



Wealth Insights

TD Wealth Private Investment Advice

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No Shortcuts to Success

When a leading courier company optimized its delivery routes decades ago, many drivers felt it extended their trips. It favoured right-hand turns at all times, so the most direct route to a destination was almost never taken. Yet, the approach improved efficiency and reduced fuel usage.

The philosophy delivers a good message to investors: sometimes the most effective outcome doesn't involve taking the shortest route. It's natural to want to get to our destination as quickly as possible. However, in investing, time can be one of the investor's greatest allies. Consider that more than 99 percent of Warren Buffett's fortune was accumulated after his 50th birthday!¹ While good results may be achieved in years, significant results are usually measured over many decades.

After the significant gains of 2020/21, market performance in 2022 has been a reminder that there are often no shortcuts to investing success. As unpleasant as market setbacks are, we must not forget that periodic downturns are a normal part of the investment cycle.

Recession or Not?

After reporting its second successive quarter of negative gross domestic product (GDP) over the summer, a great debate was raging about whether or not the U.S. was in recession. Recessions are commonly defined as two consecutive quarters of negative GDP, though other data appeared more benign: robust labour markets, wage growth, continuing consumer demand and solid corporate profits. Semantics aside, there is little doubt that we are into a period of slowing economic activity in both Canada and the U.S. Is a recession in Canada imminent? The continuing aggressive interest rate hikes by central banks to temper inflation are likely to sustain the economic headwinds.

Yet, these factors are not reasons to avoid the investment markets altogether. Many accepted "truisms" about the markets don't stand up to examination. One is that recessions inevitably bring down markets. A recent study suggested that the S&P 500 Index actually rose an average of one percent across all recessionary periods in the U.S. since 1945.² And, bull markets, as often as not, have started in the middle of recessions.

Financial markets, like economies, are cyclical and declines will occur on a regular basis. However, we know that equity prices will eventually recover their positive tone in the same way as the cycle swings back towards more optimism. No one can say exactly when this will come to pass; sometimes this can happen quickly and unexpectedly, even when investor sentiment appears at its worst.

Many successful long-term investors are adept at separating their

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Grant Bell, CFA, CFP®
Senior Investment Advisor
Senior Portfolio Manager



Tyson Macmillan, CFA, CFP®
Senior Investment Advisor
Associate Portfolio Manager

To Our Clients:

Before we know it, the end of 2022 will be upon us. Many of us will need to make investment decisions before then, such as RESP contributions, tax-loss selling or converting a maturing RRSP. As you consider your own situation, please get in touch if we can be of assistance.

Keep confidence that the markets will work through this difficult cycle, remembering that upturns can begin during the most ambiguous times. We wish you the best for the cooler days ahead.

emotions from investment decisions. This is not easy to do, but there are techniques and products available that can help. Systematic investing can limit the urge to otherwise succumb to market timing. Diversification and rebalancing portfolios can help to limit risk. Some look to managed products to put buy-sell decisions on the regular watch of others. Those who consider quality investments may also worry less about enduring values during uncertain times, knowing that price setbacks may be temporary. And, perhaps most important, keeping focused on individual objectives and having the determination to stick to the plan through the inevitable cycles, remembering that the investment journey can be a long one.

1. On August 1, 1980, shares of Berkshire Hathaway (BRK-A) closed at \$340. On August 1, 2022, they closed at \$444,650; 2. www.forbes.com/sites/sergeiklebnikov/2022/06/02/heres-how-the-stock-market-performs-during-economic-recessions/

Wealth Insights

■ Tax Planning

Making Portfolio Changes? Gain From Your Losses

As we approach the final months of the year, it is a time when investors often engage in tax planning strategies. Given the market declines this year, if you are thinking of making adjustments to your portfolio, there may be an opportunity to gain from your losses through tax-loss selling.

What is Tax-Loss Selling?

Generally, an investment held in a non-registered account that is sold for less than its original cost will result in a capital loss. For tax purposes, 50 percent of the capital loss can be used to offset any taxable capital gains realized during the year to reduce your current tax liability. If you do not have sufficient taxable capital gains to offset the losses, the net capital loss can be carried back to any of the previous three taxation years to offset realized capital gains, or carried forward to use against future realized capital gains.

However, be mindful of the “superficial loss” rules if you plan to repurchase the security, which deny the capital loss if you or an affiliated entity (such as a spouse/common-law partner, RRSP, TFSA) acquires the same security either 30 days before or after the date of your loss transaction. Under these circumstances, you will not be allowed to use the capital loss in the current tax year to offset capital gains. Instead, the capital loss will be added to the adjusted cost base of the identical property.

