

## Owner and Annuitant – Joint – Information for Non-Qualified Annuities <sup>1</sup>

Company	Joint Owner	Joint Annuitant	Owner Driven (Death Benefit)	Annuitant Driven (Death Benefit)
American General	X	**	X	
Allianz	X		X	
American National	X	No (except SPIA)	X	X
Aviva	X	X		X
EquiTrust	X	X	X	
Foresters	No	No	X	
Ft. Dearborn	X		X	X
Genworth	X	X	X	
ING-USA	X	X	X	
ING-ReliaStar				X
Legacy	X	X	X	
Liberty Life (Mutual)	X		X	
Lincoln Benefit	X	X (except SPIA)	X	
Lincoln Financial	X		X	
Midland National	X	X	X	
New York Life	X		X	
North American	X	X	X	
OM Financial	X	X	X	
Reliance Standard	X	X	X	
Standard Insurance	*	No (except IGA)	X (IGA)	X (all other annuities)
SunLife	X	X	X	
VALIC	#	No	X	

\* Standard Insurance: Joint Owner accepted on 1035 Transfer ONLY if policy being transferred from has Joint Owners.

\*\* American General: Joint Annuitant accepted for annuities with GMWB Rider.

# See VALIC Product-specific information on Page 4.

### **American General**

- Allows for joint owners, not joint annuitants.
- Joint Annuitant accepted for non-qualified annuities that provide for GMWB Rider.
- Death benefit is paid if either owner dies.
  - Surviving joint owner is considered to be the beneficiary.
- If beneficiary is a spouse, the spouse may continue the contract.

### **Allianz**

- If there are joint owners, if one owner dies, the second owner takes over the policy.
- Both owners have to pass before the money is passed to the beneficiaries.

### **American National**

- American National policies allow for joint owners, not joint annuitants.
- Death benefit is paid if either the owner(s) or annuitant dies.
- If there are joint owners, then:
  - If the owners are spouses, the surviving spouse may continue the policy if they choose.
  - If the owners are NOT spouses, the beneficiary will be paid on the death of either owner.

## **Aviva**

- Allows for both joint owners and joint annuitants; however, it is annuitant driven.
- If beneficiary is a spouse, the spouse may continue the contract.
- If there are joint annuitants, both must pass before the proceeds are paid out to the beneficiary.

## **EquiTrust**

- EquiTrust allows for joint owners and joint annuitants.
- Taxable transactions, both joint owners will receive a 1099 form, each for half the amount reportable.
- If one of the owners passes, the policy will pay to the beneficiary.
- If someone other than the spouse is named as the designated beneficiary, or even if the spouse is the beneficiary along with another person, then even if the surviving spouse is a joint owner, the spousal continuation exception is lost.

## **Ft. Dearborn**

- Upon death of either the owner or the annuitant, death benefit is payable to the beneficiary.

## **Genworth**

- Allows for both joint owners and joint annuitants. Owner driven contract.
- If one owner dies, the second owner takes over the policy.
- If beneficiary is a spouse, the spouse may continue the contract.
- If there are joint annuitants, both must pass before the proceeds are paid out to the beneficiary.

## **ING-USA**

- Allows for both joint owners and joint annuitants; it is owner driven.
- If beneficiary is a spouse, the spouse may continue the contract.
- If there are joint annuitants, both must pass before the proceeds are paid out to the beneficiary.

## **ING-ReliaStar**

- Single owner and annuitant; annuitant driven.
- Upon death of the annuitant, death benefit is payable to the beneficiary.

## **Legacy**

- Allows for both joint owners and joint annuitants; joint owners must be spouses.
- If one owner dies, the second owner takes over the policy.
- If beneficiary is a spouse, the spouse may continue the contract.
- If there are joint annuitants, both must pass before the proceeds are paid out to the beneficiary.
  - If annuitant(s) different from owner, upon death of both annuitants, owner(s) becomes annuitant.

## **Liberty Life (Mutual)**

- Allows for joint owners, not joint annuitants.
- If the annuitant, owner or joint owner dies, the designated beneficiary will control the contract after such a death.
- If a joint owner dies, the surviving joint owner will be the Primary Beneficiary. The joint owners can designate a primary beneficiary other than a surviving joint owner.

## **Lincoln Benefit**

- Allows for both joint owners and joint annuitants; however, it is owner driven.
- If one owner dies, the second owner takes over the policy.
- If beneficiary is a spouse, the spouse may continue the contract.
- If there are joint annuitants, both must pass before the proceeds are paid out to the beneficiary.

## **Lincoln Financial**

- Allows for joint owners, not joint annuitants.
- Death benefit is paid to beneficiary if either owner dies.
  - Surviving joint owner is considered to be the beneficiary.
- If beneficiary is a spouse, the spouse may continue the contract.

