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welcome to:
estate planning

about us.

We are a leading financial wellbeing and retirement specialist - helping those in the workplace to improve their financial future.

Established in 2005, we work with hundreds of organisations across both the private and public sector.

Our financial education services are delivered on a bespoke basis.

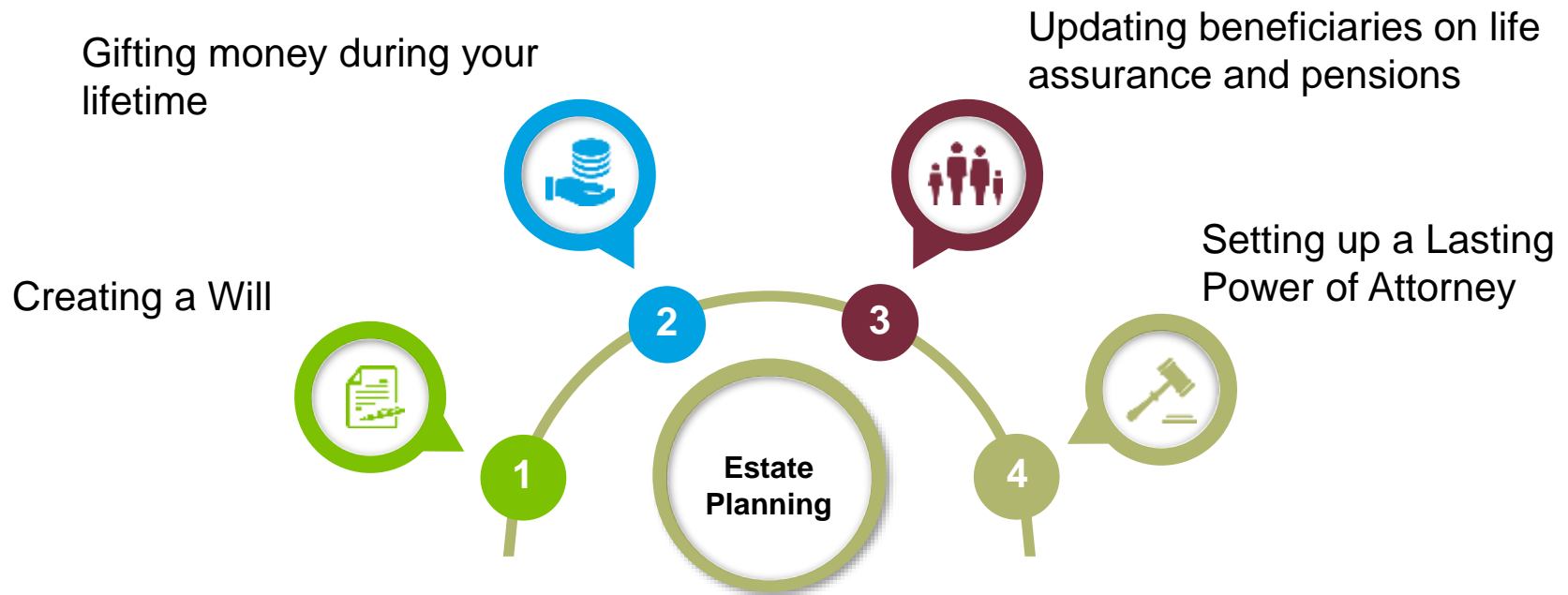
agenda.

- Estate Planning
- Inheritance Tax (IHT)
- Making gifts during your lifetime
- Intestacy rules, will writing and trusts
- Power of Attorney
- Next steps

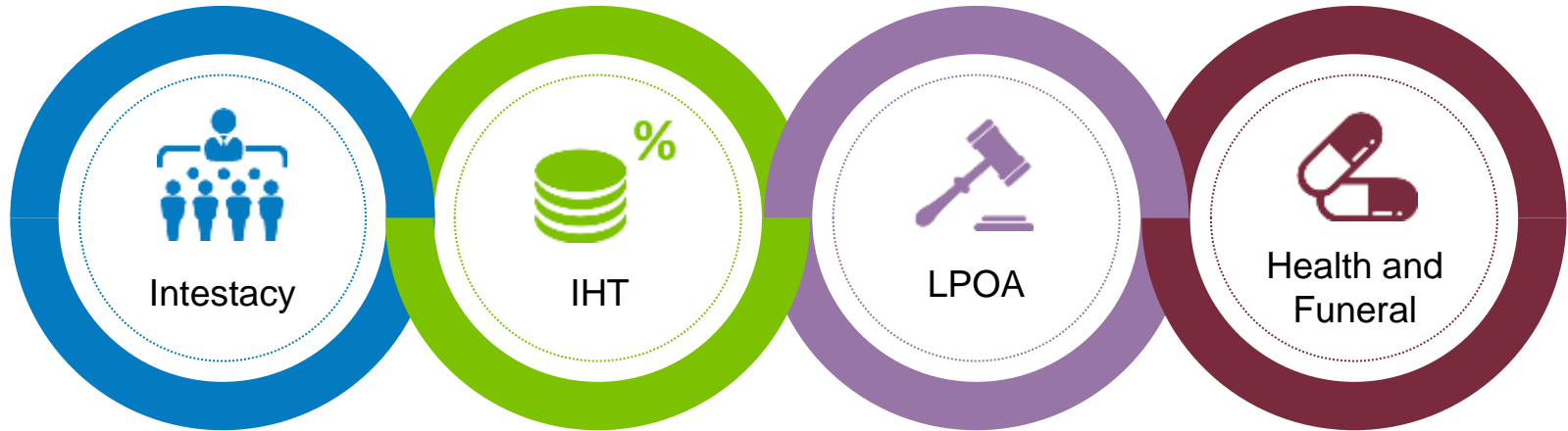
estate planning.

estate planning.

