



THORNTONS WEALTH

RETIREMENT PLANNING JOURNEY

What you
need to consider
at every life stage

WEALTH PRESERVATION

*How to minimise a Capital
Gains Tax bill*

PROTECTING FAMILY WEALTH

*Start planning your legacy to mitigate
or reduce Inheritance Tax*

REAPPRAISAL OF URBAN LIVING

*Three million people in the UK aged
over 50 considering relocating*

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Thorntons Wealth is a trading name of Thorntons Investment Management Limited (SC438886) and Matheson Financial Consulting Ltd (SC241755). Both companies are registered in Scotland and the registered address is Whitehall House, 35 Yeaman Shore, Dundee DD1 4BU. They are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.



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WELCOME TO THE LATEST ISSUE OF THORNTONS WEALTH MAGAZINE.

Welcome to the July 2021 issue of Thorntons Wealth's monthly e-zine newsletter. The rules around Capital Gains Tax (CGT) are complex and they differ depending on your financial situation. It's a complicated tax and, as a result, some people may get confused about how much they should expect to pay. We look at ways to reduce a potential CGT bill.

When you're starting out working in your 20s, you may not be thinking about retirement in 40 years' time. The same goes for your 30s, 40s and even 50s. There is always something on the horizon you could be saving for besides your retirement. No matter how old you are, it's always a good time to review your pension savings and update your retirement plan.

If you've worked hard throughout your lifetime to grow your wealth, you may hope it will help to safeguard the financial security of your loved ones after you've gone. But without careful planning in your lifetime, you could leave them with less than expected after the Inheritance Tax bill is paid.

The unique combination of tax breaks and flexible access available to pensions make them a compelling choice when saving for retirement. One of the key benefits of saving into a pension rather than another type of savings or investment vehicle is the generous tax relief you're entitled to receive. Are you claiming all of the generous tax relief you're entitled to?

'It's not what you earn, it's what you keep.' When you're planning your retirement income, there are multiple factors to

consider: how much you can expect from the State Pension, the value of the pensions you have accumulated in your working life, your projected outgoings and your potential later life expenses. One more factor not to overlook is how much of your retirement income you could lose in taxes.

We hope you enjoy this issue and find the articles featured an interesting read.

You can also forward this e-zine newsletter to someone else you know that would like to receive a complimentary copy.. ■

Best Wishes,

Rory Matheson, Director

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WEALTH PRESERVATION

How to minimise a Capital Gains Tax bill

THE RULES AROUND CAPITAL GAINS TAX (CGT) ARE COMPLEX AND THEY DIFFER DEPENDING ON YOUR FINANCIAL SITUATION. IT'S A COMPLICATED TAX AND, AS A RESULT, SOME PEOPLE MAY GET CONFUSED ABOUT HOW MUCH THEY SHOULD EXPECT TO PAY.

WHAT IS CAPITAL GAINS TAX?

Capital Gains Tax is a tax payable on the profits (or 'capital gains') you make from selling certain assets. These assets include some property, items of value such as art, jewellery or collectables, company shares or other investments, and businesses or business assets.

HOW MUCH IS CAPITAL GAINS TAX?

The rate of CGT you pay can vary, which sometimes catches people out.

Firstly, you have a CGT tax-free allowance (of £12,300 in the current tax year, though

this can change). The UK tax year starts on 6 April each year and ends on 5 April the following year. If you make more than this in capital gains, you'll be charged a different rate depending on the asset that you sold and your Income Tax band.

Higher rate and additional rate taxpayers pay 20% CGT, or an increased 28% when selling residential property (other than a main residence, the home that you live in).

Basic rate taxpayers pay 10% CGT, increasing to 18% for residential property, unless their total capital gains (minus the 2021/22 personal allowance of £12,570,

when added to their taxable income, would place them in a higher tax bracket. If this is the case, they will pay the rates above.

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOUR ASSETS FROM CAPITAL GAINS TAX?

Some assets can be sold free from CGT, including your main residence (in most cases, though CGT can sometimes apply), and personal belongings worth less than £6,000.

In some cases, you can protect your assets from CGT by keeping them within an Individual Savings Account (ISA) wrapper. Assets that can be held in an ISA include bonds, company shares and investment funds. Any returns generated by these investments are free from Income Tax and CGT as long as they are held in an ISA.

