

Dear Investor,

As we approach the 2019 tax year-end, its once again important to review your portfolio from an income tax harvesting perspective. So what is tax harvesting?

- ❖ Capital losses on equities invested in can be offset against capital gains declared. A capital gain on a position is only recognised when a sale is realised.
- ❖ If no capital gain is realised for the tax period, then the losses incurred will be carried forward by SARS until a capital gain is realised in future tax years.
- ❖ Capital losses cannot be offset against other taxable income unless operated as a business.
- ❖ Capital loss harvesting is a trade-off between current lower taxes vs higher future tax. For example: Assume an investor has a realised tax gain of R100 000. Assume stock A has a current market value of R80 000, cost of R120 000 and an unrealised loss of R40 000. Assume that an investor can sell stock A and invest in stock B which both will double next year. Also assume that the effective tax rate for capital gains in 20%.

The two scenarios will be: Sell stock A next year or sell stock A this year and invest in stock B.

1. Sell stock A next year

: Tax on year 1: $R100\ 000 \times 20\% = R20\ 000$

: Tax on year 2: $R80\ 000 \times 2 = (R160\ 000 - R120\ 000) \times 20\% = R8\ 000$

: Total tax: $R20\ 000 + R8\ 000 = R28\ 000$.

2. Sell stock A, take the losses and invest in stock B

: Tax on year 1: $R100\ 000 - R40\ 000 = R60\ 000 \times 20\% = R12\ 000$

: Tax on year 2: R80 000 in stock B doubles. $(R160\ 000 - R80\ 000) \times 20\% = R16\ 000$

: Total taxes: $R12\ 000 + R16\ 000 = R28\ 000$.

The conclusion is that capital loss harvesting results in lower taxes immediately and an increased cash flow.

As every investor's tax circumstances are unique, we recommend you consult with your tax advisor prior to taking any decisions on your portfolio.

Regards

Afrifocus Personal Wealth

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