News Highlights

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INVESTMENT COUNSEL®

Our views on economic and other events and their expected impact on investments

October 23, 2015

Energy Sector

Nothing new to report.

Financial Sector

Barclays is selling a £650 million (US $1.01 billion) portfolio of middle market loans, banking sources said. Barclays is auctioning the portfolio, which consists of performing UK loans. The bank is seeking to sell the portfolio to a fund rather than another bank, the sources said. Up to five funds were shortlisted for a second round of bids, the sources said. Banks have been selling loan portfolios in the last few years to deleverage and clean up their balance sheets, amid tougher regulations and capital constraints. (Source:Reuters).

Barclays Plc and Wachovia, now part of Wells Fargo & Co, will pay a combined $378 million to resolve claims over toxic mortgage-backed securities sold to now-failed credit unions, a U.S. credit union regulator said on Monday. Barclays will pay $325 million and Wachovia will pay $53 million, the National Credit Union Administration said. The companies are settling without admitting wrongdoing, the NCUA said. Barclays said on Monday it will include a provision for the settlement in its third-quarter results. “We are pleased that this matter is resolved,” Wells Fargo spokeswoman Elise Wilkinson said. (Source:Reuters).

Credit Suisse/Barclays - Dow Jones reports Credit Suisse and Barclays are in settlement talks with regulators over dark pools; to pay as much as $150m. Reports Barclays and regulators discussed $65M in fines, Credit Suisse previously agreed to ~$85M in fines. Bloomberg reported on 9/15th that Credit Suisse was “close to more-than-$80M” dark pool settlement. The same article mentioned that Barclays could settle with the SEC before the NY Attorney General does though no amount was indicated.

Credit Suisse announced two share capital increases for a total of CHF6.05bn. It’s calculated that the capital increase implies 16.5% 2017 EPS dilution (vs. no capital increase) and P/E of 9.3x for a 12% Return on Tangible Equity. Simultaneously, Credit Suisse published the outline of its 2018 strategy. There will be an important re-organizational exercise with three new key geographical areas (with an expected partial IPO for the Swiss entity by 2017), while the Investment Bank would be split into two sub-divisions. CS targets CHF3.5bn gross savings (CHF2bn net on a CHF18.5-19bn cost base) by 2018, whilst investing another CHF1.5bn for growth. In Wealth management (WM), CS will be selling US business to Wells Fargo. In Investment Banking, the deleveraging will focus on macro and prime brokerage with CS aiming to maintain stable Risk Weighted Assets in spite of the Basel IV harmonization. Finally, Core Equity Tier 1 capital and leverage targets are increased to 12-13% and 3.5% respectively, whilst the expected dividend payout through to 2020E is reduced to 40% (on a free capital generation of CHF23-25bn). We believe that the Investment Banking deleveraging is slightly lower than expected, but the new restructuring plan seems credible and the introduction of absolute and granular targets that enhance the ability of the investor community to monitor CS’s progress is welcome.

Swiss Banks - the Swiss government has announced the 5% leverage ratio for Credit Suisse & UBS for “too big to fail”. It can be made up of 1.5% Coco’s and 3.5% (Core Equity Tier 1) equity by end 2019. The announcement was expected for Nov 2015. The new capital requirements for Swiss too big to fail banks are significantly higher (quantity & quality) but in line with our expectations and US regulators. Credit Suisse said on Thursday it would give up its role as a primary dealer in all European government bond markets to help meet tougher Swiss financial regulations. Tougher regulation since the financial crisis has made it costlier for banks , due to the extra capital they now have to hold against possible losses. Credit Suisse will continue to act as a primary dealer in U.S. Treasuries, but the exit from European government bond markets is the first concrete example of the investment banking cuts that its chief executive had said would be needed.

Fifth Third reported 3Q EPS of $0.45. Excluding non-core items, operating EPS of $0.39, below consensus of $0.40. Total loans rose 0.9% from 2Q, following 1.6% growth in 2Q and 1.3% growth in 1Q. The Net Interest Margin contracted 1 bp from 2Q to 2.89%, driven by the impact of debt issuances in 3Q and loan yield compression, partly offset by lower average cash. Core fee income fell 7.2% from 2Q, driven by lower mortgage banking revenue (-39%) and corporate banking fees (-8%). Provisions (ex. $35 million from a student loan-backed credit from 2007) rose 53% (mostly due to a single restructuring) , while Non Conforming Obligations (ex. the student loan credit) were flat. Operating expenses fell 1.4% from 2Q, driven by lower salaries, benefits and occupancy costs as it completed the sale of 29 branches. It expects to consolidate or sell an additional 76 branches by mid-2016. FITB’s energy book, under 2% of loans, is below the exposure of many peers and are performing. FITB does, however, have $600mn in exposure to commodities firms that provides unique risks.

