

Webinar



What's the right trust for reducing IHT?

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Housekeeping



CPD certificates

- Issued within next two weeks
- Sent to registered email address

Recording will be made available

- Speak to Tim if you would like a link

Questions

- Chat box is available for follow-up

Downloads – ask Tim for:

- Copy of slides
- Choosing the right trust
- Guide to estate planning solutions

Learning objectives



After this webinar you will understand the different trusts which allow the settlor access to some of the trust monies

We will consider the following trust solutions

- Gift and loan trusts
- Discounted gift trusts
- Flexible reversionary trusts

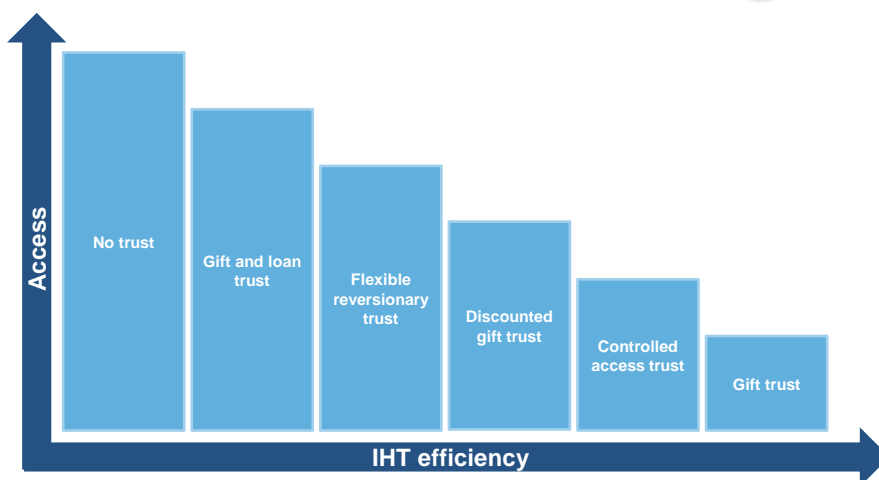
For each of these trusts we will consider the

- Objectives
- Structure
- Advantages and disadvantages

3



Access v inheritance tax efficiency



4



Probability of surviving 7 years



Age attained	Male	Female
60	95.7%	97.1%
65	93.8%	95.5%
70	90.2%	92.7%
75	82.8%	87.2%
80	68.3%	76.2%
85	44.9%	55.4%

These figures use the mortality basis as prescribed by HMRC for retained rights calculations as at April 2019.



