

# BMO Capital & Income Investment Trust plc



August 2019

Manager Commentary  
Julian Cane



The FTSE All-Share Index recorded a positive return of +2.0% in July to continue the generally strong performance this year. From the start of the calendar year to the end of July, the total return of the Index was +15.2%.

Other equity markets were also strong, with the US S&P 500 Index and Nasdaq both reaching new all-time highs. Bond markets reported strong gains too, with German 10-year bund yields falling to new lows. In fact, across the whole yield curve, all German and Swiss government

bonds moved to negative yields. It's tempting to think markets are rational – indeed entire economic theories stand on this principle – but we suspect we'll be waiting a long time to hear why Greek government 10-year bonds should yield the same as those of the US government (just over 2%), as happened at the end of the month.

With a new prime minister, political rhetoric in the UK has been ramped up considerably, particular with regard to Brexit. The parliamentary arithmetic is still against a no-deal outcome, firmly the lose-lose outcome in this game of prisoner's dilemma. Europe seems to be hoping for the UK Parliament to make the next move and back down, but the route to this is not exactly clear, even if it's fairly obvious that there is no parliamentary majority for a no-deal Brexit. This is evolving into a high stakes game of chicken, which seems most likely to result in a further extension of the deadline and possibly a general election, but this remains to be seen.

Sterling took the brunt of the pressure → the currency fell to its lowest level in more than two years against the US dollar and the euro, as markets worried about the possibility and risks around a No-Deal Brexit.

The US Federal Reserve cut interest rates at the end of the month for the first time in more than a decade. US economic fundamentals don't appear too bad, so although it obviously was not admitted, it is difficult to escape the appearance that the cut was more a response to pressure from the president than a necessity driven by poor economic fundamentals.

A number of companies reported results in July. Among the highlights for our portfolio were Compass, which is seeing strong growth, especially in the US where organic revenue growth was 8.5% in the latest quarter. Burberry also recorded a good quarter, seeing a good consumer response to its new collection and 4% same-store sales growth.

## Key facts as at 31.07.2019

**Trust aims:** To generate long-term capital and income growth from a portfolio consisting mainly of FTSE All-Share companies.

### Trust highlights:

- Dividends increased annually since launch in 1992, paid quarterly and grown significantly faster than inflation
- Diversified portfolio focusing on well-established UK companies
- Targets long-term capital and income growth.

See page 3 for more information on dividend growth

**Benchmark:** FTSE All-Share Index

**Fund type:** Investment Trust

**Launch date:** 1992

**Total assets:** £350.9m

**Share price:** 332.50p

**NAV:** 331.69p

**Discount/Premium(-/+):** 0.25%

**Dividend payment dates:** Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec

**Net dividend yield †:** 3.35%

**Net gearing/Net cash\*\*:** 1.4%

**Management fee rate\*\*:** 0.40%

**Performance fee:** None

**Ongoing charges\*\*:** 0.58%

**Year end:** 30 September

**Sector:** UK Equity Income

**Currency:** Sterling

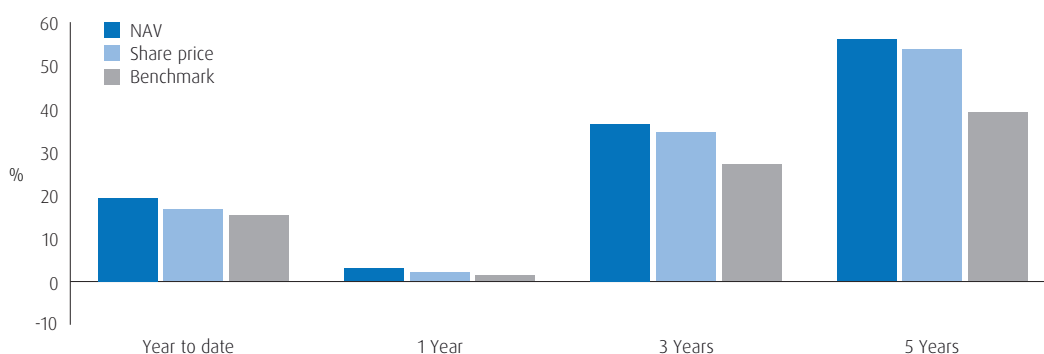
**Website:** [bmocapitalandincome.com](http://bmocapitalandincome.com)

\*\* Ongoing charges calculated in accordance with AIC recommendations. Please refer to the latest annual report as to how the fee is structured.



