

A guide to giving art

ArtFund



About the Art Fund

The Art Fund is the national fundraising charity for art, helping museums and galleries across the UK to acquire great works of art and develop their collections, and helping the public to make the most of all there is to see. Over the past five years we have given £24m to over 200 museums towards art worth £200 million, from ancient sculpture and treasure hoards to Old Masters and contemporary commissions, and supported a range of programmes which bring art to wider audiences. We also work with collectors to help place gifts of art in suitable museums and galleries. We are independently funded and the majority of our income comes from 95,000 members who through the National Art Pass, costing from £50 a year, enjoy free entry to over 200 museums, galleries and historic houses across the country as well as 50% off most major exhibitions. www.artfund.org

About UBS

UBS has specialised in wealth management for more than 150 years, building relationships with wealthy families, entrepreneurs and executives. Today, in the UK we deliver a complete wealth management service from our offices across the country. This local, bespoke service is backed by the global network of resources and know-how of one of the world's leading financial institutions. Our wealth management specialists work closely with experts from our investment banking and asset management businesses, giving our clients access to the latest research and industry-leading investments.

Throughout its 150-year history, UBS has a tradition of actively supporting cultural and artistic endeavours and talent development. Art awakens new ways of seeing the world, and UBS is committed to making the arts accessible to our clients, our employees and the broader community. For UBS, art symbolizes the importance of creativity, innovation and inspiration.

UBS has built one of the largest corporate collections of contemporary art, consisting of over 35,000 objects, ranging from works by the newest emerging talents to some of the most important artists of the last 50 years. The collection continues to grow, but also reflects the many paths UBS's business has taken as it has developed to become one of the world's largest financial institutions. This highly regarded and globally diverse corporate art collection incorporates key works from around the world – mirroring the businesses that have become a part of UBS in that time.

In line with our aim to make art more accessible we are delighted to be supporting this guide.

How to transfer art
and cultural items
to the nation,
tax efficiently



©Ed Ruscha

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Ed Ruscha, *Honk*, 1962,
ARTIST ROOMS acquired jointly by Tate, London and National
Galleries Scotland, Edinburgh through The d'Offay Donation
with assistance from the National Heritage Memorial Fund
and the Art Fund, 2008.



Titian, *Venus Anadyomene*, c 1520-25,
Edinburgh, National Gallery of Scotland.
Acquired through the AIL scheme with
additional assistance from the Art Fund, 2003.

Introduction

Art matters. It can inspire, baffle and delight. It can lift the spirits and help us make sense of the world we live in. It can provoke anger, provide solace, educate and entertain. Art, in its broadest sense, enhances life.

Most of us experience art in museums and galleries, of which the UK can boast over 1,800, from small treasures in the north of Scotland or tip of Cornwall to world-leading institutions such as the British Museum, V&A and Tate. They collect, conserve, research and display objects from the prehistoric to Renaissance sculpture, from Victorian landscape paintings to contemporary digital installations. They are open to all; many are free; and they will be there for future generations.

But for all the grand buildings, the collection is the heart of any museum. These collections must constantly evolve and expand in order to help give existing works of art fresh context, or to transform our understanding and appreciation of an artist, movement or period, or to provide material for new displays and to bring in new and repeat visitors. Individual objects and collections are ultimately why we go to museums: people return time and again to visit their favourite works, or to discover new ones.

This is why the Art Fund exists: to help museums build and display their collections, for everyone to enjoy. We want as many people as possible to be able to experience art. We support museums in acquiring and displaying art through our grant-giving programmes, campaign to make it easier for museums to develop their collections, and also act as a conduit for gifts of art to the nation.

We want to encourage giving so more people can enjoy works of art. There are lots of ways to give art and cultural items to museums, in many cases tax-efficiently. This guide brings together all the ways you can give, in one simple document. It is designed for individuals (and/or your adviser) who may be considering making a gift; but it also contains information for companies who have collections or archives, or who wish to support public collections in some way. It includes real examples and case studies, and we hope it will help point you in the right direction if you would like more information.

Grateful thanks go to the Art Fund's key corporate partner UBS for making this guide possible.