However, you can only contribute up to £20,000 into an ISA each tax year, and

once you have used your ISA allowance any further investments will not be protected.

HOW ELSE CAN YOU MINIMISE YOUR CAPITAL GAINS TAX BILL?

For assets that can't be sold free from CGT and can't be held within an ISA, there are other methods you could potentially use to minimise your CGT bill.

USE YOUR FULL TAX-FREE CAPITAL GAINS TAX ALLOWANCE

If you have any unused tax-free CGT allowance in one tax year (£12,300 per tax year 2021/22 until 2025/26), it might be a good opportunity for you to realise some investment gains. If you can spread your gains over several years, you could choose to take only up to the tax-free CGT allowance in each year. The CGT allowance is reset every year and cannot be carried forward.

TRANSFER ASSETS TO YOUR PARTNER

If appropriate, you could transfer assets to a spouse or registered civil partner without paying CGT and share assets between the two of you to take advantage of both of your CGT allowances. If you have exceeded both allowances, it might make sense for any partner who is in the lower tax bracket to realise further gains, as the rate of CGT they pay may be lower. Any transfers must be genuine and outright gifts for this to be effective.

OFFSET LOSSES

If you have sold any assets at a loss in the current tax year, you can offset this loss against other gains you have made. As long as you register a loss with HM Revenue

& Customs, within the following four tax years, you can continue to offset it against any future gains indefinitely.

SELL AND BUY BACK WITHOUT WAITING 30 DAYS

You could sell an asset and then your spouse immediately buys it back, which is known as the 'bed and spouse' technique. You could sell the assets, before immediately buying them back within an ISA and protecting them in an ISA (the 'bed and ISA' technique). There is also the 'bed and SIPP' method. This method sees people saving for retirement sell their assets, before buying them back within their Self-Invested Personal Pension (SIPP). These are ways of making use of your CGT exemption – if you wanted to sell and repurchase the same asset yourself in order to realise the gain there has to be a gap of 30 days between sale and repurchase.

DEDUCT COSTS

Any costs that you have incurred in the process of buying or selling an asset can be deducted from the profit you have made when calculating the CGT due. This could include auction fees, solicitor's fees, stamp duty, et cetera.

REDUCE YOUR TAXABLE INCOME

Your rate of Capital Gains Tax is based on your income. This means that you could lower your bill by lowering the Income Tax that you're liable to pay. You could contribute more of your income into your pension pot, helping to avoid this money being taxed, or by making charitable donations.

USE TAX-EFFICIENT INVESTMENT VEHICLES

We've already discussed Stocks & Shares ISAs, but another investment vehicle you could use to protect your wealth from CGT is a pension. Other investment vehicles are also available to help you manage Income Tax, CGT and Inheritance Tax. However, due to the complex rules and variety of options available, you should always obtain professional financial advice before investing. ■

LET'S TALK TAX

If you'd like to explore or have any questions about how to reduce a potential CGT bill, please get in touch to discuss your specific circumstances and review the options available to you.

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THE VALUE OF INVESTMENTS AND INCOME FROM THEM MAY GO DOWN. YOU MAY NOT GET BACK THE ORIGINAL AMOUNT INVESTED.

PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT A RELIABLE INDICATOR OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

THE FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY DOES NOT REGULATE TAXATION & TRUST ADVICE.

RETIREMENT PLANNING JOURNEY

What you need to consider at every life stage

WHEN YOU'RE STARTING OUT WORKING IN YOUR 20S, YOU MAY NOT BE THINKING ABOUT RETIREMENT IN 40 YEARS' TIME. THE SAME GOES FOR YOUR 30S, 40S AND EVEN 50S. THERE IS ALWAYS SOMETHING ON THE HORIZON YOU COULD BE SAVING FOR BESIDES YOUR RETIREMENT.

No matter how old you are, it's always a good time to review your pension savings and update your retirement plan. Understanding your retirement goals during each decade is key to making sure you are able to enjoy and live the lifestyle you want, and which you've worked hard for, when you eventually decide to stop working.

STARTING TO SAVE IN YOUR 20S

Though you're decades away from retirement, your 20s are an important time for pension planning. That's because the investments you make in these early years will benefit from the most growth potential.