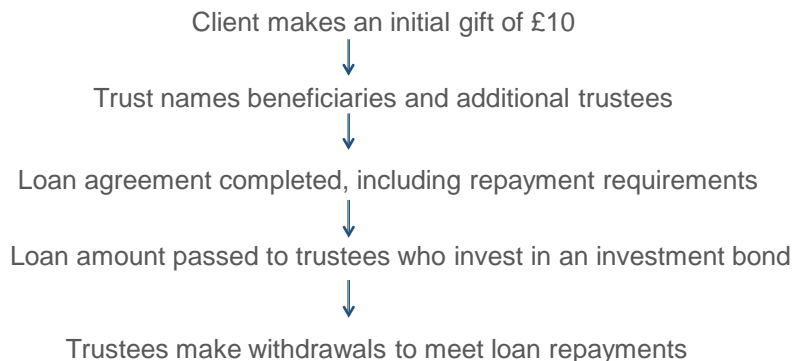
Commonly used trusts



- Gift and loan trust
- Discounted gift trust
- Flexible reversionary trust



Gift and loan trust – process



7



Gift and loan trust - objectives



Cap the inheritance tax (IHT) on amount invested

Investor retains access of investment

For growth to accrue outside of investor's estate

For growth to pass to beneficiaries free of IHT

- Less periodic and exit charges if any

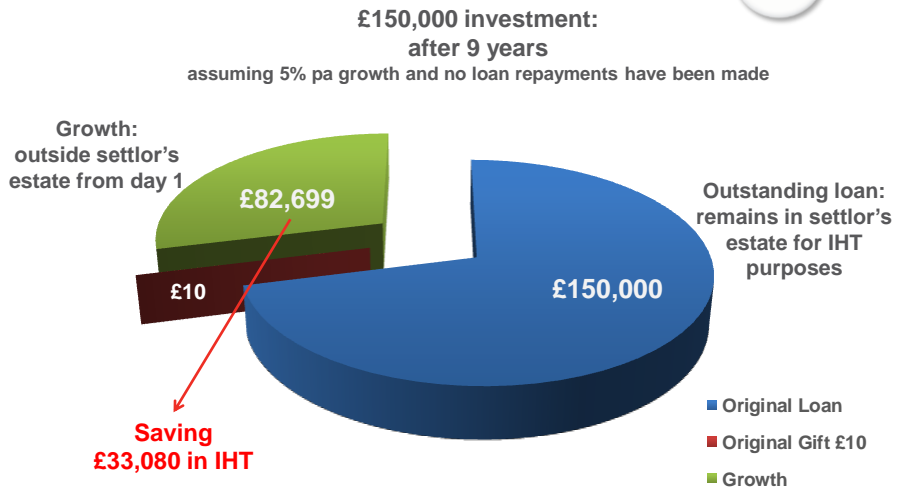
Security for investor:

- The right to capital repayments
- Free of immediate personal liability to income tax and capital gains tax (5% withdrawals)

8

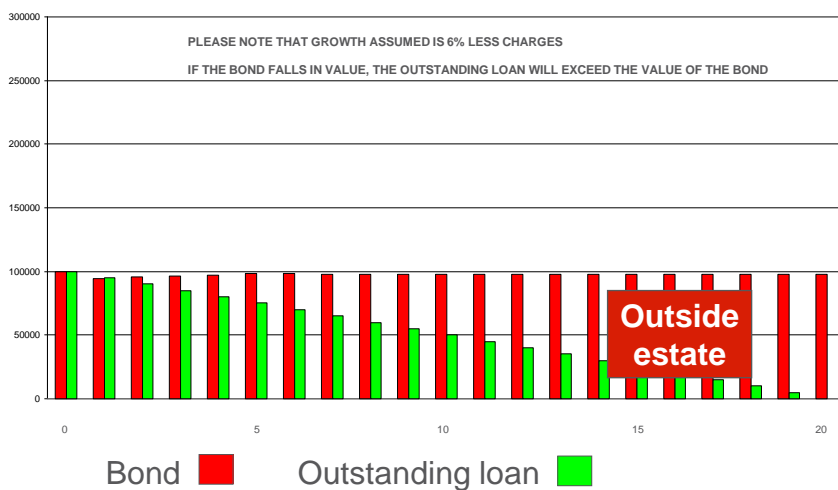


Gift and loan trust - example



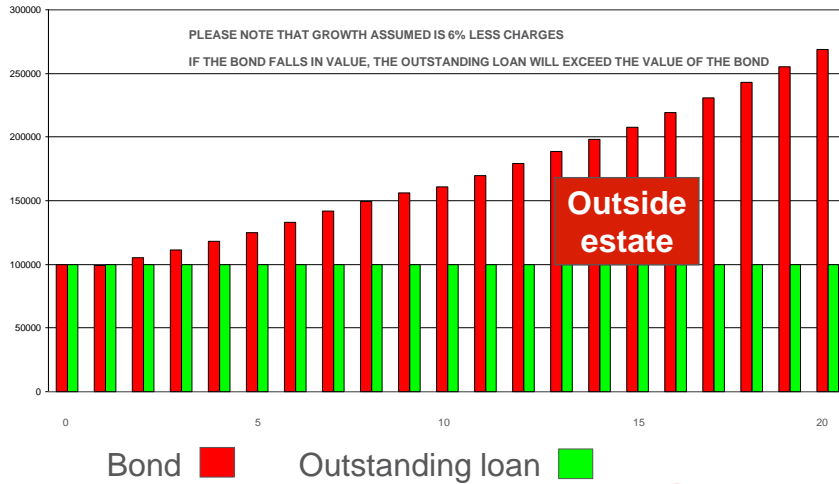
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Repayments taken and spent



