



## ESTATE PLANNING

APPLY KNOWLEDGE OF ESTATE PLANNING TO PROPOSE A FINANCIAL SOLUTION FOR A SPECIFIC CLIENT



#### SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

1

Interpreting the provisions of a will.

2

Applying knowledge of legislation to calculate Estate Duty.

3

Analyzing the liquidity of an estate.

4

Proposing a financial solution to ensure orderly and cost effective winding up of an estate.



# INTERPRETING THE PROVISIONS OF A WILL



Ensure	Minimise	Minimise	Ensure	Ensure	Avoid	Provide
Ensure your surviving spouse and dependents are provided for financially after you die.	Minimise your estate duty.	Minimise any potential Capital Gains Tax (CGT) liabilities. Provide for the payment of estate duty and CGT.	Ensure the smooth and efficient administration of your estate.	Ensure your estate plan is inexpensive. It does not make sense to draw up a costly, complicated plan that reduces your estate duty by only a small amount.	Avoid transferring estate duty liability to your spouse's estate.	Provide for your assets to increase substantially in value with minimal estate duty consequences.

### OBJECTIVE OF ESTATE PLANNING



#### INTESTATE SUCCESSION

- IF THE TESTATOR IS SURVIVED ONLY BY A SPOUSE, THE SPOUSE INHERITS THE INTESTATE ESTATE.
- If the testator is survived only by descendants, they inherit the intestate estate.
- IF THERE IS A COMBINATION OF A SPOUSE AND DESCENDANTS (CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN), THEY INHERIT THE ESTATE JOINTLY IN SPECIFIC SHARES.
- If there is no spouse or descendants, the testator's parents and/or their descendants (collateral relatives of the testator) inherit the estate.
- If there are no parents or descendants of parents, grandparents and other Collateral relatives, the State inherits the estate.



#### TERMS

- ADIATION (ACCEPTING BENEFIT)
- BENEFICIARIES
- CODICIL (ALTERATION)
- COMPETENT WITNESS
- ESTATE
- EXECUTOR (ADMINISTRATOR)
- HEIR (INTESTATE)
- LEGATEE (BENEFACTOR)

- Master (Of High Court)
- REPUDIATION (REJECT WILL)
- RESIDUE (REMAINDER)
- SIGN'S
- TESTATOR (OWNER)
- TESTATRIX



#### WILL FORMALITIES

Must be signed by testator

Legal capacity

Witnessed

Commissioner of Oaths

Court can declare a defective will valid

Copies of Will

Revocation



## APPLYING KNOWLEDGE OF LEGISLATION TO CALCULATE ESTATE DUTY



#### LEGISLATION

- WILLS ACT
- TRUST PROPERTY CONTROL ACT (ACCOUNTABILITY BY TRUSTEES)
- INTESTATE SUCCESSION ACT
- MATRIMONIAL PROPERTIES ACT
- ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES ACT
- Maintenance of Surviving Spouses Act
- Estate Duty Act



#### DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS





SPECIFIC BEQUESTS

RESIDUE OF THE ESTATE



# MARITAL REGIMES

- In community of property or COP
- Out of community of property by ANC
  - WITH ACCRUAL
  - WITHOUT ACCRUAL
- INFORMAL LIVING TOGETHER
- Customary



# ESTATE DUTY CALCULATION

**PROPERTY** 

DEEMED PROPERTY

**DEDUCTIONS** 

ALL ESTATE COSTS INCLUDING EXECUTORS FEES

ALL DEBT - INCLUDING TAX, CGT

SECTION 4Q - ASSETS LEFT TO SPOUSE

- ACCRUAL OR SPOUSES PORTION OF THE ESTATE
- PBO

ABATEMENT (FIRST 3.5 MILLION EXEMPT)

DUTIABLE ESTATE

ESTATE DUTY CALCULATED AT 20%



#### ESTATE DUTY COSTS

- TAX (20% ESTATE DUTY)
- CGT (25%)
- ACCRUAL (REMAINING SPOUSE)
- EXECUTORS FEES (3.5%)





EXAMPLE			
Mr X dies with the following assets which	are subject to CG	T. His	
marginal income tax rate in the year of de	eath is 42%		
Shares			
Market Value:	R650,000	)	
Base Cost:	- R100,000	):	
Capital Gain:		R550,000	
Unit Trusts			
Market Value:	R250,000	)	
Base Cost:	- R150,000	)	
Capital Gain:		R100,000	
Total Capital Gains			R650,000
Less Capital losses			
Industrial Property			
Base Cost:	R1,100,000	)	
Market Value:	- R900,000	)	
Capital Loss:		R200,000	
Less Total Capital Losses of R200,000			R450,000
Less exemption:	- R300,000	)	
Net Capital Gain:			R150,000

## **EXAMPLE - Continuing from above:**

Net Capital Gain: R150,000

20% of Gain R30,000

Marginal Rate: 42 Percent

CGT Payable R12,600

#### ANALYZING THE LIQUIDITY OF AN ESTATE

Beneficiary Nominations

**Implications** 

Solutions



PROPOSING A FINANCIAL SOLUTION TO ENSURE ORDERLY AND COST EFFECTIVE WINDING UP OF AN ESTATE.





#### Change will

- Usufructs and other methods of bequest
- •Beneficiary nominations and bequests

2

#### Trusts

- Will trust
- •Intervivos trust

3

Insurance

### SOLUTIONS

