

Flexible Trust - Settlor as trustee with optional survivorship clause

Your questions answered



Your questions answered

Important

Understanding trusts and their implications can be pretty complicated. You should always get advice from your legal adviser before setting up a trust.

What is a trust?

This is a legal arrangement set up by a person or group of people to look after something (such as a life insurance plan, a property or an investment) until the time when the contents of the trust are given to someone else.

A trust owns whatever is put in it and looks after the contents until they are due to be given out.

So you might set up a trust to give a gift to someone in the future, for example, after you die. Or maybe your gift is to a child and you want to make sure they're old enough to use it wisely.

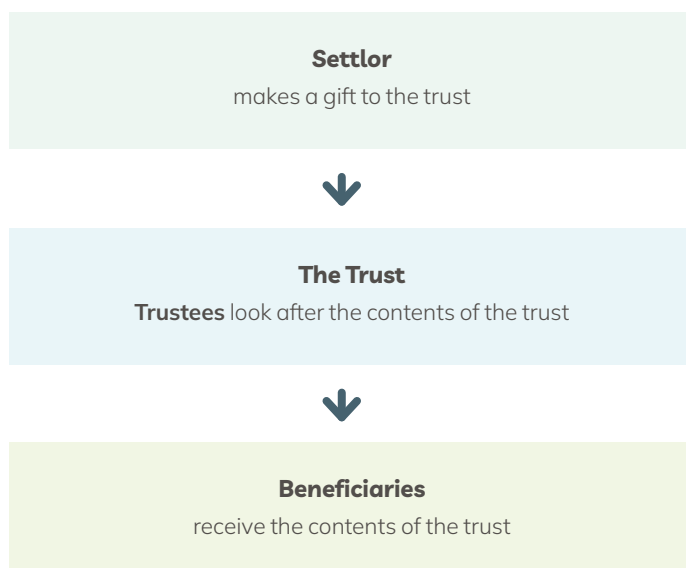
To set up a trust, **three groups of people** are needed:

The **'settlor'** is the person who sets up the trust and puts their gift into it. Once a gift is put into trust the settlor no longer owns it. There can be more than one settlor if the gift being given away is owned jointly.

The **'trustees'** are the people responsible for looking after the contents of the trust for the person or people who will eventually get them. The trustees ensure that the contents are given out as the settlor wanted them to be. The settlor will be a trustee, and normally choose at least one other person too. This allows the settlor to keep some control of the contents of the trust, even though they don't own them any more.

The **'beneficiary'** will receive the contents of the trust. One or more beneficiaries can be chosen. It may be possible for the trustees to change the beneficiary, but this depends on the type of trust. The settlor can never be a beneficiary, but trustees can.

Structure of trust



Why would I set up a trust?

Normally, someone sets up a trust to make sure that the trust assets:

- are paid to the right person
- can be paid out quickly, and
- are paid tax efficiently (the contents of the trust aren't normally included in the settlor's estate, which means that inheritance tax won't apply on their death).

What is a Flexible Trust?

A flexible trust gives the trustees some flexibility to choose who will benefit from the trust assets, and how much they'll get.

When you set up the trust, you name all of the people that you want to benefit from it in the future. This can be groups of people, for example, children or grandchildren. Or you can name specific individuals. This wide group of beneficiaries is called 'potential beneficiaries'.

From these potential beneficiaries, you name the person or people that you would want to benefit from the trust assets if they were to be paid out straight away. This person or people are called the 'default beneficiaries'.

You must also decide how you want the trust assets to be split between the default beneficiaries. For example, the default beneficiaries could be three children in equal shares.

The trustees have the power to change the default beneficiaries to any of the people named as potential beneficiaries. They also have the power to change how the trust assets are split between them. The trustees can also add new potential beneficiaries as long as the settlor is still alive, and the settlor has agreed to this in writing. We've explained this in more detail in "What changes can trustees make to the trust?" on page 3.

When can I use a Flexible Trust?

You could use a flexible trust if you:

- know all the people you want to receive the contents of the trust when you set it up (for example, your widow or widower, children, grandchildren, mother, father, brothers or sisters)
- know who you want to benefit from the trust unless circumstances change, and
- want the option to change who will actually benefit from the trust if things do change in the future.

But remember, you can't add new potential beneficiaries once the trust has been set up. And you must select trustees that you can trust to make fair and reasonable decisions about who should benefit from the trust.

For these reasons, a flexible trust isn't right for everyone. You should always get advice from your legal adviser before setting up a trust.

What can I place into trust?