## **Midland National**

- At the death of the owner or annuitant, Midland will pay the accumulated value to the beneficiary.
- In the case of joint annuitants, the death benefit will be paid at the second death.
- For joint owners, the death benefit will be paid upon the first death.

## **New York Life**

- Allows for joint owners.
- The annuitant will be the first owner listed; the signature section must coincide with the owner/annuitant designation.
- The surviving spouse must be the sole primary beneficiary to provide surviving spouse with full policy benefits if one of them dies.
- If anyone other than the surviving owner is named as beneficiary, the surviving owner will no longer have rights of ownership to the policy or any right to the policy cash value; the contract will end and the named beneficiary will receive the death proceeds.
- If there are joint owners, all correspondence will be addressed to both owners and mailed to the address of the first owner listed on the application.
- Taxable transactions will be reported on one tax form using the Social Security Number of the first owner listed on the application.

## **North American**

- At the death of the owner or annuitant, North American will pay the accumulated value to the beneficiary.
- In the case of joint annuitants, the death benefit will be paid at the second death.
- For joint owners, the death benefit will be paid upon the first death.

## **OM Financial**

- If there are joint owners, if one owner dies, the second owner takes over the policy.
- Both owners have to pass before annuity value is passed to the beneficiary(ies).

## **Reliance Standard**

- Allows for both joint owners and joint annuitants [commission is based on older annuitant age].
- If one of the owners passes, the policy will pay to the beneficiary.
- If the co-owners are spouses, the surviving spouse may continue the policy.
- If the co-owners are not spouses, the beneficiary(ies) will be paid the proceeds.
- If the beneficiary is a spouse or the owner, the spouse may continue the policy.

## **Standard Insurance**

- If the owner or annuitant dies prior to maturity, a death benefit will be paid to the beneficiary.
- If the annuitant's spouse or the owner's spouse is the beneficiary, the spouse may continue the contract as the owner.
- If a 1035 Exchange transaction has joint owners on the annuity to be transferred to Standard, Standard will allow for joint owners for this transaction only.
- Withdrawals on policies with Joint Owners: tax reporting based on younger owner age.

## **SunLife**

- Allows for both joint owners and joint annuitants.
- Owner driven contract.
- If one owner dies, proceeds payable to the beneficiary.

## VALIC

1. **ProFlex Annuity** provides for a Single Owner and Single Annuitant for Non-Qualified funds; no joint ownership.

Owner:

- With single ownership, the owner and annuitant are usually the same person.
- When the owner is different from the annuitant, all tax reporting will reference the Tax ID number of the owner.
- The owner and annuitant must be the same in all cases except nonqualified annuities.

Annuitant:

- If the owner and annuitant are the same, when the owner dies, no new annuitant may be named and the death benefit must be paid, unless the annuity is nonqualified and the primary beneficiary is the owner's spouse.
- When the owner and the annuitant are not the same natural person, the death of the annuitant will not cause payment of the death benefit and the owner may name a new annuitant. If none is named within 30 days, the owner becomes the annuitant.
- When the owner is a non-natural person such as a trust or corporation, the death of the annuitant will be treated as the death of the owner.

Beneficiary:

- Only a spouse named as sole primary beneficiary of an IRA or nonqualified annuity may continue the contract.

2. **Assured Classic Annuity** provides for Joint Owner for Non-Qualified funds; and for a Single Annuitant only.

Owner:

- Joint owners are usually spouses; non-spousal joint owners do not have survivorship rights.
- All tax reporting will reference the Tax ID of the primary owner (owner listed first on the application).
- Continuation of the policy after the death of one owner is allowed only for spousal joint owners.
- If joint owners are not spouses, the contract must pay out upon the death of either of the owners.

Annuitant:

- The most common arrangement is to name the primary owner as the annuitant (i.e. the owner listed first on the application).
- Upon the death of the annuitant who is not an owner, the owner may name a new annuitant or become the annuitant.
- This policy does not allow for joint annuitants. For Section 1035 exchanges where the incoming policy is set up with joint annuitants, the owner must complete a change to the old policy, removing one annuitant before the exchange can be accepted by VALIC.

Beneficiary:

- With this policy, joint owners are automatically considered each other's primary beneficiary. If the joint owners want someone other than each other to be their primary beneficiary, it must be clearly stated. For this type of arrangement, mark the box above the primary beneficiary designation in Section 3. Then, in the primary beneficiary space, write the primary beneficiary's name and "To be Considered as Primary Beneficiary for (name of owner)."
- If the box in Section 3 is marked, and one of the owners dies, the entire contract will be payable to the beneficiary and not to the joint owner. Joint owners who wish the surviving owner receive the proceeds but are concerned about simultaneous death, should name a contingent beneficiary.

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