- During your life you build up personal wealth, your 'estate'
- Estate Planning involves protecting your wealth and ensuring it passes to the people you want it to
- It's an evolving process and may include:



why is estate planning important?



● Without a Will, Intestacy Laws decide who gets what

● Make the most of the allowances available to you

● Assign someone to look after your money if you lose mental capacity

● Detail your health and funeral wishes

inheritance tax.

inheritance tax (IHT).



HMRC apply IHT to your worldwide assets if your permanent home ('domicile') is in the UK



If your permanent home ('domicile') is abroad, IHT is only paid on your UK assets (e.g. property or bank accounts you have in the UK)

domiciled in the UK.

An individual will be treated as domiciled in the UK for all tax purposes if either Condition A or Condition B is met.

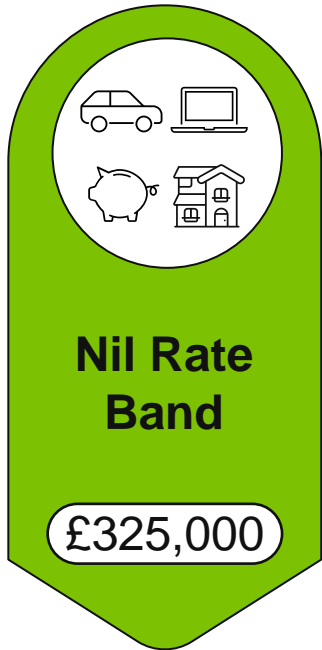


be born in the UK
have the UK as his/her domicile of origin
was resident in the UK for 2017 - 2018 or later years

The individual has been UK resident for at least 15 of the 20 tax years immediately before the relevant tax year.



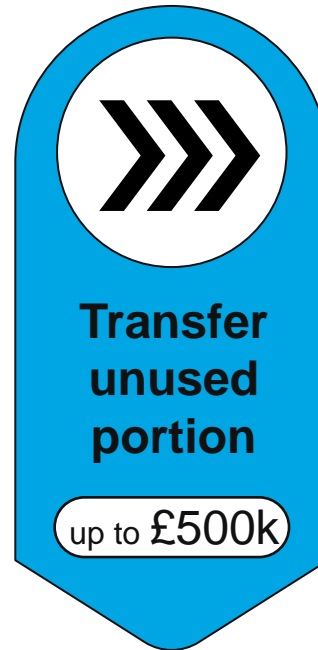
inheritance tax (IHT).



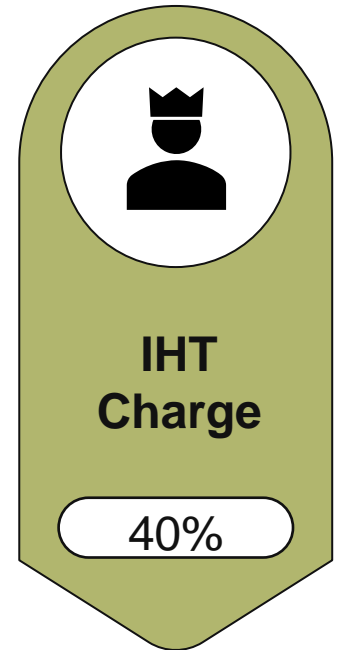
Applied to any part of an estate that is chargeable to IHT