Lines may be recorded

## Fund performance as at 31.07.2019



## Cumulative performance (%) as at 31.07.2019

	1 Month	Year to date	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years
<b>NAV</b>	1.77	19.24	2.85	36.32	55.96
<b>Share price</b>	2.62	16.53	2.00	34.35	53.66
<b>Benchmark</b>	2.00	15.23	1.27	27.01	38.95

## Discrete performance (%) as at 31.07.2019

	2019/2018	2018/2017	2017/2016	2016/2015	2015/2014
<b>NAV</b>	2.85	8.59	22.06	5.46	8.49
<b>Share price</b>	2.00	10.35	19.36	7.97	5.93
<b>Benchmark</b>	1.27	9.15	14.90	3.82	5.38

## Key risks

Stock market movements may cause the value of investments and the income from them to fall as well as rise and investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Changes in rates of exchange may have an adverse effect on the value, price or income of investments. If markets fall, gearing can magnify the negative impact on performance.

## Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon, Lipper and BMO. Basis: Percentage growth, total return, bid to bid price with net income reinvested in sterling. The discrete performance table refers to 12 month periods, ending at the date shown.

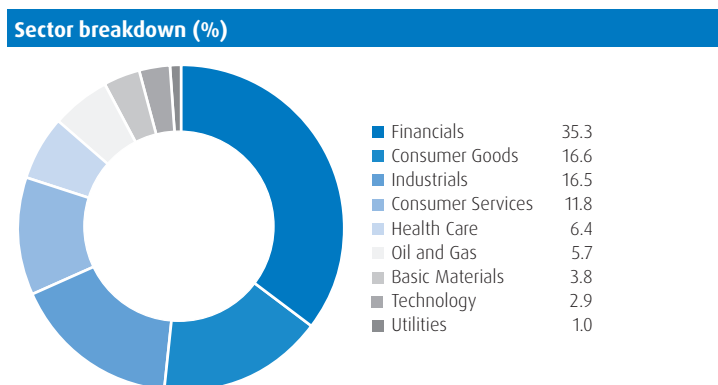
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Trust codes	
Stock exchange	BCI
Sedol	346328
Legal Entity Identifier	21380052ETTRKV2A6Y19

Top 10 holdings (%)				
	Portfolio Weight	Benchmark Weight	Difference	Sector
<b>Diageo</b>	4.3	3.4	0.9	Consumer Goods
<b>Unilever</b>	3.9	2.3	1.6	Consumer Goods
<b>GlaxoSmithKline</b>	3.7	3.5	0.2	Health Care
<b>Secure Income REIT</b>	3.5	0.0	3.5	Financials
<b>Rio Tinto</b>	3.4	2.2	1.2	Basic Materials
<b>Royal Dutch Shell</b>	3.2	9.0	-5.8	Oil & Gas
<b>Phoenix</b>	2.9	0.2	2.7	Financials
<b>Beazley</b>	2.9	0.1	2.8	Financials
<b>Legal &amp; General Group</b>	2.8	0.7	2.1	Financials
<b>Intermediate Capital</b>	2.8	0.2	2.6	Financials



Net dividend distributions pence per share						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>March</b>	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.55
<b>June</b>	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	2.55
<b>September</b>	2.25	2.30	2.35	2.40	2.45	
<b>December</b>	3.10	3.20	3.25	3.45	3.60	
<b>Total</b>	9.85	10.10	10.30	10.65	10.95	5.10

Glossary	
<b>Bid price</b>	Investment trust shares are sold via the stock exchange at the bid price. This price is determined by supply and demand.
<b>Dividend</b>	Income paid to shareholders by the company they invest in.
<b>Net asset value</b>	A key measure of the value of a company or trust – the total value of assets less liabilities, divided by the number of shares.



All data as at 31.07.2019 unless otherwise stated.

All information is sourced from BMO, unless otherwise stated. All percentages are based on gross assets. † The yield is calculated on an historic basis using the actual dividends paid during the last twelve months and the closing share price as at the end of the relevant month. \* Net gearing is total assets less cash and cash equivalents divided by shareholders' funds and expressed as a percentage. Net cash is net exposure to cash and cash equivalents expressed as a percentage of shareholders funds after any offset against gearing. \*\*Please refer to the latest annual report as to how the fee is structured. The share price may either be below (at a discount) or above (at a premium) the NAV. Discounts and premiums vary continuously. Performance information excludes any product charges which can be found in the Key Investor Document ("KID") for the relevant product. Views and opinions have been arrived at by BMO Global Asset Management and should not be considered to be a recommendation or solicitation to buy or sell any funds that may be mentioned. The factsheet is issued and approved by BMO, a trading name of BMO Asset Management Limited. Authorised and regulated in the UK by the Financial Conduct Authority. Registered office: Exchange House, Primrose Street, London EC2A 2NY. Registered in England & Wales No 517895. (08/19)

# 25 years of dividend growth



BMO Capital and Income Investment Trust seeks to achieve its objective of long-term capital and income growth by investing in companies with good long-term prospects which may not be fully reflected in their share prices; many of its stocks have a higher than average dividend yield. While the majority of holdings are in large and mid-cap UK companies, the Trust also invests in some smaller companies.