When you start work, if applicable to your situation, you'll be automatically enrolled into your employer's workplace pension scheme and they will start to make contributions on your behalf.

You should definitely not opt out of this – even if you feel you could do with the money now.

STAYING ON TRACK IN YOUR 30S

By your 30s, you may have additional financial responsibilities, such as children and a mortgage. These can make it difficult to dedicate as much money and attention to your pension as you'd like.

One way to stay on track is to review your pension contributions at least once a year and make sure you're increasing them as your income grows. Another consideration is to check your investment strategy. With decades remaining before you'll access your pension, you might choose to take a higher-risk approach now, and then gradually move into lower-risk investments as retirement grows closer.

ACCUMULATING IN YOUR 40S

If your salary follows a typical trajectory, it is likely to start peaking when you're in your 40s, making this decade a crucial time for pension accumulation. You should, by now, also have a good understanding of the

income required to support your desired lifestyle, which will help you plan your retirement income. Based on this, you'll know if you need to adjust your pension contributions to save enough.

At this life stage, you might have changed employers several times, so it might be sensible to check that you have all of the details for any old pensions and, if not, look to track them down.

MAXIMISING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS IN YOUR 50S

If your pension contributions have fallen behind in any of the previous decades, it's crucial to catch up now. As well as your salary sacrifice contributions, you might consider adding lump sums to your pension to help you reach your retirement goal.

If you plan to do this, make sure that you've checked what your annual allowance for this tax year is, and how much unused annual allowance you have from the last three years. This will determine how much extra you can contribute and receive tax relief on. For the tax year 2021/22 the annual allowance is £40,000. This includes both contributions paid by you and contributions paid by your employer.

Alternatively, if you've stayed on track with all your pension contributions and



your savings are at a very healthy level, you might need to take steps to manage your Lifetime Allowance. Currently, the maximum you can accrue within your pensions in your lifetime is £1,073,100, so if you're anywhere near that number you should seek professional financial advice.

PREPARING TO RETIRE IN YOUR 60S

In the decade before retirement, some people may choose to take a lower-risk investment strategy with their pension savings than in previous years. While this may limit the potential growth of your investments, it can also reduce fluctuations in value, which can help you to plan your retirement income with more confidence.

You'll also need to weigh up your options for accessing your pension. You might want to take a lump sum or several lump sums, or you might want to take a regular income. There are advantages and disadvantages to each approach, and decisions you make now will affect your income throughout your retirement. ■

ADVICE FOR ANY AGE

With so much going on in your life – from family and work to pursuing your passions – retirement planning may not be your priority. But it's your pension and overall financial situation that will allow you to keep up your current lifestyle and enjoy your golden years. Speak to us today and make sure your plans are on track for the retirement you want.

A PENSION IS A LONG-TERM INVESTMENT NOT NORMALLY ACCESSIBLE UNTIL AGE 55 (57 FROM APRIL 2028). THE VALUE OF YOUR INVESTMENTS (AND ANY INCOME FROM THEM) CAN GO DOWN AS WELL AS UP WHICH WOULD HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE LEVEL OF PENSION BENEFITS AVAILABLE. YOUR PENSION INCOME COULD ALSO BE AFFECTED BY THE INTEREST RATES AT THE TIME YOU TAKE YOUR BENEFITS.

THE TAX IMPLICATIONS OF PENSION WITHDRAWALS WILL BE BASED ON

YOUR INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES, TAX LEGISLATION AND REGULATION WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE IN THE FUTURE. YOU SHOULD SEEK ADVICE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPTIONS AT RETIREMENT.

ACCESSING PENSION BENEFITS EARLY MAY IMPACT ON LEVELS OF RETIREMENT INCOME AND YOUR ENTITLEMENT TO CERTAIN MEANS-TESTED BENEFITS AND IS NOT SUITABLE FOR EVERYONE. YOU SHOULD SEEK ADVICE TO UNDERSTAND YOUR OPTIONS AT RETIREMENT.

PROTECTING FAMILY WEALTH

Start planning your legacy to mitigate or reduce Inheritance Tax

IF YOU'VE WORKED HARD THROUGHOUT YOUR LIFETIME TO GROW YOUR WEALTH, YOU MAY HOPE IT WILL HELP TO SAFEGUARD THE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF YOUR LOVED ONES AFTER YOU'VE GONE. BUT WITHOUT CAREFUL PLANNING IN YOUR LIFETIME, YOU COULD LEAVE THEM WITH LESS THAN EXPECTED AFTER THE INHERITANCE TAX BILL IS PAID.

