EAMES LAURIE
Financial Services

SPRING NEWSLETTER

EAMES LAURIE FINANCIAL SERVICES

Please enjoy reading our newsletter. If you would like to discuss any of the articles further, please do not hesitate to contact us.

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Seeking investment talent

We explore how Omnis appoints third-party managers to run funds to provide access the best investment talent in the market.

Omnis Investments (Omnis) offers clients of The Openwork Partnership and 2plan Wealth Management a range of 26 funds. They appoint third-party investment managers, allowing investors access to the best talent in the market. No matter how big you are as an investment house, you can't have the best investment managers for every single asset class – it is Omnis' job to find the best managers out there.

Investment managers move firms and retire. The Omnis model means the team can decide if and when they need to find a new investment manager and then manage the transition without investors having to buy and sell funds. In other models, if your fund manager leaves, you would sell the fund and switch manually to another one, which can be a lengthy process. It would leave investors uninvested during the period and could sometimes lead to taxation events and charges.

Omnis has the responsibility for making sure investors always know what's going on in the funds. The team can provide detailed information because they are able to monitor each fund manager, and make sure they are always investing in line with the funds' investment objectives.

Manager selection

Omnis works with external specialist research firm Fundhouse to make sure it can identify the best investment managers. There are more than 100,000 funds globally, which is more than the number of listed stocks, so Omnis distils these into a more manageable list and contacts managers to discuss their processes and capabilities.

That list then gets further refined to a shortlist of about five managers. Omnis then asks for more detailed information in writing and meets each team in person to gain an understanding of their investment approach. Omnis now manages more than £10 billion on behalf of its investors, and this size provides the level of access needed to fully assess managers.

Omnis tests each manager's investment process with the data on other funds they manage to verify the information. A shortlist of investment managers then present to the Omnis Investment, Performance and Risk Committee, which will recommend its preferred investment manager to the Omnis board.

Sustainable investing

Omnis assesses whether the managers are incorporating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors into their investment decisions. The team sends each potential manager an ESG questionnaire at the start of the selection process. If they don't pass our ESG requirements, they don't progress any further. Omnis looks for examples of how they're incorporating these sustainability factors, as well as getting a feel for their culture internally.

Incorporating ESG factors into investment decisions is not as straightforward as you might think, and once they are appointed as managers Omnis cotinually reviews their approach to ESG and reports back to investors.

Ongoing monitoring

Once a manager is appointed, the ongoing monitoring kicks in. Omnis has regular meetings with the managers in person, and access to the portfolios so that the team can see all individual holdings at all times, allowing Omnis to make sure the funds are being run appropriately.

Omnis has launched many new funds over the past few years and the range of high quality, third-party fund managers that it can access continues to expand on performance, they aim to align their funds with the time horizons of investors, focussing on five-year rolling performance. Short-term performance over one week, one month or three months is considered as largely irrelevant in the context of meeting the stated five-year performance target set out in the objectives of the funds.

Although the performance of each underlying fund is important, Omnis does not recommend buying them individually. They should form part of a diversified portfolio to reduce risk and provide exposure to a diverse range of opportunities across asset classes, geographical regions, and industry sectors.

Your adviser will work with you to establish what the correct portfolio of Omnis funds is most suitable to you.

The value of investments and any income from them can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the original amount invested.

OW3816 Exp. 04/01/2023

Online trading - what you need to know

Although online trading has become more accessible, is it best to leave things to the experts?

Not so long ago, if you wanted to invest you'd have to go through a stockbroker or a financial adviser. Now, investors can use a DIY investing platform to trade from the comfort of their own homes with a laptop or a mobile phone. But is it worth the risk?

What is online share dealing?

An online dealing platform allows you to buy and sell shares from companies that are listed on the stock exchange. Many platforms also include readymade portfolios tailored to your risk appetite and some services offer different types of investments in addition to shares, including bonds and funds. It's worth noting that a ready-made portfolio may not always give you the best returns compared to using the expertise of a financial adviser.

Once you've set up an account you can start searching for companies and funds that you wish to invest in. You can then select the quantity or value of the shares you want to buy. You can hold any shares you purchase within the platform, so you do not need to retain any sales certificates.

Is online share dealing right for me?

