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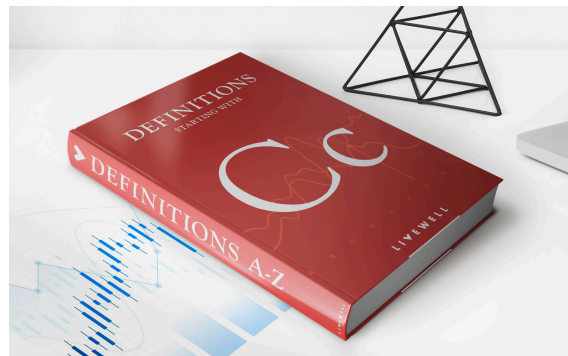
## FINANCE

# Cestui Que Vie: Definition, History, And What It Means For A Trust

Published: October 25, 2023

Learn the definition, history, and significance of Cestui Que Vie in finance. Understand how this term impacts trusts and financial planning.

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## Why Cestui Que Vie Matters in Trusts and Estate Planning

Finance is a vast and complex field, filled with jargon and legal terms that may be unfamiliar to many people. One such term is **Cestui Que Vie** which has its roots in

  
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## Key Takeaways:

- Cestui Que Vie is an old legal term that refers to a person for whose life something is held in trust.
- Cestui Que Vie plays a crucial role in trusts, particularly in determining the duration and distribution of assets.

## Understanding Cestui Que Vie

In simple terms, **Cestui Que Vie** can be defined as a person whose life is considered when determining the rights and distribution of assets held in a trust. The term originated from ancient English common law and is still relevant in modern legal systems.

In the context of trusts and estate planning, Cestui Que Vie revolves around two key elements – duration and distribution. Let's take a deeper look at each of these aspects:

### 1. Duration:

When a trust is established, the assets are held for the benefit of the Cestui Que Vie. The duration of the trust is often defined by the lifespan of the Cestui Que Vie, meaning that the assets may only be distributed or used for the benefit of the individual until their demise. This plays a crucial role in ensuring that the assets are protected and managed according to the intentions of the trust's creator.

### 2. Distribution:

  
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charitable donations, or other designated purposes. The Cestui Que Vie serves as the central figure in determining how and when the assets are distributed.

## The Historical Significance of Cestui Que Vie

The concept of Cestui Que Vie has a fascinating history that dates back to medieval England. It was introduced as a legal fiction to address situations where the actual owner of an asset, typically land, was unable to assume control due to circumstances such as being a minor or mentally incapacitated.

The purpose behind Cestui Que Vie was to ensure that assets could still be utilized and managed for the benefit of the rightful owner. This legal framework laid the foundation for the establishment of trusts, providing a means to hold and protect assets until the Cestui Que Vie was capable of assuming control.

## Incorporating Cestui Que Vie into Trusts and Estate Planning

Given the historical significance and legal implications of Cestui Que Vie, it is vital to understand its role in trusts and estate planning. When creating a trust, it is crucial to consider the following:

1. Clearly define the Cestui Que Vie: Identify the individual(s) for whose life the trust is being established.
2. Specify duration and distribution: Outline the intended lifespan of the trust and how assets should be distributed upon the Cestui Que Vie's death.
3. Consult with legal professionals: Due to the complexity of trusts and estate planning, it is advisable to seek expert advice to ensure compliance with applicable laws and to establish a trust that aligns with your specific goals.



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Cestui Que Vie is a legal term that holds immense significance in the realm of trusts and estate planning. Understanding its definition, historical context, and how it affects the duration and distribution of assets is crucial for anyone navigating the world of finance.

Next time you come across the term Cestui Que Vie, you can confidently comprehend its importance and consider its role when establishing a trust for your financial future.

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Written by: Sunny

Coinsurance, deductible, and health insurance, in general, can be confusing. Find out what is coinsurance and how it works in health insurance.

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Maintaining good health is a fundamental part of being alive. Unfortunately, it's also an expensive part of humanity. Of course, healthcare should always be a financial priority. But there are some procedures we're unable to anticipate despite how well we take care of ourselves.

These procedures might incur a large amount of money that we don't have on hand. Luckily, health insurance exists. It's always a good thing to stay proactive and invest in important things like health insurance.

