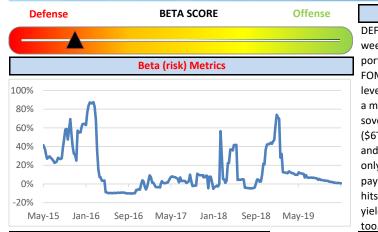
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Mutual Funds

# BMO Tactical Balanced ETF Fund Highlights

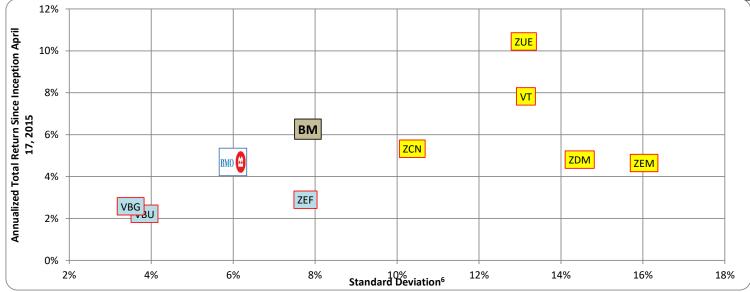


As of: Jan 3 2020	01/03/20	12/27/19	Change			
FX (USD)	53.8%	51.7%	2.0%			
Beta <sup>2</sup>	0.1%	0.6%	-0.5%			
Correlation	11.0%	11.8%	-0.8%			
Yield <sup>3</sup>	3.07%	3.14%	-0.07%			
ETF Holdings	17	17	0			
Volatility <sup>4</sup>	6.00%	6.00%	-0.01%	]		
CAD	1.3001	1.3079	-0.6%			
Performance Metrics						
Total Return	Net	Gross	Upside/Dov	vnside⁵		
YTD	0.22%	0.24%	Upside	30%		
Prev. Month	0.28%	0.44%	Downside	26%		
Prev. Quarter	-0.44%	0.04%	Months Up	37		
Prev. Year	7.47%	9.39%	Months Dn	18		
Annualized SI	2.77%	4.69%				
Sharpe Ratio	0.78					

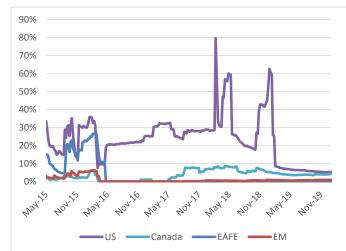
#### Market Strategy (Risk Management)

DEFENSE: The current beta is 0.1% vs. the benchmark of 55.2% down from 0.6% last week. In the past few weeks we added more duration and US\$ exposure to the portfolio. It's no secret we are in risk-off mode with portfolio beta near zero. The FOMO-FOMC induced Q4 equity melt up feels good, but looks bad on several levels. The outlook for 2020 on the debt side is cloudy. While we will no doubt see a massive buying of US Treasuries in a risk-off world being the highest yielding safe sovereign debt in the world, we also see a \$15T+ government refunding schedule (\$6T US) and an addition \$1T in new debt that needs to be financed. Add in Corps and mortgages, there is another \$9T+ with almost \$6T in CHINA. Debt markets will only get more difficult to navigate as debt levels grow. There is ZERO hope for every paying it off, so QE and monetization is HERE TO STAY. When the Minsky Moment hits that equity investors realize it's a bubble is the most difficult part. Clipping a 3% yield while waiting for opportunity is prudent, though it can be FOMO frustrating

Top Holdings				
Ticker	Name	Position		
ZST	BMO Ultra Short-Term Bond ETF	31.9%		
EMLC	VanEck Vectors J.P. Morgan EM Local Currency Bond ETF	11.6%		
SHV	iShares Short Treasury Bond ETF	10.8%		
TLT	iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF	10.4%		
BWZ	SPDR Bloomberg Barclays Short Term International Treasury Bon	9.6%		
FLOT	iShares Floating Rate Bond ETF	5.6%		
ZPR	BMO Laddered Preferred Share Index ETF	4.5%		
ZGD	BMO Equal Weight Global Gold Index ETF	3.8%		
ZPH	BMO US Put Write Hedged to CAD ETF	1.4%		
AMLP	Alerian MLP ETF	1.4%		
ZWU	BMO Covered Call Utilities ETF	1.2%		
ZPW	BMO US Put Write ETF	1.1%		
zwc	BMO Canadian High Dividend Covered Call ETF	1.0%		
GLD	SPDR Gold Shares	0.6%		
GDX	VanEck Vectors Gold Miners ETF	0.6%		
ZUP	BMO US Preferred Share Index ETF	0.5%		
ZRR	BMO Real Return Bond Index ETF	0.4%		
Total		96.6%		