Normally a flexible trust is used for life protection, which will pay out a lump sum when the settlor dies. But you can use it for other things too, such as an investment bond.

As long as you're the plan owner, you can place a new life protection plan or bond into trust when it starts. Or you can put an existing one into trust.

A flexible trust is suitable for both single life and joint plans.

What shouldn't be put into trust?

You shouldn't put anything into trust that you want to use or benefit from in the future. For example, an income protection plan will pay an income if you can't work because you've had an accident or are ill. So you would want to have the income from the plan to replace lost income from your job. If you put the plan into a trust, the income would be paid to the beneficiaries instead.

Also, if you put an investment bond into trust you won't be able to take any money out of it at a later date. You won't be able to receive an income from it either. Any income or withdrawals will be paid to the beneficiaries.

Can I keep control of my assets?

Once you put something into trust you don't own it any more - the trustees do. So if you want to keep some control over what happens to the contents of the trust, you should appoint yourself as a trustee. For example, if you put a life protection policy into trust, and you want to increase the cover later on, we'll only be able to do this with agreement from the trustees, and we'll send details of the changes straight to them.

Our draft flexible trust deed automatically makes you a trustee, so that you still have some say over what happens.

And don't forget, once you've gifted something to a trust, you'll no longer be able to benefit from it.

Why should I appoint more than one trustee?

If all the trustees die before the trust contents are paid out, there could be a delay in getting the money quickly to the people who need it. So it makes sense to appoint at least two trustees. As the settlor you will be a trustee, and you should appoint at least one other person you trust too.

Also for some of the trust provisions to be used you will need at least two trustees in place, one of whom is not one of the settlors.

Can I change trustees in the future?

Yes you can. If a trustee no longer wishes to be a trustee, or they die, and you want to appoint a new trustee, the settlor of the trust can do this. If the settlor has died, this power passes to the trustees. If you'd like to change trustees please let us know, so we can arrange for the correct forms to be sent to you to do this. It's really important you don't simply cross names out on your trust deed and add new ones, as this could invalidate your trust.

What changes can trustees make to the trust?

The trustees (whilst the settlor is still alive) can add to the potential beneficiaries any other persons or classes of persons. However this must be done by completing a deed, and this requires the written agreement of the settlor (or settlors if there are two of them). The trustees may not add the settlor, the settlor's wife/husband or the settlor's civil partner.

The trustees also have the power to change the default beneficiaries if they wish. They can choose any of the potential beneficiaries to become the default beneficiary and benefit from the trust assets.

They also have the power to change how the trust assets are split between default beneficiaries.

The advantage of giving trustees these powers is that if circumstances change, the trust can be changed to make sure it's still effective.

Example

Ian and Jayne live together and have a son, Simon, who is eight years old. Ian takes out life cover to help protect his family financially if he dies. He wants to leave the money to Jayne.

But if she dies before he does, he'd like it to be kept for Simon until he's old enough to receive it. Ian uses a flexible trust, and names both Jayne and Simon as potential beneficiaries. Jayne is the default beneficiary. But if she dies before Ian, the trustees can change the default beneficiary to Simon. The money will then be held in trust for Simon, until the trustees pay it out to him.

Important

If the trustees wish to make changes to the trust they should contact us so we can supply the correct forms. Please don't make changes by altering the original trust deed as this could invalidate your trust deed.

When can the trustees make changes to the trust?

The trustees can only make changes to the beneficiaries while the settlor is alive, or within 24 months of their death.

If the trust asset is a life assurance plan then the death of the person insured determines how long the trustees have to make changes to the beneficiaries. (The person insured and the settlor aren't always the same person).

After this, the default beneficiaries will become the legal owners of the trust property and the way that assets are split between them can't be changed.

What happens if the settlor(s) or one of the trustees lacks mental capacity to exercise their powers under the trust?

Under our trusts the settlor (or the settlors together if there are two of them) has the power to remove trustees and doesn't have to give a reason, provided there are at least two trustees remaining. So in this case the settlor could remove a trustee who lacks mental capacity and is unable to act.

However if the settlor lacks mental capacity, then their powers to add and remove trustees pass to the remaining trustees. In this case the trustees can remove a trustee who lacks mental capacity; so long as after that trustee has been removed there are at least two trustees in place at all times (so this may mean the trustees have to appoint a new trustee to replace the trustee who has been removed).

