

In This Presentation



- Advantages & risks of international investing.
- How to invest internationally.
- Costs of international investing.
- Taxes & international investments.
- Support for & issues with global investing for investment clubs & in myICLUB.com.

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ADVANTAGES & RISKS OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTING

Advantages of Foreign Investments



- Many great businesses are headquartered outside U.S.
 - More than 58,000 companies trade on global exchanges compared to ~7,000 on U.S. exchanges.
- Some countries offer faster GDP growth than U.S.
- Diversified portfolio may help deliver higher risk-adjusted returns.
 - Not all countries in world are on same economic or market cycles, so companies in other countries may be performing well if U.S. is stalled (& vice versa).
 - Impact of currency exchange can support diversified portfolio.

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Risks & Issues of Foreign Investments



- Venturing outside U.S. can bring unique risks, including:
 - **Political**: impact of changes in foreign government leadership.
 - Currency: changing conversion rate of foreign currency to U.S. dollar.
 - Social: upheaval by citizens in emerging markets.
 - **Economic**: different recession/expansion cycles.
 - Climate & environment: effects of drought, flooding, storms, natural disasters.

Financial Reporting Standards Are Different



- In U.S., companies adhere to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).
- Most of rest of world reports under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).
 - IFRS is arguably "better" than GAAP.
- ADRs not required to reconcile between U.S. GAAP & IFRS in reports to shareholders, so can be more difficult to interpret financial statements.

HOW TO INVEST INTERNATIONALLY

4 Ways to Invest in Companies Outside U.S.



- I. Directly in stocks that trade on non-US exchanges.
- 2. Mutual Funds or Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) that invest in non-U.S. securities.
- 3. American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) of non-U.S. companies.
- 4. Invest in U.S. companies with significant overseas operations.

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I. Directly in Non-U.S. Stocks



- Some (mostly large) non-U.S. companies trade on U.S. exchanges.
- Or, if brokerage allows, buy/sell shares of stock in companies listed on non-U.S. exchanges:
 - Tokyo, London, Toronto, Shanghai, Mumbai, Hong Kong, Euronext, etc.
- May have higher commissions than for domestic socks.
- Are listed in country's currency, so must convert from dollars.
- Reporting will be in company's native language & currency.

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2. Mutual Funds or Exchange-Traded Funds



- Hundreds of mutual funds & ETFs focus on international investments:
 - Global: can invest in securities anywhere, including U.S.
 - International: can only invest in securities outside U.S.
 - Country/Region: specialize in single country or area of world.
- Have higher fees than U.S. funds due to costs of management.

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3. American Depository Receipts (ADRs)



- Each ADR share represents set number of shares of foreign company stock.
- Must meet listing requirements & thus can trade on U.S. exchange with ticker symbol just like domestic stock.
 - Also report to SEC, though not always on same schedule/forms as domestic companies.
- Levels 2 & 3 ADRs are sponsored by financial organization/bank.
- Level I ADRs are non-sponsored & trade on OTC markets.
- Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) are similar but don't trade on U.S. exchanges.

3.ADRs (more)



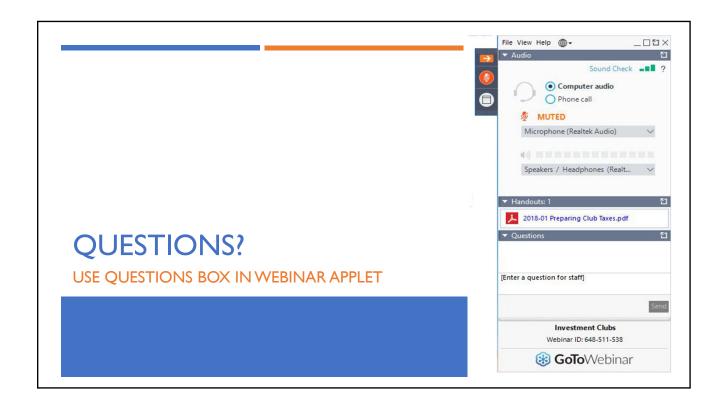
- Dividends/distributions are paid to ADR owners in U.S. dollars at same rate as to holders of listed stock on foreign exchange.
 - Subject to tax withholding on dividends.
- Considered "foreign" companies by IRS & thus subject to rules regarding foreign investments & income.

