

International Estate and Inheritance Tax Guide 2012



Preface

The International Estate and Inheritance Tax Guide 2012 (IEITG) is published by Ernst & Young's Personal Tax Services network, which comprises professionals hailing from Ernst & Young member firms in over 40 countries around the globe.

The IEITG summarizes the estate tax planning systems and also describes wealth transfer planning considerations in 27 jurisdictions. It is relevant to the owners of family businesses and private companies or managers of private capital enterprises as well as the executives of multinational companies and other entrepreneurial and internationally mobile high net worth individuals (HNWIs).

The IEITG is designed to enable internationally positioned individuals to quickly identify the estate and inheritance tax rules, practices and approaches that have been adopted by 27 jurisdictions. Knowledge of these various approaches can assist individuals with their estate and inheritance tax planning, investment planning and tax compliance and reporting needs.

The content is based on information current as of 1 September 2011, unless otherwise indicated in the text of the chapter. Changes to the tax laws and other applicable rules in various countries covered by this publication may be proposed. Therefore, readers should contact their local Ernst & Young office to obtain updated information.



Tax information

The chapters in the IEITG provide at-a-glance information, as well as details on the types of estate planning in each jurisdiction, including sections on who is liable, domicile, residence, types of transfer, rates, payment dates and filing procedures, inheritance and gift taxes, sourcing of income, private purpose funds, exemptions and reliefs, gifts, pre-owned assets charges, valuations, trusts and foundations, settlements, succession, statutory and forced heirship, matrimonial regimes, testamentary documents and intestacy rules and estate tax treaty partners.

For the reader's reference, a chapter listing the names and symbols of the foreign currencies mentioned in the guide can be found at the end of the publication.

This publication should not be regarded as offering a complete explanation of the tax matters referred to and is subject to changes in the law and other applicable rules. Local publications of a more detailed nature are frequently available. Additional reading materials are suggested at the end of most chapters, and readers are advised to consult their local Ernst & Young professionals for further information.

Ernst & Young also annually produces the Worldwide Corporate Tax Guide, which provides summaries of corporate tax regimes, corporate tax rules and treaty withholding tax rates in over 150 countries as well as The Global Executive, which provides summaries of personal tax and immigration systems for executives in more than 140 countries, and the Worldwide VAT, GST and Sales Tax Guide, which covers the value-added tax, goods and services tax (GST) and sales tax systems in more than 80 countries and the European Union.

Directory

Office addresses, telephone numbers and fax numbers, as well as names and email addresses of relevant tax contacts, are provided for the Ernst & Young member firm in each country. The listing for each tax contact includes an office telephone number, which is a direct-dial number, if available.

The international telephone country code is listed in each country heading. Telephone and fax numbers are presented with the city or area code and without the domestic prefix (1, 9 or 0) sometimes used within a country.

Internet site

Further information concerning Ernst & Young may be found at www.ey.com.



Contents



2	Australia	150	The Netherlands
8	Austria	160	New Zealand
14	Belgium	172	Norway
30	Brazil	182	Russia
36	Canada	188	Singapore
48	China	196	South Africa
52	Czech Republic	204	Spain
58	Denmark	214	Sweden
64	Finland	220	Switzerland
76	France	228	Turkey
98	Germany	236	United Kingdom
110	Italy	248	United States
120	Japan	262	Foreign currencies
130	Korea	264	Index of personal tax services contacts
140	Luxembourg	265	Index of individual jurisdiction contacts

Australia



1. Types of tax

1.1. Inheritance tax

There is no inheritance tax in Australia.

1.2. Gift tax

There is no gift tax in Australia.

1.3. Real estate transfer tax

There is no real estate transfer tax in Australia.

1.4. Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Australia.

1.5. Transfer duty

In all states and territories there is an exemption from stamp duty (or only nominal duty) in respect of the vesting of dutiable property in the executor of a deceased person and to the transfer of assets to a beneficiary of a deceased estate.

1.6. Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Australia.

1.7. Others

There are limited circumstances where an immediate tax liability can arise on death. These can include asset transfers on death to a charity, superfund or foreign resident. This can have capital gains tax (CGT) implications. Also, an immediate tax liability can arise where a discretionary trust deed provides that the vest date is on the death of the specified individuals (often the parents). This can result in CGT implications to the discretionary trust.

In addition, where the taxable component of superannuation benefits is paid to non-dependents on death, tax of 16.5% is payable.

2. Who is liable?

As Australia does not have an inheritance tax on death, this is not applicable.

3. Rates

While Australia does not have an inheritance or gift tax, as indicated above, there are certain circumstances where tax can be paid by an individual as a result of death; accordingly, adult income tax rates are provided below (for the 2011-2012 income year (30 June year-end)).

Taxable income (A\$)	Tax payable thereon (A\$)
A\$0-A\$6,000	Nil
A\$6,001-A\$37,000	15% in excess of A\$6,000
A\$37,001-A\$80,000	A\$4,650 plus 30% in excess of A\$37,000
A\$80,001-A\$180,000	A\$17,550 plus 37% in excess of A\$80,000
A\$180,000+	A\$54,550 plus 45% in excess of A\$180,000

In addition, a Medicare levy of 1.5% of taxable income applies for residents (this is reduced for low income levels and levels of family income). For 2012 only, there is an additional Medicare levy of between 0.5% and 1% of taxable income for taxpayers with taxable income of more than A\$50,000 (certain people are exempt from this levy, including taxpayers who are recipients of Disaster Recovery Assistance). The Australian government has proposed that there will be a two-stage increase in the tax-free threshold to A\$18,200 from 1 July 2012 and to A\$19,400 from 1 July 2015.

