## Indexed Universal Life vs. an Equity Account

For: Harvey Pierce, MD


## Preface

## A decision to acquire additional life insurance can represent one of several significant phases in your overall financial planning.

An important part of this decision involves the comparison of the life insurance policy to alternative investment possibilities.

To help you make an informed decision about acquiring the policy, the accompanying presentation shows financial data regarding life insurance compared to these alternatives:

Equity Acc't ( $1 \%$ Fee);
Equity Acc't (5\% Fee).
The study offers information from which you and your advisers can draw informed conclusions about the suitability of either plan.
Following are major features of the life insurance policy for you to consider as part of your overall
assessment:

1. Income tax free death benefits;
2. Probate free death benefits;
3. Accumulating cash values;
4. Income tax deferred growth of cash values;
5. Competitive current interest rate;
6. Tax free access to cash values via policy loans;
7. Privacy of all transactions.

Favorable income tax consequences combine with significant policy values and benefits to produce a life insurance solution that has a considerable amount of financial leverage.



Various Financial Alternatives


This graphic assumes the non-guaranteed values shown continue in all years. This is not likely, and actual results may be more or less favorable.

## Indexed Universal Life vs. Various Financial Alternatives

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## Comparison of Values

| Equity Acc't | Equity Acc't |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1\% Fee) | (1\% Fee) |
| Growth | Dividend |
| $7.50 \%$ | $2.50 \%$ |


| Year | Male <br> Age |  | After Tax Values of Identical Allocation to Various Financial Alternatives |  |  |  | Indexed UL |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (1) <br> Life Insurance Premium | (2a) <br> After Tax Cash Flow from Equity Acc't (1\% Fee) | (2b) <br> Equity Acc't (1\% Fee) | (3a) <br> After Tax Cash Flow from Equity Acc't (5\% Fee) | (3b) <br> Equity Acc't (5\% Fee) | (4a) <br> After Tax <br> Policy <br> Loan <br> Proceeds | (4b) <br> Year End Cash Value* | (4c) <br> Death Benefit |
| 1 | 47 | 25,384 | 0 | 27,217 | 0 | 26,117 | 0 | 7,304 | 522,779 |
| 2 | 48 | 25,384 | 0 | 56,280 | 0 | 53,005 | 0 | 33,279 | 547,209 |
| 3 | 49 | 25,384 | 0 | 87,235 | 0 | 80,699 | 0 | 61,020 | 573,400 |
| 4 | 50 | 25,384 | 0 | 120,153 | 0 | 109,228 | 0 | 90,624 | 601,459 |
| 5 | 51 | 25,384 | 0 | [1. 155,124 | 0 | 138,623 | 0 | 122,216 | 631,501 |
| 6 | 52 | 25,384 | 0 | [1] 192,255 | 0 | 1] 168,913 | 0 | ] 156,143 | 663,878 |