Under our trusts a person "lacks mental capacity" if they lack capacity (within the meaning of the Mental Capacity Act 2005) to exercise the powers which that person would otherwise be able to exercise under the provisions of this trust. The lack of capacity must have been confirmed to the trustees in writing by a registered medical practitioner who is experienced in mental capacity assessments. It is for the trustees to obtain the evidence of this to support the removal of the trustee, or to take over the settlor's powers.

Please do not send this medical evidence to us.

Instead should a trustee need to be removed without their consent (including removing someone who lacks mental capacity), or to take over the settlor's powers, the trustees will need to seek their own legal advice to arrange for the appropriate documentation to be completed and sent to us, to update our records.

What is a survivorship clause?

A survivorship clause allows a surviving settlor to benefit from the proceeds of a trust if they survive 30 days from the death of the first settlor to die. If both settlors die within 30 days of each other, then the trust property reverts to the beneficiaries as detailed in the trust.

Example

Darren and Holly are married with two children. They have taken out a joint life first death life insurance policy to give them some financial security, should either of them die. But they're concerned about the potential inheritance tax liability on their joint estate, if they died at the same time (for example, in a car accident).

By including the survivorship clause within the trust, Darren and Holly can ensure that if they both die together, the lump sum paid out will be held in trust for the benefit of their children, and not form part of their estate for inheritance tax planning. But if one of them survives the other by 30 days, they'll receive the money to help support their family.

If you're unsure whether the survivorship clause is right for you, please speak to your financial or legal adviser.

When can I use a survivorship clause?

The survivorship clause is intended for use only in specific circumstances.

- Two plan owners (we call this joint settlors when we're talking about the trust) and either
- a joint life first death life insurance policy, or
- a single life insurance policy (under our Flexible Protection Plan only).

You shouldn't include a survivorship clause for any of the following:

- Single settlor trusts (whether the cover is single life or joint life).
- Savings plans.
- Investment bonds.

Please note that you can use this trust with or without the optional survivorship clause.

How do I add the survivorship clause to my trust?

The survivorship clause is an 'opt in' option. This means that you actively need to select this if you want it to apply.

We've explained how to do this in 'How to complete this Flexible Trust' later on.

Please note that you can only choose to include the survivorship clause when you set up your trust. You cannot add this at a later date. And if you add the survivorship clause by mistake, you won't be able to change it later on.

Will inheritance tax apply?

Maybe, it depends on whether your gift is exempt or not.

Premiums you pay for a life insurance plan held in trust will usually be exempt, because the premiums are paid from your normal income. Exempt gifts aren't subject to inheritance tax (IHT).

But, if you put something of value, like an investment bond, into trust it's unlikely to be exempt. This means that IHT could apply when you make the gift, on every tenth anniversary of the trust, and when anything is paid out from the trust. The amount of IHT payable will depend on the value of this gift and any other similar gifts you've made (to trusts or individuals) in the last seven years.

Also, if you die within seven years of making the gift, the amount you gave away will be considered when calculating IHT on your estate.

To make sure you understand how IHT will apply to your gift, you should get legal advice before you set up a flexible trust.

Is there any inheritance tax to pay when trustees change the default beneficiary?

No, there isn't.

Is there any inheritance tax to pay if a beneficiary dies?

No, as the trust assets aren't legally owned by any of the beneficiaries. So if money hasn't been paid out from the trust, it won't be included in any beneficiary's estate when they die.

Who's responsible for paying the inheritance tax?

Normally, the trustees are responsible. They can use the trust contents to pay it.

In some circumstances the settlor can pay any IHT due. This usually works out to be more expensive though.

Do I need to tell anyone about my gift?

You might have to tell HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC). This will normally only be necessary if the gift you make to a flexible trust, together with any other similar gifts, is more than 80% of the nil rate band.

Example

If you gifted £150,000 into a flexible trust in May 2019, and then gifted another £150,000 into a separate flexible trust in May 2022, you'd have to report the second gift. This is because the total amount you've given away in the last seven years (£300,000) is more than 80% of your nil rate band (which is £325,000 for tax years 2022/23 to 2027/28).

If this is the case, you must tell HMRC within 12 months of making the gift. You can get all the forms you need, and more information about when you need to report your gifts, from the HMRC website.

If you do have to report your gift, then the trustees will need to complete returns at every tenth anniversary, and when money is paid out from the trust. They'll have to do this even if no IHT is payable.

How does the survivorship clause affect inheritance tax on a life insurance policy?

The survivorship clause is considered in legal terms as a 'reversionary interest'. This means that you retain an interest in the trust property.