Year-End Tax Planning By Donating Securities

Year-end tax planning may also involve charitable giving. Donating publicly-traded securities “in kind” that have appreciated in value will eliminate the tax liability on the capital gains triggered and allow for a donation tax credit for the fair market value of the securities. In order to



eliminate the tax liability on the gain, shares must be donated in kind. However, if you wish to combine tax-loss selling and charitable giving, for securities that have declined in value, you will still be able to claim the capital loss regardless of whether you sell the shares or donate them in kind. As such, it may make sense to sell the shares and donate cash. Remember to make charitable donations in advance of the December 31, 2022 deadline to count towards your 2022 taxes.

Year-End Tax-Planning Considerations

- **Charitable Donations:** See above story for tax benefits.
- **Tax-Loss Selling:** Consider realizing capital losses to offset realized capital gains.
- **RRSP Contributions:** While you have until March 1, 2023, consider contributing before year end to benefit your 2022 taxes.
- **RESP Contributions:** Contributions won't affect 2022 taxes, but you may potentially benefit from the CESG grants for 2022.
- **Turned 71 in 2022?** Your RRSP will mature by year end so please call the office to discuss the options available.
- **Income Splitting:** This may include paying reasonable salaries to family members for services provided to your business or electing to split eligible pension income with a spouse on a tax return. Please contact us for more income-splitting ideas.

■ Personal Finances

Helping Younger Generations Deal With Higher Interest Rates

For the first time, the younger generation is experiencing a world of rising interest rates and high inflation.

Over the past two decades, we have grown accustomed to low interest rates due to slower economic growth and low inflation. Now, to try and temper persistently high inflation, the central banks have taken an aggressive approach to hiking rates. As this is the first time that many young people have experienced rising rates and high inflation, here are a few thoughts on helping them prepare for this changing landscape.

First, why are the central banks raising rates? Today, demand has exceeded supply for many goods and services, which has pushed prices upward. This has been attributed to actions taken during the pandemic, including unprecedented stimulus and supply chain issues from the shutdowns, as well as the conflict in Ukraine. By raising interest rates, it encourages saving and discourages borrowing by making it more expensive, which in turn helps to reduce spending and demand. This will help to bring down the rise in prices, or inflation.

An Opportune Time to Focus on Personal Finances

Due to many years of predictably low interest rates, it was easy to assume debt with little worry. With rising rates, borrowing has become more costly and some may not have been prepared for rates to rise as quickly as they have. As such, for many young people, a focus on personal finances may be a good starting point.

Pay down debt. If there are debts to service, consider prioritizing paying it down, especially debt subject to high interest rates, such as credit card debt. It is important to understand the terms of any loan and the effect of rate increases. For instance, for a variable-rate mortgage, consider how interest rate increases will impact interest payments or reduce the amount of principal that is paid down. As an example, raising interest rates from 1.5 to 4 percent while keeping the payment amount fixed will increase an amortization period (the time taken to pay down the mortgage) from 25 to 45 years.

Create or revisit a budget. For those who hold debt, it may be beneficial to create or revisit a budget to prioritize paying off debt. Even if no debt exists, the effort of sitting down to map out income and expenses each month can be revealing, especially in this period of high inflation where the cost of most goods/services has increased. This may be worthwhile to uncover spending habits and better allocate where funds go.

Encourage saving. Minor reductions in consumption can lead to worthwhile savings. With higher interest rates, low-risk savings vehicles that have been overlooked in the past may start looking more attractive, and many younger folks may not be aware of these products — many five-year guaranteed investment certificates (GICs) now have rates in excess of four percent. Recent market downturns may also be seen as an opportunity to build an investment portfolio for the future.

These are just a handful of discussion points to help generate a dialogue. If you need assistance with these conversations, please call the office.

■ Kids Back in School

Given the Market Declines, Should I Delay RESP Withdrawals?

Given the disappointing market performance in 2022, those who hold a Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) may be asking: Is it smart to delay RESP withdrawals?

While there may be value in having patience for equity values to rebound — after all, one of the RESP’s benefits is the opportunity for tax-sheltered compounding, which can grow over time — other considerations may impact your decision.

Not All RESP Withdrawals Are Equal

First, it’s important to distinguish between the types of RESP withdrawals for educational purposes. A post-secondary education (PSE) withdrawal comprises those funds originally contributed to the plan. These are not taxable but do require proof of enrolment. An educational assistance payment (EAP) is the withdrawal of income, capital gains and grants that have accumulated in the plan. The EAP is taxable in the hands of the beneficiary and requires proof of enrolment in a qualified program.