However, health insurance doesn't cover the entirety of medical costs. In a health insurance plan, the consumer and the insurance provider split the costs up to a certain point, after which the insurer must cover the full cost.

## How Health Insurance Works



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Legally, health insurance should cover these ten essential benefits:

- rehabilitative and habilitative care
- outpatient care
- laboratory services
- maternity and newborn care
- paediatric services
- surgery hospitalisation and overnight stay
- preventive care
- mental health and substance use disorder services

As previously stated, health insurance follows a cost-sharing set-up through the use of some of the major features in a health insurance plan such as the coinsurance. Let's take a look at these other features to better understand how coinsurance works.

## Premium



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The premium is the amount you pay every month for your health insurance plan. The premium amount depends on the plan you choose. Often, the premium price affects the price of the other features.

For example, high coinsurance and high maximum out-of-pocket usually means a lower monthly premium and vice versa.

## Deductible

Since, in a health insurance plan, the insurance provider does not pay for the entirety of your yearly medical costs, you have to pay a certain portion of these costs from your pocket. The deductible is one of these out-of-pocket payments. Before your insurance

  
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This means that whether you've used up your total deductible in the past year or not, at the start of next year, the amount will restart to what is stated in the plan. To better comprehend what a deductible is and how it works, let's take a look at an example.

Let's say your insurance plan dictates a yearly deductible of \$500. This means that you have to consume this amount before your insurance provider starts covering the costs. Let's say your first medical bill for the year is \$200. Since it's less than your deductible, you are responsible for paying the full amount. So now, the remaining deductible is \$300.

Now, let's say the next medical bill for that year is \$700. Since you still have \$300 of deductibles, you're going to pay that amount for your medical bill. With the deductibles gone, you are left with \$400.

The insurance now kicks in at this point, and your insurance provider will help cover the \$400. But they will not necessarily pay the full \$400 since you might need to pay for the copay and coinsurance. And at the start of the next calendar year, your deductible will be \$500 again.

## Copayment



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After hitting deductible, medical costs will be split between you and the insurance provider. Copayments or copay is one of the ways to do this. Copayments have a flat rate depending on the specific service or prescription. For example, the flat rate for a check-up would be different from the flat rate for prescription medication.

However, it is fixed in the sense that whether the check-up amounts to \$100 or \$150, you will still pay the same copayment price. Let's say your copay is \$30 for a check-up, then this is the amount you will always pay, regardless of the check-up bill given.

The copayment, however, doesn't necessarily start once the deductible is hit. Sometimes, the copayment is already in play, even before hitting the deductible, on some services like prescription medicine.

## Maximum Out-of-Pocket

The maximum out-of-pocket or out-of-pocket limit is the most you will need to pay for healthcare in a year. This does not include payments that go to the premium.

The out-of-pocket limit includes payments from the deductible, copay, and coinsurance. Once you've reached this limit, you no longer have to pay for these out-of-pocket payments and the insurance will cover the full costs.

## What Is Coinsurance?

Now that we've covered the other major features in a health insurance plan, let's talk about coinsurance. Coinsurance is the percentage of costs the consumer is responsible for after hitting the deductible.

Like the copayment, coinsurance is one of the ways the consumer and the insurance company split the healthcare costs. Unlike copayment, coinsurance is not a fixed amount, but rather it is a fraction of the total costs. And the percentage remains the same regardless of the service.

## How Coinsurance Works



Photo from Pixabay

To truly understand how coinsurance is applied in health insurance plans, let's take a look at an example. Let's say you've already hit your deductible, and your coinsurance is 20%.

  
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However, it's not always the case that you only have to pay for the coinsurance. If the service availed has a copay, then you would have to pay the coinsurance on top of the copayment.

Upon reaching the out-of-pocket limit for that year, you no longer have to pay for both coinsurance and copayment. The insurance provider would have to shoulder the full cost of the healthcare services availed for the remainder of the calendar year.

## The Other Kind of Coinsurance

Although more commonly known in the health insurance industry, coinsurance also exists in property insurance. The coinsurance clause in property insurance serves to penalize the insured if they fail to insure the property according to the declared coinsurance percentage.