Individual tax returns are generally due between 31 March and 15 May of the year following year-end (30 June each year) with tax payable broadly five weeks post-lodgement.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Specific CGT rules

The death of an individual and the subsequent passing of the individual's assets to beneficiaries would ordinarily constitute the disposal of an asset subject to CGT.

However, an exemption is available in respect of assets owned on death (exceptions can include transfers to a charity, superfund or foreign resident).

Where the CGT exemption is available, the result is that the beneficiary that inherits and subsequently sells the assets is subject to CGT on disposal (or the legal personal representative where there is a sale by the legal personal representative).



CGT would then broadly apply to the beneficiary as follows:

1. CGT assets acquired prior to 20 September 1985, by the deceased will be deemed to have a cost base to the beneficiary equal to the market value of the asset as of the date of death of the deceased.
2. CGT assets acquired post-19 September 1985 (post-CGT assets), by the deceased will be deemed to have a cost base to the beneficiary equal to the deceased's cost base (normally this would be cost at acquisition and additional expenditure post-acquisition).
3. If a capital gain arises (by reference to the difference between the disposal proceeds and cost base as outlined above), it will be included in the beneficiaries' assessable income. A 50% reduction in the capital gain (offset first by any available CGT losses – see 4. below) is available if the asset has been held for at least 12 months (for post-CGT assets, the acquisition date of the deceased is used for the 12-month rule). For assets acquired prior to 21 September 1999 and held for 12 months, an alternative to the 50% reduction is indexation of the cost base for inflation (capped at 30 September 1999) if this produces a lower capital gain.
4. If a capital loss arises, it is available for offset against assessable capital gains in the same year of income or future years if not exhausted.
5. There are some exceptions to the above rules for trading stock, main residences and an individual who was a foreign resident on death.

Where assets are transferred on death to the remaining joint tenant(s), a similar result is achieved for the remaining joint tenant(s) as outlined above in respect of assets transferred on death to beneficiaries.

Other relevant CGT exemptions for the disposal of assets include:

- ▶ Disposals by non-residents of anything other than taxable Australian property (Australian real estate)
- ▶ Full or partial exemptions for the main residence of the deceased

5. Filing procedures

The executor of a deceased estate is responsible for filing the deceased's final year tax return. During the administration of the estate, the executor must file tax returns for the deceased's estate.

6. Assessments and valuations

As Australia does not have an inheritance tax on death, this is not applicable.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

In addition to assets held in an individual's own name, it is common for high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) in Australia to hold considerable wealth in discretionary trusts, a superannuation fund (particularly nearing and post-retirement) and in private ancillary funds (PAFs).

7.1 Trusts

Assets held within a discretionary trust cannot be dealt with in an individual's will. A will can only deal with assets that an individual owns at the date of death.



Discretionary trusts are common structures in Australia for HNWI's to hold the family's wealth, particularly investment assets (with the relevant drivers being tax efficiency and asset protection advantages).

The major estate planning consideration for discretionary trusts is the ongoing control of the trust. This involves a consideration of who the individual wishes to control the trust on his or her death (on the assumption that the individual controlled the trust pre-death) and during any period he or she is incapacitated. In the context of control, it is necessary to consider the appointer or guardian (and their successors) and the trustee (including the ownership thereof if a corporate entity). The Trust Deed will determine whether the role of the appointer or guardian is considered to be the "Ultimate Controller" of the Trust.

It is important in the selection of the successor appointer and guardian to ensure that the chosen successor (and his or her controlled entities) is not precluded from being a beneficiary of the Trust as a result of the successor position.

Where an HNWI has multiple discretionary trusts, consideration should be given as to whether a corporate appointer or guardian is appropriate (this enables the successor appointer or guardian role to be handled more efficiently and consistently).

Family members often have unpaid present entitlements (rights to draw on prior trust distributions where the cash has not been paid to the beneficiary) from discretionary trusts. It is important to take unpaid present entitlements into account in the context of an individual's estate plan, particularly in the situation where the desire is to treat family members equally.

It is necessary to review the vest date of discretionary trusts during an estate planning review. As discussed in the "Introduction," some deeds may provide that the death of the specified individuals (often this will be the parents) results in the trust vesting. This effectively means that the trust ends and can result in the crystallization of CGT liabilities on CGT assets held within the trust. The tax liability in respect of the crystallization of the CGT liabilities will either be paid at the Trustee level or by the beneficiaries of the trust in the relevant year of income.

7.2 Superannuation funds

Monies held within a superannuation fund can assist with asset protection, and generous tax concessions are available in respect of contributions and earnings derived by the fund.

Monies held within superannuation are primarily dealt with outside of a person's will (although the will can assist in ensuring the benefit is taxed in the most efficient manner where the fund pays the death benefit to the estate of the individual). The estate planning issues for superannuation are dependent on whether the individual has set up a personal fund or has placed funds in a public fund. It is most common for HNWI's to have a personal fund.

If a personal fund has been established, a key issue that requires addressing is the ongoing control of the corporate trustee of the fund to ensure that benefits paid on the death of the individual are distributed in the most tax-efficient manner with asset protection in mind. The use of "reversionary pensions" and "binding death benefit nominations" are also common means of ensuring the tax-efficient transfer of superannuation proceeds to desired beneficiaries.