- **If one settlor survives the other by 30 days** the amount of cover is paid to the trustees for the benefit of the survivor. The amount paid out is not included in the deceased's estate for inheritance tax purposes. However, it will form part of the surviving settlor's estate on their death.
- **If both settlors die within 30 days of each other** the amount of cover is paid to the trustees for the benefit of the beneficiaries. The amount paid out isn't included in either of the settlors estates for inheritance tax purposes.

Will income tax apply?

This depends on what you put into trust. For gifts such as life protection that only pays out on death, income tax won't apply. But it could apply to some other types of gift, such as an investment bond. You should get legal advice to find out if income tax could apply.

Who's responsible for paying the income tax?

Normally, the trustees are. They can use the trust contents to pay it.

Who makes the claim?

The trustees should make a claim on the policy as soon as they can after a settlor dies (or both for joint life second death policies).

We'll always pay the amount of cover to the trustees.

- **For a life insurance claim (where the survivorship clause doesn't apply)** the trustees will hold the money according to the trust rules and provisions.
- **For a life insurance claim (where the survivorship clause applies)** the trustees should keep the money in trust until the 30 day period has passed. If the surviving settlor is still alive, the trustees should then pay the amount of cover to him or her. If not, the money will become trust property and the trustees must follow trust rules and provisions to make sure that the beneficiaries benefit.

I live in Scotland, can I use this Flexible Trust?

Yes, you can. Scots law will apply to this trust if the address of each settlor is in Scotland when the trust is created.

Does the trust form need to be signed in the presence of a witness?

Yes. Every person must sign in the presence of a witness, who also signs and adds his/her full name and address. Your witness must be physically present in the same place as you at the time you sign. This applies even if you are completing this document using our online service.

Important

Understanding trusts and how they're taxed can be quite complicated. We've only outlined the basics here. You should always get advice from your legal adviser before setting up a trust.

This explanation of trusts and taxation is based on our current understanding of legislation and HM Revenue & Customs practice (as at April 2023). Please remember that this could change and taxation always depends on your personal circumstances.



I am planning to use the draft Flexible Trust Deed to place a Protection Plan into trust. Is it necessary to register the resulting Trust with the HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) Trust Registration Service (TRS)?

Where a trust only holds protection policies they do not need to be registered with the TRS, when the trust is set up. However when a claim is paid they may then need to be registered. This depends on the type of claim. If the claim being paid is a death claim, the trustees have 2 years in which to pay the proceeds to the beneficiaries before the trust needs to be registered. Once it needs to be registered the trustees will have 90 days to do this. If the claim is a critical illness or terminal illness claim, and the proceeds are paid to the trustees, the trustees have to register the trust with the TRS within 90 days of the claim being paid. However if the trustees direct us to pay the proceeds of a terminal illness or critical illness claim directly to the beneficiaries, then the trust would not need to be registered for that claim. This is because, if benefits are paid direct to a beneficiary at no point has the trust held any asset other than the insurance policy and so it remains exempt from registration.

I am planning to use the draft Flexible Trust Deed to place an LV= investment bond into trust. Is it necessary to register the resulting Trust with the HMRC TRS?

Yes, the Trustees will be responsible for registering the trust under HMRC TRS.

Since 2017 it has been necessary to register a trust with HMRC using the TRS, where the trustees have a liability to tax in any given tax year. This would only apply to a protection plan, where the proceeds of the plan had already been paid out and the money still held within the trust.

As a result of the EU Fifth Anti-Money Laundering Directive, implemented into UK law has extended the requirements of the TRS to include all express trusts (a trust that was deliberately created by a settlor who expressly transfers property to a trustee – this covers most trusts), regardless of whether a tax liability has arisen or not with effect from 06 October 2020. This would include any trust you set up that include an LV= Investment Bond using either our Fixed or Flexible Trust Deed. This does not apply for a protection plan.

Registration deadlines with HMRC TRS are detailed below in the table:

As we have explained above, normally any tax liability will be on the settlor(s) not the trustees and so it wouldn't be a taxable trust. For taxable trusts (i.e. one with a relevant UK tax liability) it depends on when the trust was established and when the first relevant tax liability arises:

Trust established	When the first relevant tax liability arises	Registration deadline
Before 6 April 2021	At any time	5 October following the end of the tax year in which the first (new) relevant tax liability arises if it is income tax or CGT (Capital Gains Tax) 31 January following the end of the tax year in which the first relevant tax liability arises in other cases
After 6 April 2021	Before 4 June 2022	Within 90 days of the first relevant tax liability arising or by 1 September 2022 (whichever is later) For non-taxable trusts: Trust established or in existence

For **non-taxable** trusts:

Trust established or in existence	Non-taxable trust (No tax liability)	Registration deadline
Before 6 October 2020	No tax liability	On or before 1 September 2022
After 6 October 2020	No tax liability	Within 90 days of being created or by 1 September 2022 , (which ever is the later)

From 1 September 2022, or shortly after, it is possible that we would need sight of evidence that the trust has been registered before we can set up a new LV= investment bond for a trust. The legislation requires that we check that a trust is registered before starting a "business relationship" with a trust. We are still waiting on further HM Revenue & Customs guidance on what checks they would expect us to make.