© Clausen Estate

George Clausen, *Girl's Head in Profile*, 1887,
Eastbourne, Towner.
Presented by Arthur and Helen Grogan
through the Art Fund, 2009.

I want to give
art during
my lifetime

One of the most important and immediate ways that you can benefit a museum collection is by making an outright donation of a work of art during your lifetime. By choosing to donate a work of art now, you can see at first-hand the benefits that your donation brings to the public. You can also be as closely involved in the process of selecting a suitable museum recipient as you wish.

When considering a lifetime gift of a work of art, your primary consideration will of course be to determine which museum or gallery is the right home. You may wish to support a local collection, or an institution with which you have a close affinity or established relationship. Whatever the case, you should ensure that your donation is a good fit with the museum's existing collection, and complies with their current collecting policy. This not only puts the museum in a position to accept your kind offer, but also provides assurances that the work will be put to good use in future exhibitions and in other forms of scholarship. In order to be suitable for museum acquisition, the work itself should also be in good physical condition and, depending on the recipient concerned, should usually be by an artist with an established reputation. When contacting the museum, you should be prepared to supply a photograph and cataloguing details of the work, or to arrange for the relevant curator to view the work in person.

If you have a 'museum quality' work of art or collection which you would like to donate, you may wish to consider appointing the Art Fund as a conduit for your gift. Our knowledge of public collections across the UK can help identify the most appropriate home for the work. Even if you have a recipient museum in mind, we can advise and handle the negotiations on your behalf. The Art Fund will also safeguard your gift through the terms and conditions which we impose on the recipient museum. These ensure that your gift remains well cared for and accessible to public, and that your contribution is acknowledged. The Art Fund will also ensure that a suitable alternative museum recipient is identified in the unlikely event that the original recipient museum wishes to de-accession your gift in the future.

To find out more about donating a work of art to a museum, please contact Sophie Harrison at the Art Fund (see contacts page). Confidence will always be respected.

There may also be ways to offset a tax bill with your donation. More detail can be found in section 2.

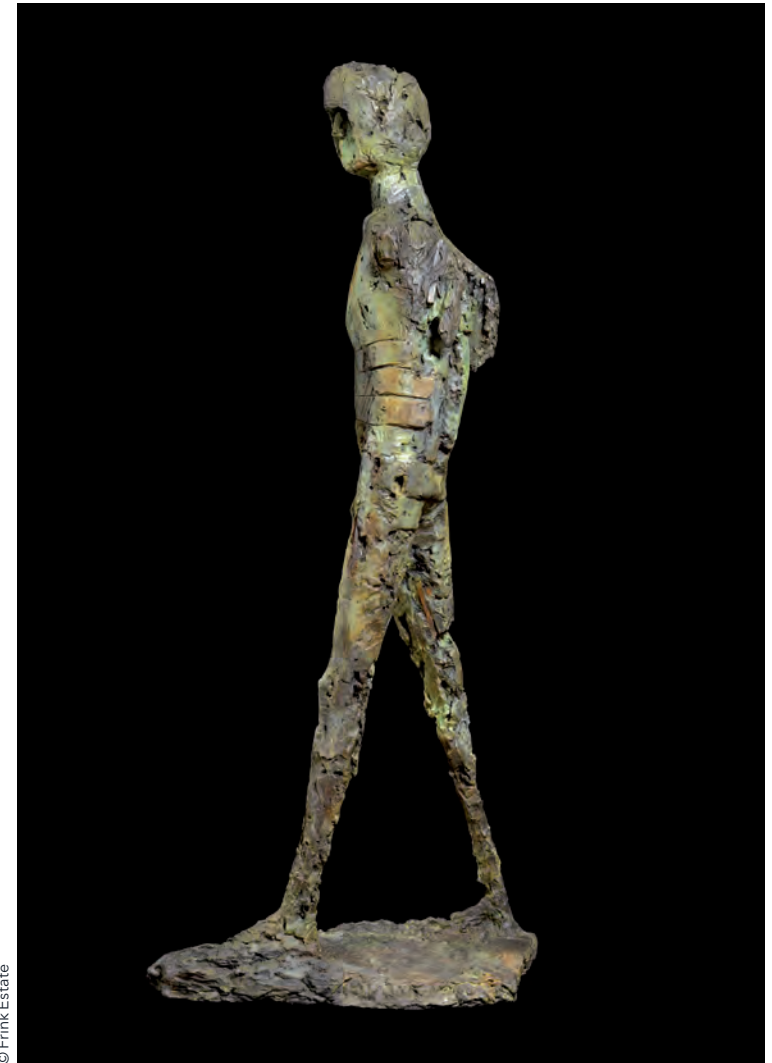


© Bowness, Hepworth Estate

**Selected works by Barbara Hepworth,
The Hepworth Wakefield.
Presented by the Hepworth Family
through the Art Fund, 2010.**