7.3 Private ancillary funds

Private ancillary funds (a private fund established that is entitled to receive tax deductible donations) continue after the death of the founder.



8. Grants

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in Australia.

9. Life insurance

Life insurance payments are generally exempt from tax when received by the nominated beneficiary.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1. Estate planning

Australia does not have an inheritance or gift tax; however, there are tax consequences that can arise on death and estate planning measures that should be undertaken.

Considerations and strategies relevant for individuals include:

1. Should a discretionary testamentary trust be established? A testamentary trust can provide asset protection advantages, access to the CGT discount and minors are not subject to punitive tax rates on income distributions. In certain circumstances, family law protection can be enhanced with the establishment of a testamentary trust. The use of a testamentary trust is a common strategy for funding the education costs of grandchildren. The testamentary trust is established in the individual's will. The expected level of the individual's wealth on death will be a factor, as there are ongoing compliance costs with the maintenance of a testamentary trust.
2. To what extent should an older individual transfer assets to intended beneficiaries prior to death? This often assists in the reduction of post-death family disputes and is effective where the individual has unutilized capital losses (as capital losses that would otherwise be lost on death can be offset on assets that have appreciated since acquisition and are transferred).
3. There are various strategies regarding donations, including the timing thereof and the form of the gift. For example, it can be more tax-effective to make donations pre-death instead of post-death in circumstances where the gift is in the form of property instead of cash.
4. Where the individual has a desire to ensure equity between family members, it is necessary to ensure that the will (and testamentary trust if established) provides for the split of assets between family members to be on a "post-tax" basis (i.e., after the CGT cost bases that the beneficiaries will inherit have been taken into account).
5. It is also necessary to ensure that a family member's will does not undo asset protection strategies put in place during the individual's lifetime. For example, if the will of the spouse of an at-risk individual provides that on the death of the spouse the at-risk person will be the beneficiary of assets, then asset protection is lost. It is also important in the context of asset protection that potential inheritances are considered.

An estate planning review (including regular review thereof and the taking of future actions cognizant of the estate plan) will ensure:

- ▶ There is a tax-effective transfer of assets to nominated beneficiaries.
- ▶ The incapacity of the individual is addressed at all stages, including who is given the responsibility to control the individual's entities upon the death of the individual.
- ▶ Asset protection implications for the individual and his or her beneficiaries are considered.



10.2. Succession

This is not applicable to individuals in Australia.

10.3. Forced heirship

This is not applicable in Australia.

10.4. Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

This is not applicable in Australia.

10.5. Intestacy

If a person dies without making a will, his or her assets will be dealt with in accordance with the laws of intestacy in that state or territory. One of the relevant factors is whether the deceased had a spouse or children.

10.6. Probate

The basic procedures of administration and probate for deceased estates are generally the same in each state or territory of Australia. Before administration of the deceased's estate can commence, the executor must obtain probate of the will. When probate has been obtained, the executor obtains legal title to the assets of the deceased estate. After administration of the deceased's estate is completed, the executor holds the assets on trust for the beneficiaries, subject to distribution to the beneficiaries.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1. Unilateral rules

This is not applicable in Australia.

11.2. Double taxation treaties

Australia has not concluded any estate tax treaties.

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Austria



1. Types of tax

1.1. Inheritance and gift tax

The Austrian Supreme Court of Constitution abolished the basic provisions of the inheritance tax on 31 July 2008.

Gift Registration Act

Austria introduced the Gift Registration Act (Schenkungsmitteilungsgesetz), applicable as of 1 August 2008. The Gift Registration Act introduced a new information system for gifts. This information system is, in general, an instrument to monitor asset transfers, but without taxing those transfers.

General

The Gift Registration Act requires notifying certain transfers of assets arising from gifts, where one of the parties is a resident in Austria. The gift registration requirement (by filing form) applies for securities, cash, shares in companies, tangible and intangible assets transferred as of 1 August 2008.

1.2. Real estate transfer tax

A real estate transfer tax is levied on real estate assets and the transfer of property to the successor.

The non-paid transfer of real estate (by gift or heritage) is subject to a real estate transfer tax of 2% (between close relatives) or 3.5% (between non-relatives). The basis for real estate transfer tax is the three-time assessed value of real estate. The most important exemption is regarding transfers of real estate used in a business upon the donation of such business: an allowance of €365,000 is granted when the donor is no longer capable to work or is 55 years of age or older.

1.3. Endowment tax

Austrian inheritance and gift taxes were abolished as of 1 August 2008. However, a new endowment tax was introduced, which can apply for donations to trusts and foundations.

1.4. Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty in Austria.

1.5. Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Austria.

2. Who is liable?

2.1. Residency and domicile

Individuals are considered ordinary residents in Austria if:

- ▶ They live in Austria for more than six months during the year (habitual place of abode)
- Or
- ▶ They have a residence available in Austria

The Austrian authorities consider residence to be “accommodations” available to the individual that the individual actually uses. The use of the accommodation does not need to be uninterrupted, although it is understood that it is sufficient to use it for a number of weeks in a year.

As it is only necessary to meet one of the above requirements, it is possible under Austrian domestic law to be an Austrian resident by having a residence available for use despite Austria being the principal place of residence (i.e., by spending less than six months in Austria).

