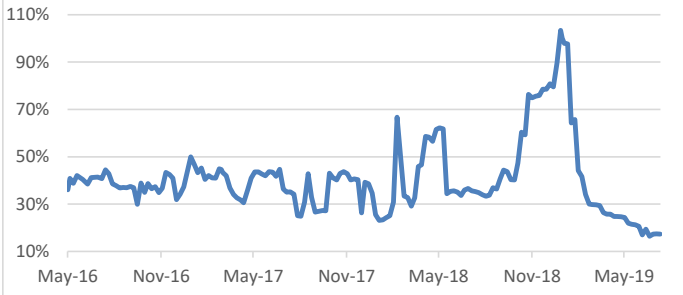


BMO Tactical Global Growth ETF Fund

Defense BETA SCORE Offense



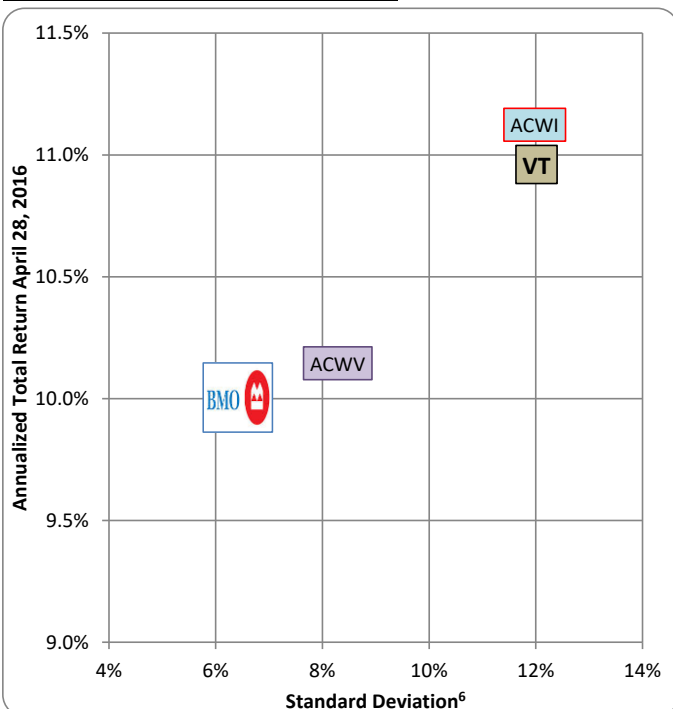
Beta (risk) Metrics



| As of: Jul 12 2019 | 07/12/19 | 07/05/19 | Change |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| FX (USD) | 35.0% | 35.1% | -0.1% |
| Beta ² | 17.4% | 17.4% | 0.0% |
| Correlation | 14.3% | 13.5% | 0.8% |
| Yield ³ | 3.15% | 3.09% | 0.06% |
| ETF Holdings | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| Volatility ⁴ | 6.41% | 6.43% | -0.02% |
| CAD | 1.3028 | 1.3081 | -0.4% |

Performance Metrics

| Total Return | Net | Gross | Upside/Downside ⁵ | |
|-----------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-----|
| YTD | 10.08% | 11.07% | Upside | 43% |
| Prev. Qtr. | 0.63% | 1.11% | Downside | 27% |
| Prev. Year | 2.97% | 4.89% | Months Up | 30 |
| Since Inception | 28.79% | 34.68% | Months Dn | 8 |
| Annualized SI | 8.16% | 10.01% | | |
| Sharpe Ratio | | 1.56 | | |



Market Strategy (Risk Management)