Online trading is easy and convenient for experienced investors who can manage their expectations and the risks involved in going it alone. Of course, with a DIY investing platform, you won't have to pay any charges to a broker, but for investors that are new or less experienced there are a host of pitfalls:

- Online trading platforms don't provide advice or assess your attitude to risk, so you have to make your own decisions. Some people enjoy the flexibility and speed of this, but it can lead to problems if you don't fully understand how markets operate.
- Don't forget, the value of investment can go down as well as up, and you could lose most of if not all your money when you invest. Knowing the potential risk and return is an essential step before you start, along with what the worst-case scenario might be for your finances.
- Buying and selling online can be dangerous if you're an undisciplined investor because it's easy to act on emotion. A DIY investor might sell at the wrong time or start investing with a portfolio that is poorly suited to them.

Investors should also be aware of how much they are paying when choosing online share platforms and think about the combination of price and service. Avoid just looking at the admin fee or dealing charges, but instead think about how much they are combined. A low admin fee might look good, but costs could soar if you buy and sell a lot.

How much does it cost?

While you'll be saving money by not paying a broker, if you use an online platform, you'll still have to pay charges when buying, holding, and selling shares. Some charge a flat fee and others charge a percentage of your holdings. There will also be trading charges when you buy and sell shares. When purchasing UK shares you should expect to pay 0.5% stamp duty and an extra £1 on transactions above £10,000. You may also be charged an exit fee if you want to transfer to a different provider.

Benefits of financial advice

If you're uncomfortable going it alone, you might want to think about speaking to an adviser who can recommend which investments are appropriate for you.

- A financial adviser can assess your attitude towards risk and help you select a portfolio that is compatible.
- Advisers know the importance of staying invested for the long run to take advantage of upward trends in the markets.
- While some investment platforms offer ready-made portfolios, an adviser can build a more tailored investment approach.

It's always a good idea to make sure your portfolio is diversified so when one investment goes through a bad patch, there should be others that are doing well. A typical portfolio might consist of a mix of different assets, including shares, bonds and cash. A financial adviser is best placed to help you manage the risks associated with investing by building a welldiversified portfolio so your investments are always working hard for you.

The value of investments and any income from them can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the original amount invested.

Due to the high risk nature of these product will not be suitable for everyone

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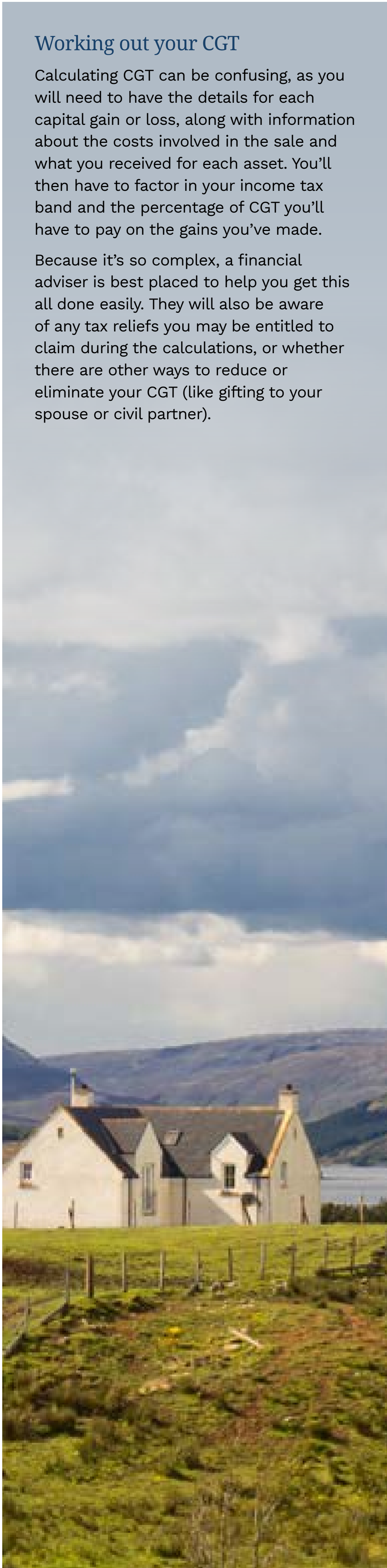

Working out your CGT

Calculating CGT can be confusing, as you will need to have the details for each capital gain or loss, along with information about the costs involved in the sale and what you received for each asset. You'll then have to factor in your income tax band and the percentage of CGT you'll have to pay on the gains you've made.