JP Morgan Chase is close to relinquishing control of a US$22bn private equity business, turning loose part of a firm it acquired before the financial crisis and helped quadruple in size. The lender is believed to be working to finalize a deal to sell the majority of Highbridge Capital Management LLC’s private equity business to Highbridge Chief Executive Scott Kapnick and other members of his management team. In our view, a major factor was the team’s desire to be lifted from the constraints of a large bank.

Nordea - Total revenues were 7% below consensus, mainly driven by very weak trading income but all income lines were behind expectations. FX negatively impacted Net Interest Income by 3% and underlying NII was flat q-o-q. However, the main q-o-q drop comes from Group Corporate Centre which saw a EUR 20m q-o-q drop while NII in the business areas were largely flat, supported by a day count effect of EUR 15m. Lending and deposit margins burdened NII somewhat q-o-q while volume growth helped mitigate. The net interest margin (NIM) was down by 2bp q-o-q, at 0.98% (1.00%). Commission income was reported at 5% below expectations, driven by lower Asset management related fees and normal seasonality. Trading was clearly behind at EUR 222m, 38% below consensus. However, the main drivers for the strong q-o-q decline are from risk-management and Group corporate center due to widening credit spreads negatively affecting mark-to-market valuation. Customer driven trading income in Retail and Wholesale banking actually increased slightly q-o-q. Nordea's reported costs were 4%% below but where non-recurring items of a net value EUR 7m mitigated slightly. Loan losses were clearly below expectations at 13bp compared to 15bp expected. Overall, this report shows clearly weaker income but where the client driven income is not as weak as it appears at first glance. Cost control is good and so are loan losses. Nordea reports a Core Equity Tier 1 Basel III ratio of 16.3%, up by 30bp q-o-q and above the consensus of 16.1%; the main causes were lower Risk weighted Assets driven by FX and improved credit quality and lower market risks. This means that Nordea now has increased its buffer to the capital requirement of 15.4%, which was hiked by 50bp following the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process by the Swedish FSA. Thus, the yield case in Nordea stands on somewhat stronger ground.

Royal Bank of Scotland and its former directors, including Fred Goodwin, who was chief executive, are being sued for £4bn by thousands of shareholders claiming they were misled into signing up to the £12bn rights issue months before the bank's near collapse. Emails and texts sent by Mr Goodwin and other former RBS directors have been handed over as part of 639,000 documents disclosed by the bank, which has so far had to collect 25million pieces of information. RBS is defending the case and its legal fees for this case alone have been estimated at £90m. (Source : Financial Times).

State Street reported 3Q GAAP Earnings Per Share of $1.32. Results included $0.14 for an Italian tax deferred liability, $0.12 gain on the sale of commercial real estate and $0.04 discount accretion, as well as $0.11 in severance costs, $0.02 in tax adjustments. Excluding these items STT is calling EPS $1.16, below consensus ($1.23). In addition, results also included a $0.07 benefit to other expenses from the recovery of Lehman Bros. claims offset by a $0.07 one-time processing cost. A lower tax rate (32%) contributed $0.02. The miss was primarily driven by expenses (higher compensation and IT). Fee revenues were pretty decent in our opinion (high margin businesses FX and security lending continue to grow) but spread revenues were slightly softer as the balance sheet contracted more than we expected. The company repurchased $350 million in stock during the quarter.