In addition, the Trust Register must also be updated within 90 days of any changes to the trust details or beneficial ownership. Where the trust is taxable, the trustees must also declare on their annual Self-Assessment tax return that the Trust Register is up-to-date.

For more information please visit the HMRC Trusts and Taxes website gov.uk/trusts-taxes or for a full Trust Registration Service (TRS) Manual gov.uk/hmrc-internal-manuals/trust-registration-service-manual

The contents of this publication are based on our current understanding of legislation and HM Revenue & Customs practice.

A guide to completing this Flexible Trust

Important

This Flexible Trust can be used only with life insurance plans and investment bonds. It's very important that you fill in this trust deed correctly. The next few pages explain how to do this step by step. If you're not sure how to complete the deed please ask your legal adviser to help you.

Find out how we use your personal information, and what rights you have by visiting [LV.com/dataprotectionlife](https://lv.com/dataprotectionlife). This includes who we are, how long we hold your information, what we do with it and who we share it with. Please ensure that you advise anyone else whose personal details are related to your policy or plan where they can find this information. Please let us know if you'd like us to send you a copy, or have any questions.

Page 1

The date, settlor and trustee details

- Date** - If the plan you're putting into trust hasn't started yet, you don't need to date the trust deed – we'll do this for you. If you're putting an existing plan into trust, you should date the trust deed on the date it's signed.
- Settlor** - The plan owner details must be added. The plan owner will be the settlor. If the plan is held in joint names, you'll both be plan owners and settlors. You must add your full names and current addresses
- Trustees** - The settlor (or settlors) will automatically become trustees. We'll always send correspondence to the settlor as a trustee. If you want to add additional trustees, you should name them here. You should include at least one additional trustee. This is because for some of the trust provisions to be used you need at least two trustees, one of whom should not be the settlor.

Do not date

If you're using the trust for a new plan leave this blank. If it's for an existing plan, add the date you and the trustees sign the trust deed.

Settlor

Add your name and address here.

Additional trustees

Add the name, date of birth and address of each additional trustee you've chosen.

Flexible Trust
Settlor as trustee with optional survivorship clause

This declaration of trust is made on (DDMMYYYY)

Return 1:
Full name of first plan owner
of address of first plan owner
Postcode

and Full name of second plan owner
of address of second plan owner
Postcode

Together called the 'settlor'
and 2 (if appointed)
Full name of first additional trustee
Date of Birth (DDMMYYYY)
of address of first additional trustee
Postcode

and Full name of second additional trustee
Date of Birth (DDMMYYYY)
of address of second additional trustee
Postcode

and Full name of third additional trustee
Date of Birth (DDMMYYYY)
of address of third additional trustee
Postcode

and Full name of fourth additional trustee
Date of Birth (DDMMYYYY)
of address of fourth additional trustee
Postcode

Together called the 'additional trustees'

Page 2 - Trust Background

This details the background to the trust, and how the trust property is to be held within the trust.

Name of Trust

The Settlor(s) needs to add the trust name here. This is important as this will be the name you need to use if you need to register the trust with the Trust Registration Service. A suitable name might be to add the Settlor(s) names so it reads for example 'This trust shall be called the Andrew Jones and Maria Jones Flexible Trust.

Survivorship clause

If you want the survivorship clause to apply to the trust, please tick the box above 3. If you are using this trust with an investment bond, please do not tick this box.

Name of trust

Please insert the name of the trust.

Survivorship clause

Tick here to apply this clause to your trust

Background
The settlor owns the plans listed in schedule (I). The settlor declares that these plans will be held in trust for the benefit of the persons listed in schedules (I and II) in the way set out in this deed.