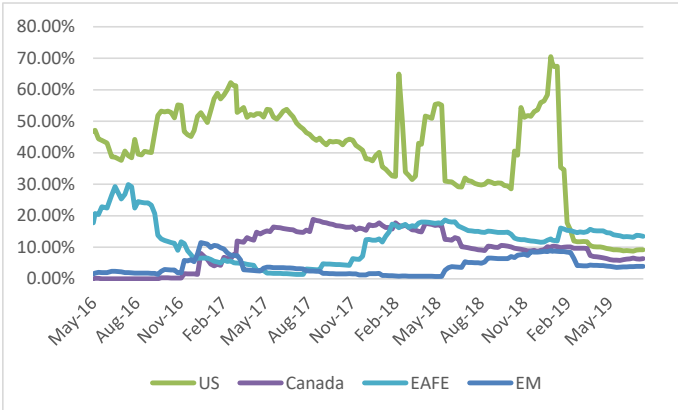
DEFENSE: The current beta is 17.4% vs. the benchmark of 100% down from 17.4% last week. The entire world remains jacked on liquidity and risk factors are increasing. The world simply can not grow sustainably beyond population and a modest productivity rate given the debt and demographic backdrop. With massive leverage in the system, there is no telling when it breaks. The cracks in China are growing, but liquidity and leverage can continue to mask the problem. We run a growth at a reasonable price style and, frankly, there is no growth at a reasonable price anywhere. And where there is some value like Europe and Japan, you have some \$13T of negative rate debt! The preference for capital preservation is so high that global utilities have never been more expensive on a P/E basis. We added to US long bonds last week as yields rose.

Top Holdings

| Ticker | Name | Position |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| ZST | BMO Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF | 41.8% |
| EMLC | VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF | 7.4% |
| ZWP | BMO Europe High Dividend Covered Call ETF | 7.0% |
| ZGD | BMO Equal Weight Global Gold Index ETF | 6.6% |
| TLT | iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF | 4.9% |
| AMPLP | Alerian MLP ETF | 3.7% |
| EWUS | iShares MSCI United Kingdom Small-Cap ETF | 3.4% |
| IYZ | iShares US Telecommunications ETF | 3.0% |
| DXJ | WisdomTree Japan Hedged Equity Fund | 2.8% |
| ZPW | BMO US Put Write ETF | 1.8% |
| ZWC | BMO Canadian High Dividend Covered Call ETF | 1.7% |
| EWV | iShares MSCI Mexico ETF | 1.0% |
| BRF | VanEck Vectors Brazil Small-Cap ETF | 0.9% |
| EIDO | iShares MSCI Indonesia ETF | 0.8% |
| INDA | iShares MSCI India ETF | 0.3% |
| ZLI | BMO Low Volatility International Equity ETF | 0.1% |
| ZWU | BMO Covered Call Utilities ETF | 0.0% |
| Total | | 87.3% |

Tactical Asset Allocation

| Equity | US | Canada | EAFE | EM |
|----------|------|--------|-------|------|
| 07/12/19 | 9.2% | 6.4% | 13.5% | 4.0% |
| 07/05/19 | 9.2% | 6.2% | 13.7% | 3.9% |
| Change | 0.0% | 0.2% | -0.2% | 0.0% |



| Sector | 07/12/19 | 07/05/19 | Change |
|---------------|----------|----------|--------|
| Financials | 3.54% | 3.58% | 0.0% |
| Energy | 5.25% | 5.27% | 0.0% |
| Health Care | 2.05% | 2.07% | 0.0% |
| Technology | 1.18% | 1.20% | 0.0% |
| Industrials | 2.92% | 2.96% | 0.0% |
| Discretionary | 2.87% | 2.90% | 0.0% |
| Real Estate | 0.43% | 0.43% | 0.0% |
| Staples | 2.02% | 2.05% | 0.0% |
| Telecom | 3.90% | 3.90% | 0.0% |
| Utilities | 0.60% | 0.61% | 0.0% |
| Materials | 8.38% | 8.13% | 0.2% |
| Government | 12.07% | 7.16% | 4.9% |
| Corporate | 42.11% | 42.27% | -0.2% |
| C\$ Cash | 6.05% | 5.86% | 0.2% |
| U\$ Cash | 6.64% | 11.61% | -5.0% |
| Preferred | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.0% |
| Commodity | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.0% |