UK Banks - The Bank of England has this week published its approach to stress testing the UK banking system for the next three years until 2018. It affects the stress test from 2016 onwards, not the 2015 test for which results are due 1 December 2015. The key change is the recalibration of hurdle rates which will be bank specific based on the banks' individual capital requirements. Its estimated the 2016 Core Equity Tier 1 (CET1) hurdle rate will rise from a flat 4.5% to 5.4% for Standard Chartered, 6.2% for HSBC, 6.6% for Barclays, 6.7% for Lloyds and 8.2% for Royal Bank of Scotland. Given the improvement in banks' CET1 ratios since end-2013 all banks could accommodate the level of stress borne in the 2014 stress test. The 2014 test caused a decrease in CET1 ratios of 2.1-5.1pp; however, the impact from the change in CET1 capital and Risk Weighted Assets can vary considerably under the scenarios such that this analysis is fairly simplistic. Where Royal Bank of Scotland to suffer the same £19bn CET1 capital loss in the 2016 stress test then we believe its CET1 ratio would reduce by 10pp and it would breach the hurdle rate. We would expect the downsizing at Royal Bank of Scotland to reduce the impact of the stress test in absolute terms and await the outcome of the 2014 test for evidence of this. WE believe RBS's return to capital distribution is dependent on a successful 2016 stress test outcome.

Europe's banks and VISA- European Banks are in line to share proceeds of a buyout of Visa Europe by its Visa Inc., which is expected to be sealed in the next two weeks. Credit card company Visa is in talks to buy Visa Europe, and proceeds would then be shared by more than 3,000 banks and payment firms that own the network. Visa Inc. wants to re-unite with the European arm to give it more global scale to compete with arch-rival MasterCard. It said in July it wanted to conclude talks by the end of October. (Source : Reuters). Sky News earlier reported in August that Visa, Inc. tabled a $21 billion offer for Visa Europe. In an article published last Monday, the Financial Times is reporting a price tag of $20 billion. Additionally, Visa, Inc. management has said publicly that it expects to resolve these discussions by the end of October and will provide an update on its F4Q15 earnings, if not sooner. To the extent the article is in fact accurate, we continue to believe that a deal at that price is likely to be lucrative from an accretion standpoint for Visa. Clearly, also important are the terms of the structure of the agreement with banks (i.e., such as contractual obligations and duration). It would appear to us that Visa shares don't seem to assume any material accretion from this deal at current levels.

Activist Influenced Companies

Cable & Wireless – John Malone's cable empire Liberty Global is in talks over a reported £3.7bn takeover of Cable & Wireless Communications (CWC), the London-listed Caribbean telecoms operator. CWC, the remaining independent operations of the former global giant Cable & Wireless, confirmed it was discussing a potential cash and shares offer. Mr Malone is already a major shareholder in CWC after it last year accepted shares in exchange for control of Columbus Communications. That deal allowed CWC, which is led by the former British Gas executive Phil Bentley, to provide its customers across the region with bundles of high-speed broadband and pay-TV services alongside its existing mobile-focused offering. Disclosing talks with Liberty, CWC told the stock exchange: "Shareholders are advised to take no action. There can be no certainty that any firm offer will be made nor as to the terms on which any firm offer might be made." The statement came after the end of trading, on a day when CWC shares spiked more than 20pc to give it a market capitalisation of £3bn. It is understood Liberty Global is in talks to pay a premium of around £700m. Mr Malone's current stake is around 13%. Full ownership for Liberty would allow it to combine CWC with its Latin American assets in Puerto Rico and Chile to create a bigger operation. It would also mount a stronger challenge in the region's telecoms industry to Spain's Telefonica and the Mexican tycoon Carlos Slim. The deal would shift Liberty's balance westward slightly, although most of its networks are in Europe, including Virgin Media. CWC's move its headquarters to Miami in order to attract the type of American investors who seek equity growth, in common with Mr Malone, rather than the UK institutions more concerned with dividend income that were Cable & Wireless's traditional shareholder base. Mr Bentley said earlier this year: "The one thing John Malone doesn't need is cash.

Canadian Dividend Payers

Nothing new to report.

Global Dividend Payers

ABB – Swiss engineering group is relying on cost cutting to weather sluggish sales to energy customers and slowing growth in its biggest markets, China and the United States. Chief Executive Ulrich Spiesshofer, whose company makes everything from transformers to factory robots, said he would reduce capacity and expand restructuring. That process is already under way and the company is talking to some of its 140,000 employees about possible job cuts. ABB expects a fourth-quarter charge of more than $300 million to pay for cost cuts and possible layoffs amid a 22% third-quarter decline in orders. Third quarter net profit fell 21% to $577 million, compared with an average forecast of $527 million. Revenue fell 13% to $8.5 billion, missing analysts forecasts of $8.8 billion. Demand for large motors and drives has been hard hit. The Process Automation business, which serves the energy industry, is suffering from a "massive contraction" in spending. ABB was hurt by slowing business in its two biggest markets, the United States and China. Group operational EBITA as a percentage of sales, the figure ABB uses to gauge profitability, rose to 12.5% from 12%, largely as a result of lower corporate costs and improvement in Power Systems that had previously been hit by problems with offshore wind farms.