Name of Trust
Having the trust is a decision for the Settlor(s). Please insert the trust name below in the space provided. A suitable name might be to add the Settlor(s) names so it reads for example 'This trust shall be called the Andrew Jones & Maria Jones Flexible Trust'. Please insert the name of the trust here:
This trust shall be called Flexible Trust

This deed witnesses:

- In this deed the word 'trustee' means the settlor and additional trustees (or any future trustees if there are changes). The word 'trustee' means any one of them.
- The settlor declares that the plans listed in schedule (I) will be held in trust. The settlor transfers these plans and any money payable from them to the trustees to hold in trust in the way set out in this deed.
- Please tick here if you want the survivorship clause detailed in (3) and (4) to apply to this trust ☐

Please note that you can only choose this option when you set up the trust - you can't add this later on.

3. The trustees declare that they will hold the trust property on trust for the survivor(s) or survivorship, if the or they is/are 30 days after the death of the first settlor to die.

4. If the survivor(s) is/are not alive 30 days after the date of death of the first settlor to die, the trustees declare that they will hold:
- the plans listed in schedule (I)
- any money payable from them, and
- any investments and/or other assets bought using plan money and/or any retained income added by the trustees (trust property)
on trust for one or more of the persons listed in schedules (I and II).
The trustees will use their discretion to decide who will benefit:
a) to distribute the trust property to or among the persons listed in Schedules (I and II);
b) to hold the trust property for the benefit of any of the persons listed in Schedules (I and II) on such terms as they think fit, including discretionary trusts, powers and provisions for the maintenance, education or benefit of any of the persons listed in Schedules (I and II); powers to retain income and administrative powers. These trusts, powers and provisions can be exercised by anyone chosen by the trustees; or
c) to apply the trust property for the benefit of any of the persons listed in Schedules (I and II) by paying or transferring it to the trustees of any other trust provided that all the persons who may benefit under that trust are persons listed in Schedules (I and II).
They may do this by signing a deed, which may be fixed or changeable, at any time during the trust period, but no later than 24 months after either:
- the date the person whose life is insured dies, or
- the date the second person insured (if there is one) dies.

5. The trustees may at any time during the Trust Period, but only during the lifetime of the settlor (or of the survivor if there are two settlors), add to the external beneficiaries in Schedule (I) any other persons or classes of persons, and such addition shall be made by signing a deed, and requires the written consent of the settlor. If there are two settlors, the consent of both is required, but if one has died the consent of the survivor only is required. The trustees may not add the settlor, the settlor's wife/husband or the settlor's civil partner.

6. The trust period shall be the period of 125 years beginning with the date of the declaration of this trust.

7. The trustees may sign a deed or deeds which, under clause 3, do not include all the trust property. If this happens they will continue to hold whatever is left in trust for the persons listed in schedule (I) in the shares set out there. If no shares are set out, then whatever is left will be held in equal shares for each of them.

8. We confirm that this deed is within category 14 of the Schedule to the Stamp Duty (Exempt Instruments) Regulations 2007.

Witnesses: of the settlor and the additional trustees have signed the declaration of the witnesses on the date which appears on the first page of this deed. Details of these witnesses are set out on page 6 of this deed.

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Page 3 - Details of beneficiaries and trust assets

Schedule I - Potential beneficiaries

Make it clear who you might want to benefit from the trust in this section. You can do this by adding either:

- the full name of each potential beneficiary (including any previous surnames they were known by, if they've changed their name), for example 'James Smith', or
- the relationship between you and the beneficiaries, for example 'all my children'

Schedule II - Default beneficiaries

You should say who you want to benefit from the trust if the money from it becomes payable immediately. Don't forget, the trustees have the power to appoint away from the default beneficiaries you name here, to anyone else listed as a potential beneficiary in Schedule I. They can also change the proportion of the trust property that each person gets.

If there's more than one beneficiary you'll need to be clear about the proportion of the trust property each is entitled to – for example, 'upon trust for all of my children in equal shares'.

If you don't give a share entitlement here, the trustees will assume that the assets are to be split between the default beneficiaries in equal shares.

Potential Beneficiaries
Confirm who will benefit.

Default Beneficiaries
Confirm who will benefit.

Schedule I – Potential beneficiaries
Persons who could potentially benefit from the trust property:
1 Any widow or widower of the settlor (but not if she or he is a settlor of this deed too).
2 Any civil partner of the settlor immediately prior to death (but not if she or he is a settlor of this deed too).
3 Any child, grandchild, or great-grandchild of the settlor.
4 Any brother or sister of the settlor.
5 Any person listed in schedule II who is not already mentioned in this schedule I.
6 Any persons or class of persons added by the trustees under clause 5 above.
7 Any other person listed below.
Add the full name of any person that you may want to benefit from trust property now or in the future, who isn't included in 1, 2, 3 or 4 above.

