

Direct Indexing

A smarter way to index





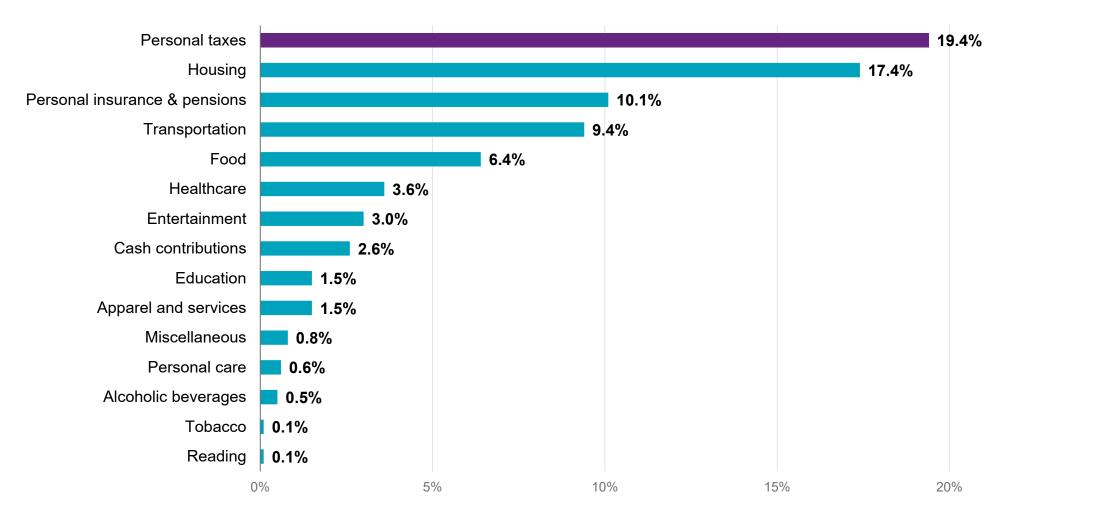






Taxes are largest expenditure for high income households

\$200,000 and more, % of household expenditures plus taxes

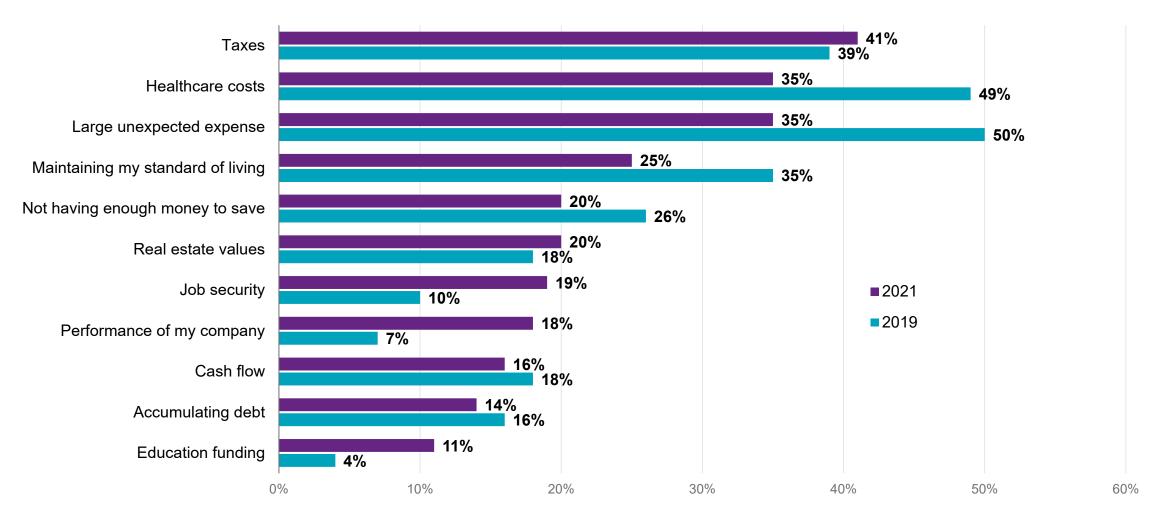




25%

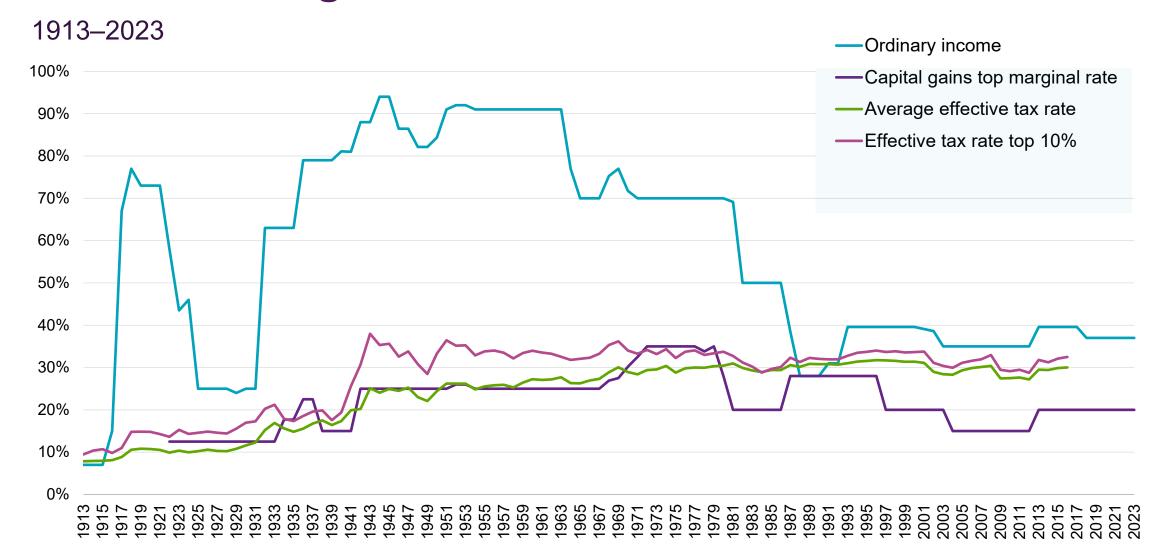
Clients' Biggest Personal Financial Fears

Taxes Are a Major Concern for Clients and Growing in Importance





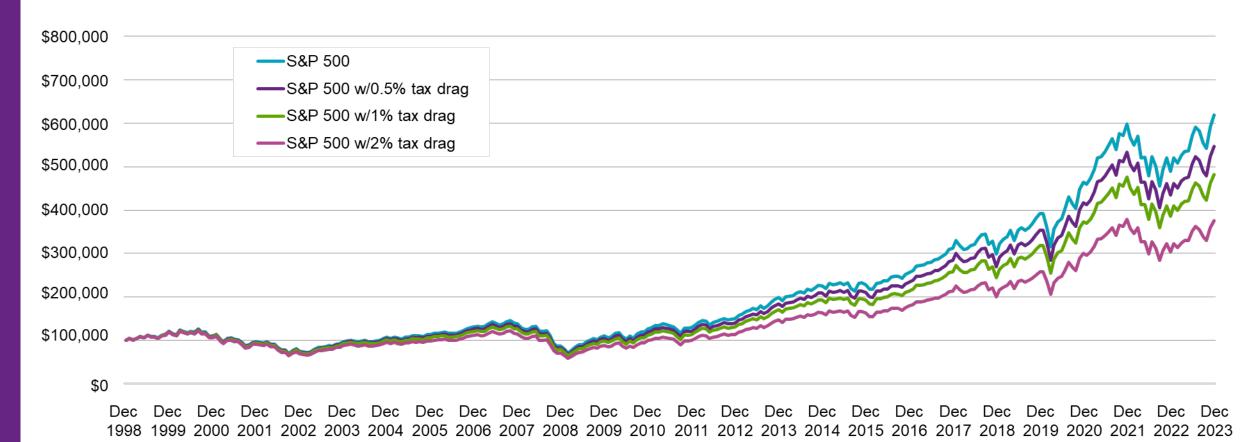
Historical marginal and effective tax rates





Impact of Tax Drag

Growth of \$100,000 (S&P 500® with 0%, 0.5%, 1%, and 2% Tax Drag, 12/31/1998–12/31/2023)



Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of, and not necessarily indicative of, future results. Tax drag is a measure of how much taxes reduce investment returns after accounting for any tax liability generated by the investments. This tax liability can result from events such as capital gains, dividends, and interest income. In this analysis we've assumed the top federal tax rates apply.





