



ETF TAX ASPECTS FOR INVESTORS

Foreign Withholding Taxes

ETFs can be an easy way to gain low-cost exposure to international markets. However, investors purchasing foreign investments through ETFs should be aware of the withholding tax that can occur in some situations. Oftentimes, this tax goes unnoticed since distributions are usually paid after the withholding tax is applied to the ETF and may or may not be reflected on year-end tax slips. An investor investing in an ETF will receive a distribution net of the withholding taxes. Foreign withholding, the cost of foreign currency exchange as well as management and trading fees are all cost considerations investors should be mindful of. The following will explain how ETFs are taxed by outlining the common structures and account types generally affected by withholding tax. This will help investors make more informed decisions when investing in ETFs.

Taking Advantage of Foreign Tax Credits

Canadian tax laws allow for individuals to take advantage of foreign tax credits available to investors of ETFs with exposure to international markets to decrease the amount of tax paid. Normally, an investor would be subject to tax in both Canada as well as the foreign country that the dividend originates from. The foreign tax credit allows for the investor to claim any international tax paid which ultimately lowers the Canadian taxes payable.

ETF Structures

The amount of withholding tax incurred by the ETF investment is dependent on the structure of the ETF and how that structure exposes itself to international markets.

The three most common structures that Canadian investors have access to include:

1. US-listed ETF that invests in international stocks.

In this structure, the investor incurs exposure to international markets directly. The 15% withholding tax will be applied first by the country where the stock originates from. After the first 15%, the US applies an additional withholding tax on distributions made by the US ETF to the Canadian taxpayer. In non-registered accounts, this secondary withholding tax can amount up to an additional 15%.



2. Canadian-listed ETF that holds US-listed ETFs which invests internationally.

In this structure, the exposure to international markets is experienced indirectly by the investor. When the foreign investments pay out dividends to the US-listed ETF, the investor will be subject to foreign withholding tax which will be applied by the company that the dividend originates from. The investor will then be exposed to US withholding tax when the US-listed ETF pays the dividend to the Canadian ETF.



3. Canadian-listed ETF that invests directly in international stocks.

Through this structure, the investor gains direct exposure to international markets through the foreign companies in the ETF's portfolio. The global weighted average of withholding tax on international stocks is 12%* and only applies one time when the foreign investment pays dividends to the Canadian ETF.



Withholding Tax by Type of Account

The type of account that holds the investment also plays a role in determining the amount of withholding tax that is experienced. The following chart provides information on the tax experienced based on the type of account that holds the ETF.

ETF Structure	Account Type					
	RRSP, RRIF		TFSA, RDSP, RESP		Taxable Accounts	
	Level 1 Tax	Level 2 Tax	Level 1 Tax	Level 2 Tax	Level 1 Tax	Level 2 Tax
U.S Markets						
U.S Listed ETF	X	X	✓	X	TC	X
Canadian Listed ETF (holding US Listed ETF)	✓	X	✓	X	TC	X
Canadian Listed ETF (investing internationally)	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	TC	N/A
Foreign Markets						
U.S Listed ETF	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	TC
Canadian Listed ETF (holding US Listed ETF)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	TC
Canadian Listed ETF (investing internationally)	✓	N/A	✓	N/A	TC	N/A

✓: Tax will apply X: Tax will not apply TC: Tax credit is available

Level 1 Tax: First level of withholding tax

Level 2 Tax: Second level of withholding tax

Commissions, management fees, brokerage fees and expenses all may be associated with Exchange Traded Funds. Please read the prospectus before investing. Exchange Traded Funds are not guaranteed, their values change frequently and past performance may not be repeated. The content of this presentation (including facts, views, opinions, recommendations, descriptions of or references to, products or securities) is not to be used or construed as investment advice, as an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, or an endorsement, recommendation or sponsorship of any entity or security cited. Although we endeavour to ensure its accuracy and completeness, we assume no responsibility for any reliance upon it. This should not be construed to be legal or tax advice, as each client's situation is different. Please consult your own legal and tax advisor.

