

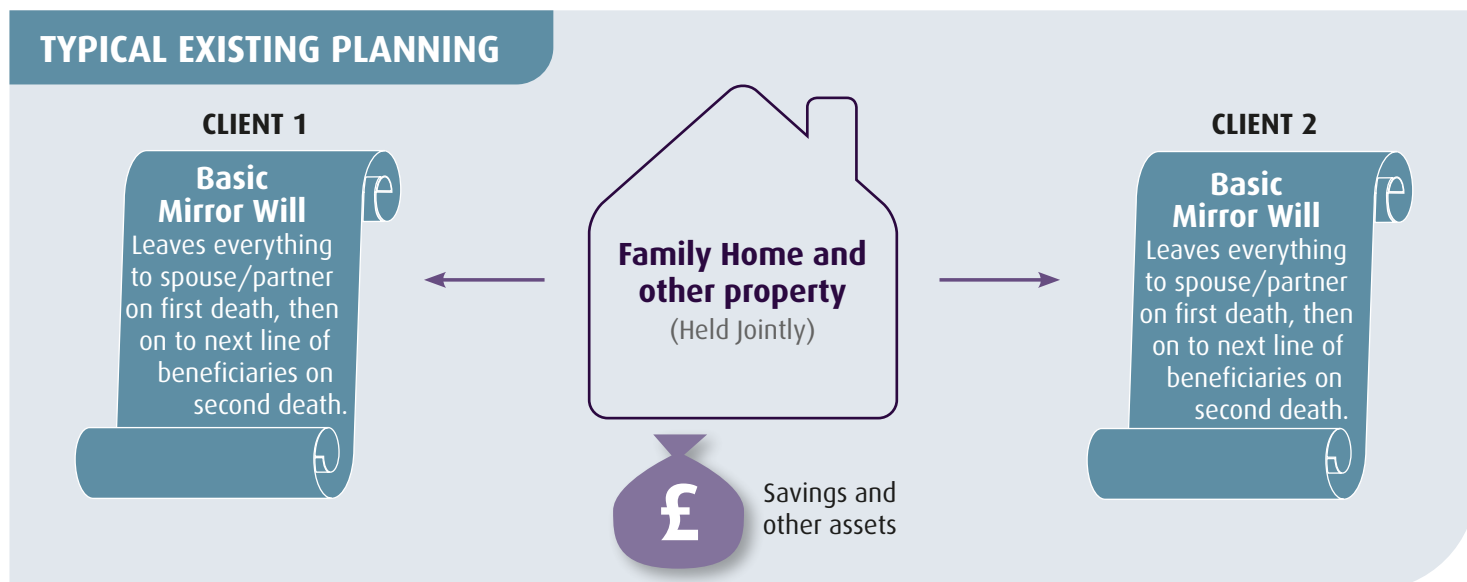
KEY FEATURES AND BENEFITS 2

Death Planning Solution for:

- ✓ MARRIED COUPLES/CIVIL PARTNERS
- ✓ ESTATE VALUED AT NEAR TO OR IN EXCESS OF THE TAX-FREE AMOUNT

If you do not have a valid Will when you die, your assets will be distributed in accordance with the Intestacy Rules, laid down in the Administration of Estates Act 1925 and the Inheritance & Trustees' Powers Act 2014. The people that you would want to inherit your assets may not and your estate's tax position could also be affected.

TYPICAL EXISTING PLANNING



IF YOU DIE WITHOUT A VALID WILL, OR YOU HAVE A BASIC MIRROR WILL IN PLACE, YOUR ASSETS COULD BE EXPOSED TO THE BELOW RISKS AFTER FIRST DEATH:

! Marriage After Death (MAD)

Following first death all of your combined assets are then solely owned by your surviving spouse or partner. What if your surviving spouse or partner remarries? The entire combined estate could be lost to the new spouse, potentially disinheriting your children and grandchildren.

! Creditors or Bankruptcy

If your surviving spouse or partner were to be subject to creditor claims or bankruptcy, then the entire combined estate is fully at risk.

! Care Costs

Should your surviving spouse or partner need care, your entire combined estate including the family home could be assessed to pay for the cost of that care.

FOLLOWING SECOND DEATH THERE ARE FURTHER RISKS TO YOUR ASSETS THAT YOU WANTED YOUR LOVED ONES TO BENEFIT FROM:

! Inheritance Tax (IHT)

Inheritance Tax would be payable on any amount in **excess of the couple's Nil Rate Bands (NRB).**

! Divorce

If your children or other chosen beneficiaries are subject to divorce proceedings, part of what you intended them to receive is at risk from a divorce settlement.

! Creditors or Bankruptcy

If any of your children or other chosen beneficiaries are subject to creditor claims/bankruptcy, the inherited assets are fully at risk.