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4. U.S. Businesses with Major Global Presences



- 30%-40% of total sales & total earnings for S&P 500 companies came from operations outside U.S.
- Companies see many of same benefits of international investing as do individual investors.
- These multi-nationals manage risks of foreign investing (such as effects of currency conversion).
- If you own mega-cap stocks, you likely are already exposed to significant non-U.S. operations.



COSTS & TAX ISSUES OF INTERNATIONAL INVESTING

Direct & Indirect Costs of Foreign Investing



- To trade non-U.S. stocks on non-U.S. exchanges, expect to pay higher commissions.
- Management fees are higher for international/global ETFs/mutual funds than for domestic ones.
- Brokerages often charge additional fees for transactions & distributions from ADRs.

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Foreign Tax Withholding



- IRS demands full taxes on income/gains from non-U.S. investments.
- Dividends & distributions paid by foreign companies (including ADRs) will likely have taxes withheld from amount paid.
- These taxes are remitted to government of paying company.
 - They know they can't easily collect taxes due from U.S. residents.
- If country has reciprocal tax treaty with U.S., then U.S. citizens can claim credit on taxes paid to foreign government & apply towards their U.S. tax bill.
- Requires additional reporting & documentation by U.S. taxpayers.

Foreign Income Reporting by Partnerships



- IRS has specific rules for partnerships (investment clubs) to report all foreign income received.
- Schedules K-2 & K-3 are used to report foreign-source income.
 - Are more than 20 pages long for club & for each member.
- 2022 rules allow clubs to opt out if they meet certain conditions (see ICLUBcentral's 2022 tax preparation webinar for details).
 - However individual members may request personal K-3 from club, which are needed if they have other foreign source income & wish to claim IRS tax credit.
- If you must file K-2 & K-3, then e-Filing is essential otherwise your federal tax return could be hundreds of pages.

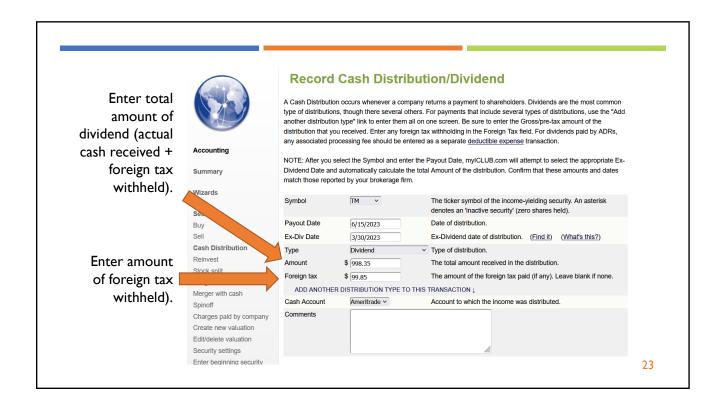
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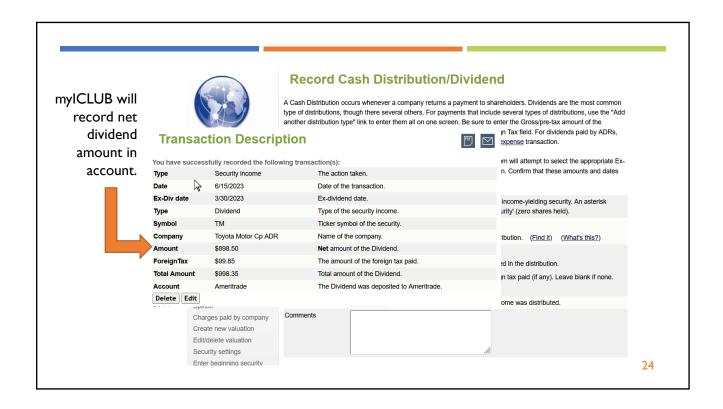
MANAGING FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN MYICLUB.COM

