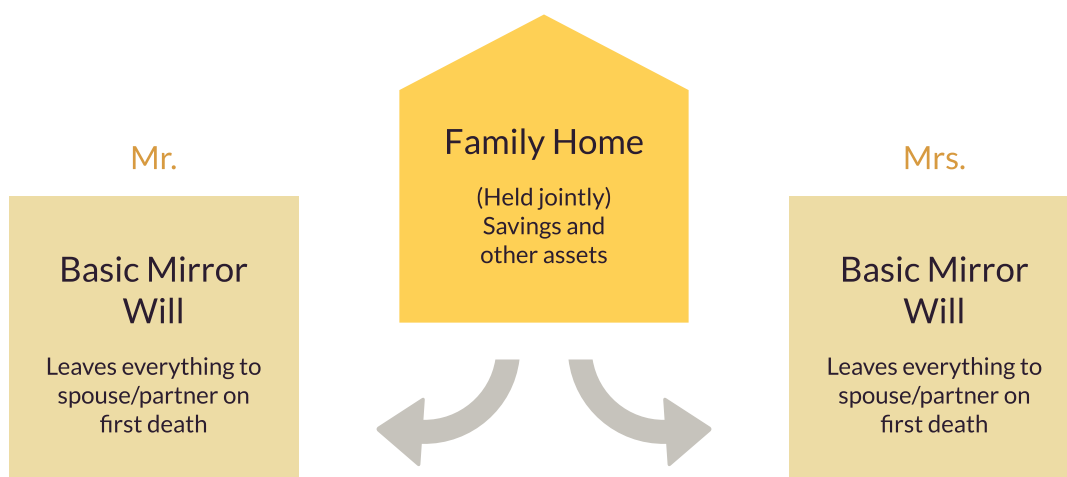


Planning for Married Couples

Death Planning Solution for:

- Estate valued more than 2 X Nil Rate Bands.

Typical Existing Planning



Where there is no Will, or couples have only a basic Will/Mirror Wills in place, your assets are exposed to the following risks!

Care Costs

Following first death, should the surviving spouse/partner need nursing Care then the whole estate including the family home would be assessed to pay for the cost of that Care.

Marriage After Death - Often referred to as MAD

On first death all the assets are then solely owned by the surviving

spouse/partner. What if the surviving spouse/partner re-marries? The inherited estate could be lost to the new spouse, **disinheriting your children**.

Creditors or Bankruptcy

If the surviving spouse/partner were to be subject to Creditor Claims/Bankruptcy then the inherited estate is fully at risk.

On second death there are further risks to the estate you wished your loved ones to benefit from:

Inheritance Tax

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

Divorce

If your children/chosen Beneficiaries are subject to divorce proceedings then half of what you intended them to receive is at risk to divorce settlements.

Creditors or Bankruptcy

Similarly, if any of your Beneficiaries are subject to Creditor Claims/Bankruptcy then the inherited estate is fully at risk.

Their own future Care Costs

If the inheritance has been passed to your chosen Beneficiaries absolutely, these assets could later be assessed for their own Care Costs.

Generational IHT

On second death the remaining estate is likely to be directed by the Will to the Beneficiaries absolutely. This then adds to the Beneficiaries' estate and could impact their own Inheritance Tax. (see Technical Sheet 6: Generational IHT)

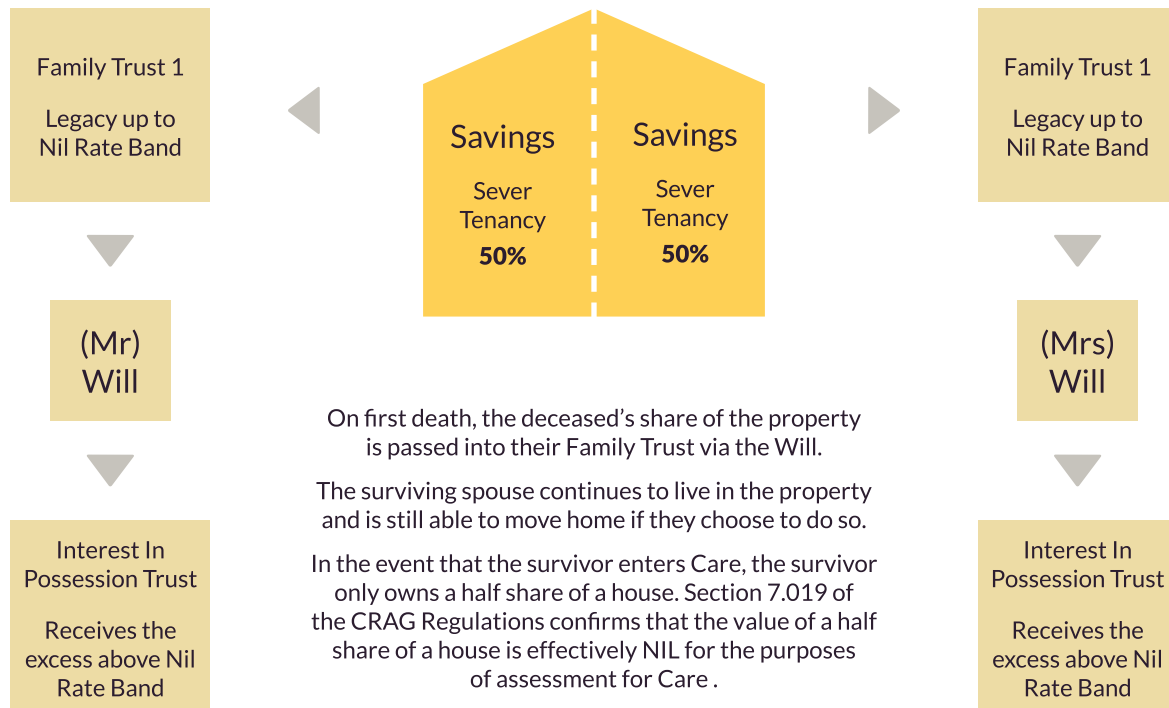
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The Solution

Sever the Tenancy on the family home to be held as Tenants In Common



The Beneficiaries have access to the trust funds but we ensure that these assets do not enter their estates and so are protected from attack by the following:

Marriage After Death - MAD

Placing half of the family home and other assets into a Trust on first death ensures that, should the surviving spouse/partner marry in the future, those assets cannot be taken into the marriage and removes the threat of your own children being disinherited. The survivor is still able to use the assets in the Trust.

Divorce

Placing the assets into Trust ensures that, if your children/ chosen Beneficiaries are subject to Divorce proceedings then what you intended them to receive is protected from any Divorce settlements.

Care

Holding the assets in the Trust ensures that they do not add onto the Beneficiaries' own estate and so cannot be assessed for their Care Costs.

Creditors or Bankruptcy

Similarly, if any of your Beneficiaries are subject to Creditor Claims/Bankruptcy then their inheritance would not be exposed to these claims.

Further or Generational IHT

Holding the assets in the trust ensures that they do not add to the Beneficiaries' estate and impact on their own Inheritance Tax. (See *Technical Sheet 6: Generational IHT*).

This sheet contains only general planning and is not to be construed as advice for any personal planning. Each strategy recommended is based on individual circumstances.