! Generational IHT

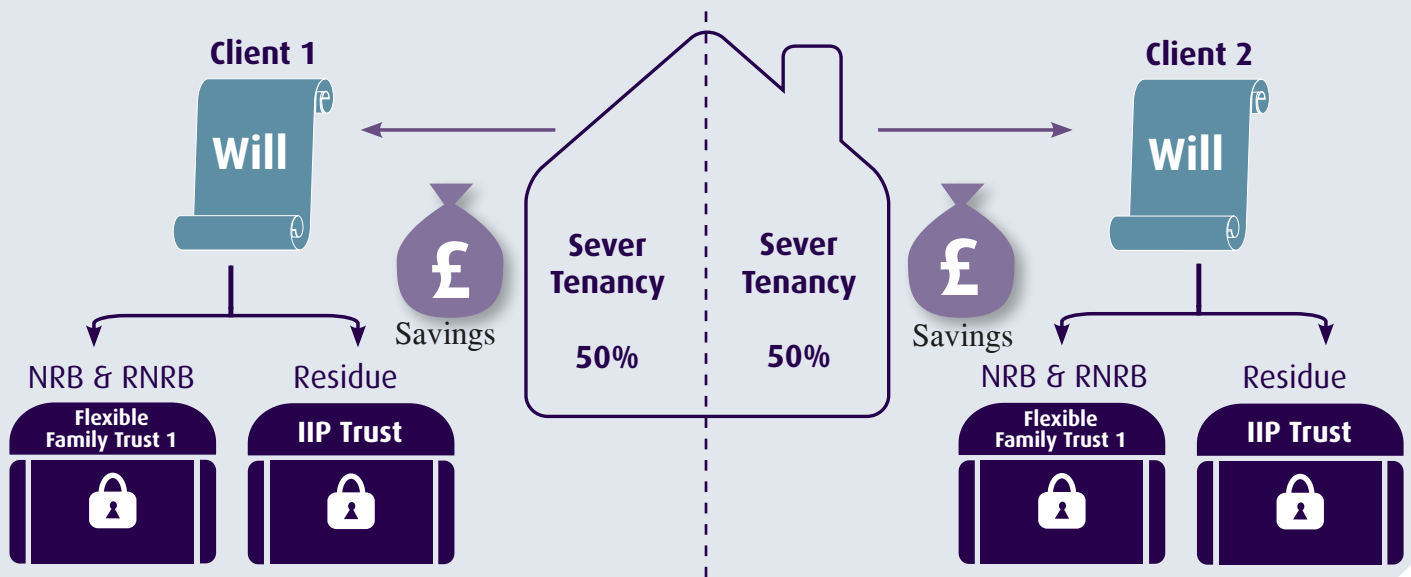
Following second death your remaining assets are likely to be directed by the Will (or via intestacy) to your children or other beneficiaries. This then adds on to the beneficiaries' estates and could impact on their own IHT. (See key Features and Benefits Sheet 6: Generational IHT)

! Their own future Care Costs

If the inheritance has been passed to your children or other chosen beneficiaries, these assets could later be assessed for their own care costs.

OUR SOLUTION

SEVER THE TENANCY ON THE FAMILY HOME, AND OTHER JOINTLY OWNED PROPERTY (IF APPLICABLE), TO BECOME TENANTS IN COMMON. EQUALISE SAVINGS INTO SOLE NAMES, RATHER THAN JOINT NAMES, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.



Following first death, the deceased's share of the family home and other assets are directed into their Flexible Family Trust and Interest in Possession Trust (IIP) via their Will. The surviving spouse continues to live in the family home and is still able to move house if they choose to do so. In the event that the survivor enters care, the survivor's assets only include a half share of the family home. There is no Inheritance Tax (IHT) between married couples and civil partners. This is known as the spousal exemption. If you leave assets above the tax free estate to an IIP on death, there is also no IHT on 1st death, as it is also treated as a gift between spouses.

YOUR BENEFICIARIES HAVE ACCESS TO THE FLEXIBLE FAMILY TRUST FUNDS BUT THE TRUSTEES CAN ENSURE THAT THESE ASSETS DO NOT ENTER THEIR OWN ESTATES AND THEREFORE ARE MORE PROTECTED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

✓ Marriage After Death (MAD)

Placing half of the family home and other assets into a Flexible Family Trust on first death can ensure that should your surviving spouse/partner marry in the future, those assets have a much greater level of protection should they subsequently divorce and can remove the threat of your own children being disinherited. The survivor is still able to have use of the trust assets.

✓ Creditors or Bankruptcy

Similarly, if any of your beneficiaries are subject to creditor claims/bankruptcy then their inheritance could be protected from such claims.

✓ Care

If assets are held in the Flexible Family Trust, they could also be protected against the beneficiaries' own care costs.

✓ Divorce

Assets entering the trust on death can ensure that if your children/chosen beneficiaries were subject to divorce proceedings, what you intend them to receive could be more protected from any divorce settlements.

✓ Residence Nil Rate Band (RNRB)

The Flexible Family Trust ensures that if there are lineal descendants as beneficiaries, the RNRB can still be claimed. See further information on Key Features and Benefits Sheet 25.

✓ Further or Generational IHT

Holding the assets in the Flexible Family Trust can ensure that they do not add to the Beneficiaries' estates and impact on **their own IHT**.

In some cases it may be beneficial to use multiple trusts. Multiple trusts can increase flexibility and autonomy, as it enables each beneficiary to have and be 'in control' of their 'own Trust'. There are also various options open to trustees following death to try and reduce the impact of future tax charges in some cases. See also Key Features and Benefits Sheets 22 and 22a.

This sheet contains only general guidance and is not to be construed as advice for any personal planning. Any planning should be based on bespoke advice tailored to your specific circumstances. These trusts will require registration.