
BREXIT'S IMPACT FOR EQUITY INVESTORS

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Sometimes the best questions are also the toughest to analyze.

For someone who moved to the U.K. in the last year, the “Brexit Question” has been important. But it’s also important for U.S. investors. This year there have been dates, potential votes and points when you’d expect to have a more thorough understanding of what Brexit will mean...yet, we are all left staring at each other, still wondering what the outcome might be.

While we may not be able to answer the question as to what Brexit will look like, we can provide greater context for European equity investors.

Question 1: Have European companies outside the U.K. seen their performance impacted thus far by the Brexit process?

Our approach:

- Start with the [MSCI Europe Investable Market Index \(IMI\)](#) universe, excluding U.K. companies.
- Separate the companies into two groups—those that derive more than 30% of their revenue from the U.K., and those that derive less than 30%.
- Compare the median returns of both groups, and note the return of the MSCI Europe IMI for an idea of the market environment during the same periods.

Our conclusions:

- Whether looking at periods of three months, one year or two years after the Brexit vote, there was a significant difference in companies’ median returns based on the amount of revenues received from within the U.K. Over each period, having less revenue from the U.K. led to higher median returns.
- More recently, in 2019, there has been less differentiation in the median returns for the groupings in figure 1, which are based on revenues from within the U.K.

While it’s logical to think that Brexit and the process that we have been undergoing does matter, it may not be the sole factor influencing the returns of these companies. We caution investors against oversimplifying a complex issue based on a single table.

Figure 1: Sensitivity of European Companies to Revenues from the U.K.

Companies in Europe ex-U.K., Grouped by Revenue Exposure to the U.K.				
	>30% Revenue from U.K.	<30% Revenue from U.K.	Difference (<30% minus >30%)	MSCI Europe IMI
1 month before Brexit referendum	1.61%	1.37%	-0.24%	2.72%
3 months after Brexit referendum	-7.95%	5.07%	13.02%	4.27%
1 year after Brexit referendum	9.24%	28.33%	19.08%	20.45%
2 years after Brexit referendum	19.70%	34.75%	15.06%	24.09%
6 months prior to March 29, 2019	-3.90%	-6.82%	-2.91%	-2.57%
YTD 2019	12.55%	12.34%	-0.21%	9.77%
January 2019	8.30%	8.24%	-0.06%	5.61%
February 2019	0.67%	3.63%	2.96%	3.95%

Sources: FactSet, Bloomberg. Returns are measured in local currencies and are not impacted by changes in exchange rates. Companies for which FactSet had no geographic revenue data were excluded from the analysis. Returns for the >30% and <30% groupings are measured as the median of the returns of the respective stocks to mitigate the impact of outliers. Periods are as follows: 5/23/16–6/23/16; 6/23/16–9/23/16; 6/23/16–6/23/17; 6/23/16–6/23/18; 9/29/18–2/26/19; 12/31/18–2/26/19; 12/31/18–1/31/19; 1/31/19–2/26/19. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Question 2: Have companies in the U.K. that do more business with the eurozone seen returns impacted during the Brexit process?

Our approach:

- Start with the MSCI United Kingdom IMI universe.
- Separate companies into two groups—those that derive more than 30% of their revenue from the eurozone, and those that derive less than 30%.
- Compare the median returns of both groups, and note the return of the MSCI United Kingdom Index IMI for an idea of the market environment during the same periods.

Our conclusions:

- It’s important to consider the behavior of the British pound during this period. For example, the companies that derived greater than 30% of their revenues from the eurozone might be more globally oriented with respect to revenue distribution. This could indicate a potential to perform strongly during periods in which the British pound trends toward depreciation. Notably:
 - Three months after the Brexit referendum, the British pound dropped nearly 13%. Companies deriving less revenue from the eurozone outperformed those that derived more revenue from the eurozone.
 - One year and two years after the referendum, the U.K. equity market generally performed well, and the companies deriving more revenue from the eurozone performed better than those that derived less revenue from the eurozone. This doesn’t necessarily mean investors were ignoring potential Brexit concerns—we tend to think that the depreciation of the British pound in these periods may have been the bigger factor.
- The differences between returns narrowed in the 2019 period shown. But the median returns in February indicate that companies with less revenue from the eurozone outperformed.