10

Repayments not taken



11



Advantages of gift and loan trust



Loan to trustees is interest-free

Access to regular loan repayments

- Such as 20 years via 5% allowance

Loan can be accessed at any time and on demand

Growth is outside investor's estate from day one

- Free of IHT

Investment bond can be on a capital redemption basis (international only) or a life assurance basis (international/onshore)

Discretionary trust

- Trustees have control over who benefits from trust
- Trust assets won't form part of beneficiaries' estate

Ability to waive the loan

12



Disadvantages of gift and loan trust



Transaction is not a gift – it is a loan to the trustees
Outstanding loan remains in the estate for IHT
Total repayments must never exceed original loan
Withdrawals above accumulated 5% triggers chargeable event – income tax may apply
Repayment of loan – on demand – may trigger chargeable event
Investor's early death may not achieve much IHT mitigation

13



Commonly used trusts



Gift and loan trust

Discounted gift trust

Flexible reversionary trust



14



Discounted gift trust



Structure can vary by provider

- Based on legal advice

Investment bond

- Single or joint donors/settlors
- Life assurance or capital redemption basis
- Payments to donor(s)/settlor(s) fixed at outset

Bond is assigned into a bespoke trust

- Bare or discretionary
 - Potentially exempt transfer or chargeable lifetime transfer
- Underwriting to establish the settlor's life expectancy
 - Based on age and state of health of each settlor

15



Discounted gift trust - objectives



Client wants to make a gift but retain an income

Ability to invest more than the nil rate band without triggering an immediate 20% IHT liability

Immediate potential IHT saving – the discount

Future growth outside of donor's estate

Growth passes to beneficiaries free of donor's IHT

Whole amount passes to beneficiaries free of donor's IHT if donor survives seven years

16



Discounted gift trust - example

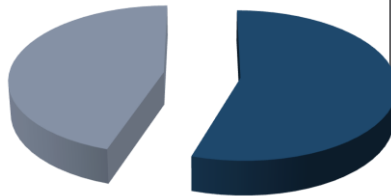


Client invests £600,000 into an investment bond

Yearly withdrawals of £27,000

Discount of 55%

"gifted rights"
for beneficiaries
- value of gift
for IHT purposes is
£237,400*



"retained rights"
55% discount
= £362,600
- value of the regular
capital payments

■ Retained Rights
■ Gifted Rights

* Potentially exempt transfer (PET) or Chargeable lifetime transfer (CLT)



17

Advantages of discounted gift trust



Investment can be greater than nil rate band

Benefit from an immediate reduction in the value of the donor's estate, if a discount has been agreed

Investment growth is available on the whole investment

Any growth immediately falls outside the donor's estate for IHT purposes from day one

Whole gift is outside donor's estate after seven years

Fixed regular capital payments for life (or until fund exhausted)

Discretionary trust

- Trustees have control over who benefits from trust
- Trust assets won't form part of beneficiaries' estate



18

Disadvantages of discounted gift trust



- Full underwriting required at outset to determine 'discount'
- Inflexible as withdrawals cannot be altered
- Withdrawals, where unspent, will accumulate in estate
- Donor cannot access residual fund from the trust
- Beneficiaries can only access trust after death of donor(s)
- The bond cannot be surrendered during the donor's lifetime

19



Commonly used trusts



Gift and loan trust

Discounted gift trust

Flexible reversionary trusts



20



Flexible reversionary trust - objectives



Emphasis on IHT mitigation

Provides payments to the settlor, only if required

Allows payments to beneficiaries during settlor's lifetime

Allows appointments to beneficiaries during settlor's lifetime

Can remove future growth from settlor's estate (if maturities not taken)

21



Wealth Preservation Account



International investment bonds

Held in the Wealth Preservation Trust

- Flexible Reversionary Trust
- Discretionary version only
- Chargeable lifetime transfer

Series of single premium life policies

Policies have specific terms

Maturities on policy anniversaries

Maturity dates can be deferred

- So it cannot be a capital redemption bond

Maturity proceeds revert to the settlor

22



Wealth Preservation Trust



Best of both worlds!