Case study: Elisabeth Frink *Birdman*

In 2010 the Art Fund was approached by Beaux Arts and the Frink Estate to find a suitable museum collection for their joint gift of Elisabeth Frink's *Birdman* (1956-9). This magnificent figure in hand-coloured plaster stands 190cm tall, and required a home that could not only display the work to its best advantage, but also look after its specialist conservation needs. The Art Fund identified Leeds Art Gallery as the most suitable recipient: a museum with a renowned 20th Century British sculpture collection, hitherto missing a major sculptural work by Frink. The artist's son, Lin Jammet, said: "It was very important to us all to find a good home for the *Birdman* plaster, somewhere it would be seen by the public rather than just stuck in a store awaiting display. With its embryonic wings, the *Birdman* is the epitome of the way she saw man, as capable of great heroism - like her soldier father whom she worshipped - but also hugely vulnerable. We were delighted that, with the help of the Art Fund, we were able to find such a fitting home for this work".



© Frink Estate

Elisabeth Frink, *Birdman*, 1956-9,
Leeds Art Gallery.
Presented by Beaux Arts and the Frink
Estate through the Art Fund, 2010.



Courtesy of the artist and Metro Pictures

Cindy Sherman, *Untitled*, 1989,
London, Victoria and Albert Museum.
Presented by JPMorgan Chase
through the Art Fund, 2003.

I have a tax bill
...can I pay
it with art?

If you have decided that you would like to transfer a work of art to a museum, there may be tax benefits available to you. There are a number of tax incentive schemes available to encourage owners to transfer works of art and cultural and heritage objects to museums and galleries.

In order to qualify for any of these schemes, the work of art must be of 'pre-eminent' quality or currently or formerly kept in a significant building. The decision over whether a work of art is pre-eminent will be made by the Government, on the advice of a panel ('the Panel') made up of curators, dealers and others with relevant expertise across different fields of art and art history. All kinds of works of art and objects can be considered, including paintings, sculpture, contemporary art, prints, books, manuscripts, archives, scientific objects or collections that may be deemed pre-eminent for their national, scientific, historic or artistic interest.

A qualifying gift would be a pre-eminent object or collection that:

- Has an especially close association with our history or national life;
- Is of especial artistic or art-historical interest;
- Is of especial importance for study of some branch of art, learning or history; and/or
- Has an especially close association with a particular historic setting.

Objects can be considered as pre-eminent in a local or regional as well as a national context – so it's not just about Turners or Titians for national collections, but also very significant examples of works of art that are important in a local setting.

A) Reduce your income or capital gains tax bill by giving art to the nation (the 'Cultural Gifts Scheme')

This new scheme will allow you to part-pay a tax bill with a pre-eminent work of art, archive or other cultural item.

From 2012/13, anyone wishing to donate a pre-eminent work of art or heritage item to the nation in their lifetime will be able to claim 30 per cent of its value against their income or capital gains tax bill, or a combination of the two. The object must be pre-eminent (see above) or currently or formerly kept in a significant building. To be eligible, you must have a tax liability in the UK and wholly own an object or collection of objects (jointly-owned works of art or those held in a trust cannot be donated under the scheme).

In order to make full use of the tax reduction, you will be able to spread it over up to five years, beginning with the year in which the offer is registered with the Panel.

There is no minimum period of prior ownership, so you could buy a work of art (for example, one that has been export-stopped and so is already classed as 'pre-eminent') and immediately offer to donate it to the nation. Or it might be a work of art you have had within your family for many years, but that you now wish to make publicly available. Even objects created yesterday can be donated.

