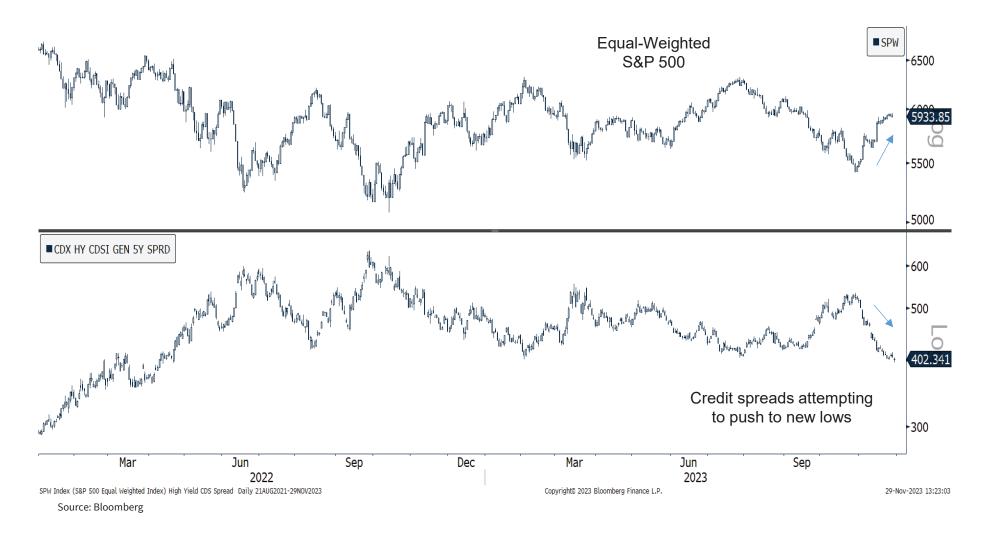






## 信用债利差

信用债利差的表现良好,试图达到年初以来的低点。这是债券市场关于企业资产负债表底层压力的积极信号,并暗示着对股票的上行偏好。





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