

A Guide to Life Insurance Cover



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How can I protect my family financially if I die?

Nobody wants to think about the worst happening, but death is a fact of life and it's a good idea to have a plan in place to protect your loved ones financially in the event of your death.

If you die prematurely this could have serious implications for your family; it could mean a significant and sudden reduction in their financial wellbeing as:

- Your earned income will stop.
- Loans may become repayable.
- Inheritance Tax could arise for your dependants, depending on what and how much they inherit from you.

While social welfare benefits payable on your death, such as the widows/widowers/surviving civil partner's pension may replace part of your earned income, the benefits they provide are low and are designed to cover only the basic necessities of life.

By taking out a life insurance policy you can ensure that in the case of your premature death, your family will be on a firm financial footing.



It's a good idea to have a plan in place to protect your loved ones financially in the event of your death

Protection

What is life insurance?

A life insurance policy provides money for your dependants when you die. As with any financial product, there are a number of things to consider before choosing a life insurance policy:

If your children are young, you may need more cover than if you have older children, as younger children will be dependant for a longer period of time. Essentially, you need to think about buying enough insurance to:

- Provide an income for your family for as long as they need it.
- Clear any loans or mortgage you may have (note: you may already have mortgage protection insurance to cover your mortgage repayments).
- Ensure there is money to cover larger costs that may arise in the future, i.e. third level education costs for your children.

Do bear in mind that you may not need life insurance or you may need less cover if:

- You don't have any dependants or your family is grown up and financially independent.
- You have sufficient death-in-service benefits through your job or pension plan.
- You have enough money or you have investments that could provide a sufficient income for your dependants to live on if you died.
- Your partner earns enough money to support themselves and any dependants.

Talk to your Financial Broker who can help you understand if you need life insurance.



What is a Financial Broker?

A Financial Broker is an expert in financial and pension matters who works with you to understand your financial goals and helps you create a plan to meet those goals. In helping you to make a decision about protecting your dependants from the financial impact of your premature death, your Financial Broker will research your options.

If your Financial Broker recommends life insurance cover as the most suitable option for you, they will recommend a plan from the range of life insurance companies they deal with, providing you with a “fair analysis” of the market.

Why would I need to use a Financial Broker?

There are two key decisions you will need to make when taking out life insurance cover:

- How much cover do you need?
- Which type of cover is best suited to your needs?

Your Financial Broker will be able to explain the choices available to you in simple language allowing you to make an informed decision. They can guide you on the level of cover you need and the best type of cover for you, based on your personal and financial circumstances.

They will then help you through the process of setting up your life insurance cover, help you to make sense of the cover provided and the restrictions and limitations of such cover.

Ultimately, your Financial Broker will ensure you choose the cover and product best suited to your needs and circumstances.



Financial
Broker

Ultimately, your Financial Broker will ensure you choose the option and product best suited to your needs

What are the different life insurance policies?

With life insurance, you have a number of options: you can arrange cover for a limited period, called 'term life insurance' or cover to last throughout your life, called 'whole of life' cover. You can also opt for a 'joint policy' or 'dual-life policy' with your spouse/long-term partner or joint borrower. There are also a number of optional extras you could add to your policy, including: conversion, indexation and income benefit.

Term life insurance: Life insurance policies pay a lump sum to your named beneficiary or your estate if you die during the term of the policy. Term life insurance is the most straightforward and one of the most affordable forms of life insurance. For example: you might take out a term life insurance policy on your own life for €100,000 over 10 years. If you die within 10 years (the term), the policy pays out €100,000 to your dependants. If you don't die within the term of the policy, no benefit is paid out and the policy ends.

Whole of life insurance: Whole of life insurance guarantees the payout of a lump sum whenever the policyholder dies, so long as the required monthly premiums are maintained. Premiums for whole of life cover are more expensive than 'term life insurance' as the cover can potentially run for the whole of your life.

With whole of life cover, some of your monthly premiums may be invested by the insurer into investment funds. This exposes you to the risk of your premiums increasing. Some companies offer guaranteed whole of life rates. This means the premium will not increase for the same level of cover throughout your life and the policy and life cover will remain in force as long as you pay the premium.

Joint Policy/Dual Life Policy: If you are in a relationship and have young children, it may be worthwhile considering a joint life policy. This covers two people on the same policy and could pay out a lump sum when the first of you die (a joint life policy) or a separate lump sum on the death of each of you (a dual life policy).