Recording Foreign Tax Withholding



- mylCLUB.com Record Cash Distribution page includes fields for Foreign Tax withholding.
- Enter gross (total) amount of dividend.
- Enter amount of foreign tax withheld from payment.
- Foreign taxes paid are deducted from total dividend & difference deposited in selected account.





Reclassification of ETF/Fund Distributions

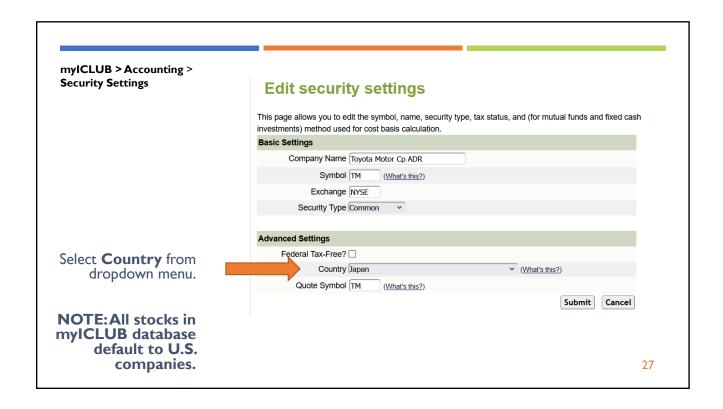


- After year ends, many ETFs & mutual funds reclassify dividends paid in year as other types of distributions (returns of capital, capital gains, etc.).
- These require adjustment to transactions before tax returns can be generated.

Properly Identifying Non-U.S. Securities



- It is club's responsibility to identify Security Type & Country in their myICLUB.com records for all securities owned.
- Each security owned by club can be edited in **Accounting** > **Security Settings**.
 - Treasurer/administrator should review these any time new security is added & always before taxes are generated.



What Is a "Foreign" Company?



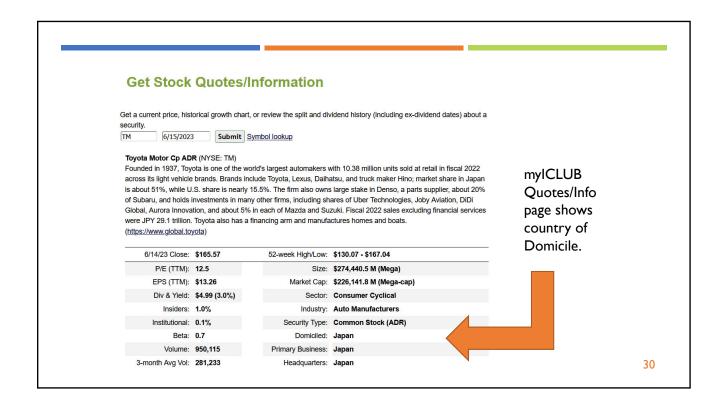
- IRS defines "foreign company" as any company that is not a U.S. company.
- This does <u>not</u> necessarily mean country in which company primarily operates.
 - Some companies have registered offshore in Bermuda or another jurisdiction though they primarily operate in U.S.
 - Many "Chinese" companies are registered in Cayman Islands.
- Do not assume you know country in which company is registered—always verify.

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How to Identify Country of Registration



- Look for country in which company is "registered" or "domiciled."
- You may be able to find country at:
 - mylCLUB Quotes/Info page.
 - Company annual report
 - Value Line.