The purpose of property insurance is to protect businesses in the case of huge losses caused by property damage or catastrophes. With the coinsurance clause in place, businesses who would like to save money and avoid further expenses by going for lesser insurance would be encouraged to insure the property at the value of its replacement cost or near it.

It is advised to avoid skipping out on appropriate property insurance because insuring the property at a lower cost might lead to insufficient funds when property loss is experienced.

The coinsurance clause will only be in effect at the event of property loss. During a loss, the insurance limit and the required amount to be used for insurance based on the



Photo from pxfuel.com

To better understand how coinsurance in property insurance works, let's look at an example. Let's say you have an 80% coinsurance declared in your property policy with \$5,000 deductible. The replacement cost of your property is one and a half million.

Therefore, you are required to purchase property insurance amounting to \$1.2 million or more. But since you find that amount too big, and would want to save some money, you only purchase insurance worth \$900,000.

An earthquake happens, and the replacement cost is found to be \$500,000. But since you did not reach the coinsurance percentage, the ratio between the insurance limit (\$900,000) and the required amount based on coinsurance percentage (\$1.2 million) would be less than 1 (0.75).

The insurance will only give an amount equivalent to the replacement cost (\$500,000) multiplied by the ratio (0.75) minus deductible (\$5,000). So the amount covered by the



the multiplier, 0.25 (1 – 0.75). So by violating the coinsurance clause, you are not only unable to receive the full replacement cost, but you also have to pay a hefty penalty.

## Conclusion

Coinsurance in health insurance is the percentage of your medical bill that you need to pay out-of-pocket and is only in effect once you hit the deductible. You pay the coinsurance on top of the copayment, and the insurance will cover the rest.

When it comes to property insurance on the other hand, the coinsurance clause serves to protect businesses by making sure they have adequate insurance in case of property loss.

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# What is StashAway and Should You Invest?

Modified: September 6, 2023

Written by: Chelsea

StashAway is a low cost and promising robo-advisor. We reveal detailed information about StashAway and several other reliable robo-advisors.

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Investing is the best way to make the most out of your income. In this digital era, making an investment becomes easier and more convenient with the help of Robo-advisors.

StashAway provides a simple and passive approach to investing. It will help you grow your money with a diversified portfolio. If you are unsure of how to proceed with this Robo-advisor, we will help you decide if you should invest with it.

What is StashAway?

StashAway is a digital investment management platform or a Robo-advisor based in Singapore. Founded in 2016, it was the first platform that has been granted a full capital-markets services license by the Monetary Authority of Singapore. It is also the only investment platform that obtained a license from the Security Commissions in Malaysia.

Over 5,000 people were on StashAway's waitlist prior to its launch. Now that it is also available to the public, more people have been investing in this Robo-advisor.



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Just like any other investment platform, the main purpose of StashAway is to help people invest and grow their money. They focus on solving the complexities of investing to make

HOW DOES INVESTING IN STASHAWAY WORK?

StashAway uses a proprietary investment strategy called the Economic Regime-based Asset Allocation (ERAA). It utilizes economic trends to maximize returns at the risk level that feels right to their users. The ERAA focuses on solid economic fundamentals and monitors market trends and valuations.



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They base their system on economic conditions and not on sporadic market activity. This data will determine the best asset allocation to maximize your income and keep your risk level constant. It will also help you make informed and intelligent management decisions for your investment portfolios.

### What Makes It Different From Other Investment Strategies?

StashAway provides intelligent portfolios that have less pronounced fluctuations. With the help of their Economic Regime-based Asset Allocation, they manage risk while maximizing returns in the long term.

  
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2. No matter how much you invest or how the markets are doing, StashAway can maintain your exact risk preference while investing in multiple portfolios. They make it happen through precise fractional shares.
3. You can maintain the right asset allocation when an asset outperforms the others in your portfolio. Their system has an automated rebalancing to get your portfolio back on target. There is no need to pay extra because it is included in the management fee.
4. The low fees of portfolio management make it cost-efficient.

### What Are Its Investment Features?

The investment framework of StashAway maintains your preferred risk level regardless of what happens in the markets. Its data will indicate when a new economic regime starts, like a recession, for instance. StashAway will protect your assets by adjusting your portfolio to the new economic conditions.

