

Tax treatment of unitised investments and direct investments

For financial advisers only

	Irish unit linked investment bond¹	Irish and Luxembourg UCITS ²	Direct investment in equities and property ³
Taxation of realised gains	41% exit tax deducted on gains realised on encashment.	41% income tax on realised gains on encashment, under self-assessment.	Capital Gains Tax (CGT) at 33% on realised chargeable gains under self-assessment.
			First €1,270 chargeable gains tax free each year.
Taxation of income	Any income/dividends are treated as growth within the policy and subject to exit tax at 41% when the gain is realised on encashment or deemed disposal.	41% income tax under self-assessment.	Up to 52% - liable to income tax at marginal rate, USC ⁴ and PRSI ⁵ , under self-assessment.
		No USC or PRSI.	
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Tax return required to Revenue in year income received or asset disposal?	No	Yes, self-assessment (Form 11)	Yes, self-assessment (Form 11)
Investment switches	Not a taxable event.	Not a taxable event.	All asset disposals give rise to a chargeable gain or an allowable loss, as the case may be.
	Fund switches within the same policy are not a disposal for exit tax purposes.	Fund switches within the same UCITS umbrella structure policy are not a disposal for tax purposes.	
Can losses be offset against gains for tax purposes?	Yes, within the same policy.	Yes, within the same UCITS.	Yes. Realised losses can be offset against realised gains on other investments, for example, realised loss on equities can be offset against realised gain on direct property.
	No, between different policies or against losses on other assets.	No, between different UCITS or against losses on other assets.	
			Unrelieved losses can be carried forward indefinitely to be offset against future realised gains.
Deemed disposal for tax purposes	Yes. Every 8 years.	Yes. Every 8 years.	No. Gross roll up until investment is sold.

¹Issued by a life assurance company established in the State or trading in the State through a branch.

²The Irish domiciled UCITS is assumed to be an Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) not operating Irish exit tax.

Including investment in Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) domiciled in certain non EU countries, for example, US and Canada.

⁴No USC if total income (excluding the State Pension) is less than €13,000 p.a. Also investors over age 70 with total income (excluding the State Pension) of less than €60,000 pay a top rate of USC of 2%.

⁵Only liable to PRSI if under age 66 and self-employed, or under age 66 and an employee with total investment income exceeding €5,000 p.a.

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On death	Realised gain to the date of death subject to exit tax at 41%.	Realised gain to the date of death subject to income tax at 41%.	Assets acquired by next of kin at market value at date of death.
	Inheritance tax is calculated on the value before exit tax is applied, however a credit is then allowed for the exit tax already deducted ⁶ .	Inheritance tax is calculated on the value after exit tax has been applied.	No CGT on gains to the date of death, however inheritance tax is calculated on the value of assets inherited.
1% insurance premium levy	Yes	No	No
On making	No	Irish UCITS: No	No
investment, is investor required to return details to Revenue?		Luxembourg UCITS: Yes, under self-assessment (Form11)	
Is intermediary required to return details of investors to Revenue?	No	Irish UCITS: No	No
		Luxembourg UCITS: Yes (Form 8D ⁷)	

⁶The same event must give rise to both exit tax and the inheritance tax. Exit tax can only be used to offset inheritance tax in respect of the same policy. The amount of exit tax that can be used is the lower of the exit tax and inheritance tax payable on the same policy and event. ⁷Return of third party information by intermediaries in relation to offshore products.