AT&T Inc the No. 2 U.S. wireless carrier and the world's largest pay-TV operator, raised its 2015 earnings forecast as quarterly earnings beat expectations on cost cuts and gains in wireless and DirecTV subscribers. Reporting results for the first time since closing its $48.5 billion purchase of satellite TV operator DirecTV in July, AT&T lifted its adjusted earnings forecast to $2.68 to $2.74 per share from $2.62 to $2.68. As the U.S. wireless market stagnates, AT&T is seeking new revenue streams and betting on DirecTV's satellite TV business to help beef up its bundles of cellular, broadband, TV and fixed-line phone services. It has been expanding in Mexico after the recent purchase of the third- and fourth-largest wireless carriers in that country. AT&T's net income, excluding DirecTV, fell to $3 billion, or 50 cents per share, in the quarter ended Sept. 30, from $3.13 billion, or 60 cents per share, a year earlier. Excluding items, earnings of 74 cents per share beat the average analyst estimate of 69 cents according to Thomson Reuters I/B/E/S. Total operating revenue rose 18.6 percent to $39.1 billion, short of the average estimate of $40.4 billion. Free cash flow is now expected to be in the $15 billion range or higher in 2015, the company said. Among wireless consumers, AT&T reported 289,000 postpaid or monthly phone net new subscribers and 622,000 tablet net additions. It added 466,000 prepaid subscribers in the quarter.

BHP Billiton the world's biggest miner, said it remained committed to its dividend policy and expected its balance sheet to stay strong. BHP hiked its dividend despite reporting in late August a 52% slump in its underlying attributable profit to $6.42 billion for the year to June. "We will not risk the balance sheet ... At this point in time, our balance sheet is strong," BHP Chairman Jac Nasser told the annual shareholders' meeting in London. He said the company had raised its full-year dividend by 2% in U.S. dollar terms to 124 cents per share, returning $6.6 billion to shareholders in the last 12 months. BHP Billiton's Chief Executive Andrew Mackenzie told reporters after the meeting that the company had a choice of capital allocation between projects and the dividend. "As things stand at the moment, we feel we can retain a solid balance sheet, pay the dividend and invest in everything we want," he said. BHP boosted its September quarter iron ore output by 7% and maintained its full-year guidance, shrugging off growing concerns of a global supply glut. Iron ore prices are down sharply from a high of nearly $200 a tonne in 2011 to about $51.

Bunzl - This week's Q3 trading update from Bunzl reports a second consecutive quarter of flat organic revenue growth, down from 2% in Q1 and c3% in H2 2014. In line with Q2, many of the trends outlined at the half year have continued into Q3 and seem likely to continue into Q4 (albeit with a slightly lessened impact), namely the impact of some lost accounts in North America, weakened Brazilian GDP, some deflationary impact of lower plastics pricing, and the FX impact on import prices in some of its regions. Acquisitions continue to play a significant role adding 6% to the top line in FY14, and the trading update outlined 4% inorganic growth in Q3 alongside a further deal, Planet Clean (c£12.5m revenue) a Canadian based cleaning and hygiene supplier, which was announced this week. We continue to believe that in the medium term Bunzl's organic growth will track at c2-3% in line with global GDP growth, and that witnessed since 2010, with the potential for further upside from acquisition spend.

Pearson – said earnings for the year would be worse than expected, partly because fewer students were enrolling at U.S. colleges. Pearson, which sold the Financial Times and its stake in The Economist this year to focus on education publishing, said earnings per share would be at the lower end of a new 70 to 75 pence forecast, down from 75 to 80 pence previously. Pearson said underlying sales fell 4% in the third quarter, after a 1% rise in the first half of the year, as the U.S. economic recovery meant fewer students were going to college and text book sales in South Africa fell.