Furthermore, for Austrian residency purposes, a married couple is seen as one unit; therefore, if one spouse is resident in Austria, the other is also deemed a resident in Austria regardless of the second spouse’s movements or ownership of property.

3. Rates

As Austria does not have an inheritance tax on death, this is not applicable.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Certain transfers are exempt from notification:

- ▶ Transfers between close relatives up to a fair market value of €50,000 per year. Relatives include spouses, children, parents, grandparents, sisters, brothers, cousins and also common-law partners. Where a person receives several gifts within one year, the aggregate value is used in determining whether the threshold has been exceeded. All gift transactions within that year have to be registered (by filing a form).
- ▶ For transfers between non-relatives, the threshold is €15,000 for transfers within five years.
- ▶ The exemption limit for everyday gifts is up to €1,000 per asset.

Inheritances do not need to be registered with the tax authority.

5. Registration formalities

Registration needs to be made electronically with the relevant tax authority within three months after the transfer. Both the donor and the donee are obliged to register as lawyers and notaries (i.e., by setting up the contract).

In cases where the registration is not made within three months, the tax authorities may impose a penalty of up to 10% of the net gift value, although a voluntary report is possible.

Non-paid transfers of real estate need not be reported to the tax authorities. This is due to the fact that such transfers will go in the land register.



6. Assessments and valuations

As Austria does not have an inheritance tax on death, this is not applicable.

7. Endowment tax – trusts

When inheritance and gift taxes were abolished, an endowment tax was introduced that applies for non-paid transfers and inheritances to trusts and foundations. The endowment tax can apply to the transfer of assets by an Austrian resident to a trust (regardless of whether the trust is Austrian and the property being transferred is an Austrian property) and by a non-Austrian resident to an Austrian foundation. The rates applicable are either 2.5% (reduced rate) or 25%.

Austrian foundations

In general, the reduced rate of 2.5% applies for endowments to Austrian foundations (privatstiftungen) regardless of who is contributing; for example, the founder or any third party (i.e., another person or legal entity).

However, the reduced tax rate of 2.5% is only granted on transfers if all required documents (foundation constitution) are filed with tax authorities at the time when the endowment tax becomes due. Otherwise, it is not the reduced rate but the general rate of 25% that applies.

International trusts

Donations to non-transparent international trusts, foundations and comparable legal estates by Austrian residents might be subject to endowment tax at either the reduced rate of 2.5% or at the general rate of 25%.

The reduced rate of 2.5% applies on endowments to international trusts and other legal estates, provided they are comparable to Austrian private foundations. The comparability test is crucial and mainly refers to certain characteristics of the Austrian private foundations regime. Otherwise, the general rate of 25% applies. This is also true for non-paid transfers of assets to a trust that is established in countries with which Austria has no agreement on full legal and administrative cooperation.

An Austrian endowment tax would not arise on an endowment to a trust if the trust is transparent for Austrian tax purposes. If the trust is transparent, there is no transfer for tax purposes, as the assets continue to be attributable to the founder.

Whether a trust is transparent for Austrian tax purposes depends on a number of criteria.

8. Grants

This is not applicable in Austria.

9. Life insurance

This is not applicable in Austria.



10. Civil law on succession

This is not applicable in Austria.

10.1 Estate planning

This is not applicable in Austria.

10.2 Succession

This is not applicable in Austria.

10.3 Forced heirship

In Austria, a spouse, children or, if there are no children, the parents, have automatic inheritance rights regardless of the provisions in a will. A child, grandchild or spouse has the right to receive half of the share of the deceased person's estate that he or she would have received in the case of an intestate succession (see below). The parents only receive one-third of the estate. These persons who are entitled to an obligatory share in the estate will have a monetary claim against the testamentary heirs, if such provision has not been made for them.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

A husband and wife may enter into a contractual succession pact. They may agree to leave up to three-quarters (75%) of their property in their spouse's favor. One-quarter (25%) of the property must remain freely disposable by the deceased person ("free quarter"). Once made, such a contract cannot be withdrawn and must be notarized. Besides this, the spouse has the right of intestate inheritance if there is no will or an existing will is deemed invalid. If there is a valid will, as noted above, the spouse is entitled to an obligatory share in the estate (half of the intestate inheritance).

10.5 Intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. If it is handwritten, witnesses are not necessary, but in other cases three witnesses are needed to a written will. For oral wills, which are possible only in certain cases, there are special regulations concerning the witnesses.

A will can be revoked or replaced by a new one at any time.

The four lines of intestacy

If there is no valid will, the rules of intestate succession will apply. Austria has the following intestacy rules:

Subject to the caveat made below where there is a surviving spouse, the remaining part of the estate devolves as follows:

1. First line: children and their descendants

If the deceased person has children, they are entitled to inherit the entire estate. All children receive an equal share. Where children are still alive, the grandchildren do not inherit, but if a child has died before the deceased person, his or her children (grandchildren) inherit their share of the estate. This process continues until there are no more descendants.

2. Second line: parents and their descendants

Parents and their descendants will inherit if the deceased person has neither children nor grandchildren. If both parents are still living, they receive equal shares. If only one parent is living, the descendants of the deceased parent inherit the share attributed to this parent. If both parents are deceased, their children or grandchildren (sisters, brothers, nieces and nephews of the deceased person) receive the inheritance of their parents.