Together called the **potential beneficiaries**

Schedule II – Default beneficiaries
Add the full names of the people you want to benefit from the trust property below. Please clearly record each beneficiary's share entitlement as either a percentage or a fraction of the trust property, making sure that all the share entitlements add up to the whole of the trust property. If share entitlement isn't confirmed here, the trustees will assume equal shares for each default beneficiary.
The trustees may use their power to change the default beneficiaries to anyone who would be included as a potential beneficiary in schedule I. They can also use their power to change the share entitlement of the default beneficiaries.

Full name(s)	Share entitlement

Together called the **default beneficiaries**

Schedule III – Plans
Add details of each policy which will be held on trust.
For plans with LV= you must write our full name: **Livewood Victoria Financial Services Limited** otherwise we cannot accept the document.

Policy number(s)	With (name of company)	Start date (DD/MM/YYYY)

Together called the **plans**

Flexible Trust – Settlor as trustee with optional survivorship clause 3

Page 3 - Details of beneficiaries and trust assets

Schedule III – Plans

Details of the life insurance plan or investment bond that will be owned by the trust must be specified here. The details that should be added are:

- the plan number (for policies in our Flexible Protection Plan please add the policy number instead)
- the name of the company that provides this plan, and
- the date the plan starts

If the plan or bond to be held in trust hasn't started yet you can leave this section blank, and we'll fill it in once the details are known.

Plans (Trust property)
Add the plan number and start date (if you know it) of the plan you're giving away.

Note: If you hold a Flexible Protection Plan with us please make sure you add the policy number for the individual policy you're placing in trust - not the overall plan number

Schedule I – Potential beneficiaries
Persons who could potentially benefit from the trust property:
1 Any widow or widower of the settlor (but not if she or he is a settlor of this deed too).
2 Any civil partner of the settlor immediately prior to death (but not if she or he is a settlor of this deed too).
3 Any child, grandchild, or great-grandchild of the settlor.
4 Any brother or sister of the settlor.
5 Any person listed in schedule II who is not already mentioned in this schedule I.
6 Any persons or class of persons added by the trustees under clause 5 above.
7 Any other person listed below.
Add the full name of any person that you may want to benefit from trust property now or in the future, who isn't included in 1, 2, 3 or 4 above.

Together called the **potential beneficiaries**

Schedule II – Default beneficiaries
Add the full names of the people you want to benefit from the trust property below. Please clearly record each beneficiary's share entitlement as either a percentage or a fraction of the trust property, making sure that all the share entitlements add up to the whole of the trust property. If share entitlement isn't confirmed here, the trustees will assume equal shares for each default beneficiary.
The trustees may use their power to change the default beneficiaries to anyone who would be included as a potential beneficiary in schedule I. They can also use their power to change the share entitlement of the default beneficiaries.

Full name(s)	Share entitlement

Together called the **default beneficiaries**

Schedule III – Plans
Add details of each policy which will be held on trust.
For plans with LV= you must write our full name: **Livewood Victoria Financial Services Limited** otherwise we cannot accept the document.

Policy number(s)	With (name of company)	Start date (DD/MM/YYYY)

Together called the **plans**

Flexible Trust – Settlor as trustee with optional survivorship clause 3

Page 4 & 5 - Trust provisions and consent to membership

Schedule IV – Trust provisions (page 4)

This page sets out the details of how the trust will work, including the powers held by the settlor and the trustees. You don't need to add any details to this page.

Scots law will apply to this trust if the address of each settlor is in Scotland. We'll send details of the plans in the trust to the settlor as a trustee, unless another agent is given in section 10.

Schedule V – Consent to LV= membership (page 5)

This section outlines when trustees may be eligible for membership and that by signing the deed they agree to become a member if they are eligible.

Trust provisions

Schedule IV – Trust provisions

1 This trust will carry any income generated by the trust property. The trustees can do this by:

- paying this income to or for someone else, or
- paying or applying the income for the benefit of the persons who would be entitled to the trust property, or
- adding the income or any part of it to add to the trust property.

For a beneficiary under the age of legal capacity (which is 18 in England and Wales, and 16 in Scotland), the trustees can:

- pay or apply a suitable amount of the income to that person
- use the income to pay for their maintenance, education or benefit, and
- keep any surplus income in the trust for them until that person reaches the age of legal capacity.

Section 2(1)(b) of the Trusts Act 1925 will not apply to this deed.