Because it's so complex, a financial adviser is best placed to help you get this all done easily. They will also be aware of any tax reliefs you may be entitled to claim during the calculations, or whether there are other ways to reduce or eliminate your CGT (like gifting to your spouse or civil partner).

What is capital gains tax?

If you're selling certain assets of high value or a second property, you'll probably have to pay capital gains tax on your profits. Here's how it works.

Capital gains tax (CGT) is a tax on the profits earned from selling an asset or a property belonging to you (excluding your main residence). You only pay CGT on your overall gains above your tax-free allowance – known as the 'annual exempt amount'. In the 2021/22 tax year this amount is £12,300, so you can make this much in profit before you pay any tax. Married couples or those in civil partnerships can double this to £24,600 by pooling their allowances together. The government announced in its 2021 March Budget that these levels have been frozen until 2026.

Depending on your income tax band, you will pay the following levels of CGT when you sell an asset or property:

Basic rate taxpayers	Higher/additional rate taxpayers
The CGT to pay on assets is 10%	The CGT to pay on assets is 20%
The CGT to pay on property is 18%	The CGT to pay on property is 28%

Difference between assets and property

CGT affects assets and property differently when it comes to how much you'll pay:

Assets
An asset could be a piece of art, jewellery or an antique to name a few – but several assets are exempt from CGT, such as your family home, any personal belongings worth less than £6,000 or a car that is for personal use. Investments are assets, and if you're selling things such as shares, funds, investment trusts or other financial products you will be charged CGT if you go over your annual allowance (depending on your tax band).

Property
You will have to pay CGT if the property you are selling is a second home or a source of rental income. CGT needs to be paid within 30 days of completion of the sale or disposal of the property. You won't pay any CGT on the sale of your main residential home, providing that it's never been used for business purposes while you've lived in and owned it, and it covers less than 5,000 square meters (including the grounds).

There are rules around CGT if you live in the UK but are selling an asset or a property abroad (you may be liable to pay CGT on gains made from the sale). It's worth getting advice about a sale abroad if this affects you.

When is CGT not required?

You won't need to pay CGT on a gift to your spouse or civil partner, or to a charity. You're also not required to pay CGT on certain financial assets, including gains made from ISAs or PEPs (the forerunner of ISAs), UK government gilts, Premium Bonds and winnings from betting, pools, or lotteries.

Our advisers can help you make sense of any CGT affecting you and your assets, helping you to arrange your investments in the best way to make the most of their potential, including when you sell them.

HM Revenue and Customs practice and the law relating to taxation are complex and subject to individual circumstances and changes which cannot be foreseen.

For specific tax advice please speak to an accountant or tax specialist.

OW3814 Exp. 04/01/2023

Myths about retirement

When it comes to retirement, there are some ideas that can turn out to be quite different when you examine them closely. We explore five of them.

1. You can live off the state pension alone

The current basic state pension is £137.60 per week, or £179.60 for the new state pension if you were born on or after 6 April 1951 (for a man) and on or after 6 April 1953 (for a woman). That works out annually as £7,155 or £9,339 respectively, depending on meeting National Insurance contribution requirements and other eligibility criteria.

This could be enough for those who own their home outright, to cover the very basics for everyday living but is limiting for those who want to enjoy a more comfortable retirement without money worries. As life expectancy rises, so does the amount of time we'll need to fund our lives in retirement, including long-term care when we're older.

2. Matching your workplace pension is enough

With an occupational (workplace) pension, the overall minimum total contribution is 8%, with employees paying in 5% of salary and employer contributing 3%. But this might not be enough to give you the kind of income you're expecting once you've retired.

The good news is you can back your workplace pension up by increasing your contributions if you're able. Better still, some employers also offer to pay more into your pension to help build your retirement benefits faster, by matching any additional contributions you make up to a set level. If you start the ball rolling earlier, the more tax relief you'll receive and the more time your overall pot will have to grow.