Austria

3. Third line: grandparents and their descendants

If the parents died without leaving any descendants, the grandparents and their descendants receive the inheritance. The deceased estate is divided equally among the father's parents and his descendants and the mother's parents and her descendants. So, each grandparent receives one-quarter of the deceased person's estate. If the grandparents are deceased, their descendants inherit their part.

4. Fourth line: great-grandparents (without descendants)

If there are no grandparents and no descendants of the grandparents, the great-grandparents are entitled to inherit.

Intestate succession of the spouse

The spouse is entitled to inherit one-third of the estate, and where there are surviving children or their descendants, the children inherit two-thirds. Where there are no children or their descendants, but parents, grandparents and their descendants survive, they receive one-third and the spouse is entitled to inherit two-thirds of the intestate succession. If there are no children, parents or grandparents with descendants, the spouse receives the entire inheritance. In the overall division of the estate, assets that the spouse received under any contractual succession pact will be taken into account.

No heirs

If there are no heirs at all, the Republic of Austria is entitled to inherit the estate of the deceased.

10.6 Probate

This is not applicable in Austria.

11. Estate tax treaties

Double taxation issues

Potential double taxation issues may arise in certain cases, such as:

- ▶ Non-paid transfer of assets by a non-Austrian founder (non-Austrian resident) to an Austrian private foundation.
- ▶ Non-paid transfer of assets by an Austrian founder (Austrian resident) to an international trust.
- ▶ Non-paid transfer of foreign assets (i.e., foreign real estate) to an Austrian private foundation to an international trust by an Austrian founder.

In any of those cases, double taxation may arise if the foreign state (i.e., the residence state of the founder) imposes tax on such transfer of assets (by donation or inheritance).

11.1 Unilateral rules

This is not applicable in Austria.



11.2 Double taxation treaties

Austria has concluded estate tax treaties with the following countries listed below. However, potential double taxation issues on endowment tax should be examined as part of endowment tax planning in each specific case.

Inheritance tax treaties:

Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, USA

Gift tax treaties:

Czech Republic, France, the Netherlands, USA

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Belgium



1. Types of tax

According to Belgian law, the transfer of property is either subject to inheritance tax or gift tax, depending on whether the transfer takes place before or after the death of the testator.

1.1 Inheritance tax

The Belgian inheritance tax is levied on the transfer of property after the decease of the testator. It consists of two different types of tax: succession tax and transfer tax.

1.2 Gift tax

Gift tax (schenkingsrecht or droit de donation) is levied in the form of registration duties (registratierecht or droit d'enregistrement) on the donation of movable or immovable property during the lifetime of the donor.

Registration is only required for donations made by virtue of a Belgian notary deed. Unlike the donation of movable property, the donation of a Belgian immovable property inevitably needs to be established in a notary deed.

Registration for tax purposes is not required for the donation of real estate located outside Belgian territory or the donation of movable property if the donation is not made by virtue of a Belgian notary deed. In such a case, the gift tax will only be due if the gift is voluntarily submitted to registration for tax purposes.

It is important to note, however, that donations that took place within a three-year period prior to the decease of the donor will be subject to a higher inheritance tax if the donations have not been registered in Belgium, as long as the donor is a Belgian resident for tax purposes at the time of his or her death.

Gift tax – taxable base

The gift tax is levied on the fair market value of the assets. Specific valuation methods of the fair market value are required for certain assets (shares listed on the stock exchange, usufruct or bare ownership of movable or immovable property).

For the Flemish and Brussels-Capital Regions, in determining the tax rate applicable to the donation of an immovable property, all donations of immovable property from the same donor to the same beneficiary during the three years preceding the gift in question are taken into account.

For the Walloon Region, the same rule applies to donations of movable property to which the progressive rates are applicable.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

There is no real estate transfer tax in Belgium.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Belgium.

1.5 Transfer duty

Transfer tax (recht van overgang bij overlijden or droit de mutation par décès) is levied on the transfer of real estate after the decease of the testator, if the deceased is not a resident of Belgium. Transfer tax is only applicable to Belgian immovable goods. The non-residence status of the beneficiary of the transfer is irrelevant to determine whether or not the transfer is subject to Belgian transfer tax.

Transfer tax – taxable base

For the Walloon Region, the transfer tax is chargeable on the value of the Belgian immovable property of the deceased after deduction of all debt, especially contracted by the deceased for his or her Belgian immovable property.

For the Brussels-Capital and Flemish Regions, the same rule applies, as long as the deceased was a resident of the European Economic Area. If not, the transfer tax will be chargeable on the gross value of the Belgian immovable property of the deceased.

The value that needs to be taken into account for this calculation is the fair market value at the time of death.

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Belgium.

1.7 Succession tax

Succession tax (successierecht or droit de succession) is levied on an inheritance received from a Belgian resident. Whether or not a person is considered to be a Belgian resident is a factual matter that requires careful evaluation in every single case. The non-resident status of the beneficiary of the inheritance is irrelevant to determine whether or not the inheritance is subject to Belgian succession tax.

Succession tax – Taxable base

The estate consists of all of the assets and liabilities in and outside of Belgium at the time of a person's death. The taxable base of the estate in respect of succession tax is the difference between the assets and the liabilities, also known as the net value of the estate. For purposes of taxation, the value of an asset is its fair market value or sale value (verkoopwaarde or valeur vénale) at the time of death.