| 7 | 53 | 25,384 | 0 | [\| 231,663 | 0 | [\| 200,127 | 0 | - 192,603 | 698,793 |
| 8 | 54 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square \quad 273,478$ | 0 | [L 232,294 | 0 | - 231,826 | 736,466 |
| 9 | 55 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square \quad 317,841$ | 0 | $1-265,445$ | 0 | - 274,059 | 777,154 |
| 10 | 56 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square 364,903$ | 0 | $\square$ 299,611 | 0 | - 319,597 | 821,142 |
| 11 | 57 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square 414,825$ | 0 | $\square 334,822$ | 0 | $\square 370,302$ | 870,302 |
| 12 | 58 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square 467,779$ | 0 | $\square 371,111$ | 0 | - 423,042 | 923,042 |
| 13 | 59 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square 523,947$ | 0 | $\square 408,512$ | 0 | 479,614 | 979,614 |
| 14 | 60 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square 583,523$ | 0 | $\square 447,057$ | 0 | 540,301 | 1,040,301 |
| 15 | 61 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square 646,715$ | 0 | $\square 486,783$ | 0 | 605,399 | 1,105,399 |
| 16 | 62 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square 713,741$ | 0 | $\square 527,726$ | 0 | 675,193 | 1,175,193 |
| 17 | 63 | 25,384 | 0 | $\square 784,833$ | 0 | $\square 569,922$ | 0 | 750,003 | 1,250,003 |
| 18 | 64 | 25,384 | 0 | -860,239 | 0 | $\square 613,410$ | 0 | 830,173 | 1,330,173 |
| 19 | 65 | 0 | 52,900 | $\square 856,556$ | 52,900 | $\square 578,472$ | 52,900 | 821,541 | 1,321,541 |
| 20 | 66 | 0 | 55,391 | 849,471 | 55,391 | 539,882 | 55,391 | 813,269 | 1,313,269 |
| 21 | 67 | 0 | 57,956 | $\square 838,848$ | 57,956 | $\square 497,442$ | 57,956 | 805,445 | 1,305,445 |
| 22 | 68 | 0 | 60,598 | $\square 824,483$ | 60,598 | $\square 450,946$ | 60,598 | 798,185 | 1,298,185 |
| 23 | 69 | 0 | 63,319 | - 806,120 | 63,319 | $\square 400,181$ | 63,319 | 791,608 | 1,291,608 |
| 24 | 70 | 0 | 66,123 | $\square 783,461$ | 66,123 | $\square 344,926$ | 66,123 | 785,842 | 1,285,842 |
| 25 | 71 | 0 | 69,010 | $\square 756,173$ | 69,010 | $\square$ 284,950 | 69,010 | 781,034 | 1,281,034 |
| 26 | 72 | 0 | 71,984 | $\square 723,892$ | 71,984 | [-220,013 | 71,984 | 777,372 | 1,277,372 |
| 27 | 73 | 0 | 75,047 | - 686,220 | 75,047 | 149,865 | 75,047 | 775,127 | 1,275,127 |
| 28 | 74 | 0 | 78,201 | $\square 642,729$ | 78,201 | 74,248 | 78,201 | 774,516 | 1,274,516 |
| 29 | 75 | 0 | 81,451 | $\square 592,957$ | 74,248 | 0 | 81,451 | 775,771 | 1,275,771 |
| 30 | 76 | 0 | 84,798 | $\square 536,411$ | 0 | 0 | 84,798 | 779,151 | 1,279,151 |
|  |  | 456,912 | 816,778 |  | 724,777 |  | 816,778 |  |  |