Tacti					
Equity	US	Canada	EAFE	EM	
01/03/20	5.4%	4.2%	0.1%	1.0%	
12/27/19	5.4%	4.2%	0.1%	1.0%	
Change	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	



Sector	01/03/20	12/27/19	Change
Financials	0.42%	0.42%	0.0%
Energy	2.48%	2.46%	0.0%
Health Care	0.45%	0.45%	0.0%
Technology	0.47%	0.47%	0.0%
Industrials	0.31%	0.30%	0.0%
Discretionary	0.50%	0.50%	0.0%
Real Estate	0.00%	0.00%	0.0%
Staples	0.13%	0.13%	0.0%
Telecom	0.42%	0.42%	0.0%
Utilities	0.61%	0.61%	0.0%
Materials	4.78%	4.77%	0.0%
Government	43.08%	41.13%	1.9%
Corporate	37.30%	42.07%	-4.8%
C\$ Cash	3.17%	0.49%	2.7%
U\$ Cash	0.26%	0.20%	0.1%
Preferred	5.00%	4.96%	0.0%
Commodity	0.62%	0.61%	0.0%

Bonds	Corp.	Govt.	Pref.	Cash	Duration
01/03/20	37.3%	43.1%	5.0%	3.4%	3.90
12/27/19	42.1%	41.1%	5.0%	0.7%	3.87
Change	-4.8%	1.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.03

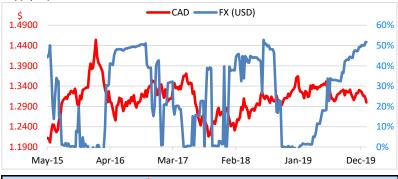
## actical Asset Allocation

### Equity Country/Sector Allocation & Trades

The markets are excited about a trade resolution and a dovish Fed. Nevertheless, the global economy continues to slow and the lagged impact of tighter policy will likely have negative impacts for growth. In the long run, we are seeing huge misallocation of capital and the credit bubble that's building will likely end badly. China may be at the front of that wave with record number of zombie SOEs while the leveraged risk of the S&P 500 flirting with the biggest credit bubble in history as the index makes all time highs. To say we are a growth skeptic would be an understatement. For the next several years, tactical asset allocation may be our only real return possibility. Europe is cheap because it's a house of cards with its strongest economy, Germany, basically in recession. EM is relatively cheap because it's leveraged to Europe. The US is overvalued because it's the only economy that's working, but that's been 100% leverage for the past decade with free money, which is coming to an end--especially with the political shift to the LEFT that could leak in more inflation than the debt load can handle.

### **Currency Strategy & Trades**

We have moved our U\$ target over the next year to 76-70 cents with a bias towards the ALL-TIME low of 62 cents by the time the global recession plays out. Twin deficits and stupidity in Ottawa are the catalysts along with world energy prices collapsing in the downturn. We are now at benchmark exposure in the US\$ around 53% of the world. We can increase that should the C\$ strengthen under the geopolitical spike in world oil prices--that won't last. Peak crude demand is nigh and supply is plentiful!



Fixed-Income/Commodity Allocation & Trades

The most important consideration in our fixed-income portfolio is interest-rate sensitivity versus the benchmark of 6.21. The duration of the portfolio is 3.90 up 0.03 last week. The idea that the FOMC should be cutting rates with the unemployment rate below 4% is a gross mispricing of risks and underscores the fragile nature of world growth. We will never be able to pay off the debt and the only outcome we see is a debt monetization that is hugely bullish for gold long term. The 2020 US election will see the Democrats looking to spend bags of money as the DEBT troubles escalate. Bond supply will cause a problem at some point, but that is when a permanent QE is likely to be the only policy choice of a failed regime. The world MUST adjust to ta 1-2% growth outlook and stop artificial policies to boost it and pull forward demand at the catastrophic cost of the debt burden.

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1 Benchmark is the return of the targeted portfolio 60% global equities and 40% global bonds 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.

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