The succession tax is – in principle – levied separately on the net value of the property going to each beneficiary, not on the estate as a whole, except for legacies between uncles and aunts, nieces and nephews or between strangers if the deceased was a resident of the Flemish Region or the Brussels-Capital Region at the time of his or her death. This is an important aspect given the fact that the inheritance tax rates in Belgium are progressive.

For the Flemish Region, the part of the estate passing on to a direct ascendant is split up into movable property and real estate (both are taxed separately).

For the Walloon Region, the first €12,500.00 received by a direct descendant or ascendant or by a spouse is exempted. This exemption is increased by €12,500.00 if the net value of the beneficiary's share in the estate does not exceed €125,000.00. Furthermore, for a child of the deceased, the exemption is increased by €2,500.00 for each full year remaining before the child reaches 21 years of age. A surviving spouse with children who are younger than 21 is entitled to an additional exemption, equal to half the exemption that is granted to the children who are younger than 21. In computing the taxable amount, these exemptions are deducted from the first bracket rather than the last.

For beneficiaries other than those mentioned above, a full exemption is granted if the net amount of the inheritance does not exceed €620.00.



Brussels-Capital Region

For spouse, legal cohabitant and direct ascendant or descendant of the deceased

Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€50,000.00	3%	€0.00
€50,000.01-€100,000.00	8%	€1,500.00
€100,000.01-€175,000.00	9%	€5,500.00
€175,000.01-€250,000.00	18%	€12,250.00
€250,000.01-€500,000.00	24%	€25,750.00
Above €500,000.00	30%	€85,750.00

For brothers and sisters of the deceased

Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500.00	20%	€0.00
€12,500.01-€25,000.00	25%	€2,500.00
€25,000.01-€50,000.00	30%	€5,625.00
€50,000.01-€100,000.00	40%	€13,125.00
€100,000.01-€175,000.00	55%	€33,125.00
€175,000.01-€250,000.00	60%	€74,375.00
Above €250,000.00	65%	€119,375.00

For uncles, aunts, nieces or nephews

Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500.00	35%	€0.00
€12,500.01-€25,000.00	35%	€4,375.00
€25,000.01-€50,000.00	35%	€8,750.00
€50,000.01-€100,000.00	50%	€17,500.00
€100,000.01-€175,000.00	60%	€42,500.00
€175,000.01-€250,000.00	70%	€87,500.00
Above €250,000.00	70%	€140,000.00



Any other persons		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€50,000.00	40%	€0.00
€50,000.01-€75,000.00	55%	€20,000.00
€75,000.01-€175,000.00	65%	€33,750.00
Above €175,000.00	80%	€98,750.00

Flemish Region

For spouse, cohabitant and direct ascendant or descendant of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€50,000.00	3%	€0.00
€50,000.01-€250,000.00	9%	€1,500.00
Above €250,000.01	27%	€19,500.00

For brothers and sisters of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€75,000.00	30%	€0.00
€75,000.01-€125,000.00	55%	€22,500.00
Above €125,000.01	65%	€50,000.00

Any other persons		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€75,000.00	45%	€0.00
€75,000.01-€125,000.00	55%	€33,750.00
Above €125,000.01	65%	€61,250.00



Walloon Region

For spouse, legal cohabitant and direct ascendant or descendant of the deceased

Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500.00	3%	€0.00
€12,500.01-€25,000.00	4%	€375.00
€25,000.01-€50,000.00	5%	€875.00
€50,000.01-€100,000.00	7%	€2,125.00
€100,000.01-€150,000.00	10%	€5,625.00
€150,000.01-€200,000.00	14%	€10,625.00
€200,000.01-€250,000.00	18%	€17,625.00
€250,000.01-€500,000.00	24%	€26,625.00
Above €500,000.00	30%	€86,625.00

For brothers and sisters of the deceased

Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500.00	20%	€0.00
€12,500.01-€25,000.00	25%	€2,500.00
€25,000.01-€75,000.00	35%	€5,625.00
€75,000.01-€175,000.00	50%	€23,125.00
Above €175,000.00	65%	€73,125.00

For uncles, aunts, nieces or nephews

Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500.00	25%	€0.00
€12,500.01-€25,000.00	30%	€3,125.00
€25,000.01-€75,000.00	40%	€6,875.00
€75,000.01-€175,000.00	55%	€26,875.00
Above €175,000.00	70%	€81,875.00



Movable property

Movable property is subject to a fixed tax rate. This tax rate amounts to 3% for donations to a spouse, a legal cohabitant or a direct ascendant or descendant. Donations to all other people are subject to a fixed tax rate of 7%.

Flemish Region

Immovable property

For spouse and direct ascendant or descendant of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500.00	3%	€0.00
€12,500.01-€25,000.00	4%	€375.00
€25,000.01-€50,000.00	5%	€875.00
€50,000.01-€100,000.00	7%	€2,125.00
€100,000.01-€150,000.00	10%	€ 5,625.00
€150,000.01-€200,000.00	14%	€10,625.00
€200,000.01-€250,000.00	18%	€17,625.00
€250,000.01-€500,000.00	24%	€26,625.00
Above €500,000.00	30%	€86,625.00

For brothers and sisters of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12.500.00	20%	€0.00
€12.500,01-€25.000.00	25%	€2.500.00
€25.000,01-€75.000.00	35%	€5.625.00
€75.000,01-€175.000.00	50%	€23.125.00
Above €175.000.00	65%	€73.125.00

For uncles, aunts, nieces or nephews		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500.00	25%	€0.00
€12,500.01-€25,000.00	30%	€3,125.00
€25,000.01-€75,000.00	40%	€6,875.00
€75,000.01-€175,000.00	55%	€26,875.00
Above €175,000.00	70%	€81,875.00



Any other persons		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500.00	30%	€0.00
€12,500.01-€25,000.00	35%	€3,750.00
€25,000.01-€75,000.00	50%	€8,125.00
€75,000.01-€175,000.00	65%	€33,125.00
Above €75,000.00	80%	€98,125.00

Movable property

Movable property is subject to a fixed tax rate. This tax rate amounts to 3% for donations to a spouse, a cohabitant or direct ascendant or descendant. Donations to all other people are subject to a fixed tax rate of 7%.