1. It provides flexible options for deposit and withdrawal. You can invest any amount into your portfolios and withdraw them without charge, whenever you prefer.
2. StashAway is capable of multiple currencies. It converts non-USD currencies into USD for investments at just 0.1% on top of the market spot rate. StashAway currently accepts Singaporean dollar and US dollar transfers.
3. The diversified income portfolio helps you earn returns by sourcing income from stocks, government bonds, corporate bonds, and REITs.
4. StashAway complies with the Ministry of Finance making it a good platform to invest your Supplementary Retirement Scheme (SRS) funds.
5. It provides and manages a secure server infrastructure. All systems are monitored and other cybersecurity measures are implemented to protect your data.

## How Does it Compare to Other Robo-Advisors?

There are many Robo-advisors that exist in the market today. All of them operate on the same goal of helping investors manage portfolios on a digital platform through automation.

What sets StashAway apart from other Robo-advisors is that it invests your money globally, especially in the United States. This platform also aces by adopting a modern digital interface similar to the bigger players in the US like Betterment and Wealthfront, with simple goals, charts, and visuals.

# ettermer

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Compared to these two Robo-advisors, StashAway's fees are still significantly cheaper. The yearly management fees of Betterment ranges from 0.25% to 0.40% while there is no minimum balance required. There is a free year of management depending on the size of the opening deposit. While Wealthfront also charges a 0.25% management fee and ETF fees charge 0.08%

### What Are The Modes Of Investment?

Let's say, for example, you want to retire early at age 45 and live on \$1,000 monthly. According to this Robo-advisor, you would have to accumulate \$276,000 in 12 years by investing \$1,440 to \$1,940 every month. It will also recommend a portfolio of 48% fixed income assets and 18% US equities, and the rest of the small percentages are divided among minor assets.

For general investment, you can choose from either balanced (normal) or higher risk portfolios. A balanced portfolio has risk levels of up to 20% while higher-risk ones go up to 36%. This means that if you choose a 20% risk of every \$100 you invest, you are willing to lose up to \$20.



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## How Much Is The Minimum Investment?

A distinct feature of StashAway is that there are no minimum investments, balance or upfront fees. It only applies when you use it for investing. Investors only pay a





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You pay less than 1% per year and save 2.5 to 4.5% in fees, which go straight to returns, compared to traditional investment fees which impose 1.5 to 2% in management fees and 3 to 5% in sales charges.

### Should You Invest In StashAway?

StashAway provides a simple, convenient and cheap investment option. Its low management fees are ideal for large investments of at least SGD 100,000 to SGD 2 million. The zero minimum balance makes it more cost-efficient than other investment services. This Robo-advisor also provides better transparency and control over your portfolio and transactions.

Its Economic-based Asset Allocation (ERAA) ensures knowledge and support to maximize your returns in the long term. It also helps solve common investment-related pain points. So if you are seeking to invest your money and maintain your risks, StashAway is a great Robo-advisor.

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# How To Short A Stock For Maximum Profit

Modified: September 6, 2023

Written by: Sunny

Discover how to short a stock for the best returns. Our guide on how to reap the best rewards from your short stock will make investing a breeze.

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Learning how to short a stock is a must for investors playing the most expensive game of risk. Nobody likes to lose – and making a bad decision in the stock market can make or break your business.

Choosing stocks to invest in is a huge responsibility. Therefore, it is best to figure out everything you can about the industry before proceeding with any big moves.

## Traditional Short Sale



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Through the short sale process, you borrow shares from a stock that an investor already owns. You are obliged to return it to the stock owner after a certain time frame. From here, you sell the stock that you borrowed and keep the proceeds.

Eventually, you will have to close your short and buy back the shares from the investors. If the value of the shares decreases within this time frame, then it's very good news for you.

You can buy back the shares for less than the amount you borrowed from the original stock owner. This means you also get to keep the leftovers from the decreased price when you return the shares.

However, things could go very badly if the value of the shares increases. You'd not only have to pay the same amount as what you borrowed, but you would have to compensate the increase.

If this happens, you don't just lack profit, but you will lose from your savings as well.