How the scheme will work

Offers to donate works of art should be made to Arts Council England. The application must include key information, including:

- Details of the work of art (for example, artist, title, dimensions, any exhibition history);
- A valuation and details of who provided the valuation;
- Evidence of legal title and provenance;
- At least three good quality photographs;
- A statement setting out why the work of art is considered to be pre-eminent or associated with a historic building;
- The preferred institution you would like to give the work of art to, if you have one; and
- Your tax reference and details of whether the object has been previously exempted from capital taxes.

The work of art will then be considered by the Panel to ensure that it meets all the requirements, including that it is pre-eminent or associated with a historic building, and to agree a fair market value (using the valuation you have already obtained and provided as the basis, although they will draw on other expertise as well). The Panel will then make a recommendation to the relevant Minister (the Secretary of State for Culture in England or their counterparts in the Scottish, Welsh or Northern Irish parliaments).

If the Minister agrees with the recommendation, you will receive a letter of acceptance confirming the agreed value and, where appropriate, a schedule of how the tax reductions will be applied. You will need to accept the offer within 30 days of the date of this letter.

The gift will then be made to the nation and then given on to an eligible institution, which in the main is any museum, gallery, library or archive with the purpose of preserving a collection for the benefit of the public. You can express a wish that the gift is passed to a particular museum, and this will be taken into account (although the final decision rests with the Government).

The Cultural Gifts Scheme will 'open for business' in 2012/13 and it is hoped it will lead to an increase in gifts of significant works of art, archives and heritage items, for the benefit for all.

Examples of individual gifts

Example 1:

- Sally Smith lives in the North East and over the last 30 years has built a significant collection of modern and contemporary prints and drawings. She has a good relationship with the Middlesbrough Institute of Modern Art (mima) and would like to donate a drawing by Ellsworth Kelly to complement its growing collection in this area.
- The gallery puts Sally in touch with the Arts Council, and Sally submits an application under the Cultural Gifts Scheme. The Panel assesses the drawing, confirms its pre-eminence, and agrees a fair market value (in this case, £54,000).
- The Panel makes a recommendation to the Culture Secretary, who agrees.
- Sally Smith is informed of the decision and valuation and receives a schedule of how the tax reduction will be applied. She agrees to make the gift and her income tax bill for that year is reduced by £16,200 (30% of £54,000). The drawing is transferred to mima.

Example 2:

- Lord Wikeley owns a painting by Poussin that he would like to give to the nation. No preference is expressed for the gallery it should be given to.
- The Panel assesses the painting, confirms its pre-eminence and agrees a fair market value (in this case, £13.6 million). The Panel makes a recommendation to the Culture Secretary, who agrees.
- Lord Wikeley's income tax bill for the last financial year was £2 million. As by donating this painting he will be allowed to reduce his income tax bill by a total of £4.08 million, it is agreed with HMRC that he will reduce his income tax in the current financial year (2012/13, the year in which he is making the gift) by £1 million; and then apply the remaining tax reduction over the next four years as follows:
2013/14 - £1m
2014/15 - £1m
2015/16 - £1m
2016/17 - £80,000
Galleries are invited to apply for allocation of the Poussin and after it expresses an interest, the painting is passed to the National Galleries of Scotland.

Example 3:

- Robert Harrison owns a significant collection of art, silver and furniture sited within what was once the family home in Cornwall, now a property owned and managed by the National Trust. He has long been in discussion with the National Trust about how it might acquire the collection, and he has agreed to donate several pieces of furniture as part of a long-term acquisition plan by the Trust.
- After assessing the furniture collection, the Panel and Government agree it is closely associated with an important historic building and qualifies under the Cultural Gifts Scheme.
- The Panel agrees a fair market value of £180,000 and Robert's income tax bill is reduced by £54,000 in the current year. The furniture given to the National Trust remains on display in situ at the property, which is open to the public for at least 100 days per year.

Example 4:

- Over the past 30 years a legal firm based in London has developed a significant collection of contemporary art, partly as an investment and partly to display in its offices. It would now like to donate three Lucian Freud etchings to the nation, with a wish that they are acquired by the National Portrait Gallery, London.
- The etchings are independently valued at a collective total of £368,000; and the Panel agrees they are of pre-eminent quality.
- The etchings are donated to the National Portrait Gallery and the firm's corporation tax bill is reduced by £73,600 (20% of the collective value of the works of art) for the current financial year.

