

Portfolio Tax Efficiency

What annual tax cost do my entered taxable holdings illustrate?

Who this applies to

One-year tax-cost snapshot, not an optimization or trade recommendation.

Why this matters

An annual tax-cost snapshot can organize taxable income and gains before a more complete portfolio review.

Does this illustration fit the question?

Fictional responses: 3 of 3 Yes. This is a scope check, not an eligibility or suitability finding.

1. Are you reviewing taxable holdings rather than a retirement account?	Yes - example
2. Can you identify annual income and gains by tax character without duplication?	Yes - example
3. Can you provide the applicable tax assumptions and portfolio valuation date?	Yes - example

Simple decision path

All answers Yes and inputs confirmed -> Run the limited illustration; review assumptions before interpreting it.

Any answer No -> Pause this illustration. Bring dated holdings and tax records; check overlapping income categories before interpreting totals.

Any answer Unknown or a missing number -> Keep the item unknown; gather the relevant records. Do not replace an unknown with zero.

Fictional inputs used

Portfolio value at your chosen valuation date	\$500,000
Annual taxable interest	\$4,000
Ordinary dividends / ordinary distribution portion	\$1,000
Qualified dividends / distribution portion	\$2,000
Short-term realized/distributed gains	\$500
Long-term realized/distributed gains	\$5,000
Effective incremental ordinary / short-term tax rate	24.00%
Qualified dividend tax rate	15.00%
Long-term gain tax rate	15.00%
Other incremental tax estimate (avoid double counting)	\$0

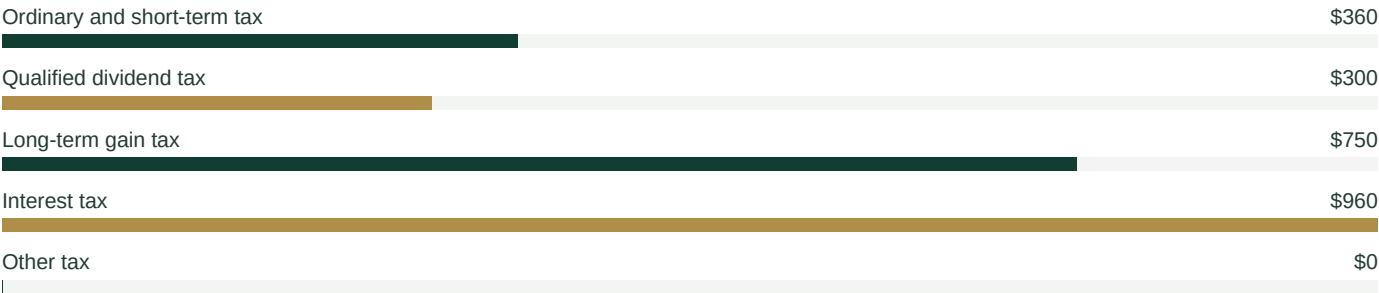
Educational & illustrative purposes only.

Not tax, legal or investment advice.

YOUR ILLUSTRATION / FICTIONAL EXAMPLE

The numbers and what they could mean

Estimated interest tax	\$960
Estimated ordinary / short-term tax	\$360
Estimated qualified-dividend tax	\$300
Estimated long-term-gain tax	\$750
Other incremental tax entered	\$0
Total estimated tax	\$2,370
Illustrated annual tax / portfolio value	0.47%



This totals estimated tax from the entered income categories. It does not diagnose inefficiency or predict return loss.

Assumptions and boundaries

- All prefilled example numbers are fictional; replace and confirm them before interpreting results.
- Income categories are annual estimates on a consistent tax-year basis; record the valuation date in review notes.
- Rates are supplied incremental estimates, with other tax added only once.
- Educational illustration, not a suitability finding or probability of success.
- No loss harvesting, capital-loss offsets, tax-lot selection, sale tax, asset location or alternative-portfolio optimization.
- Tax divided by portfolio value is descriptive, not guaranteed return drag.
- Use mutually exclusive income categories; do not count the same distribution or realized gain twice.
- Reinvested distributions can create tax without providing spendable cash.

Your next step

- Bring dated holdings and tax records; check overlapping income categories before interpreting totals.
- Review these results as part of a comprehensive review with a CEPA-credentialed, Q4-trained financial advisor, coordinating with relevant tax and investment specialists.
- Figures are rounded for display only. All calculations use the unchanged original engine. Every input and response in this report is fictional.

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