- more IHT efficiency than the gift & loan trust
- more flexibility than the discounted gift trust



23



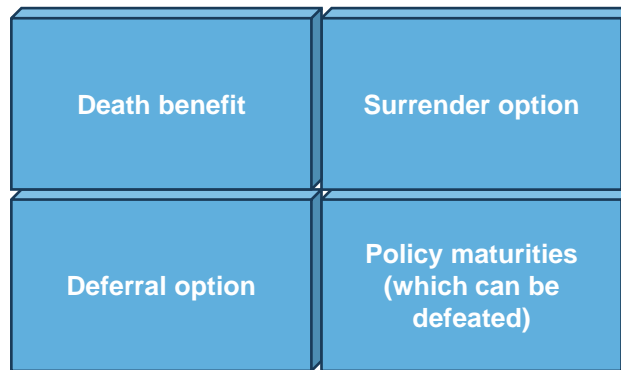
Initial trust: custody trust of legal title



24



Second trust: settlement of equitable rights



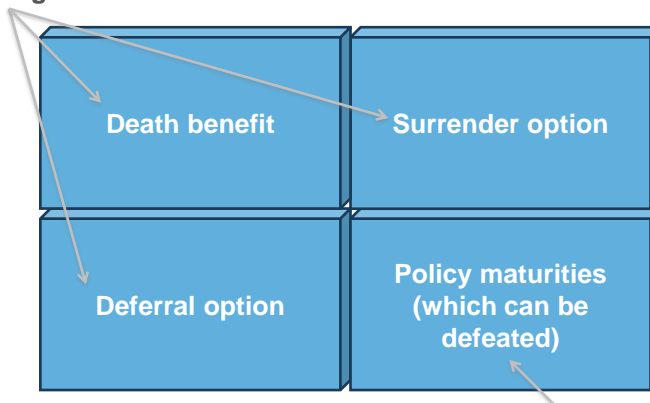
25



Second trust: settlement of equitable rights



Gifted rights



Gifted right but reverts to settlor

26



Example structure



Example structure



Example structure – deferring maturities



Settlor informs trustees that he doesn't need any benefit



Trustees defer maturities for ten years

	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
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	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

29



Example structure – deferring maturities



Settlor informs trustees that he doesn't need any benefit



Trustees defer maturities for ten years

	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
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	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
Year	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12

30



Example structure – deferring maturities



Settlor informs trustees that he doesn't need any benefit



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	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
Year	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

31



Example structure – deferring maturities



Settlor informs trustees that he doesn't need any benefit



Trustees defer maturities for ten years

	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
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	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
Year	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

32



Example structure – maturing policies



Settlor informs trustees that he wants some additional income



Trustees defer the remaining policies

Chargeable
gain assessed
on settlor



33



Example structure – deferring maturities



Settlor informs trustees that he doesn't need any benefit



Trustees defer maturities



34



Example structure – surrendering policies



0% or 20%?



Chargeable gain assessed on settlor

40 or 45%?