Walloon Region

Immovable property

The gift tax rates for immovable property within the Walloon Region are identical to the succession tax rates that apply within this region.

However, the donation of (a part) of the family dwelling to a spouse, a legal cohabitant or direct descendant or ascendant is subject to the more favorable progressive tax rates mentioned below.

Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€25,000.00	1%	€0.00
€25,000.01-€50,000.00	2%	€250.00
€50,000.01-€175,000.00	5%	€750.00
€175,000.01-€250,000.00	12%	€7,000.00
€250,000.01-€500,000.00	24%	€16,000.00
Above €500,000.00	30%	€76,000.00

Movable property

In principle, the donation of movable property is subject to the same progressive tax rates as the donation of immovable property.

However, most donations of movable property are subject to a flat tax rate when certain conditions are met. This flat rate amounts to 3% for donations to a spouse, a legal cohabitant or a direct ascendant or descendant, 5% for donations to brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nieces and nephews and 7% for donations to any other person.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

This is not applicable in Belgium.



Belgium

Transfer of businesses and companies upon succession

In the Flemish and Walloon Regions, the transfer of family businesses and companies upon succession is exempted from succession tax if certain conditions are met. In the Brussels-Capital Region, the transfer of family businesses and companies upon succession can benefit from the application of succession tax with a fixed tax rate of 3%.

The conditions that need to be fulfilled differ depending on the region (Flanders, Brussels, Wallonia) whose legislation applies.

The Flemish Region

In the Flemish Region, the net value of (1) the assets of a family business or (2) the certificates of shares and the account receivables on a family company can be exempted from succession tax.

With respect to the family companies (the registered office of which can be located in any country that is part of the European Economic Area (EEA)), the following conditions need to be met:

- ▶ Participation condition: 50% of the shares should be in family hands (maximum second order – see section 10.4).
- ▶ Employment condition: in the three-year period before the decease, the company should have paid out at least €500,000.00 worth of salaries. If this condition is only partially met, the special regime still applies pro rata to the actual amount of salary paid out.

In order to fully maintain the exemption, the following conditions should be met during a period of five years after the decease:

- ▶ Employment condition: the amount of salary paid out should be at least five-thirds of the amount of salary paid out during the three years before the decease.
- ▶ The equity of the business or the capital of the company should be maintained.
- ▶ The company should fill an annual account.

In 2009, the Flemish Parliament adopted a new law due to the economic crisis, temporarily suspending the employment condition as follows:

- ▶ If the decease took place between 1 January 2004 and 31 March 2011, the employment condition is suspended during the five years after the decease.
- ▶ If the decease took place between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2011, the employment condition is completely suspended before and after the decease.
- ▶ If the decease took place between 31 March 2011 and 30 June 2014, the employment condition is suspended during the three years before the decease.

With the temporary suspension, the Flemish Parliament was hoping to spare the Belgian entrepreneurs who already suffered a great deal from the economic downturn.

The Flemish Parliament has promised to evaluate the Flemish exemption, and more specifically its conditions, by the end of 2011. According to our contacts within the Flemish Parliament, the evaluation will most likely lead to a rewriting of the current regulation and its conditions in the course of 2011-2012. We anticipate the new regulation to be much more stringent toward patrimonial companies. Please do not hesitate to contact any team member for an update on this legislative process.

Walloon Region

In the Walloon Region, the net value of a family business can also be exempted from inheritance tax. However, please note that different rules apply than in the Flemish Region.



With respect to the family companies (of which the registered office has to be located in any country that is part of the EU) the following conditions need to be met:

- ▶ **Economical condition:** the company and its subsidiaries must conduct their main business in industrial, commercial or agricultural activity, a craft industry, forestry or a liberal profession, on a consolidated basis for the current financial year of the company at the time of the decease, as well as for each of the last two financial years of the company prior to the financial year of the decease.
- ▶ **Participation condition:** the deceased and his or her spouse should own at least 10% of the voting rights of the company's shares. If their voting rights do not reach 50% of the totality of all voting rights, in addition to the 10% condition, there will have to be a shareholders' agreement in which at least 50% of the totality of all voting rights participates, which ensures the continuation of the business for at least five years after the decease.
- ▶ **Employment condition:** the company must have employees, but only one employee is sufficient, regardless of the amount of salary that has been paid out.

In order to fully maintain the exemption, the following conditions should be met during a period of five years after the decease:

- ▶ **Employment condition:** the amount of employees should never be less than 75% of the amount at the time of death.
- ▶ The equity of the business or the capital of the company should be maintained.

Brussels-Capital Region

In the Brussels-Capital Region, a favorable inheritance tax rate of 3% applies to small- or medium-size enterprises employing no more than 250 employees, with revenue of less than €40 million a year or a total balance that does not exceed €27 million a year. On top of these two conditions, the special tax regime does not apply if 25% or more of the capital or voting rights are owned by a large company that would not meet these conditions.