Details of the: Equity Account; Portfolio Turnover
Management fees reflected in columns (2b) \& (3b):
EQ1\% = $1.00 \%$, EQ5\% = $5.00 \%$

## Indexed Universal Life vs. Various Financial Alternatives

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## Comparison of Values

| Equity Acc't | Equity Acc't |
| :---: | :---: |
| (1\% Fee) | (1\% Fee) |
| Growth | Dividend |
| $7.50 \%$ | $2.50 \%$ |


|  | Equity Acc't <br> Dividend <br> $(5 \%$ Fee) | Equity Acc't <br> $(5 \%$ Fee $)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Rate | Growth | Dividend |
| $30.00 \%$ | $7.50 \%$ | $2.50 \%$ |


| Dividend | Income | Indexed UL | Initial |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tax Rate | Tax Rate | Interest Rate | Death Benefit |
| $30.00 \%$ | $45.00 \%$ | $7.50 \%$ | 500,000 |



456,912 1,423,446
*This is an InsMark supplemental illustration for indexed universal life. In an actual presentation, this footnote refers to an accompanying basic illustration from a specific life insurance company with important details, caveats, and guarantees.

See the accompanying reports for year-by-year details:
Details of the: Equity Account; Portfolio Turnover
Management fees reflected in columns (2b) \& (3b):
EQ1\% = $1.00 \%$, EQ5\% = $5.00 \%$

## Indexed Universal Life vs. Various Financial Alternatives

## Matching Values

| Equity Acc't | Equity Acc't <br> (1\% Fee) | (1\% Fee) | Dividend | Equity Acc't <br> (5\% Fee) | Equity Acc't <br> (5\% Fee) | Dividend | Income | Indexed UL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Initial |
| :---: |
| Growth |

Yield/Growth Required by Various Investments in Addition to the Dividend Illustrated for the Equity Account to Match Indexed UL Policy Values over 44 years


1. Equity Acc't ( $1 \%$ Fee): Capital gains tax calculations are taxed based on a ratio of asset value to remaining cost basis in any given year.
2. Equity Acc't ( $5 \%$ Fee): Capital gains tax calculations are taxed based on a ratio of asset value to remaining cost basis in any given year.
3. Indexed Universal Life:
a. Death Benefit including cash value component is income tax free.
b. Loans are income tax free as long as the policy is kept in force.
c. Withdrawals and other non-loan policy cash flow up to cost basis (not in violation of IRC Section 7702) are income tax free as a return of premium.
d. Cash values shown assume most favorable combination of band/or c.

This is an InsMark supplemental illustration for indexed universal life. In an actual presentation, this footnote refers to an accompanying basic illustration from a specific life insurance company with important details, caveats, and guarantees.
*Plus 2.50\% dividend.

## Indexed Universal Life vs. Various Financial Alternatives

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## A Look at Year 44

## Various Financial Alternatives

Indexed Universal Life


Cumulative
After Tax Cash Flow


## Indexed Universal Life vs. Various Financial Alternatives

## Cash Flow Comparison of Years 19-44



|  | At Year 44 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Cumulative After Tax Cash Flow from An Equity Acc't (1\% Fee) | $\$ 1,423,446$ |
| Cumulative After Tax Cash Flow from An Equity Acc't (5\% Fee) | $\$ 724,777$ |
| Cumulative After Tax Policy Loan Proceeds from Indexed UL | $\$ 2,347,288$ |

## Indexed Universal Life vs. Various Financial Alternatives

## 44 Year Comparison of Values



|  | At Year 44 |
| ---: | :--- |
| After Tax Values of An Equity Acc't (1\% Fee) | $\$ 0$ |
| After Tax Values of An Equity Acc't (5\% Fee) | $\$ 0$ |
| Cash Value of Indexed UL | $\$ 821,518$ |

## Indexed Universal Life vs. Various Financial Alternatives

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## 44 Year Comparison of Death Benefit


$\begin{aligned} & \text { At Year 44 } \\ \text { Death Benefit of An Equity Acc't (1\% Fee) } & \$ 0 \\ \text { Death Benefit of An Equity Acc't (5\% Fee) } & \$ 0 \\ \text { Death Benefit of Indexed UL } & \$ 1,321,518\end{aligned}$

## Tax Calculations

With equity accounts, dividends are taxed and the after tax balance is either reinvested or used for scheduled cash flow. Capital gains tax calculations are based upon a ratio of asset value to remaining cost basis in any given year.

A cash value life insurance policy (that is not designed as a modified endowment contract*) is taxed on a first-in-first-out basis which means that withdrawals (also known as partial surrenders) have different taxation. Withdrawals up to cost basis are income-tax free; subsequent withdrawals are taxable. However, contractual loan provision in the policy allow you to access additional cash flow from the policy cash value which is income-tax free so long as the policy stays in force. This feature avoids the problem of taxable withdrawals in excess of cost basis. Interest on such loans can be added to the outstanding loan, and with most life insurance policies, the loan balance is credited with interest earnings at (or near) the level of the loan interest charged resulting in a wash (or near wash) of the loan interest. If the policy is kept in force until death, the policy death benefit, including any internal deferred gain, is income-tax free.

Policy loans reduce policy cash values and death benefits, and the lapse of a loaned policy could result in severe tax ramifications to the policy owner. Be sure to consult a professional tax adviser if you have any questions about this.
*With a life insurance policy that is characterized as a modified endowment contract ("MEC"), both withdrawals and loans are taxed on a gain first basis. In almost all circumstances, it is advisable to avoid purchasing a MEC, and the basic illustration that is provided to you from the issuing life insurance company should indicate if it is a MEC.

Legal and tax information is for general use only and may not be applicable to specific circumstances. Clients should consult their own legal, tax and accounting advisors to assist in the evaluation of any potential transaction or strategy.

