

ADVANCED MARKETS CONCEPT

Annuity Maximization Strategy

Repositioning nonqualified annuity assets to minimize taxes and maximize your legacy



Not a bank or credit union deposit, obligation or guarantee | May lose value | Not FDIC or NCUA/NCUSIF insured | Not insured by any federal government agency

You've spent a lifetime building wealth

Your hard work and sound financial decisions have not only provided you with a comfortable retirement, but also the means to gift assets you no longer expect to use to loved ones. If your financial goals have changed, it may be time to consider strategies that can help minimize taxes so that more of your legacy dollars pass to future generations.

The potential tax impact of annuities

Nonqualified annuities can be effective tools for saving money and generating income. However, the same features that made an annuity a great choice for you—tax-deferred growth, guaranteed lifetime income and no required minimum distributions at age 72—can make it an inefficient tool for transferring wealth to your beneficiaries.¹

Example 1 **Annuity Value Transfers to Beneficiaries** In this hypothetical scenario, we assume a 70-year-old owns a nonqualified annuity currently valued at \$500,000. If the annuity's value has increased to \$837,677 when death occurs at age 85, how much of that will the beneficiaries keep after taxes?2 **Annuity Value** Federal Estate and at Death The Result: \$837,677 \$204,057 The beneficiaries receive notably less Net to Beneficiaries than the annuity's \$633,620 value at death: just 76%. Pre-Tax After-Tax

¹ Required minimum distributions apply to qualified (retirement) assets only.

² Assumes the nonqualified annuity's cost basis is \$200,000 (i.e., the after-tax premium payments not subject to federal income taxes). The \$837,677 value at death assumes the annuity grew at a hypothetical average annual interest rate of 3.5% over 15 years.

³The applicable federal estate tax exemption amount (indexed for inflation) is \$11.58 million per individual in 2020. The estate tax is unified with the federal gift tax and generation-skipping transfer tax such that in 2020 the lifetime exemption amount for the gift tax and for the generation-skipping transfer tax are \$11.58 million (indexed for inflation) and the maximum tax rate for both of these taxes will be 40%. (Source: "What's New - Estate and Gift Tax," IRS, accessed January, 2020: https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/whats-new-estate-and-gift-tax). For current information and an assessment of your particular situation, please consult with your tax professional.

⁴ Assumes the annuity's proceeds (after estate taxes, if applicable), were paid as a lump sum to the beneficiaries, and, therefore, further reduced by Income in Respect of a Decedent (IRD) by \$204,057 (based on each beneficiary's assumed federal income tax rate of 32%). (IRC Sec. 691(a)). Please consult with your tax professional for more information.

ANNUITY MAXIMIZATION STRATEGY

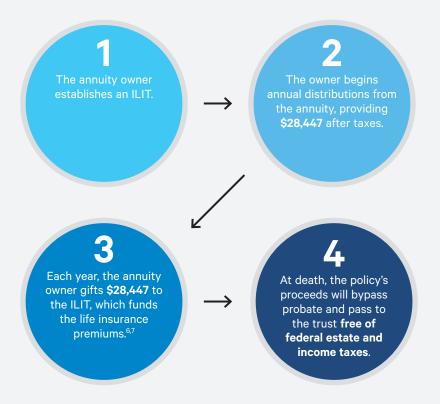
Maximizing the value of your annuity dollars

After careful consideration, you've concluded that you have sufficient retirement assets and do not anticipate relying on an annuity for future income needs. Repositioning those annuity assets inside an irrevocable life insurance trust (ILIT) may be an effective solution for maximizing the assets that transfer to your beneficiaries.

Example 2

Repositioning Nonqualified Annuity Assets Within an Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust

In this hypothetical scenario, our 70-year-old begins distributions from the \$500,000 annuity by electing life only annuitization. This provides annual, after-tax income of \$28,447.5 Leveraging annual gift tax exemptions for multiple beneficiaries, the owner uses the after-tax distributions to gift the \$28,447, which will be used for annual premiums on an ILIT-owned universal life insurance policy.^{6,7}



The Result:

The beneficiaries will receive a total of \$1,022,541. That's 61% more than if the money was left in the annuity (Example 1).

⁵ This scenario assumes a 70-year-old female annuitizes her \$500,000 annuity contract. Electing the "life only" option provides annual, pre-tax income of \$35,952, which is guaranteed to continue as long as she lives (note: the amount shown is hypothetical and not based on a specific product). Annuity income consists of principal and interest and a portion of each payment will be taxed as ordinary income (assume 32% rate). The taxable portion of the annuity is determined by the applicable annuity exclusion percentage. Excess annuity payments above the exclusion percentage are considered ordinary income. Annuity issuers follow specific rules and should be contacted for more information regarding distributions.

⁶The annual gift tax exemption applies to gifts to each donee. In this scenario, we assume the owner has beneficiaries to whom she can gift up to \$15,000 per year, per recipient (2020). Source: "What's NewEstate and Gift Tax." IRS, accessed January 2020: https://www.irs.gov/businesses/small-businesses-self-employed/whats-new-estate-and-gift-tax."

Based on the hypothetical client in this scenario, annual premiums of \$28,447 years 1-16 and \$24,447 years 17 and later will provide a \$1,022,541 death benefit (based on a 70-year-old female in the Symetra Protector IUL "Standard Plus Non-Nicotine" rate class). Illustrated at a 5% initial crediting rate, JPMorgan ETF Efficiente® 5 Index 1 year point-to-point Core Index strategy, current policy charges. Policy remains in-force to age 119 with a no-lapse guarantee benefit for 20 year or to age 89. Please check current index cap and participation rate information. The premium and death benefit shown are current as of March 2020, but subject to change without notice. Please check current index cap and participation rate information.

How could you benefit?

If properly structured, repositioning annuity assets inside an Irrevocable Life Insurance Trust may help you:

Maximize your legacy

Although taking distributions from your annuity will trigger a taxable event, those dollars can potentially purchase a significant life insurance death benefit for your beneficiaries.

Avoid double taxation

Life insurance proceeds typically bypass probate, and in general, transfer to beneficiaries free of both federal estate and income taxes.

Transfer assets out of your estate

Making tax-free gifts to an ILIT can potentially reduce the size of your taxable estate. Currently, individuals may gift up to \$15,000 annually (per donee) and married couples may combine their gifts to double the annual amount to \$30,000 (per donee).⁶ Plus, as long as you stay under the \$15,000 limit, these annual gifts do not count against your combined \$11.58 million lifetime cumulative gift and estate tax exemption.³

Collect additional retirement income

This strategy may allow you to enjoy the difference between your annuity's distributions and the life insurance premiums.

Is an annuity maximization strategy right for you?

You may benefit if:

- ☐ Your annuity assets are earmarked for your beneficiary.
- ☐ Your retirement income needs are fully met through other sources.
- ☐ You have a sizable estate that could leverage a tax-efficient wealth transfer strategy.
- You'd like to leave a larger legacy to your beneficiaries.

If any of these apply to you, contact your insurance professional to learn more.

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Guarantees and benefits are subject to the claims-paying ability of Symetra Life Insurance Company.

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Symetra reserves the right to add, modify or remove any index strategy or crediting method. If any index is discontinued or if the calculation of any index is changed substantially, Symetra reserves the right to substitute a comparable index. Except for the JPMorgan ETF Efficiente 5® Index, an index does not include the payment or reinvestment of dividends in the calculation of its performance. It is not possible to invest in an index.

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