The Trust has built up an impressive record of paying dividends. In every year since the Trust's launch in 1992, it has succeeded in increasing the dividend paid to investors. Since 1998, the Trust has beaten the average dividend paid by the broad UK stock market (as represented by the FTSE All-Share Index). It has also significantly outpaced the rate of inflation as measured by the CPI (Consumer Price Index).

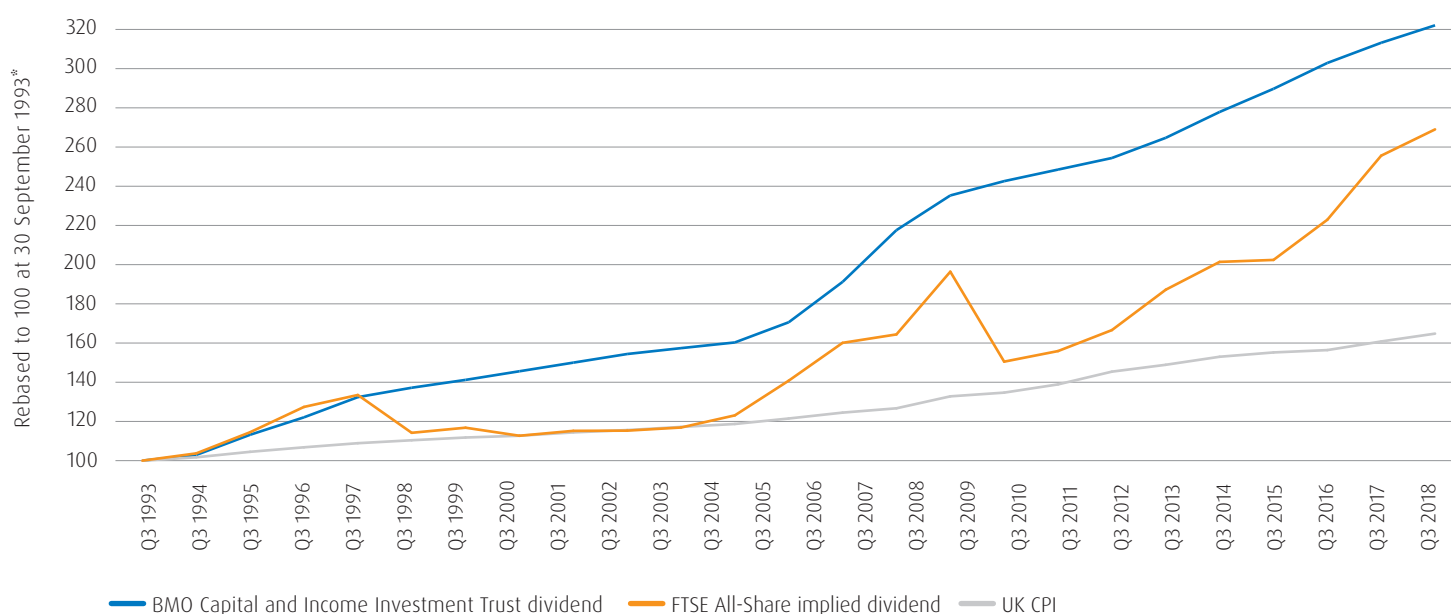
Maintaining a broadly diversified portfolio helps reduce risk and improves reliability. The fund manager has the flexibility to invest internationally to help secure superior dividends at the right price. The fund manager's approach allows the Trust to achieve long-term growth in both income and capital.

With dividends paid four times a year, the Trust is a great option for investors looking for a regular income. For investors with a longer-term horizon, taking the option to reinvest the dividends could be a highly effective way of increasing the total return from their investment.

All in all this Trust is an effective solution for investors who want long-term capital and income growth.

**Past performance is not a guide to future results. The value of investments can go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount that you invested.**

## A growing dividend that historically has beaten the stock market and inflation



\*All three data series have been rebased to 100 as at 30 September 1993, the end of the BMO Capital and Income's first year, to allow direct comparison.