Since EAPs are taxable, it may be a consideration to spread them out over several years to reduce a potential tax bill. This is because the student can take advantage of tax credits to offset EAP income. Consider that the basic personal amount for the 2022 tax year is \$14,398. Assuming a federal tuition credit of \$6,700 combined with this amount, the federal tax credit would total \$21,098, meaning that a student with no other income in the year could potentially receive \$21,098 of EAPs in 2022 and pay no tax. Keep in mind that the basic personal amount is a non-refundable tax credit, so it cannot be transferred to future years. The tuition credit can be carried forward.

It may also be advantageous to withdraw EAPs when the student has minimal income. If the student has other income, such as from grants, scholarships or a part-time/summer job, this, alongside a larger EAP withdrawal, could put the student in a higher marginal tax bracket.

As such, waiting to make a future, larger EAP withdrawal, instead of spreading it out over multiple years may not be advantageous. While you may benefit from additional tax-sheltered growth by waiting, this



may be offset by the additional tax upon the withdrawal. Even worse, if you delay withdrawals and the student ends up dropping out of school, any remaining income/grant money may be taxable to you, the subscriber, as an accumulated income payment (AIP) and an additional 20 percent penalty tax may apply, though there may be ways to avoid this penalty (which is beyond the scope of this article).

Haven’t Accessed Your RESP? Plan Ahead

If you’re planning on using funds from the RESP this fall, consider that the withdrawal process can take time. You will need a proof-of-enrolment form completed by the post-secondary institution. This can often be requested online and many schools email an electronic version within one to two business days to the student. You must also complete the RESP withdrawal form to set up the withdrawal, specifying the type of withdrawal (EAP or PSE) and where you wish the funds to go. We can help you to understand how much investment income and grants have been received in the RESP. If you are requesting an EAP, keep in mind that there is a \$5,000 limit for the first 13-weeks of enrolment for full-time programs. Consider also that the settlement process for selling securities can take time.

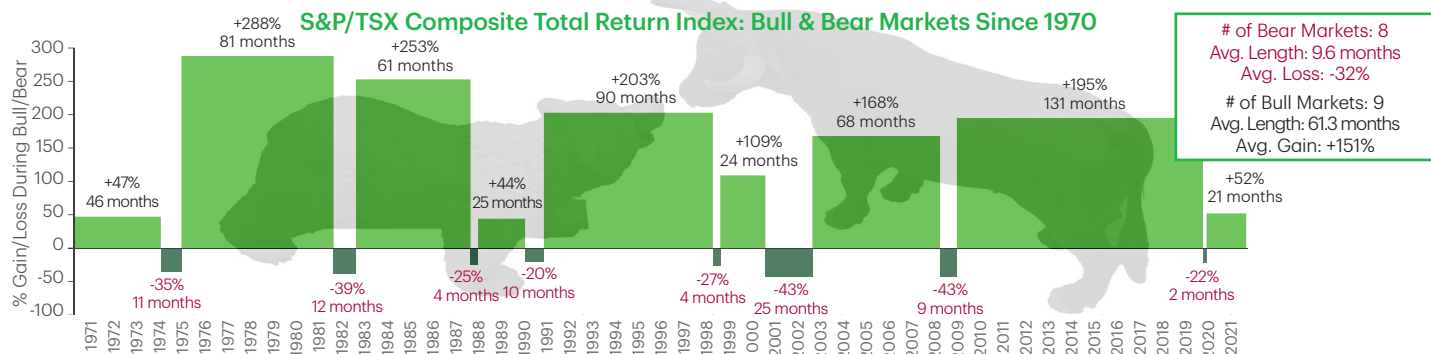
Haven’t Opened the RESP? It May Be an Opportune Time

This may be a great time to contribute to the RESP. There have been many opportunities for longer-term investors to find quality investments at lower prices than in previous years, and the RESP can certainly benefit from the future growth opportunity.

■ Market Performance

How Long Do Bear Markets Last?

With the S&P 500 Index entering into a bear market for the first half of 2022, some investors have questioned if Canadian markets will follow. As a reminder, a bear market is often defined as a period in which stocks have declined by 20 percent from a previous peak over a period of usually two months or more. So far, Canadian markets have been comparatively resilient due to a higher composition in resource-related stocks versus the growth- and consumer discretionary-heavy S&P 500. Regardless, bear markets are a normal part of the investing cycle and investors will be wise to remember that they tend to last much shorter than bull markets. Since 1970, the average S&P/TSX Composite Index bull market was 61 months, while the average bear market lasted just 10 months. The last bear market was the shortest on record; only two months at the start of the pandemic.