Corporate bodies

Businesses will also be encouraged to donate and in return will receive a 20 per cent reduction in their corporation tax, in the year in which they give the gift

(companies will not be able to spread the tax reduction). Many UK companies have significant art collections and/or archives that it is hoped they will consider gifting to the nation.



Illustration from *The Ceremonial of the Creation of the Knights of Bath*, c 1640-50, Finch Hatton Archive, Northampton, Northamptonshire Record Office. Acquired through the AIL scheme with additional assistance from the Art Fund, 2003.

B) Transfer art to the nation to settle an inheritance tax bill ('Acceptance in Lieu')

If you have an inheritance tax (or estate duty) bill, you may be able to offer a pre-eminent work of art or one currently or formerly kept in a significant building in part or whole payment of the tax. This is known as Acceptance in Lieu (AIL). The AIL scheme offers clear tax benefits to owners. Items are generally worth 17 per cent more if offered in lieu of tax than if sold on the open market at the same price, because tax must be paid on the amount an object is sold for. For example:

- If you have to pay Inheritance Tax when someone has died, and you sell an object from the estate valued at £100,000 on the open market in order to settle the bill, Inheritance Tax is generally payable at 40% so you receive £60,000.
- If the same object is offered under the AIL scheme, 25% of the tax you would have otherwise paid, will be given back to you (known as a 'douceur', or 'sweetener') – so in this case the object has a tax settlement value of £70,000.

Works of art valued at more than the sum of your Inheritance Tax bill can still be offered. You might be content to simply settle the tax with the art and forego any additional benefit. If not, while HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC) cannot 'give change', the recipient museum or gallery

may agree to pay you the difference between the tax liability and the value.

Offers under the AIL scheme should be made to HMRC. The objects will then be assessed by the same panel of experts as for the Cultural Gifts Scheme, and if accepted, allocated to a UK museum, gallery or appropriate historic house. Again, you can indicate a preference for which museum you would like the work of art to be transferred to, and the Panel will take this into account (although the Government will take the final decision). Or you may stipulate that, if accepted, the work must be allocated to a particular body.

In a few special cases items are accepted under the AIL scheme because of their place in an important historic house in private ownership. Such items have an additional significance by being seen in the context for which they were created for or associated. In this case objects can remain in situ so they can be seen in their historic context, provided that conditions of security and open public access (at least 100 days) are met. Ownership of the object will nonetheless pass to a public museum and a formal loan agreement will be drawn up between the owning gallery and the borrower. But you must first find a museum prepared to take ownership of the work on these conditions before you can offer it to HMRC.

Where to find out more

Arts Council England administers the Cultural Gifts Scheme and is consulted by HMRC over the Acceptance in Lieu Scheme. For more information, or if you have an object you would like to offer, please contact Gerry McQuillan at Arts Council England (see contacts page).

For information about the Acceptance in Lieu scheme please refer to www.artscouncil.org.uk or contact Simon Kirsop at HMRC (see contacts page).

The two tax schemes above – the Cultural Gifts Scheme and the Acceptance in Lieu scheme – will share a £30 million annual limit (meaning that up to £30 million of tax can be written off each year under the two schemes together). The same Panel will oversee both schemes and will manage offers under a first-come-first-served basis, so it is important if you are considering making a gift under the Cultural Gifts Scheme or an offer under the AIL scheme that you discuss this with the Panel, HMRC or the proposed museum at the earliest opportunity.

C) 'Conditional exemption' for works of art from Inheritance Tax and Capital Gains Tax

Under the 'Conditional Exemption' scheme, no Inheritance Tax or Capital Gains Tax is paid on the value of an asset which qualifies for that exemption when it passes to a new owner on death or is gifted.

In order to get the exemption the new owner must agree to:

- look after the item
- allow public access to it (generally by a loan to a museum or gallery)
- keep it in the UK

If you don't keep to the agreement the exemption is withdrawn and you will have to pay tax on the asset. You will also have to pay tax if you later sell the asset.