2 The settlor has the power to appoint new or further trustees. The settlor can remove existing trustees without giving a reason, provided that there are at all times at least two trustees. If there are two trustees, they must exercise these powers jointly and where one has died, the surviving settlor has these powers. If all settlors have died the trustees have power to appoint new or further trustees.

(a) If a settlor takes mental capacity the provisions in clause 2(a) shall apply as if that settlor had died.

(b) If the power to remove existing trustees is no longer with the settlor or with any of them where there are two trustees, the trustees may remove a trustee who lacks mental capacity, provided that there are at all times at least two trustees.

3 The trustees may not use their discretions or powers under this trust or any other powers they have by law to:

- the settlor, or
- the settlor's wife or husband, or
- the settlor's civil partner, or any child.

4 The trustees have the powers set out below in addition to all powers and powers given to them by law:

- (a) To invest all or part of the trust property in any kind of investment. These investments may generate income, but don't have to. The trustees should make investment decisions taking the same care as if the trust property was their own.
- (b) To effect any transaction relating to the management or disposition of the trust property as if the trust property was their own. This includes repairing, maintaining, developing or improving trust property.
- (c) To borrow money using the trust property as security for any reason, including more investment.
- (d) To use their discretion to:

 - (i) pay, transfer or apply all or part of the trust property towards the education, maintenance, education or benefit of any person who has the right to have the trust income paid to them, including the payment of inheritance tax. When a parent or guardian occupies money on behalf of any person under the age of legal capacity, it means that the trustees have no more liability to that person.
 - (ii) lend all or part of the trust property to any one or more of the persons listed in schedule 1, and
 - (iii) The trustees can choose whether to charge interest payments, and for security and apply other conditions.

- (e) permit any of the persons listed in Schedule 1 and (i) to occupy or use any part of the trust property on such terms as the trustees think fit.
- (f) recover, receive or give valid receipts for all money due to them under any of the plans. And once they've received payments due to them, to discharge the company that provided the plans. Once discharged, the company will have no obligation to make sure the trustees deal properly with the trust property.
- (g) delegate some or all of their powers to any person (but not to those listed in clause 3b) to deal with any of the trust property but not the powers to delegate in this clause (b).
- (h) to employ any person to act as an agent for them but please take care to see that, if any fees payable to the agent can be paid out of the trust property, if they do, then, none of the trustees will be liable for any loss which happens as a result of the trustee's negligence or any agent's negligent or good faith by them. This applies even where the trustees could have acted for themselves without needing an agent.

Flexible Trust – Settlor as trustee with optional survivorship clause 4

Page 6 - Signatures

The settlor (or settlors) and additional trustees must all sign and date the trust deed. Each signature must be witnessed by an independent third party (someone who isn't a trustee, the settlor, or a beneficiary). The witness must sign, and give their full name and address too.

Your witness must be physically present in the same place as you at the time you sign. This applies even if you are completing this document using our online service.

Settlor

You should sign here, and have your signature witnessed.

Trustees

Each additional trustee should sign here, and their signatures should be witnessed.

Note: the person you ask to witness signatures should be independent and not involved in the trust. So you can't witness each others signatures, and anyone who is a beneficiary or a potential beneficiary should not be asked to witness signatures.

Every person must sign in the presence of a witness, who also signs and adds their full name and address. Your witness must be physically present in the same place as you at the time you sign. This applies even if you are completing this document using our online service.

Settlor(s)

Signed as a deed by the first settlor and trustee

Name _____

Signature _____

In the presence of witness

Name _____

Signature _____

Address _____ Postcode _____

Signed as a deed by the second settlor and trustee

Name _____

Signature _____

In the presence of witness

Name _____

Signature _____

Address _____ Postcode _____

Additional trustees

Signed as a deed by the first additional trustee

Name _____

Signature _____

In the presence of witness

Name _____

Signature _____

Address _____ Postcode _____

Fixed Trust – Settlor as trustee with optional survivorship clause 6

What happens next?

Once you've completed the trust deed, please send it to us so that we can update our records. We'll return the original document to you, and you should keep it in a safe place with the other documents you have which relate to the policy or plan.

If you want to cash in, cancel or make changes to the policy or plan after you've put it in trust, we'll only be able to take instructions to do this from the trustees (as they're the legal owners of the trust assets).

The trustees may need the original trust deed when they make a claim to prove that they're entitled to do this. So it's important you keep in touch with your trustees, and let them know where the original trust deed is kept.

It's also important that you and your trustees keep in touch with us, and let us know about any changes in your address or other contact details.

If you'd like us to send you this document or any future correspondence in another format, such as Braille or large print, please just let us know.



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