Proper planning can help you pass on as much as possible to the people you choose by avoiding additional unnecessary tax charges. But there is a perception by some people that Inheritance Tax only affects the rich, which is untrue.

CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS OF YOUR LOVED ONES

When you're getting on with life, it's not easy to stop and think about what will happen to your estate (such as your property, possessions, investments and cash) when you're no longer around. That's why it's important to make sure that any assets you've built up over your lifetime aren't subject to Inheritance Tax unnecessarily after your death, and that your loved ones, and any organisations close to your heart, benefit from your estate as you intended.

By reviewing your wealth and obtaining professional financial advice, you will be able to consider the current and future needs of your loved ones and how you can benefit them whilst preserving your assets.

INHERITANCE TAX FACTS

Every individual has an Inheritance Tax 'nil-rate band' of £325,000 in the current 2021/22 tax year (the UK tax year starts on 6 April each year and ends on 5 April the following year). This means that you can pass on up to £325,000 worth of property, money and other assets with no Inheritance Tax to pay.

Above this threshold, Inheritance Tax is normally levied at 40%. So, as a simple example, if you were to pass on wealth of £425,000, the first £325,000 would be tax-free, and the remaining £100,000 would be taxed at 40%, creating a tax liability of £40,000 for your personal representatives to pay out of your estate, therefore leaving less for the recipients of your estate.

However, there are many tax reliefs and rules that can minimise the amount of Inheritance Tax due. You can leave your entire estate to a surviving spouse or registered civil partner with no Inheritance Tax due. But there are many other, lesser-known rules and reliefs that can also apply.

The current Inheritance Tax nil-rate bands will remain at existing levels until April 2026.

HOW INHERITANCE TAX PLANNING WORKS

Inheritance Tax planning is a way of arranging your wealth with the various tax reliefs in mind so that your loved ones don't pay more tax than they legally need to.

It works best when the process is started many years in advance. Certain transfers of capital may only become free from Inheritance Tax if you survive for seven years after they are made, so Inheritance Tax planning cannot be rushed.

Of course, Inheritance Tax is not the only consideration when it comes to arranging your finances – you also need to ensure that your wealth works for you in your lifetime. So, this planning must work in harmony with other areas of financial planning. It's a precise and personal process.

THREE STEPS TO MITIGATE OR REDUCE INHERITANCE TAX

The rules and reliefs that are most beneficial to you depend on your personal and financial situation. The advice you receive will be different based on whether

you're single or married, if you have children or grandchildren, if you own your own business, or on many other factors.

That said, here are three tips that many people could benefit from.

1. THE RESIDENCE NIL-RATE BAND (RNRB)

As well as the Inheritance Tax nil-rate band mentioned earlier, there is an additional nil-rate band that applies when passing on a property that was your main residence in your lifetime. This is an additional Inheritance Tax-free allowance for 'qualifying' home owners with estates worth less than £2.35 million (where one residence nil-rate band is available) or £2.7 million (where two residence nil-rate bands are available), that can result in you being able to pass on up to £500,000 when you die before Inheritance Tax has to be paid using the nil-rate band and residence nil-rate band.

If you leave a property that has been your main residence at some point, to a direct descendant (which includes a child, adopted child, stepchild, foster child, grandchild or great-grandchild), you'll qualify for the residence nil-rate band, which is currently £175,000. So, by using both nil-rate bands, the total tax-free portion of your estate will be £500,000.

If you are a surviving spouse who inherited the total estate of your deceased partner, you also inherit their nil-rate bands. So, in this scenario, you would be able to pass on up to £1,000,000 free of Inheritance Tax (including £350,000 of property using the RNRB capped at the property value if less) and a further £650,000 of your combined estate). This assumes the estate on both first and second deaths wasn't over £2 million.

2. LIFETIME GIFTS

One way to minimise your Inheritance Tax bill is by gifting money or assets during your lifetime rather than waiting to pass on your wealth until after your death. However, in some situations, a gift can create an Inheritance Tax liability.

