

# Guide to Additional Permitted Subscriptions (APS)

An ISA rule which has the capacity to save your clients thousands of pounds.

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Legislation introduced back in 2015 allowed ISA account holders to pass on their investment to a spouse tax free.

The rules state that for deaths on or after 4 December 2014, ISA holders can pass the entire value of their ISA to their spouse after death without an inheritance tax (IHT) liability.

What passes to the surviving spouse isn't the money in the ISA itself, but instead an additional ISA allowance - equal to whatever their spouse held in their ISAs at the time of their death. This is known as an **additional permitted subscription**.

But importantly the valuation of the ISA was conducted on the day of death, this meant that any gains made by the investments between the date of death and the estate being wound up were liable to both income and capital gains tax in addition to IHT.

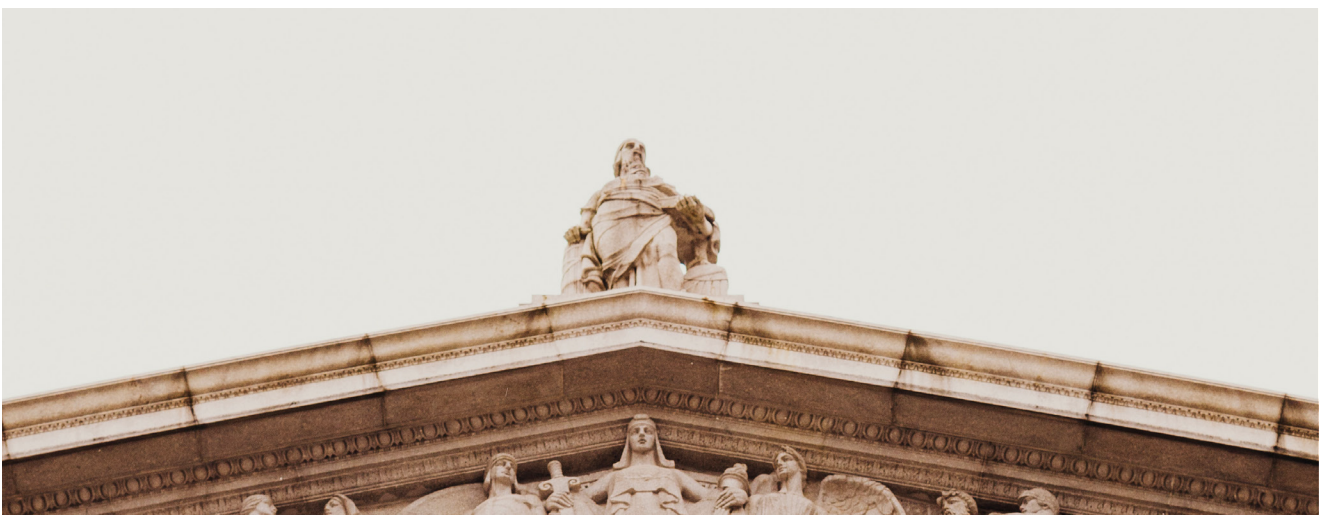
It also meant that asset growth between the two dates could not then be placed back into an ISA.

## Continuing ISA

However, from 6 April 2018 this changed. When an investor dies, their ISA will be reclassified as a "continuing account of deceased investor" or a "Continuing ISA".

No money can be paid into it from this point, but it will continue to benefit from the tax advantages of an ISA, so growth inside the wrapper will remain tax free. This status lasts until either the administration of the estate is complete, the ISA is closed, or three years has passed since death - whichever is soonest. The surviving partner will also be able to put the entire amount back into their own ISA.

Previously the allowance that was transferred to the surviving spouse was equal to the value of the ISA on the date of death. From April 2018, the APS is the value of cash or investments passed on, or the value of the ISA on the date of death - whichever is higher.



## A previous example

If Mr Smith (deceased) had a £1m ISA portfolio growing at 5 per cent a year and probate takes a year to be granted, his ISA could grow by £50,000.

This £50,000 of growth was exposed to both capital gains and inheritance tax.

When Mrs Smith topped up her own ISA using the additional permitted subscription she could only add £1m (the value on death) and her annual allowance of £20,000 (if she had already used her allowance for the tax year).

This would mean that Mrs Smith was unable to transfer the full value of the ISA including the growth accrued while probate was processed.

## With the revised continuing ISA rules

Mrs Smith is able to transfer the full value of her deceased husband's ISA into her own ISA using an additional permitted subscription once probate has been granted.

This hugely simplifies the tax rules and means that ISAs retain their tax efficiency even after an investor has died.

## Inheritance tax

It is important to note that ISAs are only inheritance tax free when they are transferred to a spouse, as with all assets transferred to a surviving spouse.

ISAs are a tax efficient wrapper during an investor's lifetime

- ★ with income and capital gains tax free growth
- ★ but on death they are far less tax efficient.

ISAs are fully liable to inheritance tax when passing to any beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, this is something that can be commonly overlooked.

However, ISAs holding Business Relief qualifying assets, such as AIM quoted companies, can benefit from full inheritance tax relief in addition to ISA wrapper benefits.

This means that ISAs can be passed to beneficiaries **entirely free from tax.**



## Taxation

This document is based on Stellar Asset Management Limited's understanding of applicable legislation, law and current HM Revenue & Customs practice. It is provided solely for general consideration. The information regarding taxation is based on our understanding of current legislation, which may be altered and depends upon the individual financial circumstances of the investor.

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