Conversion: If you add a conversion option to a term assurance policy you can renew or extend the term of your policy at a future time for a cost appropriate to your age and the terms offered by the company at the time, regardless of your state of health at that time. This protects you in case your health deteriorates and you can't get cover in the future. Make sure you talk to your Financial Broker about the terms of conversion - when can conversion be exercised and are there restrictions on the options you can select on conversion?

Indexation: This allows you to guard against inflation eroding the real value of your cover over time. Premiums and cover increase annually at your policy anniversary date. Pay attention to the rate of increase in premium versus the rate of increase in cover. Some policies have a cheaper premium to begin with but have a higher rate of increase in premium over time.

Income Benefit: You may prefer to have a benefit paid as an income to your family rather than a lump sum (or in addition to a lump sum). This may be appropriate if you have a young family and need to provide for their day-to-day expenses until your children reach maturity.

Your Financial Broker can advise you on all of the options and their costs to help you to select the most suitable plan for you and your family.

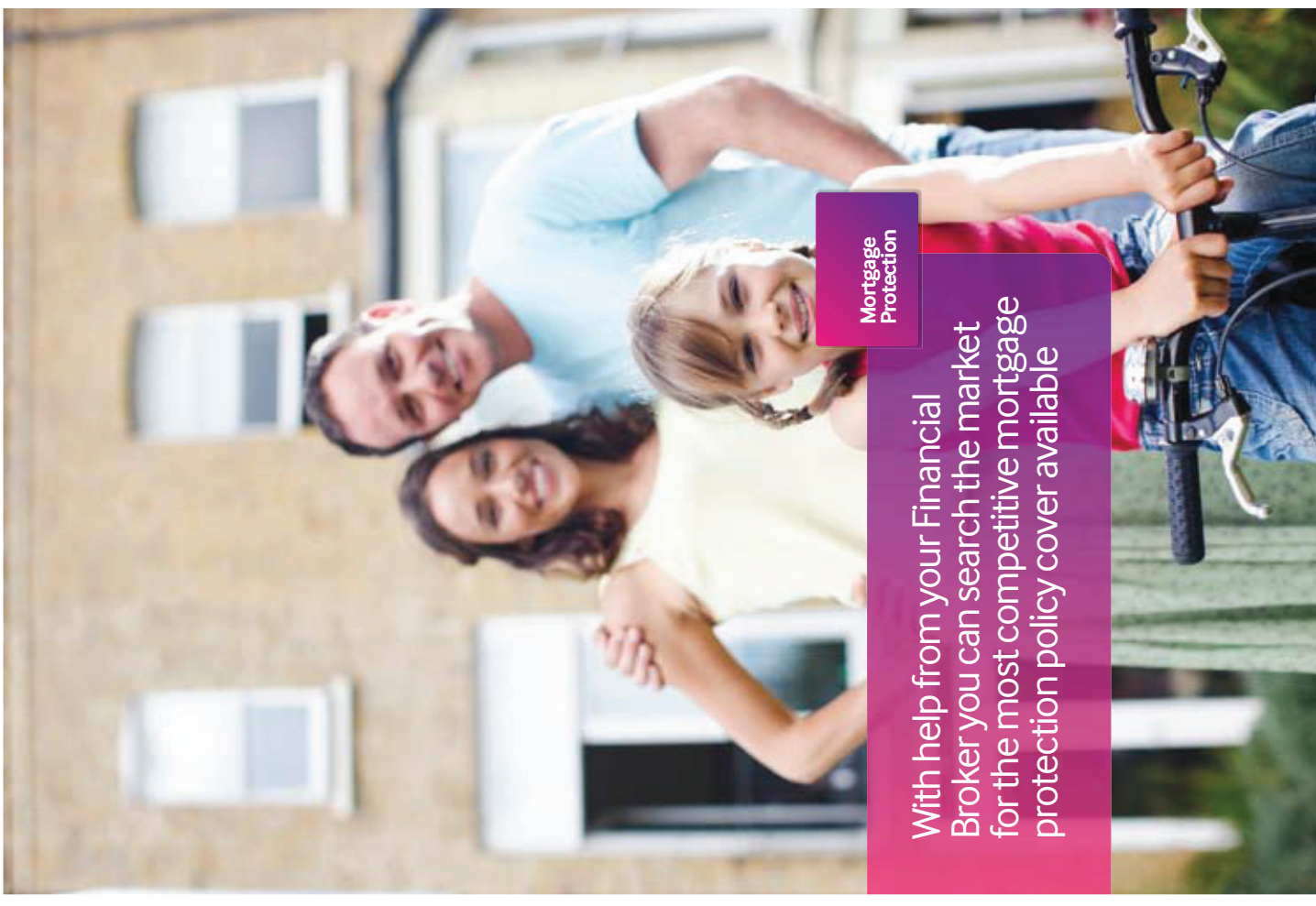
What is mortgage protection?