Trustees want to help Settlor's son at university



35

Example structure – appointing policies



Chargeable gain assessed on **son**



Trustees **appoint** a policy



Bare trust



36

Example structure – deferring maturities



Settlor wants to buy a new car in two years time



Then, one policy for eight years and one for nine years



37



Example structure

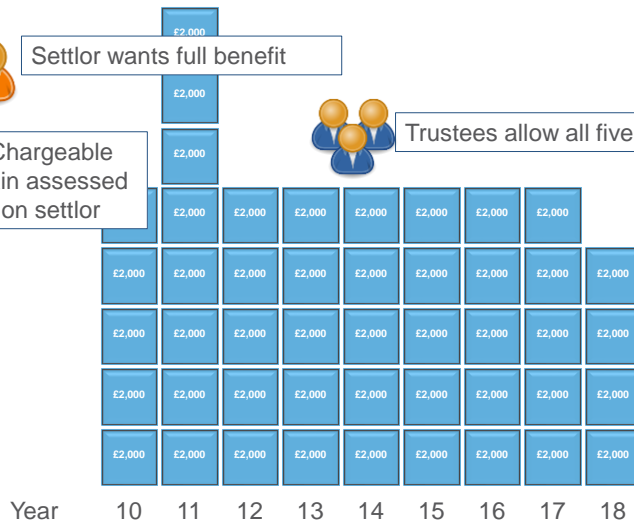


Settlor wants full benefit

Chargeable gain assessed on settlor



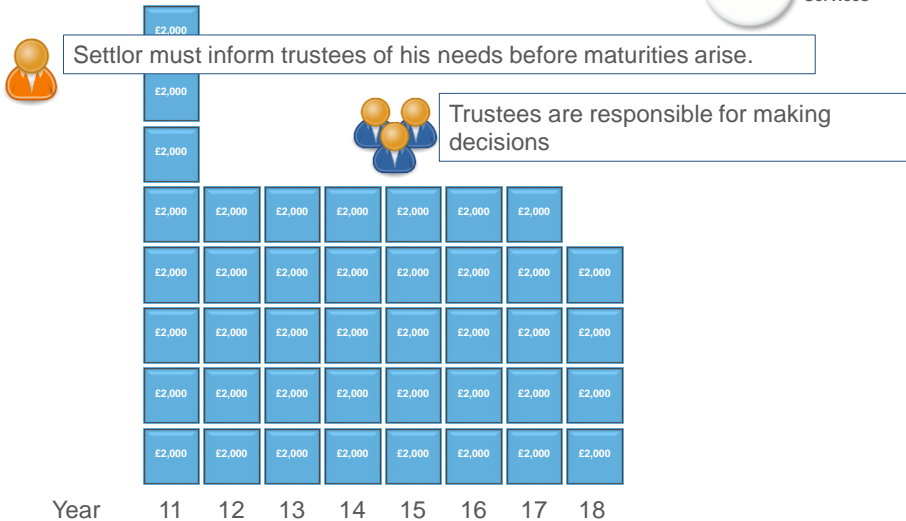
Trustees allow all five maturities



38



Example structure



39



Advantages of flexible reversionary trust



- Whole gift is outside settlor's estate after seven years
- Growth is immediately outside settlor's estate
- Benefits can be paid to the settlor at each maturity, but only if required
- Benefits can be paid to beneficiaries at any time
- Assets within the trust won't form part of beneficiaries' estates
- Policies can be appointed
- Trustees have control over who benefits from trust
- No underwriting required

40



Disadvantages of flexible reversionary trust



Benefits will be exhausted should all the maturities be taken

Any growth on the policy maturities or surrenders may be subject to an income tax charge

Limited to the available nil rate band if 20% IHT to be avoided at outset

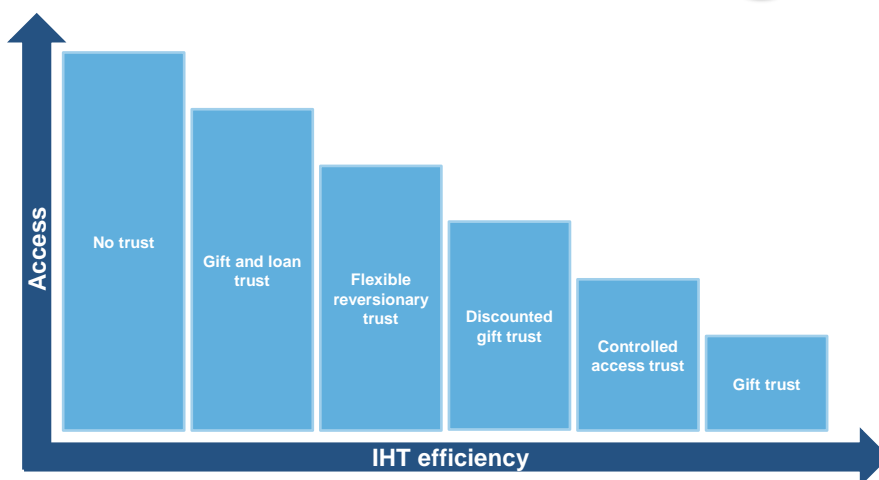
Should the settlor die within seven years, the value of the gift is liable to IHT on death – no discount

No 5% allowance available during settlor's lifetime

41



Access v inheritance tax efficiency



42



Support for advisers



Range of support material

- Brochures
- Newsletters
- Technical Eye
- Briefing notes
- Budget summary
- Tech-casts

Account manager

- Field-based
- Centrally-based

ican Technical Services

- email: ican@canadalife.co.uk



43



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44



Important information



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