Figure 2: Sensitivity of U.K. Companies to Revenues from the Eurozone

Companies in the U.K. Grouped by Revenue Exposure to the Eurozone					
	>30% Revenue from the eurozone	<30% Revenue from the eurozone	Difference (<30% minus >30%)	MSCI United Kingdom IMI	British pound vs. U.S. dollar
1 month before Brexit referendum	1.97%	2.34%	0.37%	3.69%	2.71%
3 months after Brexit referendum	4.63%	7.29%	2.66%	10.06%	-12.85%
1 year after Brexit referendum	21.92%	20.15%	-1.77%	21.63%	-14.51%
2 years after Brexit referendum	33.60%	29.27%	-4.33%	30.31%	-10.86%
6 months prior to March 29, 2019	-13.37%	-5.04%	8.33%	-3.37%	1.70%
YTD 2019	9.64%	10.16%	0.53%	6.97%	3.90%
January 2019	6.99%	6.46%	-0.53%	3.68%	2.78%
February 2019	1.79%	3.91%	2.12%	3.18%	1.09%

Sources: FactSet, Bloomberg. Returns are measured in local currencies and are not impacted by changes in exchange rates. Companies for which FactSet had no geographic revenue data were excluded from the analysis. Returns for the >30% and <30% groupings are measured as the median of the returns of the respective stocks to mitigate the impact of outliers. Periods are as follows: 5/23/16–6/23/16; 6/23/16–9/23/16; 6/23/16–6/23/17; 6/23/16–6/23/18; 9/29/18–2/26/19; 12/31/18–2/26/19; 12/31/18–1/31/19; 1/31/19–2/26/19. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Question 3: If the U.K. economy is perceived to be at risk of slowing down due to the Brexit process, companies that are more domestic in their revenue distributions could be at greater risk. How different were the returns of those companies that derived more revenue from the U.K. compared to those that derived less revenue from the U.K.?

Our approach:

- Start with the [MSCI United Kingdom IMI](#) universe.
- Separate companies into two groups—those that derive more than 30% of their revenue from the U.K., and those that derive less than 30%.
- Compare the median returns of both groups, and note the return of the MSCI United Kingdom Index IMI for an idea of the market environment during the same periods.

Our conclusions:

- It’s important to consider the behavior of the British pound during this period. For example, companies that derived less than 30% of their revenues from the U.K. might be more globally oriented with respect to their revenue distribution. This could indicate a potential to perform more strongly during periods in which the British pound trends toward depreciation. The results in figure 3 show three significant periods of British pound depreciation after the Brexit referendum. The median returns of the stocks with less than 30% of revenues from the U.K. outperformed in each of these periods.
- During the periods of British pound strength after the referendum, as seen in figure 3, the most domestically oriented companies in the U.K. saw median returns outperform.

Figure 3: Sensitivity of U.K. Companies to Revenues from the U.K.

Companies in the U.K. Grouped by Revenue Exposure to the U.K.					
	>30% Revenue from the U.K.	<30% Revenue from the U.K.	Difference (<30% minus >30%)	MSCI United Kingdom Index	British pound vs. U.S. dollar
1 month before Brexit referendum	1.57%	2.11%	0.54%	3.69%	2.71%
3 months after Brexit referendum	-0.27%	13.46%	13.73%	10.06%	-12.85%
1 year after Brexit referendum	7.24%	31.23%	23.99%	21.63%	-14.51%
2 years after Brexit referendum	15.13%	57.73%	42.60%	30.31%	-10.86%
6 months prior to March 29, 2019	-3.19%	-6.93%	-3.74%	-3.37%	1.70%
YTD 2019	12.33%	6.71%	-5.62%	6.97%	3.90%
January 2019	9.64%	4.27%	-5.36%	3.68%	2.78%
February 2019	3.24%	3.03%	-0.21%	3.18%	1.09%

Sources: FactSet, Bloomberg. Returns are measured in local currencies and are not impacted by changes in exchange rates. Companies for which FactSet had no geographic revenue data were excluded from the analysis. Returns for the >30% and <30% groupings are measured as the median of the returns of the respective stocks to mitigate the impact of outliers. Periods are as follows: 5/23/16–6/23/16; 6/23/16–9/23/16; 6/23/16–6/23/17; 6/23/16–6/23/18; 9/29/18–2/26/19; 12/31/18–2/26/19; 12/31/18–1/31/19; 1/31/19–2/26/19. Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Conclusion

While we think these summary statistics are interesting and worth thinking about, they don't represent the full story of the Brexit impact.

As of this writing, we still don't know exactly what Brexit will mean. And underlying companies have different cost structures and exposures, which might impact the picture differently once the Brexit situation contains greater and more certain details.

Geographic revenue is an important measure, but we note that it isn't the sole measure to consider.

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MSCI Europe IMI: An investable market index (IMI) designed to measure the performance of the large, mid, and small cap composition of the 15 developed market countries throughout Europe. The index covers approximately 99% of the free-float adjusted market cap across these countries.

MSCI United Kingdom IMI: An investable market index (IMI) designed to measure the performance of the large, mid and small cap segments of the United Kingdom equity market, covering approximately 99% of the free float-adjusted market cap of the U.K.