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Procter & Gamble – reported a better-than-expected quarterly profit and said it expected growth in organic sales in the current quarter as its turnaround efforts begin to pay off. The company has been shrinking its portfolio to narrow its focus to more profitable brands such as Gillette shaving products, Pampers diapers and Tide detergent. "We expect second quarter organic sales growth to be positive and to further strengthen in the back half," outgoing Chief Executive A.G. Lafley said in a statement. Organic sales, which exclude the impact of currency, divestitures and acquisitions, fell 1% in the first quarter. P&G reported its worst sales drop in seven quarters and cut its full-year revenue growth forecast as demand fell further across product categories and a strong dollar eroded sales in markets outside the United States. The company gets nearly two-thirds of its revenue from markets outside North America. Sales in all of P&G's five product categories fell in double-digit percentage terms in the first quarter, with beauty, baby care and grooming products recording the worst drop. The net income attributable to P&G rose nearly 31% to $2.60 billion, or 91 cents per share, in the quarter ended Sept. 30, mainly due to cost cuts and accounting changes related to Venezuela operations. Excluding items, the company earned 98 cents per share. Net sales fell 12% to $16.53 billion.

Roche – raised its 2015 sales forecast after strong demand for its drugs to treat breast and immune-system cancers drove a rise in third-quarter revenue. Quarterly sales were bolstered by the Swiss firm's top-selling Rituxan treatment for diseases including lymphoma, as well as Herceptin, Perjeta and Kadcyla to treat HER2-positive breast cancer - a condition affecting a fifth of breast cancer patients where a gene mutation promotes cancer growth. These four drugs accounted for a third of sales at the world's No. 1 cancer drugmaker. Roche now expects its overall sales to rise by a mid-single digit percentage in 2015, at constant exchange rates, up from a previous forecast of low to mid-single digit growth. Core earnings per share are forecast to grow faster than sales. Facing pressure from the expected arrival of rivals' biosimilar drugs in late 2017 that could cut into sales of Herceptin and Rituxan, Roche is also banking on regulatory approval of potential new blockbuster immune-system boosting drugs to fight cancer as well as therapies for other diseases such as multiple sclerosis (MS). The company's overall third-quarter sales rose 6% to 11.94 billion francs in constant currencies. For the first nine months of the year, sales also rose 6%, in constant currencies, to 35.5 billion Swiss francs. Roche is also focused on smaller and medium-sized "bolt-on" acquisitions to bolster its stable of drugs, a strategy also pursued by cross-town rival Novartis.

Super Retail Group the Australian sportswear to automotive retailer, provided a better-than-expected trading update at its annual meeting. After a mixed year last year, all three of the group's divisions - auto, outdoor leisure and sporting goods - delivered positive same-store sales growth in the first two months of 2016. Margins improved at Super Cheap Auto and Rebel Sport, offsetting weaker margins at BCF and Rays, which has been clearing stock after a rebrand and restructuring last year. The positive report card augurs well for a strong rebound in earnings after a 5% fall in normalised net profit and a 25% slump in reported net profit to $81 million in 2015.

Syngenta Chief Executive Mike Mack is stepping down as head of the Swiss agrochemicals group just two months after the company spurned a $47 billion takeover approach from U.S. rival Monsanto. Mack, who is 55, will quit at the end of the month and Chief Financial Officer John Ramsay will take charge on an interim basis. Syngenta, the world's largest maker of pesticides has been under pressure to boost shareholder returns after rejecting the possible deal with rival Monsanto. The Swiss group's troubles were compounded last week when it reported third-quarter sales that fell more than expected. In September the company unveiled plans to buy back more than $2 billion of stock to boost shareholder returns after rejecting Monsanto's takeover approach, and put its vegetable seeds business up for sale to fund the measure.

Economic Conditions

U.S. housing starts blew past expectations in September, surging 6.5% to 1,206,000 units annualized. That's the highest level since June and the second highest since October 2007 and that, in itself, dismisses the slight net downward revisions to the prior two months. This backs up yesterday's report that showed homebuilder confidence at a decade high. Ground broke everywhere except in the Midwest, and for both singles and multifamily units, with the former accounting for over 60% of total starts (the share was nearly 90% back in 2009). But starts could struggle in coming months as building permits pulled back 5% to a still-elevated 1,103,000 units (singles and multis fell). Indeed, the housing sector is facing decent tailwinds such as still-low rates, fairly tight inventories, rising (but at a slower pace) home prices, demand from Millennials, and steady job growth, but a labour shortage is a problem.