To be sure that yours doesn't, follow these rules:

- Small gifts (up to £250) to different individuals are typically free from Inheritance Tax. This rule is intended to cover any birthday gifts, Christmas gifts, etc.
- Larger gifts are free from Inheritance Tax up to a total of £3,000 in each tax year. If you don't use your total allowance in one tax year, you can carry it forward to the next year as long as you also use up the current year allowance.
- Wedding (or registered civil partnership) gifts are free from Inheritance Tax up to a certain value, which depends on your relationship to the recipient. If you are their parent, the limit is £5,000. If you are a grandparent or great-grandparent, the limit is £2,500. In any other case, the limit is £1,000.
- Regular gifts out of income – unlimited amounts as long as made regularly out of surplus income such that standard of living isn't affected.

3. A DEED OF VARIATION

In some cases, you might have carefully arranged your wealth for Inheritance Tax purposes, but you then inherit money or other assets in someone's Will that would result in your estate exceeding your available nil-rate bands.

Rather than accepting this inheritance (which you may not need and would likely leave to a loved one later), you could execute a Deed of Variation so that it is passed directly to that loved one immediately. It will not be counted as part of your estate. ■

WHAT WILL YOUR LEGACY LOOK LIKE?

To learn more about Inheritance Tax planning and find out which rules and reliefs could benefit you, we would be pleased to discuss your circumstances and make recommendations based on your needs. If you would like to discuss your situation, please contact us for more information.

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THE VALUE OF INVESTMENTS AND THE INCOME THEY PRODUCE CAN FALL AS WELL AS RISE. YOU MAY GET BACK LESS THAN YOU INVESTED.

THE FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY DOES NOT REGULATE TAXATION & TRUST ADVICE, DEEDS OF VARIATION & WILL WRITING.

REAPPRAISAL OF URBAN LIVING

Three million people in the UK aged over 50 considering relocating

THE CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19) PANDEMIC HAS LED TO A REAPPRAISAL OF URBAN LIVING, WITH INCREASING NUMBERS FLEEING CITY CONFINES IN SEARCH OF GREEN SPACE.



Three million people aged over 50 (12%) now plan to relocate in retirement, as a direct result of the pandemic. A year of lockdowns has motivated these over-50s to want to move closer to family and friends, pursue a better quality of life or even move abroad.

RETIREMENT MIGRATION HOTSPOTS

In 2020, the Office for National Statistics^[2] revealed that people of retirement age in England were already leaving major urban areas and instead moving to rural areas, locations by the coast or to Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs).

The data demonstrated that Dorset, Shropshire and Wiltshire were 'retirement migration hotspots', while England's largest cities saw net outflows of retirement age residents, with London, Birmingham and Bristol seeing the largest number of exits.

Nearly a year on, the research has found that the pandemic has influenced some over-50s to plan a move after a year of lockdowns. Over-50s want to relocate to somewhere that offers a better quality of life (7%), to move close to friends and family (4%) or to live abroad (3%).

FREING UP PROPERTY WEALTH

When planning a move, many over-50s consider how the value of their current

home plays a role in their long-term plans. 1.3 million pre-retirees over 50 (9%) see themselves as more likely to turn to their property wealth to fund their lifestyle than before the pandemic. In instances where people are relocating, they may downsize to free up property wealth.

When considering relocating to a new area, make sure your new home is as future proof as possible. It's important to think carefully about the type of property you choose and whether it will suit you for the long term. Is it accessible or could it be easily renovated to meet your needs in the future?

CHALLENGES OF THE PANDEMIC

Understand how a new area might impact on your living costs – consider any difference in living costs between areas and whether, overall, you are likely to spend more money, or save money, in your new location.

Relocating in retirement was already a well-observed trend, with older people reprioritising their needs as they enter the next stage of their life. As with many aspects of our lives, the challenges of the pandemic seem to have led many people to take stock of their current living situation.

BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE

There can be many benefits to relocation, whether it is a better quality of life, more

space or the opportunity to be closer to loved ones.

One thing that is clear is that many people will also see their decision informed by how their property wealth factors into their long-term financial planning. ■

LOOKING TO MAKE A LIFE-CHANGING DECISION?

As with any big, life-changing decision, it's important to spend time reflecting on the reason (or reasons) you want to move right now and the impact on your finances and future plans. Let us provide our insights into such a move – to discuss your requirements, please contact us.