3. It's possible to keep working for longer

The reality is, even if you wanted to continue working either full – or part-time after state retirement age, you might not be able to do so. It might be too physically demanding or might not fit in with retirement goals like spending more time with grandchildren, travelling or other pursuits you've been looking forward to.

Getting help from a financial adviser can ensure you have your desired level of income in retirement. You'll then be able to focus on keeping busy through hobbies, part-time work or other areas like volunteering in your community.

4. After a certain point it's too late to save for retirement

As we're living – and working – longer than before, while it's true that the sooner you start the better, life doesn't always go as planned so it's never too late to start saving for retirement. Compound investment growth can make a big difference to the value of your pension over time.

5. You can save for retirement without help from an adviser

Even with the best intentions when it comes to saving and investing, doing it alone is difficult. That's why working with a professional investment adviser can give you confidence about the direction of your investments. An adviser will be able to point out the long-term benefits of your investments and how they can pay off for you.

Speak to your adviser about making the most of your pension investments.

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OW3811 Exp. 04/01/2023

What are value-added services?

Value-added services are benefits included in an insurance policy that you might not be aware of – but could help improve your overall health and wellbeing.

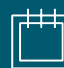
When you take out an insurance plan like life insurance, critical illness or income protection, you get the financial protection in the form of a payout, but there are also other services available to you as complementary parts of those plans.

These 'value-added services' or 'wellbeing services' are designed to provide customers with a range of emotional and practical support services throughout the life of the plan, not just when you may need to claim. Most services are included within the price of the plan and can often be accessed by family members too.

It's a good idea to check your policy first (and contact your provider to see if any of their services carry a charge) but you may find some of the following complementary value-added services are part of your policy:

These are just some of the extra-value services that your insurance plan could offer, covering a wide range of needs.

If you're unsure about how to find out more information from your policy, our advisers are here to look at the small print and help you make the most of any value-added benefits available to you.



Annual health check

A range of tests to check various health markers such as cholesterol and blood sugar levels. This may be followed by a consultation with a nurse or GP to discuss the results, depending on how your policy works.

Bereavement counselling

Giving you access to emotional and practical support at a difficult time, if you have been affected by bereavement.

Mental health support.

Being mindful of mental health is more important than ever. These value-added services help those facing mental health challenges, with counselling through various health providers.

GP services

Ability to see or speak to a medical professional from your home or faceto-face, without facing long waiting times, and at a time that suits you.

Second medical opinions

Second medical opinion services give you the chance to check with a second medical professional about the course of treatment or a diagnosis you've received.

Nutritional support

Gives you access to a nutritionist to help improve your diet, which could boost your overall health.

Fitness services

These services give you access to fitness services to enhance your overall health and wellbeing.

OW3823 Exp. 17/01/2023

How to protect your business

What is business protection insurance and how does it work? Find out why it could be right for your business.

If you own or run a small business, protecting it is always a priority, especially if something were to happen to a key member, which could affect the financial health of the company. In this situation, business protection insurance could provide some peace of mind.

What is business protection?

Business protection provides coverage in the event that a director, business partner or other key employee of your business suffers a critical illness or long-term disability, or passes away. It's a way of protecting the business and ensuring continuity. Business protection can help support forward planning in terms of succession and gives you ways to provide stability during what could be an uncertain time, especially if the company is small.

What are the types of business protection?

Business protection insurance usually offers cover in three ways:

Key person protection
This protection provides cover to replace key staff and cover income lost by their absence that could affect the business. It can cover any key employee from a head of department to the CEO.

Business loan protection
This protects the business by helping to repay business debts like a loan or bank overdraft if the owner or a key member (like a partner) dies or suffers a critical illness.

Shareholder protection
This cover is also known as 'ownership' or 'partnership' protection. It specifically covers the business owners if a shareholder dies, or suffers a critical illness, by ensuring that funds will be available to buy shares from the deceased shareholder's estate.

These three forms of business protection also come with the option to add critical illness cover if you think it necessary. You could also get coverage for more than one person within the business. It's always important to speak to an adviser who can help you figure out the the right type of business protection for your business and any extra coverage (like critical illness) your business and employees could benefit from.