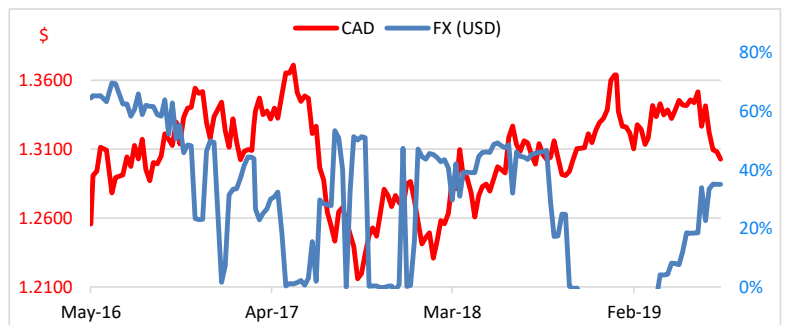
| Bonds | Corp. | Govt. | Pref. | Cash |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 07/12/19 | 42.1% | 12.1% | 0.0% | 12.7% |
| 07/05/19 | 42.3% | 7.2% | 0.0% | 17.5% |
| Change | -0.2% | 4.9% | 0.0% | -4.8% |

Equity Allocation Country/Sector Trades

Late in the cycle with the yield curve now inverting, you MUST err on the side of playing defense as we have once again. Globally, economic data continues to soften, We are heading into a late cycle bear market and there is not much in the policy toolbox to change that though the Fed has now indicated easing may be needed. Crazy to believe that at full employment. The curve is pricing in almost 3 rate cuts THIS YEAR. Japan is cheap and has some great dividend payers. They have been the poster child for anemic growth for decades. Sadly, the US is heading in this direction along with most of the developed world and China that is rapidly aging. There are policy tools to fix the issues, but politically impossible to implement because it largely involves austerity budgets and reduction of promises (benefits) which makes it near impossible to implement. We will tend to shift money to places like Japan and the UK that have good dividend payers and much better valuations where bad news is mostly discounted. Emerging markets has some of these exposures too along with tilting towards a weaker US dollar scenario as the Fed will need to take rates to zero again while the rest of the developed world cannot get off of them. Low beta and low volatility have never been more expensive from a P/E perspective, but still offer lower volatility risks. Option strategies to enhance yield will play a big role as well in recessionary portfolio construction. Currency exposure will be a significant contributor as well. We see the C\$ staying weak well into 2020.

Fixed-Income/Currency/Commodity Strategy & Trades

It is clear to us that we are heading for a recession and a sluggish growth environment. Historically, bonds and duration will play an increasing role in portfolio construction and capital preservation. We have started to nibble at Emerging Market Local currency government debt (EMLC) as well as long duration in USTs (TLT) on weakness. This is a growth at a reasonable price portfolio and we will increasingly seek to grow the portfolio with duration exposure. As the Fed looks to cut rates, gold (and gold equity) exposure should provide some growth as well. A weaker US dollar trend will see us shift assets to higher yielding currencies as well. Emerging market local currency debt seems particularly attractive. As for the C\$, we see it below 70 cents at the trough of the next recession and it should struggle to move above 76 cents. We look to more actively tactically adjust currency exposure with a bias to be longer US\$.



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1 Benchmark is the return of the targeted portfolio 100% global equities hedged to Canadian dollars; 2 Beta is a measure of how a fund responds to moves in the broader market. A beta of greater than 1.0 suggests that the fund is more volatile than the market, while a beta of less than 1.0 suggests that the fund is less volatile. 3 Yield is the most recent income received by the fund in the form of dividends, interest and other income annualized based on the payment frequency, divided by the current market value of the fund's investments. 4 Volatility is the annualized standard deviation which is a measure of risk. 5 Upside/Downside is a statistical measure of how much of the fund performance a manager captured during up-markets or down-markets. Typically, an investor would prefer a higher upside capture and lower downside capture. The time period presented is since inception. 6 Standard Deviation is a measure of risk that calculates the variation of a fund's performance around its average over a specific time period. © "BMO (M-bar roundel)" is a registered trade-mark of Bank of Montreal, used under licence. ETF Capital Management is a registered trade name of Quintessence Wealth, a Portfolio Manager, Investment Fund Manager and Exempt Market Dealer registered with the Canadian Securities Administrators.