U.S. existing home sales jumped 4.7% in September to 5.55 mln units annualized, the 2nd highest level since February 2007, or in over eight years. Sales of single-family homes single-handedly drove all of the gain, as condo sales were flat. And there were more homes sold across the country….the Northeast (+8.6%), Midwest (+2.3%), South (+3.8%) and the West (+6.7%). But the selection is still an issue. Inventories remain low at just over 2.1 mln units (compared to the 4 mln homes that flooded the market back in 2007!), which puts pressure on prices….the median sales price turned higher again, up 6.1% from a year ago. Also, the the months' supply is at a low 4.8. In other words, conditions are tight. Aside from the positive headline result, there was a piece of negative news. The share of homes sold to first-time homebuyers slipped to 29%. Indeed, during a normal, healthy market, these buyers account for over 40% of sales and we are still far from that mark. But repeat homebuyers continue to step up and now make up 58% of overall sales, which we believe is better than investors taking up the slack.

Canada – Canadian retail sales were up a better than expected 0.5% in August, driven chiefly by strong auto sales, which surprised with a 2% jump in the month. Retail sales excluding autos were flat, with a 3% increase in furniture and home furnishing sales being offset by weaker gasoline, tough many other retail categories were also weaker in the month. Inflation data in Canada, as measured by changes in the consumer prices index (CPI), pointed to a muted 1.0% year on year headline change for September, one notch below the expectations, dragged lower by a drop in gasoline prices. The core reading, which strips off the effects of eight most volatile price series, including food and fuel, clocked-in at 2.1%, on par with the expectations and the previous month's reading and also of little concern for monetary policy-makers.

Financial Conditions

The European Central Bank (ECB) decided to leave key interest rates unchanged at the October meeting. The benchmark lending rate remains at a record low of 0.05%, its deposit rate at -0.20%, and the marginal lending facility rate at 0.30%. On the asset purchase programme (APP), ECB President Mario Draghi stressed it is "proceeding smoothly and continues to have a favourable impact on the cost and availability of credit for firms and households". However, due to the "strength and persistence of the factors that are currently slowing the return of inflation", the central bank will re-examine the degree of monetary policy accommodation at the December meeting when the new Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections will be available.

China steps in with stimulus first thing this morning. China cut the lending and deposit rates by 25 bps each; and cut bank lending reserve requirement ratio by 50 bps. These moves though have been speculated by the markets for the past few weeks so nothing new but perhaps the timing this morning took the markets by surprise.

US Federal Reserve policymakers remain determined to signal that although Quantitative Easing has stopped, the stimulus remains via keeping rates at present low until earliest September 2015. The US 2 year/10 year treasury spread is now 1.46 and the UK's 2 year/10 year treasury spread is 1.29% - meaning investment banks remain constrained from profiting from a steep yield curve and instead are seeking operational efficiencies, including job cuts and lower compensation, to maintain acceptable levels of profit, i.e. above their costs of capital. It seems the top tier 6-9 investment banks will continue to command their market and possibly increase their share – as barriers to entry for newcomers have in our view been raised.

Influenced by the withdrawal of quantitative easing, the US 30 year mortgage market rate has increased to 3.79% (was 3.31% end of November 2012, the lowest rate since the Federal Reserve began tracking rates in 1971), as the Federal Reserve effectively continues to give priority to incentivising home ownership. Existing US housing inventory is at 5.0 months supply of existing houses. So the combined effects of low mortgage rates, near record high affordability, a more promising economic recovery, job creation, and low prices are finally supporting the housing market with housing inventory well off its peak of 9.4 months and we believe now in a more normal range of 4-7 months.

The VIX (volatility index) is 14.45 (compares to a post-recession low of 10.7 achieved in early June) and while, by its characteristics, the VIX will remain volatile, we believe a VIX level below 25 augurs well for quality equities.

Mutual Funds

Portland Investment Counsel Inc. currently offers 7 Mutual Funds:

- Portland Advantage Fund
- Portland Canadian Balanced Fund
- Portland Canadian Focused Fund
- Portland Global Income Fund
- Portland Global Banks Fund
- Portland Global Dividend Fund
- Portland Value Fund

Private/Alternative Products

Portland also currently offers private/alternative products:

- Portland Focused Plus Fund LP
- Portland Private Income Fund
- Portland Global Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Fund LP
- Portland Advantage Plus Funds
- Portland Private Growth Fund

Net Asset Value:

The Net Asset Values (NAV) of our investment funds are published on our Portland website at http://www.portlandic.com/prices/default.aspx

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Sources: Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg, Credit-Suisse, BMO, KBW, RaymondJames

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