What are cross-option agreements?*

Cross-option agreements are usually required with shareholder protection insurance. The agreement is set up with the directors or partners of the business, and means that if one of these members dies, the remaining directors or partners have the option to *buy back* the shares from the deceased shareholder's estate. It also gives representatives of the deceased's estate the option to *sell* the shares to the remaining shareholders (which could be the preferred option for both sides).

**Before setting an agreement up legal advice should be sought.*

What are the benefits of business protection?

One of the benefits of business protection is the knowledge that should anything happen to a crucial member of the business – or someone with a financial commitment within the company – there would be some protection financially. It also gives other members of the business some peace of mind knowing this. Business protection can protect any loans or mortgages tied to your business, too, meaning lenders (knowing that you have *business loan protection* in place) are less likely to refuse a future loan, and will not approach the guarantor of a loan or their estate to recoup any existing loans.

In a small business that relies on a few key employees, the risk to the business from a financial point of view might increase if one of the team were unable to contribute because they die or are critically ill. In that situation, business protection is a wise plan to have in place.

An adviser can help you find out which type of business protection plan works for you and your company.

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How does a remortgage work?

A remortgage could help you save money if you weigh up the fees involved with the savings you could make. Here's how it works.

A remortgage is the process of moving your home's existing mortgage to one with a new lender.

People remortgage for many different reasons, including:

- Finding a better deal elsewhere – you might be on a standard variable rate (SVR) and want to move to a fixed-term rate.
- Coming to the end of a fixed-term deal on your current mortgage and wanting to lock in a lower rate with a new lender.
- The loan-to-value on the home is lower (as more of the mortgage has been repaid).
- Wanting to get ahead of a rise in interest rates, which would affect mortgage rates.

How a remortgage could help you save

One of the big reasons people remortgage is to save money on their monthly payments. If you're on a standard variable rate that is higher than the fixed-rate deals currently available, you could save by switching – either to a fixed-rate mortgage or one that 'tracks' the Bank of England's base rate.

If your home has gone up in value and you've paid off enough of your mortgage to give you a lower loan-to-value, it means you own more of your home and have less to pay off. Remortgaging could result in lower monthly mortgage payments because you're paying off less of a loan amount (and in turn, less interest on it too).

How long does the remortgage application take?

The process can take between four to eight weeks from the time you apply so it's good to start planning early. If you're coming to the end of a fixed-rate or tracker term, your lender should tell you that your mortgage will move onto their standard variable rate[1]. This could be an ideal time to move if you find a better deal elsewhere, or you may even find an attractive deal with the same lender and go through a 'product transfer' (see box).

How much does a remortgage cost?

Existing lender fees

Your existing lender could charge you a fee if you're leaving them early into a fixed period in your mortgage. This is known as an 'early repayment charge' and could be in the range of 1% to 5% of your outstanding mortgage balance. They will also charge you an 'exit' fee of around £50 to £100 to cover their administration costs.

***New lender* fees**

Your new lender could charge you a range of fees, so before you commit it's important to check what you will pay. This will help you calculate whether a move is financially beneficial overall.

Their fees could include:

- **Application fee** to set up your new mortgage. Could also be called an 'arrangement', 'product' or 'booking' fee. This could be around £1,000.
- **Valuation and conveyancing fees.** Some providers won't charge for these, but it's worth checking if you are moving to a new lender.
- **Solicitor's fee** covering the legal paperwork to do with managing the transfer of your mortgage.

Is a remortgage right for you?

Whether or not you remortgage all depends on your situation and the type of mortgage plan you're currently on. You may want a mortgage that lets you make overpayments, or you could be coming to the end of your current deal's fixed term and think the lender's SVR will be too high. One of the most important things you can do before you decide is gather your current mortgage paperwork, look at the fees and get some expert advice on your next steps.

What about product transfers?

If your mortgage is coming to its maturity date but you'd prefer to stay with your current lender, you could consider a product transfer. Switching to a new mortgage product with the same lender could save you money and time. Our financial advisers can help guide you through choosing the right product to make it worthwhile and explain the logistics of transferring your mortgage product.

Our advisers can help you work out the pros and cons of a remortgage, and what could work best for you.

[1] www.investorcoms.com

YOUR HOME MAY BE REPOSSESSED IF YOU DO NOT KEEP UP REPAYMENTS ON YOUR MORTGAGE

OW3821 Exp. 10/01/2023