



PORTFOLIO UPDATE – DECEMBER 16, 2019

We find ourselves entering a season of great expectations as Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson returns from what could easily have become the graveyard of his brief premiership with a decisive Tory win in his satchel. Whether one believes Brexit is a good thing or a bad thing for the UK or the broader European Union, the uncertainty around policy was preventing businesses, markets and economies from charting a way forward, and that uncertainty is now largely lifted. We have gone from a Brexit process as shambolic as Boris Johnson’s hair to a clear path toward leaving the Union. All of the big issues do still remain, from a hard vs. soft Irish border to trade pacts between the UK and mainland Europe. Investors can at least envision what “after” looks like now, and can begin pricing structure and risk on that basis.

The immediate reaction from the investment community has been mixed. Some early enthusiasm carried stocks in the European sphere higher along with the Pound, only to be doused by renewed worries that the direction (out) is certain, but the method is not. A “no deal” Brexit appears to still be on the table according to Johnson, which may be reality and may just be a negotiating ploy. What we take away is that in the long term we know that the United Kingdom (we will assume that Scotland stays in the UK, which is increasingly debatable) will not be part of the EU, but in the short term there could be disarray. Markets are showing us a modest upgrade in valuation after a record low relative equity valuation vs the Eurozone and US, a currency re-valuation, and positive reactions to pro-growth policies likely to be implemented in the near/intermediate term.

A moment of short term uncertainty but long term clarity is usually when we seize the moment to make a tactical shift. After an extended period away from the UK and the GBP, in those portfolios with explicit levers we have modestly increased our exposure to UK equities and the Pound by purchasing an unhedged UK ETF funded by existing hedged UK equity and a small amount from US large cap equity. In portfolios such as our ESG series where we do not have a dedicated UK position, we have increased our allocation more broadly to international developed markets on the assumption that improving UK prospects will generally benefit all. This move was also funded from US large cap equity. Similarly, in our Disciplined Yield series the allocation was assigned to an international developed yield-emphasis ETF.

The long term is a relative proposition, and the time-value of money will dictate patience with this tactical shift. A hard Brexit vs. a more orderly exit, for instance, could mean that the stability that should come from knowing where we are headed would be pushed indefinitely out into the future and may sufficiently upset markets in the now that we would revisit the call and choose another (re)entry point down the line.



DISCLOSURES

Wilde Capital Management, LLC is a registered investment adviser. Information presented is for educational purposes only and does not intend to make an offer or solicitation for the sale or purchase of any specific securities, investments, or investment strategies. Investments involve risk and, unless otherwise stated, are not guaranteed. Be sure to first consult with a qualified financial adviser and/or tax professional before implementing any strategy discussed herein. Past performance is not indicative of future performance.

It is important to remember that there are risks inherent in any investment and that there is no assurance that any money manager, fund, asset class, style, index or strategy will provide positive performance over time.

Diversification and strategic asset allocation do not guarantee a profit nor protect against a loss in declining markets. All investments are subject to risk, including the loss of principal.

The information contained herein is based upon the data available as of the date of this document and is subject to change at any time without notice.

Portfolios that invest in fixed income securities are subject to several general risks, including interest rate risk, credit risk, the risk of issuer default, liquidity risk and market risk. These risks can affect a security's price and yield to varying degrees, depending upon the nature of the instrument, and may occur from fluctuations in interest rates, a change to an issuer's individual situation or industry, or events in the financial markets. In general, a bond's yield is inversely related to its price. Bonds can lose their value as interest rates rise and an investor can lose principal. If sold prior to maturity, fixed income securities are subject to gains/losses based on the level of interest rates, market conditions and the credit quality of the issuer.

Foreign investments are subject to risks not ordinarily associated with domestic investments, such as currency, economic and political risks, and may follow different accounting standards than domestic investments. Investments in emerging or developing markets involve exposure to economic structures that are generally less diverse and mature, and to political systems that can be expected to have less stability than those of more developed countries. These securities may be less liquid and more volatile than investments in U.S. and longer-established non-U.S. markets.

An investment in small/mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk and price volatility than an investment in securities of larger capitalization, more established companies. Such securities may have limited marketability and the firms may have more limited product lines, markets and financial resources than larger, more established companies.

Portfolios that invest in real estate investment trusts (REITs) are subject to many of the risks associated with direct real estate ownership and, as such, may be adversely affected by declines in real estate values and general and local economic conditions.

Portfolios that invest a significant portion of assets in one sector, issuer, geographical area or industry, or in related industries, may involve greater risks, including greater potential for volatility, than more diversified portfolios.

Important Disclosures: Exchange-Traded Funds

Exchange-traded funds (ETFs) are investment vehicles that are legally classified as open-end investment companies or unit investment trusts (UITs), but differ from traditional open-end investment companies or UITs. ETF shares are bought and sold at market price (not net asset value) and are not individually redeemed from the fund. This can result in the fund trading at a premium or discount to its net asset value, which will affect an investor's value. Shares of certain ETFs have no or limited voting rights. ETFs are subject to risks similar to those of stocks.

ETFs included in portfolios may charge additional fees and expenses in addition to the advisory fee charged for the Selected Portfolio. These additional fees and expenses are disclosed in the respective fund/note prospectus. For complete details, please refer to the prospectus.

For additional information regarding advisory fees, please refer to the Fee Summary and/or Fee Detail pages (if included with this report) and the program sponsor's/each co-sponsor's Form ADV Part 2, Wrap Fee Brochure or other disclosure documents, which may be obtained through your advisor.

Certain ETFs have elected to be treated as partnerships for federal, state and local income tax purposes. Accordingly, investors in such ETFs will be taxed as a beneficial owner of an interest in a partnership. Tax information for such ETFs will be reported to investors on an IRS schedule K-1. Investors should consult with their tax advisors in determining the tax consequences of any investment, including the application of state, local or other tax laws and the possible effects of changes in federal or other tax laws.