Examples of assets that may qualify for exemption include:

- outstanding historical buildings, estates and parklands and works of art, furnishings, sculptures etc. linked to these or to other historical buildings
- buildings of outstanding architectural interest
- paintings, portraits, drawings, watercolours, furniture, sculptures, books, manuscripts, ceramics etc. that are considered pre-eminent for their national, scientific, historic or artistic in their own right.

The 'conditional exemption' scheme is managed by HMRC. For more information please refer to www.hmrc.gov.uk/inheritancetax/conditionalexemption.pdf or contact Simon Kirsop at HMRC (see contacts page).



Antonio Stradivari,
The Viotti ex-Bruce Violin,
1709, London, Royal
College of Music.
Acquired through the
AIL scheme with
additional assistance
from the Art Fund, 2005.



John Constable, *Hampstead Heath*, 1821,
Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum.
Acquired by Private Treaty Sale with
assistance from the Art Fund, 1949.

I want to sell
my art to
a museum

You may have a work of art that you would like to sell, but which you would prefer to enter public ownership – bought by a museum, gallery, library or archive – rather than be sold to a private collector. Aside from the benefit of the work being seen by the public, there may be some tax advantages available to both you and the purchasing museum should a willing museum buyer be found.

The Art Fund is unable to recommend which institution to approach if you are considering selling a pre-eminent work of art, but we may be able to direct you to appropriate advice.

Sell a work of art to a museum tax-effectively (Private Treaty Sale)

If you sell a work of art on the open market, you may be liable to Capital Gains Tax (CGT) and/or Inheritance Tax (IHT). However, these charges may be avoided if you sell privately (and not in a public sale such as an auction) to certain UK museums and galleries or organisations such as the National Trust. This is known as a Private Treaty Sale.

Under a Private Treaty Sale, you would agree the sale with one buyer – the museum – rather than putting the work up for sale to the highest bidder. The museum can buy the work of art for a fair market value, less the CGT

and/or IHT you would have had to pay as a result of selling on the open market. This typically means a museum pays about 70 per cent of the item's agreed market value, so a work of art valued at £100,000 can be acquired by the museum for £70,000.

There are also benefits to you, the seller: it is a longstanding policy that the savings made by not paying CGT or IHT are shared between the seller (you) and the buyer (the museum). The benefit is usually split so that the seller receives 25 per cent of the saving (known as the *douceur*), and the purchase price to the museum is reduced by the remaining 75 per cent. So, the greater the potential tax bill if sold on the open market, the greater the added financial benefit to be gained from a Private Treaty Sale.

Private Treaty Sales help public collections purchase works they might otherwise not be able to afford, while the seller often receives more money than would have been achieved had it been sold on the open market, with none of the uncertainty that may involve and the satisfaction that the work will enter a public collection.

For further information about Private Treaty Sales please visit www.artscouncil.org.uk and www.hmrc.gov.uk/inheritancetax/conditionalexemption.pdf.

Example of a private treaty sale

The example below shows how a Private Treaty Sale would be calculated on the basis of a 25 per cent *douceur*. In this case, the seller would receive £11,680 more than if he had sold his work on the open market at the same price as the agreed estimate and paid the taxes due.

The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford wishes to purchase a marble statuette from John Robinson. The statuette was conditionally exempt from Inheritance Tax when John inherited it. After obtaining an independent valuation, a fair market value of £100,000 is agreed.

	£	£
Agree fair market value		100,000
Tax applicable:		
CGT at 28% on gain element, if gain say £40,000	11,200	
IHT payable at 40% on £88,800 (market value less CGT)	35,520	
Subtract total tax		46,720
Net receipts after full tax		53,280
Add back 25% of tax (<i>the douceur</i>)		11,680
Tax exempt price paid to John Robinson		64,960

The sum of £64,960 is known as the 'special price' – the price the seller receives from the museum.

- John Robinson has £11,680 more than if he has sold the statuette for £100,000 on the open market and paid the taxes due
- The Ashmolean Museum pays £64,960, which is £35,040 less than its open market value
- The Government writes off the total tax that it would have otherwise received following an open market sale.