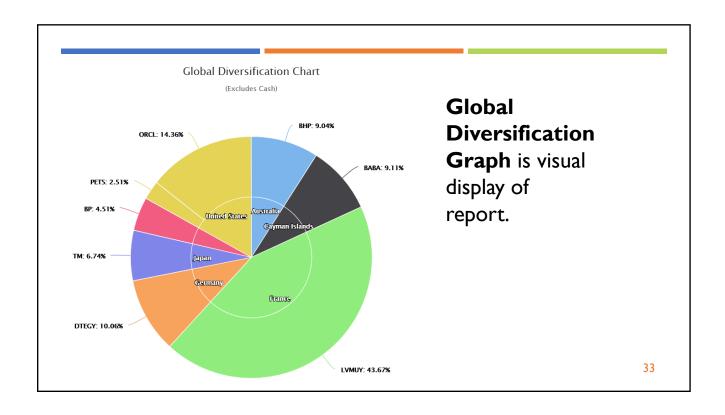


myICLUB.com Global Diversification Report



- Recently-released report shows diversification of club portfolio by country of origin.
- Depends on correct assignment of Country in Security Settings.
- Does not include securities with multiple country exposure (such as region ETF or fund).
- Accessed from Portfolio section of mylCLUB Reports.

	Global Diversification		★ 🖶	
	Report as of 3/31/2023 (Most recent clul) valuation statement).		☐ Exclude Cash from Percentages	
	Country	Company	Market value	% of Club
Global	Australia	BHP Billiton ADS (BHP)	\$76,092.00	8.5%
0-0-0-0		Total Australia Companies	\$76,092.00	8.5%
Diversification	Cayman Islands	Alibaba Group Holdin (BABA)	\$76,635.00	8.6%
2110151110401011		Total Cayman Islands Companies	\$76,635.00	8.6%
Report shows	France	LVMH Moet Hennessy L (LVMUY)	\$367,460.00	41.3%
		Total France Companies	\$367,460.00	41.3%
percentage by	Germany	Deutsche Telekom ADR (DTEGY)	\$84,665.00	9.5%
perceriage by	1	Total Germany Companies Toyota Motor Cp ADR (TM)	\$84,665.00 \$56.676.00	9.5% 6.4%
country (as set	Japan	Total Japan Companies	\$56,676.00	6.4%
	United Kingdom	BP Plc (BP)	\$37,940.00	4.3%
in club's Security	omea rangaom	Total United Kingdom Companies	\$37,940.00	4.3%
•	United States	Petmed Express Inc (PETS)	\$21,112.00	2.4%
Settings).		Oracle Corp (ORCL)	\$120,796.00	13.6%
		Total United States Companies	\$141,908.00	15.9%
		Ameritrade	\$3,131.87	0.4%
		First Bank	\$45,745.99	5.1%
		WD Liability Account Totals Cash & Other	\$0.00 \$48.877.86	0.0% 5.5%



Foreign Security Support in Club Tax Printer



- mylCLUB Club Tax Printer fully supports foreign tax withholding, foreign income reporting, & Schedule K-2/K-3.
 - Proper handling depends on club's correct identification of country of each security owned during tax year.
 - Additional functionality supports partnership opt-out procedures.
 - Schedule K-2/K-3 preparation may be onerous for treasurer & costly for club, so consider whether non-U.S. investing is worth additional complexity.

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CONCLUSION

International Investing Is a Choice



- May be better to avoid non-U.S. investments in investment clubs altogether.
 - Treasurers whose clubs abide by K.I.S.S. principles tend to stick around longer than clubs that make things complicated.
- Let members decide for themselves & invest internationally as they see fit in their personal portfolios.
- Remember: investment club portfolio does not need to be managed as standalone broad investment vehicle – often best to operate it as domestic stock fund.

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If Action Is Required



- If your club wishes to avoid complications from holding non-U.S. securities, don't hold those positions into next tax year.
- Divest before year-end (including receipt of dividends) & only have to worry about headaches in complying with IRS rules in current tax year return.