Source: S&P/TSX Composite Total Return Index (including reinvested dividends) monthly close from 1/1/70 to 12/31/21.

■ Portfolio Perspectives

Don't Overlook the Value of Dividends in Uncertain Times

In today's investing environment with rising interest rates, high inflation and slowing economic growth, the case for dividend-paying equities continues to be compelling.

Dividend-paying equities have been important in the search for income, where low-risk, fixed income products no longer offered yields as interest rates fell to historically low levels. As interest rates rise, here's why they continue to be a valuable part of a portfolio, especially in times of uncertainty.

Helps to Smooth Out Volatility

During volatile markets, such as we are experiencing today, dividends can play a role in helping to reduce overall portfolio risk and volatility. The dividend yield of a stock can help to reduce the potential impact of a decline in share prices during downturns. Studies have also shown that dividend-paying stocks are a useful buffer when investors experience high degrees of volatility.¹ And, many quality companies paying a dividend continue to do so, even in down years. Well-established dividend-paying companies can typically increase their dividend payouts from year to year. As we have seen this year, despite turbulent markets, a variety of Canadian financial and energy companies have announced dividend increases.

Significantly Contributes to Longer-Term Returns

Don't underestimate the contribution they can make over the longer term. Over a period of 30 years, from 1992 to 2022, the compounding effect of dividends on the S&P/TSX Composite Index has been profound — with reinvested dividends providing around half of total returns. On this basis, a notional investment of \$10,000 would have yielded around \$60,423 today on the index alone, but around \$126,934 if dividends were reinvested, as based on the S&P/TSX Composite Index Total Return (chart, top right).²

A Potential Inflation Hedge

Dividends can provide a great inflation hedge, especially if the capital employed can be left invested rather than being drawn down for income purposes. Over the past 30 years, the annualized growth rate of the index dividend has been around 5.9 percent.³ During that 30-year time frame, inflation has caused prices to increase by around 82 percent,⁴ whereas dividend income grew at around 458 percent.³

Growth of \$10,000 Invested in S&P/TSX Composite: 30 Years



Source: S&P/TSX Composite Index & S&P/TSX Comp. Index Total Return, 12/31/1991 to 12/31/2021.

Don't Overlook the Tax Benefits

Not all income sources are treated equally for tax purposes: income from eligible dividends is more tax-efficient, compared to interest and regular income. This is due to the non-refundable tax credit applied to "eligible dividends," generally those paid by Canadian public corporations. At the highest income tax bracket, and depending on province of taxation, for every dollar of dividend income received, investors can keep between 8.6 cents (in Newfoundland) and 19.79 cents (in New Brunswick) more.⁵

Example: Taxes on \$1.00 of Fully-Taxable and Dividend Income Based on 2022 Top Marginal Rate, Province of BC⁶



A Parting Thought: In these uncertain times, don't overlook the value of dividend-paying equities as an integral part of your portfolio.

1. Franklin Templeton Investments, "The Case for Dividend-Paying Equities in Today's Market"; 2. S&P/TSX Composite Index and TR Index, 12/31/91 to 12/31/21; 3. Index dividend = Index Total Return - Index Price Return; 4. Bank of Canada Inflation Calculator at 8/1/22; 5. The difference between the top marginal tax rate and effective tax rate for eligible dividends, which depends on province of residence and marginal tax bracket; 6. This assumes a 53.50 percent marginal tax rate and a 36.54 percent effective tax rate for eligible dividends.

Sea to Sky Wealth Management — TD Wealth Private Investment Advice

700 West Georgia Street, 10th Floor, Vancouver, BC V7Y 1A2
T 604 482 2461 F 604 482 8482 www.bellwealthadvisory.com



Grant Bell, CFA, CFP®
Senior Investment Advisor, Senior Portfolio Manager
604 482 2461
grant.bell@td.com



Tyson Macmillan, CFA, CFP®
Senior Investment Advisor, Associate Portfolio Manager
604 482 2419
tyson.macmillan@td.com



Alison Meredith
Client Relationship Associate
604 482 2497
alison.meredith@td.com



Roxolana Pastoukh, BBA
Client Service Associate
604 482 8320
roxolana.pastoukh@td.com

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Wealth Management



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