Only applied to a home that is left to a direct descendant

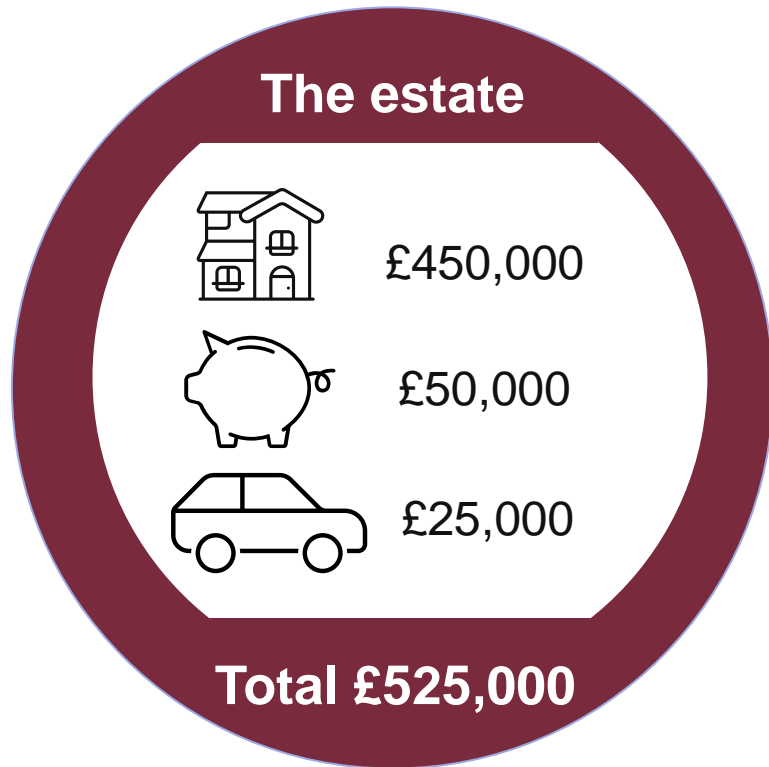


A couple could potentially pass on up to £1m before IHT becomes due*

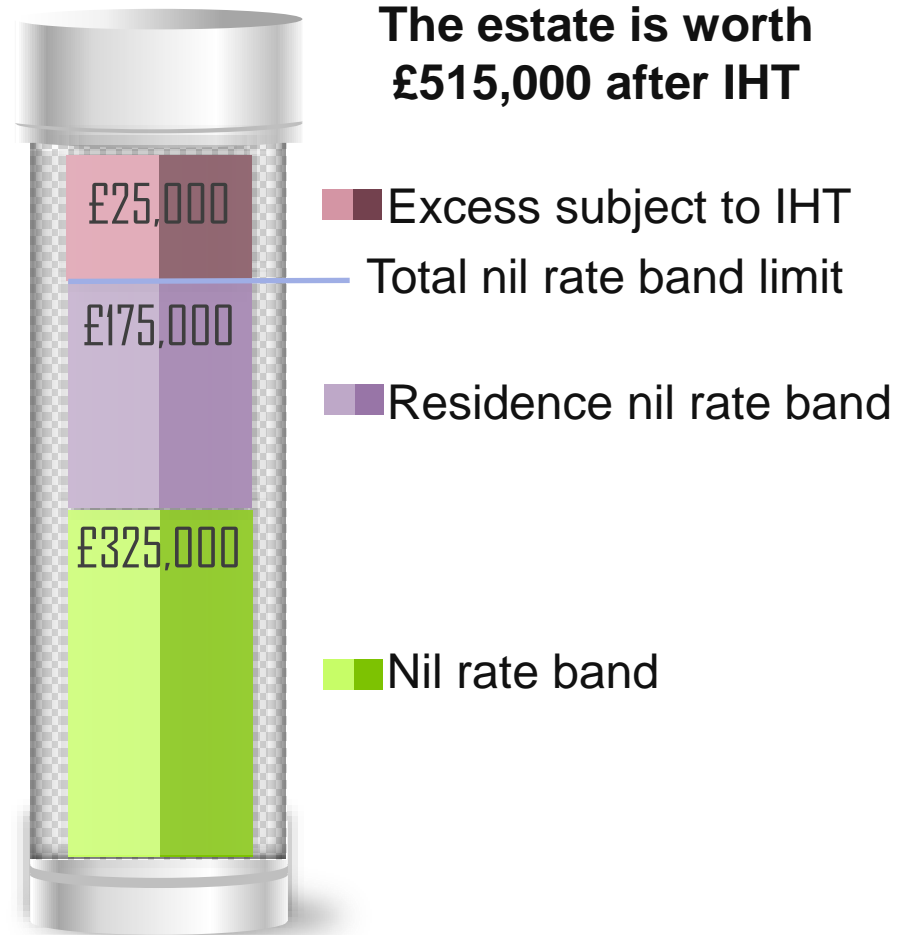


* A couple in this context is a spouse or civil partner

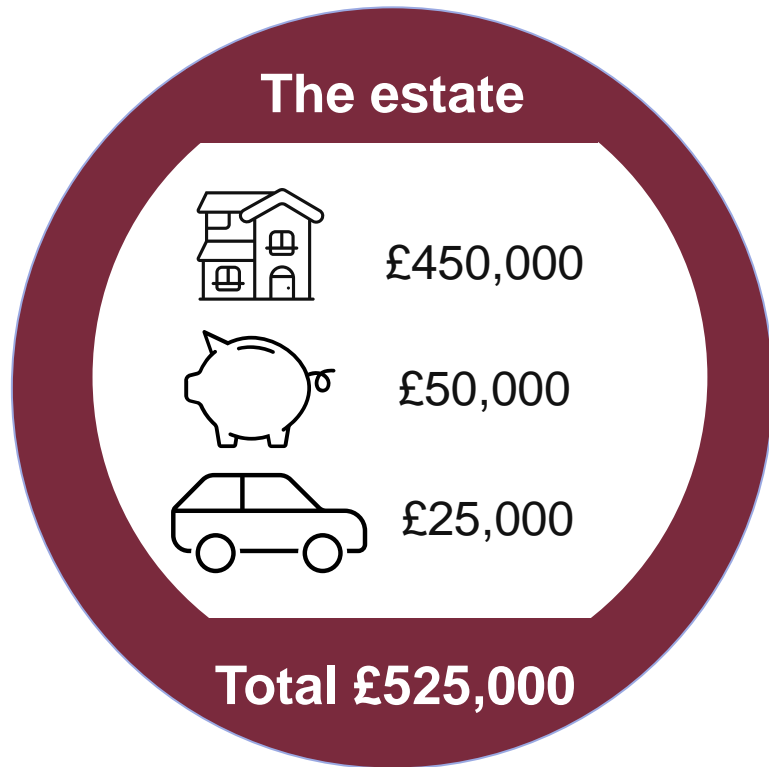
inheritance tax (IHT) - example.