## Monitoring Stock Market Trends



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Like everything else, the short sale process is dependent on stock market trends.

Think of it this way: If you borrow stock at \$100 per share – and after some time, the stock value decreases to \$40 per share – the remaining \$60 per share is yours.

However, if the stock rises to \$150 per share, then you'll have to pay the extra \$50 per share just to buy back the stock and return it to the original stock owner.

Aside from the daily reports seen in the news, technology has now provided a plethora of tools for monitoring the stock market. Some of these tools analyze the stock market as well, such as the stock market simulator.

## Shorting A Stock With Options

You can also short a stock using an options strategy. Buying a put option and selling a call option at the same strike price and expiration date creates a “synthetic” short position. If the stock drops, then the value of the put option will increase. If the stock trend rises, then the value of the put will decrease, and the value will increase.

An options strategy has features that you wouldn't get with a traditional short stock. The primary difference is that the options strategy places a time limit on the short position.

However, the traditional method is a bit more spontaneous. Whether this degree of order is a pro or a con depends on how you handle your investments.

## Short Stocking As A Backup Plan

Shorting a stock is generally viewed as riskier than just owning stock because of the potentially unlimited losses that could come when you short a stock.

Owning a stock means you can't lose more than what you invest while shorting a stock can make you lose a hundred times more than your investment in a snap.

That said, short selling is still a good move to have up an investor's sleeve – but only if used correctly. The stock market is predictably unpredictable, and both traditional and option-based short positions can give you immense opportunities for profit.

If you trust in your foresight, knowing how to short sell a stock can keep a company afloat through a rough business patch. If you just invest in owning stocks, your profit will dwindle with the stock market environment.

However, with short stocking, your odds could be different. It's good to still have the means to earn from the stock market even if your shares drop.

## Pros & Cons Of Short Stocking

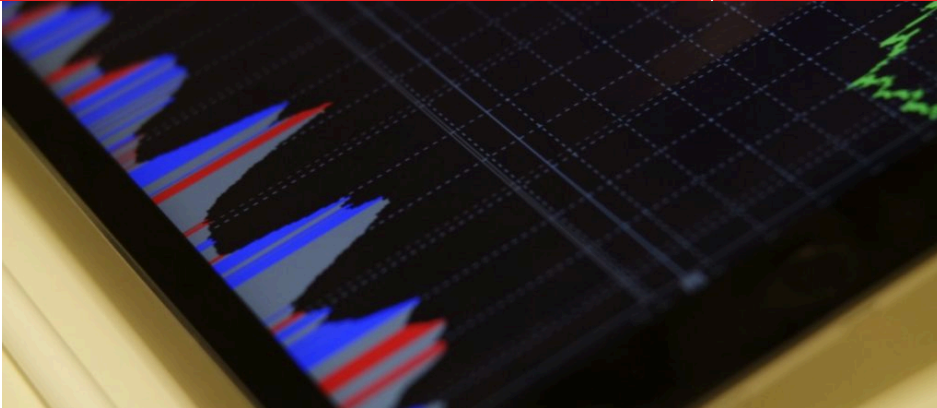


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The difference between a short sale and a long sale (full ownership of stock) is pretty self-explanatory.

Compared to owning stocks, short stocking is like testing the waters – it is not an all-out investment. However, in this case, the waters are full of hungry predators and you're bleeding.

As such, it is debatable which one is more applicable to the stock market today. Short stocking may not be a long-term decision, but it could reap you a lifetime of effects.

The biggest perk of shorting a stock is that you can profit from a decrease in the value of an investment. If this were the case of fully owning a stock, the opposite will happen and you will lose profit. Although it's a gamble at best, short selling provides a more versatile way around stock market trends and values.

However, you should always consider the market environment before investing in this method. For example, this method would work great for bull markets with a lot of stocks going up, but what if the market crashes? How will you gain from it with this method?

## Pros



  
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short.

- You can buy the stocks with the best prospects and short stocks with the worst ones, creating a considerably more stable profit regardless of whether the market will rise, fall, or plateau.

From those explanations, you'd think short selling is an investor's dream – but the downside is also pretty extreme: there is no theoretical limit to how much losses you might suffer.

