



Trust
GN Treuhand

“A trust is a legal relationship, quasi-contractual in nature. In Liechtenstein it can be set up for an unlimited term, and unlike Foundation Law, there are no restrictions on the purpose.”



Trust

- A trust can have different forms. The discretionary organisation is particularly for “Asset Protection” and succession planning and the transparent appearance may for example be used for efficient structuring, succession planning or to secure and control accumulated wealth. Using a trust under Liechtenstein law is particularly outstanding for social purposes.
- Efficient asset structuring: A trust can be used as a private holding structure, therefore also for succession planning. It is efficient, easy to manage and mostly not subject to financial market regulations.
- Asset protection: The assets transferred are separated from the settlor and therefore cannot be confiscated by a creditor of the settlor (e.g.: future creditors, divorce, etc.). Of course this does not apply to assets from legal violations.



- Guaranteed anonymity: Forming a trust and the endowment of assets makes the assets independent, separating it from the settlor. The trustee executes a will anonymously and confidentially.
- The trust provides excellent options to protect a family's standard of living and to secure education and provide health-care for family members for generations.
- A trust is an efficient tool for legal international tax planning.

Formation

Name

- The trust can have any name in any language. It must use Roman letters.
- Each name can only be used once in Liechtenstein (preventing duplicates and for reasons of right of exclusivity).
- The use of a geographic designation is only accepted with the respective approval.
- The name must not result in misunderstandings or misinterpretation.

Objective

- The objective of a trust is to execute the will of the settlor, recorded in the trust deed and its appendices.
- The settlor dedicates the respective assets for a specific investment objective and nominates the beneficiaries. He is entitled to appoint a particular trustee and, where desired, a protector. Regulations in addition to the trust deed are also permitted.

Capital endowment

- Requires no minimum capital.
- Liability is limited to the trust assets. Personal liability of the settlor or beneficiaries is not provided.

Discretion

- The beneficiaries are not recorded in the commercial register. Only essential information such as name, trustee, time period and formation date must be submitted. The information is not available to the public.

Structure

- *Mandatory:* Trustee – one or several trustees (individual or legal entities). At least one member must be licensed under the Trustee Act.
- *Optional supervisory functions:*
 - External auditor
 - Protector curator
 - Supervisory board



Domicile

- The domicile of the trust is the address of the trustee.
- The trustee is therefore also the physical address of service for the sovereign territory of the Principality of Liechtenstein.

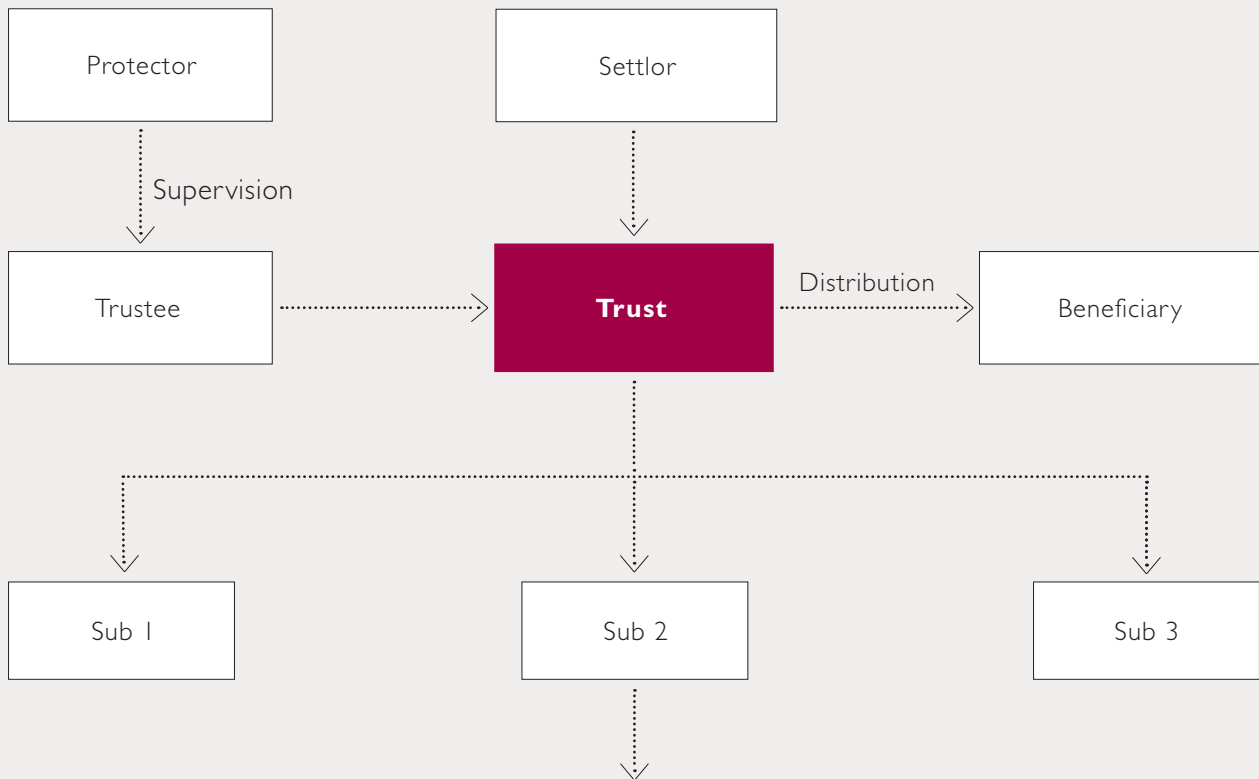
Accounting and financial reporting

- Not mandatory (except: charitable trust).
- Accounting and financial reporting along with audits thereof are optional.



Taxes

- According to the 2011 tax law, the trust or the trusteeship is only subject to minimum taxation of CHF 1,800.– (as of 2017) and is not required to submit a tax return.



Assets

There are no restrictions to trust's investments. For example, a trust may have the following assets:

- Bank accounts (liquid assets, various currencies, fixed deposits, etc.)
- Stocks traded on the stock exchange (shares, bonds, options, funds, etc.)
- Direct participation
- Real estate
- Art
- Patents/Licenses
- Tangible assets

GN  TREUHAND

GN Treuhand Establishment

Landstrasse 104 · P.O. Box 559 · FL-9490 Vaduz · Liechtenstein

Phone +423 239 32 32 · Fax +423 239 32 31

www.gntreuhand.com · info@gntreuhand.com