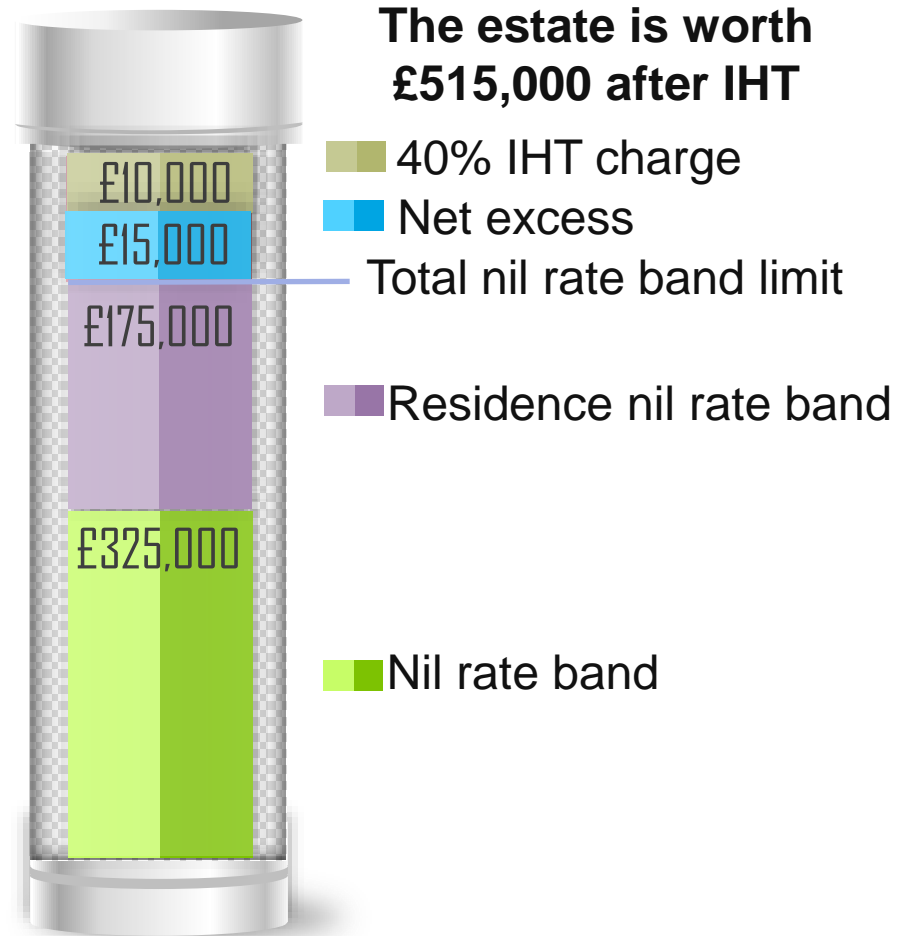
The estate is being passed to a direct descendant



inheritance tax (IHT) - example.



The estate is being passed to a direct descendant



taper threshold (TT).

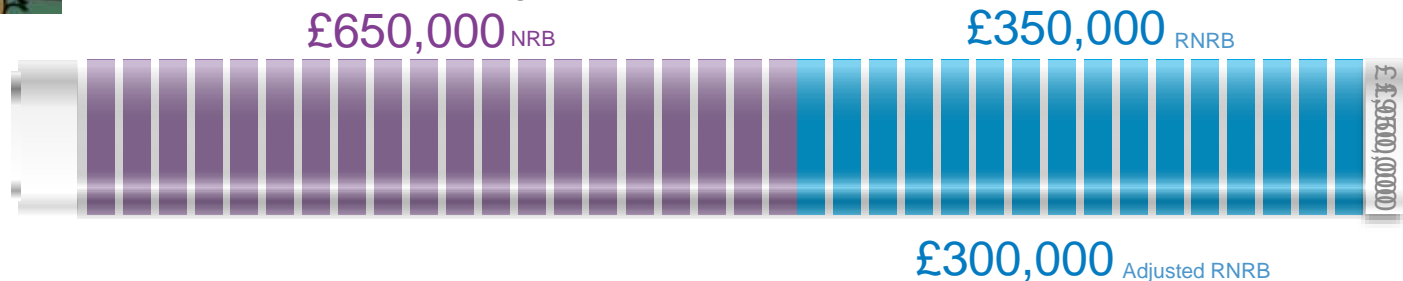
For estates valued at over £2,000,000 a taper may apply to the RNRB.

- RNRB is reduced by £1 for every £2 an estate exceeds the taper threshold.
- There will be no RNRB if the estate exceeds £2.35m or £2.7m including available partner's unused allowance.*

Maria's Example:



- Estate valued at £2,100,000 including a home worth £500,000
- Maria has inherited her husband's full NRB + RNRB from his death
- Maria dies leaving the full estate to their children



*Based on current RNRB of £175,000

downsizing addition.

An individual may still qualify for the RNRB in cases where they have sold their home or moved to a less valuable home.