For a long sale, an investor's nightmare is for their owned stock to become worthless, making them lose their entire investment. For a short stock, values can increase dramatically and could practically put you in debt. You could end up paying a hundredfold of what you initially invested.

## Cons

- Short selling is constrained by special regulations not found in regular stocks.
- In some scenarios, certain exchanges may limit short selling activity during peak market volatility without putting those restrictions for regular long positions in the same stock.
- You don't have as much time between buying/selling a share and closing it out. The original stock owner can ask for their shares back anytime, which won't give you enough time to wait out when the value of the share will decrease. It could also potentially catch you at a time where the value of the share has increased, making you lose profit and more.


  
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If you're wondering how to short sell a stock, here's how the process goes:

First off, you must have a margin account and pay interest on the value of the borrowed shares while the position is open. The New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) has set minimum values for the maintenance margin, or the amount that should constantly remain in the account.

Once your account value falls below the maintenance margin, you will have to pay more interest, or the position would be sold.

To close the short position, you'll buy the shares back at a price less than what you borrowed for the asset (ideally), returning them to the lender or broker. Investors must compensate for any interest or commissions charged.

The process of identifying shares that can be borrowed and returning them at the end of the trade is handled by the broker (or by yourself, online).

Opening and closing the trade is done with regular trading platforms for most brokers. However, brokers require certain qualifications that the trading account should meet

The risk-reward ratio for buying and selling stocks is a bit more extreme when it comes to short stocking. Throughout each advancement in the process, you are one step closer to gaining huge amounts or losing everything and more.

It is best to think of short stocking as a huge-scale loan. Typically, you shouldn't bite off more than you can chew.

There's no shame in being safe. If you don't feel as confident in your foresight, then it's best to err on the side of caution. However, they say that nothing good ever comes without a little risk.

If you think you will gain the most rewards or your investments will prosper through this method, then why not? You just have to make sure you have collaterals and Plans A through Z ready should something unexpected happen.

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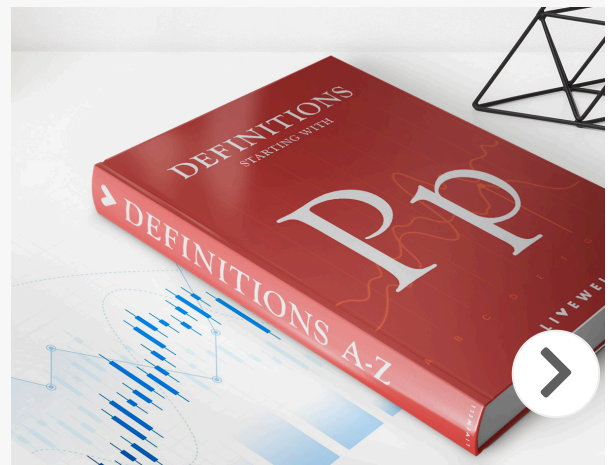
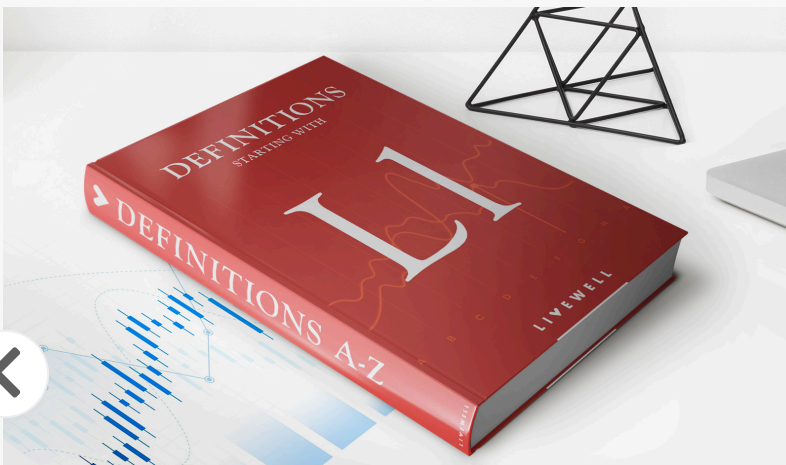
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