If you have a mortgage on your family home, you are legally required (with some exceptions) to have life insurance cover to pay off the mortgage should you die before the end of the mortgage term. This is called mortgage protection cover.

Most lenders offer this cover as part of their home loan package. However you are not obliged to take their cover. You can arrange such cover yourself and there are many advantages in doing so:

- With help from your Financial Broker you can search the market for the most competitive mortgage protection policy cover available (lenders typically use just one insurer for their mortgage protection cover).
- You own the cover yourself so if you move to a different lender, you can take the cover with you. Lender's mortgage protection cover, on the other hand, ceases when you move your mortgage to a different lender and you would then have to take out fresh cover.

Note: You do not have to take out mortgage protection insurance if: you are aged over 50; the mortgage is not on your principal private residence; you cannot get the insurance or can only get it at a much higher premium than normal. These are exemptions to the legal requirement to have mortgage protection life cover in place. However, your lender may still specify mortgage protection life cover as a condition of the loan offer even if these exemptions apply to you.



Mortgage
Protection

With help from your Financial Broker you can search the market for the most competitive mortgage protection policy cover available

How much does life insurance cover cost?

Your monthly life insurance premiums will depend on a number of factors:

- How old you are when you take out the cover
- How long you want the cover
- The level of cover you want, and whether you want this cover to increase annually, say at 3% per year.
- Your general health
- Whether you smoke or not (smokers will be charged more than non-smokers for the same cover)
- What additional benefits and options you want to add on

Remember: Extra benefits may be added to a basic term policy for an extra cost.

Some of these benefits could include: serious illness cover, where you could make a claim if you were diagnosed with one of the serious illnesses covered; index-linking, where your cover increases in line with inflation each year; and a conversion option, which allows you to convert your policy into a new policy before the end of the term without having to prove your good health.

What are the medical obligations of taking out a life insurance policy?

Insurance companies will not usually request you take a medical examination unless you have a history of illness, you are over a certain age or you are applying for a large amount of cover on a life insurance policy.

Note: Life Insurance policies will generally not pay out if your death is caused by a medical condition that you were aware of when you first applied for cover and did not disclose to the insurer before your policy started.

You must fill out the application form correctly, disclosing all material facts about your health and circumstances. A material fact is one that is likely to influence the acceptance or pricing of the cover by an underwriter. If you fail to disclose a key fact you could render the policy void and the life cover would not be paid on your death. If in any doubt, disclose the fact. Your Financial Broker is experienced in completing these application forms and will be on hand to assist you with any queries.



Your Financial Broker can give you advice on the tax implications of life insurance for your family

Financial
Guidance

What are the tax implications of life insurance for my family?

Although life insurance benefit is paid out as a tax-free lump sum, whoever inherits the money after your death, depending on their relationship to you, may have to pay inheritance tax. The amount of tax they pay depends on how much they inherit; their relationship to you; other gifts and inheritances they may already have received and Revenue rules at the time of your death.

There is no inheritance tax on sums received from spouses/civil partners; your life cover benefit will be paid tax free if the beneficiary is your wife/husband/civil partner. For couples outside spousal/civil partnership relationships, it may make sense to arrange cover so that one partner owns (and pays) for the cover on the other. This ensures cover is paid to the intended party tax free. Your Financial Broker can give you further advice on this option if applicable.

Inheritance Tax currently applies at 33% if your child inherits more than €225,000 from you or your spouse/civil partner. You can arrange life insurance cover to pay this anticipated Inheritance Tax liability to ensure that your child will be able to take their entire inheritance tax free.

Can I claim tax relief on my life insurance premiums?

Income tax relief is not generally available on life insurance premiums. However if you're self employed or working for an employer who does not include you in a pension scheme for retirement benefits, you can arrange life insurance cover payable to your estate and the premiums may qualify for income tax relief at marginal rate, within certain Revenue limits. This type of cover cannot be assigned to a lender; the proceeds on death must be paid to your estate.

FINANCIAL BROKER

Financial Planning & Guidance

Contact your Financial Broker for more information on the following products:

- A guide to Approved Retirement Funds
- A guide to Annuities
- A guide to Buy Out Bonds
- A guide to Personal Savings Plans
- A guide to Executive Pensions
- A guide to Personal Retirement Savings Accounts (PRSAs)
- A guide to Life Assurance
- A guide to Income Protection
- A guide to Serious Illness Cover
- A guide to Savings & Investments

**Creating your success through
Financial Planning**