To qualify, all these conditions must apply:



The person sold, gave away or downsized to a less valuable home on or after 08.07.2015



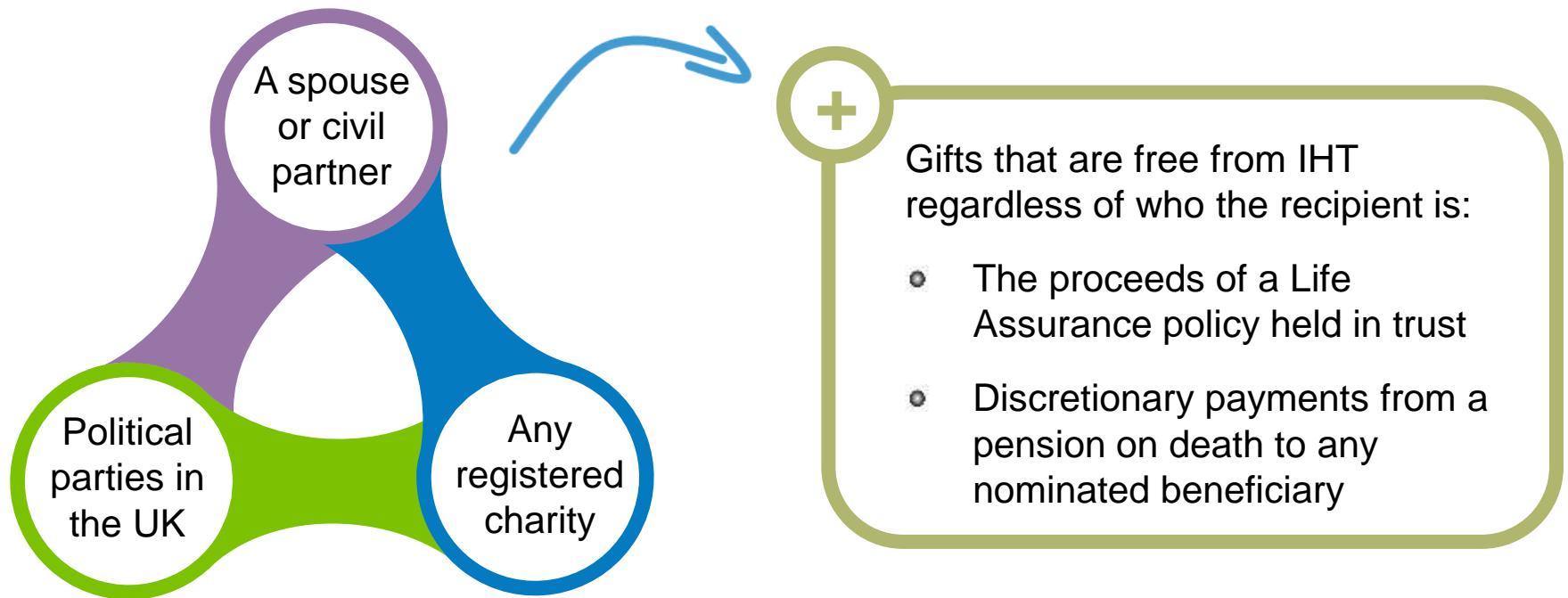
The former home would have qualified for the RNRB if they'd kept it until they died



Their direct descendants inherit at least some of the estate

your estate.

In addition to the nil rate bands, there are a number of other gifts that can be made free from IHT. These include gifts to:



making gifts during your
lifetime.

gifts during your lifetime.

There are certain gifts that can be made during your lifetime that are immediately exempt from any Inheritance Tax charge. These include:

**Exempt
From
IHT**



An annual exemption of £3,000 (carry forward over 1 year is permitted)



Small gifts up to the value of £250 per person



Regular gifts or payments that are part of your normal expenditure out of income



Gifts to a spouse or civil partner

potentially exempt transfers.

Other gifts made whilst alive may become exempt after a period of time has passed.



Outright Gift

The donor must give up all interest in the gift



Failed PET

The donor must survive 7 years from the date the gift was made



7 Years

After 7 years the gift is exempt from IHT

potentially exempt transfers.



2020

Sally makes
a cash gift
of £300,000



2027

survival date for
the gift to be
excluded from her
estate

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

2027



2024

Sally dies - leaving
an additional
£200,000 but no
house

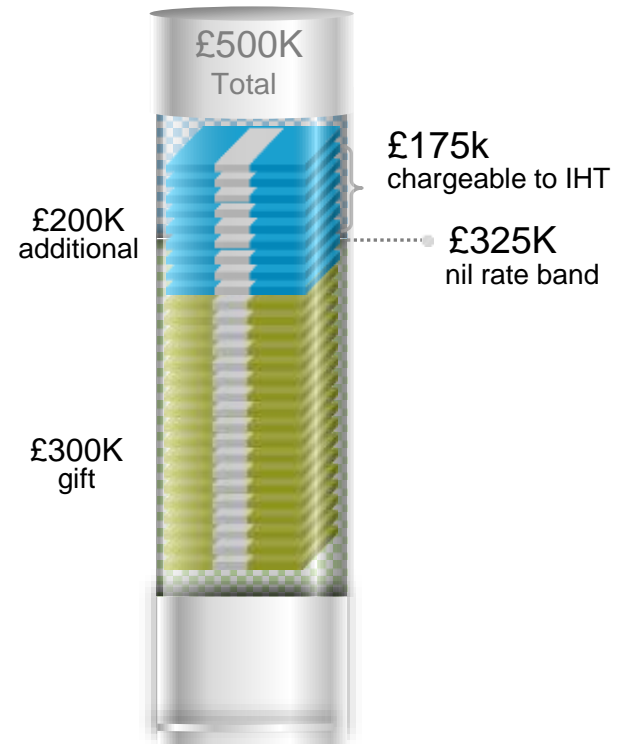


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potentially exempt transfers.