Note: in 2011–12 the CGT rate for individuals is either 18% or 28% (the tax rate you use depends on the total amount of your taxable income, so you need to work this out first). Here we have assumed a rate of 28%.



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Stanley Spencer, *The Woolshop*, 1939,
London, Tate.
Bequeathed by Maurice Farquarson
through the Art Fund, 2007.

I want to leave
my art to
the nation

If you would like to safeguard the future of a work of art or collection after your death, and the aforementioned Acceptance in Lieu scheme is unsuitable, you may like to consider making a specific gift in your Will. Such an arrangement can provide considerable peace of mind for you and your family, and ensures that your executors are fully aware of your wishes. A gift in your Will is also another important way in which a museum or gallery can benefit directly from your generosity.

Before directing that a particular museum is included in your Will in this way, you should consider making enquiries with the museum about the suitability of your planned gift. Whilst many museums are unable to offer a guarantee of future acceptance, as collections do expand and develop over the long-term, the museum will be able to give you an initial indication of the suitability of the work for its collection. They will also be able to keep in touch with you over the years to come and advise you if this position changes, and many will wish to keep you more closely involved with their work in recognition of your future support.

As with lifetime gifts of works of art, the Art Fund has played an important role in facilitating gifts in Wills since our foundation in 1903. By appointing the Art Fund to act as a conduit for such a gift, you and your executors benefit not only from the advantages outlined in section two - that is, help with the negotiations, advice on a suitable recipient (if you do not already have a particular collection in mind), and the assurances of our terms and conditions. Since the Art Fund is a UK registered charity, the value of any gift to us in your Will is deducted from your estate before any liability to IHT is calculated. The Art Fund can also have a useful role to play as a 'fallback' recipient, if your preferred choice of museum is unable to accept for whatever reason. In such an instance, you can direct that our Trustees use their expertise to find the most suitable alternative museum to accept the work. Finally, if you are unsure whether the work you have in mind is suitable as a direct acquisition, but you would still like to use it to support a public collection after your death, you may wish to give the Art Fund the discretion to sell the work. We can arrange the sale, and will use the proceeds to help finance the acquisition of another work of art through one of our grant-giving schemes.

The permutations of how the Art Fund can facilitate such a gift are reflected in the following draft wording for a Will. If you are generously considering making such a gift, we recommend you discuss this wording with your solicitor, who will be able to adapt it to suit your particular circumstances:

'I give to the National Art Collections Fund (the Art Fund), registered charity number 209174 in England and Wales and SC038331 in Scotland, the under-mentioned work(s) of art (hereinafter called 'the work(s) of art'):

(please list the work(s) of art)

and I declare:

(a) either
(i) the work(s) of art shall be presented to appropriate museums or galleries at the discretion of the National Art Collections Fund
or
(ii) the work(s) of art shall be presented to *(name(s) of museums or galleries as discussed and agreed with the Art Fund)*

(b) in the event of the National Art Collections Fund being unable to make such a presentation then the National Art Collections Fund may sell the work(s) of art and the net sale proceeds shall be used in or towards the purchase of another work of art for a museum or gallery

(c) the receipt of the Treasurer or a finance officer of the National Art Collections Fund shall be a complete discharge to my executors in respect of the work(s) of art'

If you are considering appointing the Art Fund to act in this manner, we also recommend that you contact us directly before finalising your Will, so we can ensure we can comply with your wishes.

To find out more about donating a work of art or collection to a museum in your Will, please contact Sophie Harrison at the Art Fund, in confidence (see contacts page).



© Eve Arnold/Magnum Photos

Eve Arnold, *The Meeting of the Brides of Christ...*, 1965,
London, Victoria and Albert Museum.
Bequeathed by Robin Warwick Gibson
through the Art Fund, 2011.

Case study: Eve Arnold *A meeting of brides of Christ on their wedding day to their Lord at the nunnery in Godalming, Surrey, 1965*

Thanks to assistance from the Art Fund, in 2011 this print became the first work by the late American photojournalist Eve Arnold to enter the Victoria and Albert Museum's collection. In her depiction of a group of novice nuns, Arnold gives us a glimpse into an otherwise private world – an approach for which she became renowned, in her well-known images of celebrities like Marilyn Monroe. The print was one of a number of works bequeathed to the Art Fund for presentation to museums by Robin Warwick Gibson CBE (1944-2010), a former Chief Curator at the National Portrait Gallery who worked closely with Arnold on an exhibition in 1991. On receipt of the gift, the museum's director, Martin Roth, said: "This photograph is a splendid example of the work of one of the finest photojournalists of our time. We are thrilled to receive this print for the V&A's national collection of the art of photography."