Benefits of direct indexing

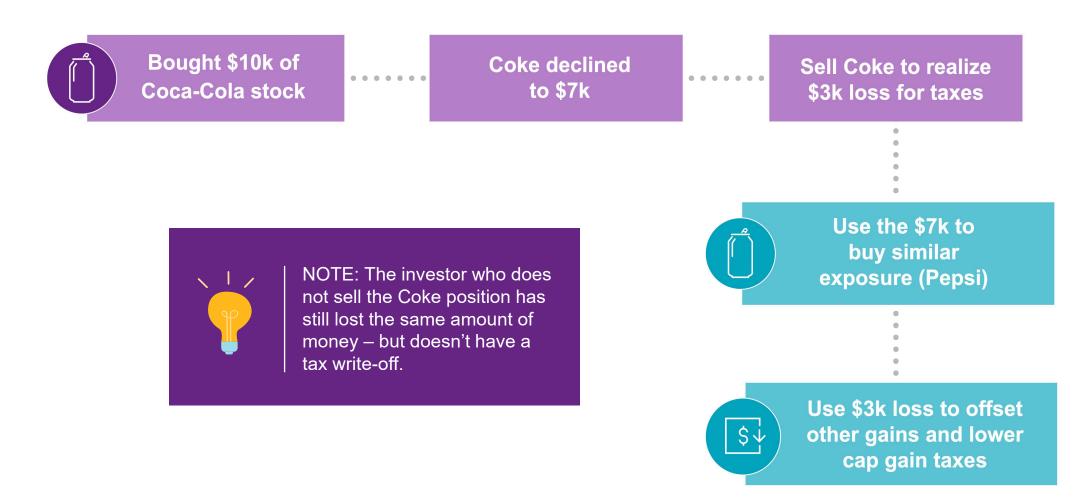


The most tax-efficient way to index

	Index Mutual Fund	Index ETF	Direct Indexing SMA
Track Index Pre-Tax			
Dividend Taxes			
Fully Customizable			
High-Net-Worth Focused			
Actively Tax Managed			
Capital Losses to Offset Gains			

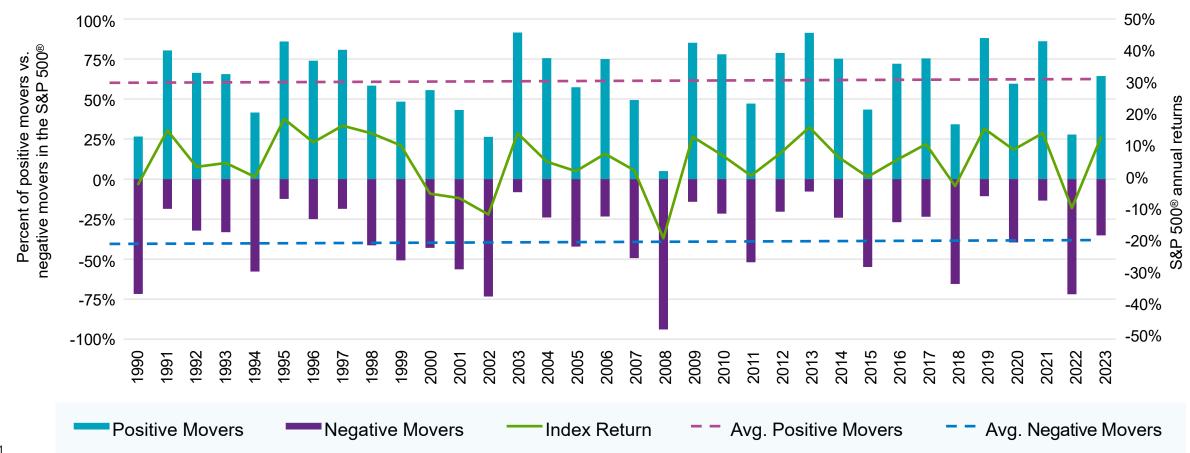
What Is a Realized Loss and Why Is It Valuable?

Selling a Position at a Loss Can Create a Tax Write-Off



Whether broad index performance is positive or negative, there are still opportunities to harvest losses

Winners and losers in S&P 500® (12/31/1990-12/31/2023)





Section 03

Case studies: investor applications





Case study #1: A Core Tax Engine

Optimize tax efficiency across all investments

- In calendar year 2020, Mr. Wilson owned a \$3 million portfolio consisting of \$2 million individual stocks, ETFs and mutual funds and \$1 million invested in the AIA S&P 500® direct indexing strategy.
- The mutual funds paid out capital gains of \$50,000 and he had realized gains from trading activity in his stocks and ETFs of \$150,000.

Direct Indexing Solution

He was able to offset the \$200,000 in realized gains by using \$197,000 from the realized losses in his direct indexing account, leaving a net gain of only \$3,000.