- The gift forms part of the nil rate band
- The remaining estate is then added
- IHT applies to £175,000*
- 40% of £175,000 = £70,000



*Example assumes a home does not form part of her estate.

potentially exempt transfers.

If a Potentially Exempt Transfer was made within 7 years of death, taper relief may apply:

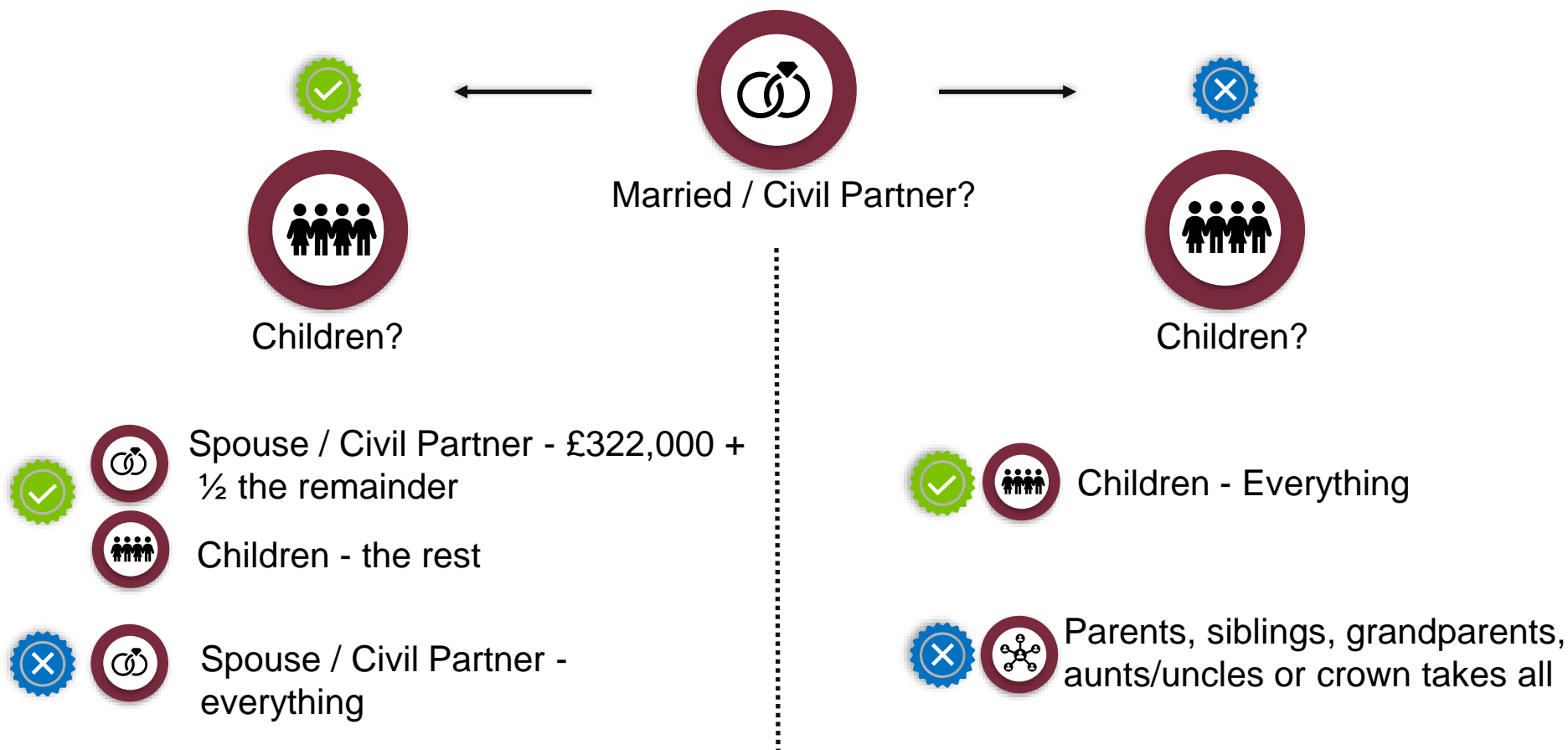
- Gifts made before death will use up the nil rate band first
- Taper relief applies where the total value of gifts exceeds the nil rate band

Time since death	Tax paid
Less than 3 years	40%
3 to 4 years	32%
4 to 5 years	24%
5 to 6 years	16%
6 to 7 years	8%
7 or more years	0%

intestacy rules, will
writing and trusts.

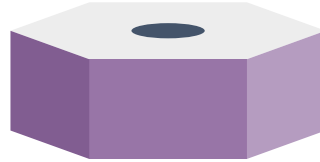
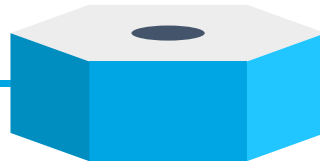
intestacy rules – England & Wales.

If you were to die without a valid will, intestacy rules would apply. The rules that apply depend upon your personal circumstances.



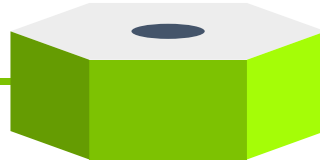
writing a will.