© Estate of the artist

Ivon Hitchens, *Flowers*, 1942,
Chichester, Pallant House.
Bequeathed by Diana Maud Stirling King
through the Art Fund, 2003.

I don't have
a work of art,
but would like to
support museums
in other ways

There are many other ways in which you can support museums in developing their collections, in many cases tax-effectively.

Make a donation

Donating to either a UK museum or to the Art Fund will help build collections of art and heritage objects for current and future generations.

If you are a UK tax payer, you can also 'Gift Aid' your donation. As a charity, the Art Fund will then be able to claim a further 25p for every £1 given at no extra cost to you. For example, if you give £50, the Art Fund receives £62.50. We will then use this money to help UK museums and galleries to buy and show great works of art.

If you pay higher rate tax, you can claim back the difference between the higher rate of tax (40 per cent or 50 per cent) and the basic rate (currently 20 per cent) on the total gross value of your donation. For example, if you donate £1,000 to a museum that has charitable status, the museum receives £1,250. In addition you can claim:

- £250 if you pay tax at 40%; (20% of £1,250) or
- £375 if you pay tax at the top rate of 50%.

So the museum receives £1,250, and the donation cost you as little as £625. You can make this claim on your self assessment tax return.

Many UK museums will have information about how to donate on their websites.

To donate to the Art Fund, please visit www.artfund.org.

Buy a National Art Pass

A key way to support the development of museum and gallery collections – as well as make the most of them – is through the National Art Pass, the card that gives free and discounted entry to hundreds of museums, galleries and historic houses, and 50 per cent off entry to major exhibitions. When you buy a Pass, you become an Art Fund member and a crucial supporter of museums throughout the UK. Our Art Guide is a comprehensive guide to art in museums, galleries and historic houses all over the UK, and highlights where you can make the most of the National Art Pass.

Hundreds of venues all over the country offer major discounts through the National Art Pass, including free admission to Kensington Palace, London; Royal Pavilion, Brighton, Blists Hill Victorian Town, Shropshire; and 50 per cent off exhibitions at Tate, the National Galleries of Scotland, the Ashmolean, the National Gallery, British Museum, V&A and National Portrait Gallery. The National Art Pass is available from just £50 a year via www.artfund.org. You can also join the Art Fund's Patrons Circle from £1,250 a year and enjoy a closer relationship with the Art Fund, receiving access to an exclusive programme of special events that showcase the best the art world has to offer.

Leave a gift in your Will

If you want to help strengthen and safeguard public collections in the future, you might like to consider making a gift in your Will. You may choose to benefit a particular museum directly, or you can support museums around the UK by making a legacy gift to the Art Fund. Whether you choose to leave a specific sum or asset, or a percentage of your estate, every gift of every size plays an important part in what museums and galleries can achieve.

There are a number of ways in which you can make a legacy gift in a tax-efficient manner. If the institution you decide to benefit is, like the Art Fund, a registered charity, then the value of your gift is deducted from your estate before any liability to Inheritance Tax is calculated. This can be a useful way of bringing down the value of your estate and the size of the tax bill payable by your beneficiaries. From April 2012 onwards, if the value of your estate exceeds the Inheritance Tax nil-rate band and you choose to leave 10 per cent or more of your estate to charitable causes, then the rate of Inheritance Tax payable will be reduced from 40 per cent to 36 per cent (see www.legacy10.com for more details).

For more information about making a legacy gift to the Art Fund, including details of who will benefit, and practical advice to consider when making your Will, please contact Sophie Harrison at the Art Fund in confidence (see contacts page).

Thank you

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Thomas Chippendale, *Late George II*
Parcel-Gilt Padouk and Gilded Limewood
Breakfront Bookcase, 1759,
Cumnock, Dumfries House.
Purchased with assistance from the Art Fund, 2007.

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