Capital losses
Capital gains
Net capital gain
Tax burden



- Tax-efficient index investing
- Core equity allocation with a loss harvesting engine to offset cap gains from other investments
- Passive core holding coupled with active allocations to pursue alpha



Case study #2: Planning Ahead for Large Capital Event

Bank losses now to offset future gains

- Dr. Garcia spent the last 30 years building a business from scratch now worth ~\$10 million.
- She plans to sell her business in 5 years.
- She currently has a \$3 million cash position that she wants to invest in the equity markets...

Direct Indexing Solution

- The AIA S&P 500[®] Strategy has historically generated average tax losses equivalent to 20%–25% of assets over a three-tofive-year period.
- Securities sold at a loss are replaced with similar securities to maintain appropriate index diversification.
- Net capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely to offset future gains on federal income taxes.
- Up to \$3,000 annually can be used to offset ordinary income. State tax regulations vary.



Accrued capital losses can be used to reduce the tax impact associated with:

- The sale of a business
- Real estate transactions
- Stock option conversion

2025	2026	2027	2028



Case study #3: Unwind Positions, Transition Assets and Diversify

Minimize the tax consequences of reallocating assets

- Mr. Patel needs a tax-efficient way to sell off shares in his tech company and build a more diversified portfolio.
- His \$10 million position in his company's stock has a zero basis and his concentrated portfolio is a big risk.
- He has \$2 million in cash and an annual capital gains budget of \$500,000.

Direct Indexing Solution

- Concentrated holdings can be risky, but selling shares to improve diversification can result in a large capital gain tax, particularly with low-basis stock positions.
- With direct indexing, we can build a customized index around the concentrated position, selling shares in a tax-efficient manner.
- The proceeds are invested in other sectors, building diversification around the primary holding.
- Direct indexing can reduce or delay capital gains using a budget aligned with an investor's priorities.



- For many account transitions, securities can be accepted in kind, with no associated tax consequences.
- Investors with a higher cap gains budget may be able to diversify holdings more quickly.
- For investors less willing to pay cap gain taxes up front, taxes will be lower, but the process may take longer.



Summary

01 Impact of taxes on investment returns

Benefits of direct indexing

03 Case studies and applications

Questions?