A solicitor will write a Will that reflects your wishes or intentions



Only consider writing a Will yourself if you're confident that it reflects your wishes or intentions

Keep your Will up to date



Divorce automatically removes any entitlement to the ex-spouse*

A Will is automatically revoked on marriage*



Regularly review your nomination forms for life assurance and pensions


* Unless your Will specifically states otherwise

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your pension savings.


If you have investments in a defined contribution pension when you die, these are taxed differently to non pension savings.



Inheritance tax does not currently apply to benefits held in a registered pension scheme*



If death occurs before age 75, benefits paid to your chosen beneficiary are usually free of income tax



If death occurs after age 75 benefits are taxed on receipt at the beneficiaries marginal rate of tax

If a member has purchased an annuity, any payment after death will be dependent on whether cover for a partner has been selected and subject to income tax

***Unspent defined contribution pots are expected to form part of your estate from April 2027.**

trusts.

There are 3 groups of people involved in setting up a trust:



The Settlor

Puts assets into
the trust



The Trustee

Holds legal title to the
assets in the trust



The Beneficiaries

The people who
benefit from the trust



Trust wording sets out how to
manage and distribute the assets

trusts.

Two of the main reasons for setting up a trust are:



To keep control in some way until an event happens

As part of a tax planning exercise

trusts.

Other examples why an individual may look to set up a trust include:

- ✓ When someone is too young to manage their own finances
- ✓ When someone cannot manage their own finances because they are incapacitated
- ✓ To administer assets for charitable purposes
- ✓ To pass on assets when you die (a 'will trust')

It is not advisable to try and set up any trusts without expert advice from a solicitor and/or tax adviser.

updating nomination forms.

Review the nominations for your pension and life assurance policies



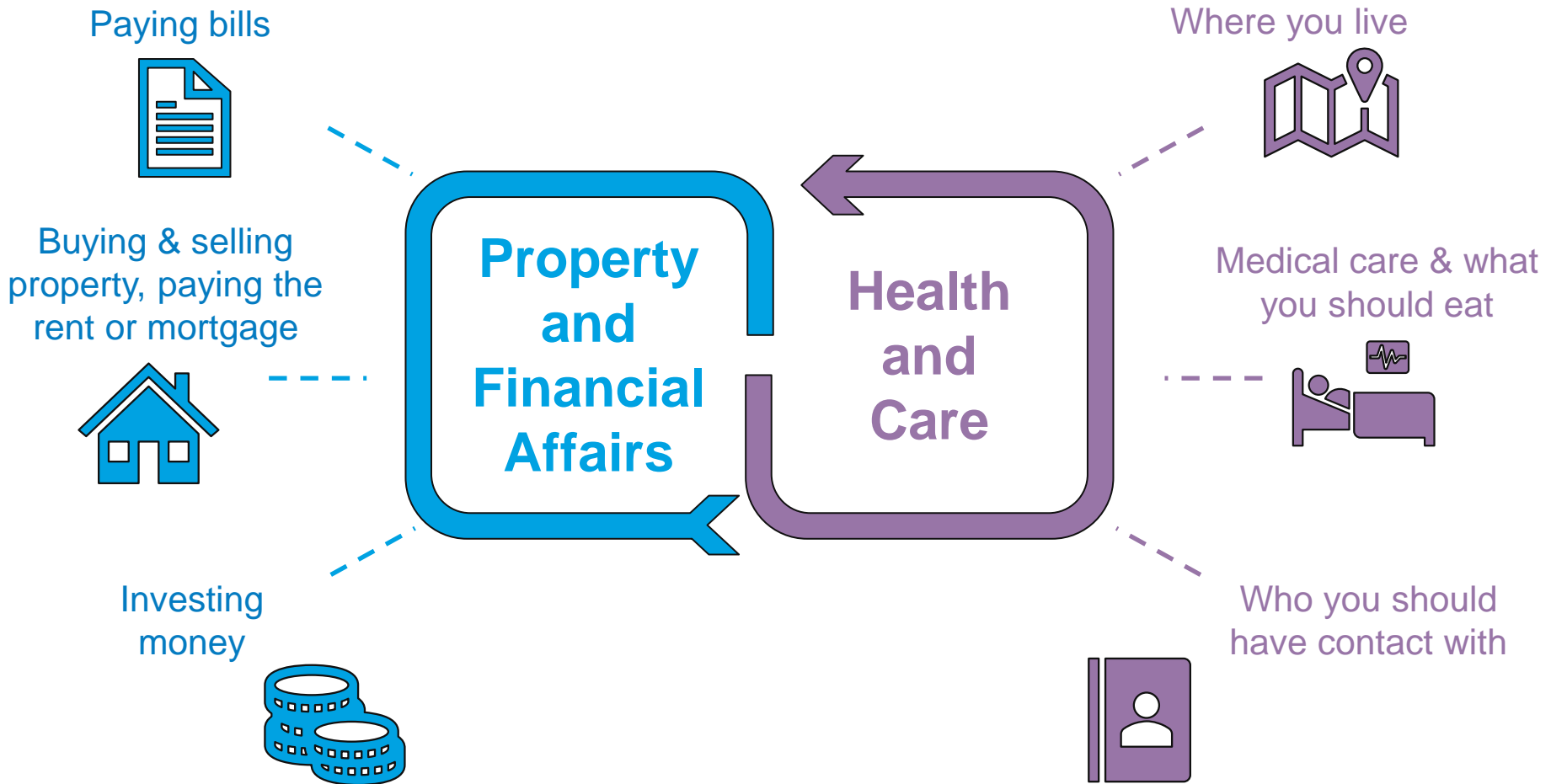
Review chosen beneficiaries
for your pension and death in
service cover