Source data:

[1] Opinium Research for Legal & General ran a series of online interviews among a nationally representative panel of 2,009 over-50s from 19- 23 February 2021. 242 over-50s plan to relocate out of 2,009 UK over-50s – 242 / 2,009 = 12.04%. 25,197,069 over-50s = 3,035,187 or 3 million.

[2] <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/ageing/articles/livinglongertrendsinsubnationalageingacrosstheuk/2020-07-20#migration-of-older-people-is-driven-by-movement-away-from-major-cities-to-rural-and-coastal-areas>



‘IT’S NOT WHAT YOU EARN, IT’S WHAT YOU KEEP’

The potential impact to your expected retirement income over time

WHEN YOU’RE PLANNING YOUR RETIREMENT INCOME, THERE ARE MULTIPLE FACTORS TO CONSIDER: HOW MUCH YOU CAN EXPECT FROM THE STATE PENSION, THE VALUE OF THE PENSIONS YOU HAVE ACCUMULATED IN YOUR WORKING LIFE, YOUR PROJECTED OUTGOINGS AND YOUR POTENTIAL LATER LIFE EXPENSES.

One more factor not to overlook is how much of your retirement income you could lose in taxes. The amount you pay to HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) may be more than you expect, leaving you with less to cover your regular expenditure.

New data highlights that retired households lose nearly 14% of their income a year to direct taxes. Income tax and council tax take 13.9% off the average retired household's pre-tax income of £31,674. Retirees are also impacted by around £4,078 a year in direct taxes^[1].

TAXES PAYABLE IN RETIREMENT

Once you retire, you'll no longer need to pay certain taxes, such as National Insurance. But other taxes are still applicable, including Income Tax. You'll pay Income Tax on any taxable income you receive above your personal allowance (currently £12,570, tax year 2021/22).

Taxable income includes your State Pension (currently up to £9,339 if State Pension age is after 5 April 2016), income withdrawn from your workplace or personal pensions, and income from other sources, such as part-time work or rental income from buy-to-let properties. There are also other taxes you might not have factored into your budget, such as Council Tax.

DIFFERENT SOURCES OF INCOME

If you have different sources of income, you may end up with several tax codes, which tell your employer or pension provider how much tax to deduct. Don't assume these are correct – HMRC does make mistakes. You should receive coding notices with details of your tax codes before the start of the tax year. It's a good idea to check these are right and if you think there's a mistake, or if you're not sure, contact HMRC.

The first time you take a lump sum (apart from the tax-free lump sum) from a defined contribution pension scheme, it's likely you'll be charged too much tax. This is because most initial lump sum payments are taxed using an emergency tax code. This means you're taxed as if you made the same lump sum withdrawal every month of the tax year. You can claim back overpaid tax.

TAX ON YOUR SAVINGS

The way your savings are taxed doesn't change when you retire or reach State Pension age. Banks and building societies now pay savings interest without any tax taken off but, depending on your situation, you may still have to pay tax on some of your savings income.

An effective tax plan is a crucial part of planning for retirement and can help you make the most of your financial resources. It's always important to consider the amount of after-tax income you'll earn. Remember: 'It's not what you earn, it's what you keep.'

INCREASING YOUR RETIREMENT INCOME

Before you retire, there are various ways to boost your retirement income in the future. You may be able to increase the State Pension you're entitled to claim by filling any gaps in your National Insurance contributions record.

If you haven't taken advantage of them, you may have tax-efficient savings options, such as Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs). Within an ISA you pay no UK tax on income or capital gains. Paying less tax could mean higher returns for you (and less work if you need to complete a tax return).

And you can also plan the most tax-efficient way to access your pension from

age 55 (57 from 2028 unless your plan has a protected pension age). Taking money from your pension plan is a big decision, and when and how you do it can have significant impact on how long your savings will last. So, when the time comes, it's important you feel confident you understand your options and how your decisions might affect the tax you pay and how long your money will last. ■

LIFE BEYOND WORK

Defining your retirement goals and what you think you'll require in terms of income can help shape your plan and how much you will need. To discuss your requirements, please contact us – we look forward to hearing from you.

Source data:

[1] Key Equity Release 6 April 2021

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