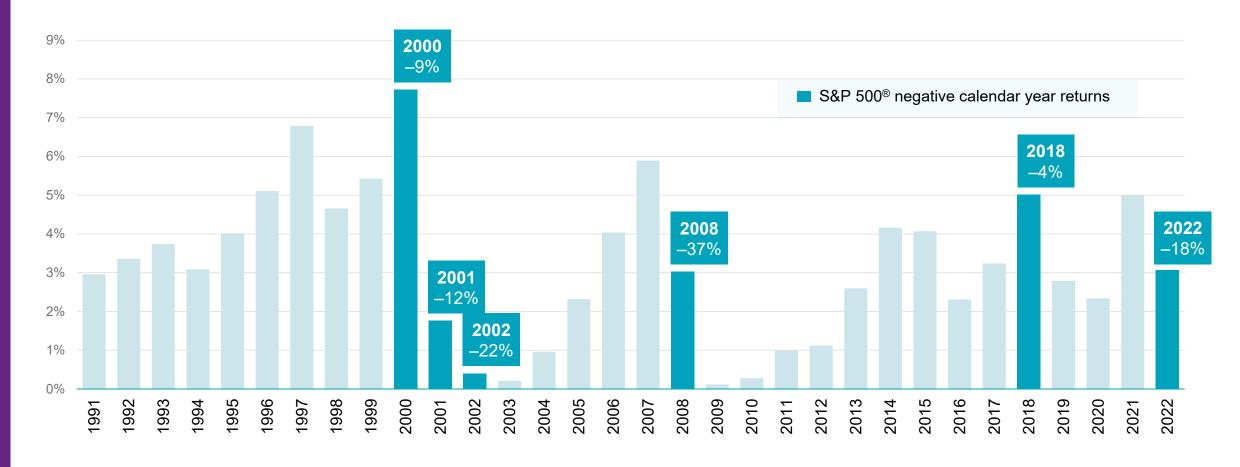






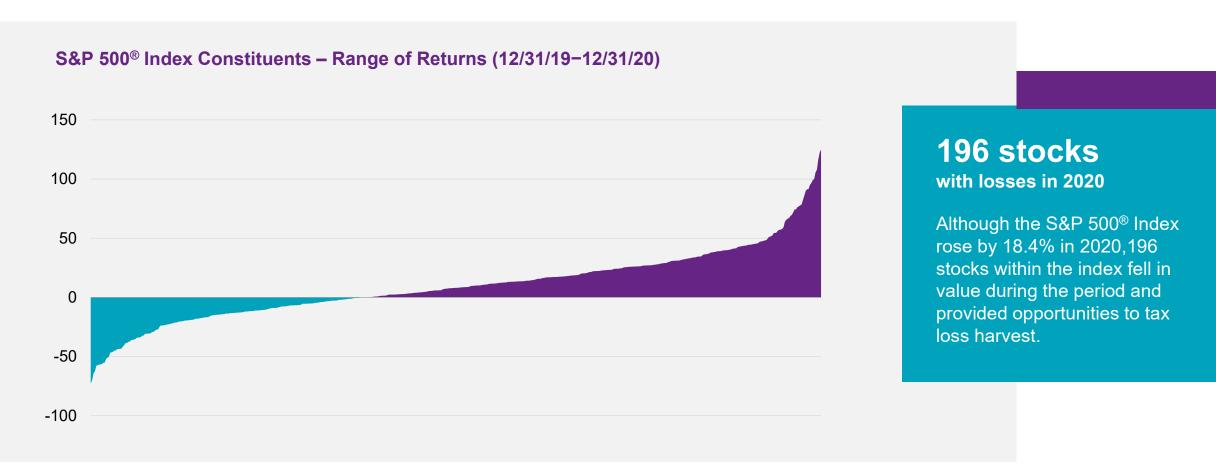
Equity Mutual Fund Distribution Trends

Equity Mutual Fund History: Capital Gain Distribution Ratio (1991–2022)





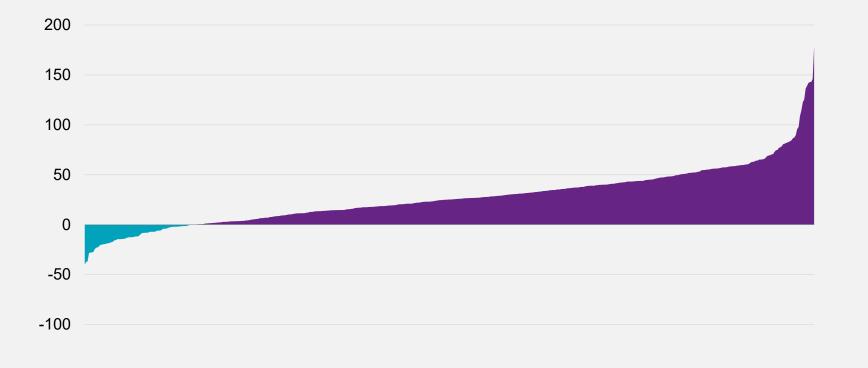
Even when broad index performance is positive, there are still opportunities to harvest losses





Even when broad index performance is positive, there are still opportunities to harvest losses





77 stocks

with losses in 2021

Although the S&P 500[®] Index increased by 28.71% in 2021, **77 stocks within the index fell in value** during the period and provided opportunities to tax loss harvest.

Source: Factset



When broad index performance is negative, opportunities to harvest losses increase



368 stocks

with losses in 2022

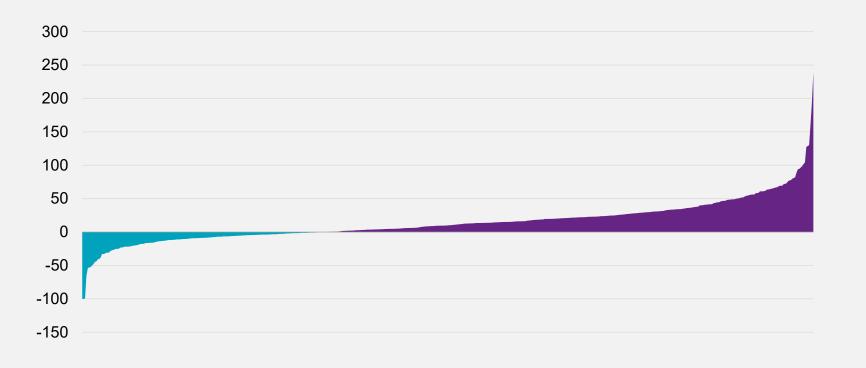
The S&P 500® Index decreased by -18.11% in 2022, and **368 stocks** within the index fell in value during the period and provided opportunities to tax loss harvest.

Source: Factset



When broad index performance is negative, opportunities to harvest losses increase





171 stocks

with losses in 2023

The S&P 500® Index increased by 26.29% in 2023, and 171 stocks within the index fell in value during the period and provided opportunities to tax loss harvest.

Source: Factset



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