Review any legacy pensions from
previous employment

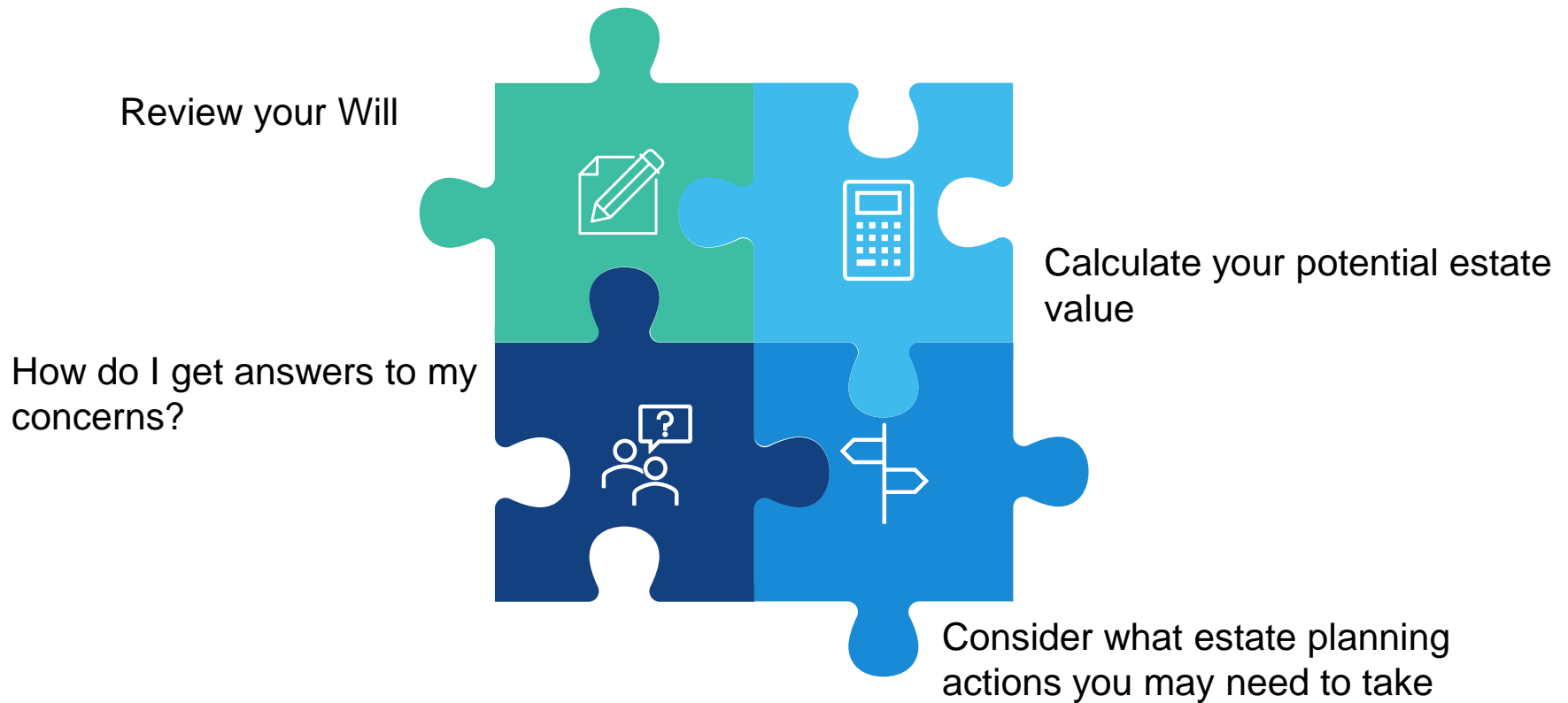
Proceeds from both are usually
paid free of IHT

power of attorney.

lasting power of attorney.



summary.



next steps.

further information.

J.P. Morgan contact details

- jpmelements@standardlife.com
- 0207 134 0606 (option 4)

Contacts

- General tax and National Insurance information - www.hmrc.gov.uk
- Information and guidance - www.moneyhelper.org.uk

seminars available to you.

In conjunction with Wealth at Work there are a range of financial education seminars available to you:

01



Early Career

"Start thinking about your financial future"

02



Mid Career

"Understand your finances and plan for the future"

03



Pre retirement

"Planning for your retirement"

04



Parental leave

Understanding your finances when going on (and returning from) Parental Leave

05



Saving and Investing

"Savings & investments"

06



Pension Tax Limits

"Annual allowance and other limits to pension tax efficiency"

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seeking advice.

An adviser will assess your circumstances, objectives and risk profile and provide you with a personal recommendation to meet your objectives.

All regulated firms are listed on the Financial Services Register, this provides confirmation that the firm is authorised, the specific services they are authorised to provide and details of the advisers who work for them.

Financial Services Register link:

- <https://register.fca.org.uk>

contact us.

We provide a telephone helpline and a regulated investment advice service through **my wealth** - a trading name of Wealth at Work Limited which is part of the Wealth at Work group.

It helps individuals to understand their personal financial situation especially when selecting their retirement income options.

• Telephone **0800 028 3200**

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thank you.

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www.wealthatwork.co.uk/mywealth

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