With respect to these family companies (the registered office of which must be located in any country that is part of the EEA), the following conditions need to be met:

- ▶ **Economical condition:** the company must conduct its main business in industrial, commercial or agricultural activity, a craft industry or a liberal profession at the time of the decease.
- ▶ **Participation condition:** the deceased should own at least 25% of the voting rights of the company's shares. If their voting rights do not reach 50% of the totality of all voting rights, in addition to the 25% condition, there will have to be a shareholders' agreement in which at least 50% of the totality of all voting rights participate, which ensures the continuation of the business for at least five years after the decease.
- ▶ **Employment condition:** in the Brussels-Capital Region, no minimum employment applies.

In order to fully maintain the exemption, the following conditions should be met during a period of five years after the decease:

- ▶ **Employment condition:** the level of employment must never be less than 75% of the level at the time of death. This condition is checked year after year. If the employment level falls below 75%, the company will be fully subject to inheritance tax.
- ▶ The equity of the business or the capital of the company should be maintained.

10.2 Succession and forced heirship

Belgian civil law on succession

Certain heirs (the surviving spouse, descendants and, if the deceased had no descendant, his or her ascendants) are automatically entitled to a statutory share of the estate, even if the provisions of a will are to the contrary.

This statutory share of the estate is called the legal reserve (het voorbehouden erfdeel or la reserve héréditaire).

The deceased may benefit other parties, however limited, up to the disposable portion of the estate.



Family situation at the time of death	Legal reserve of the children	Legal reserve of the ascendants	Disposable portion
No children, ascendants on father's and mother's sides	None	1/2	1/2
No children, ascendants on either father's or mother's side	None	1/4	3/4
One child	1/2	None	1/2
Two children	2/3	None	1/3
Three children or more	3/4	None	1/4

The statutory share of the surviving spouse is limited to the usufruct of half of the estate. However, the surviving spouse is entitled to at least the usufruct over the entire family dwelling and the furniture in it, even if the value of the family dwelling and the furniture exceeds the value of half of the estate.

Family situation at the time of death	Legal reserve of the children	Legal reserve of the ascendants	Legal reserve of the spouse	Disposable portion
No children, descendants on father's and mother's sides	None	1/4 bare ownership and 1/4 full ownership	1/2 usufruct	1/4 bare ownership and 1/4 full ownership
No children, descendants on either father's or mother's side	None	1/8 bare ownership and 1/8 full ownership	1/2 usufruct	3/8 bare ownership and 3/8 full ownership
One child	1/4 bare ownership and 1/4 full ownership	None	1/2 usufruct	1/4 bare ownership and 1/4 full ownership
Two children	1/3 bare ownership and 1/3 full ownership	None	1/2 usufruct	1/6 bare ownership and 1/6 full ownership
Three children or more	3/8 bare ownership and 3/8 full ownership	None	1/2 usufruct	1/8 bare ownership and 1/8 full ownership

The surviving spouse can be disinherited if the spouses were separated; in that case, specific conditions should be fulfilled.

If one of the spouses has children from a previous relationship, the spouses may agree to disinherit each other or only one of them, if specific conditions are met.

The testator can even decide by will that his or her surviving ascendants should be refused their reserve in favor of the spouse only, in case the testator dies without any descendants.

10.3 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Marriage settlement

The situation of the surviving spouse will notably depend on the matrimonial regime chosen by the couple. The main marital regimes available in Belgium are the legal regime of communal estate, the regime of universal communal estate and the regime of separate ownership.

- ▶ The default regime laid down by law is the regime of communal estate. The communal estate in principle only comprises property acquired after marriage (gemeenschap van aanwinsten or communauté réduite aux acquêts). Assets that are



acquired before the marriage and assets that are acquired during the marriage through inheritance and donations remain in principle separately owned.

- ▶ The regime of universal communal estate (*algehele gemeenschap van goederen* or *communauté universelle*) stipulates that all assets are in principle owned in common by both spouses, regardless of whether the assets were acquired before or during the marriage.
- ▶ In the regime of separate ownership (*scheiding van goederen* or *séparation de biens*) each spouse retains the sole title to the assets and wealth he or she acquired before and during the marriage.

The regimes of universal communal estate and separate ownership can only be opted for by the spouses if they agree on it by means of a marriage agreement.

The regime of legal communal estate is applicable to the spouses in default of a marriage agreement, as far as Belgian law is applicable to their matrimonial settlement. The spouses can freely opt for the regime of legal communal estate and still foresee some exemptions in a marriage agreement.

In every regime of communal estate (legal or universal), the spouses can agree, by virtue of their marriage agreement, how the communal estate will be divided in case of separation. They can also define the rights of the surviving spouse regarding the communal estate after the decease of one of them.

The transfer of the communal estate (or a part of it) to the surviving spouse in accordance to a marriage agreement is in principle not regarded as a donation or a legacy, and therefore, is not subject to the forced heirship rules of the descendants. However, such a transfer is subject to inheritance tax.

An attribution clause needs to be tailor-made in order to fully reflect the wishes and desires of the spouses.

The civil partnership

The civil partnership is a planning instrument that is frequently used for the transfer of movable property to the next generation while maintaining control over the proceeds of the assets.

The civil partnership agreement is entered into by the *paterfamilias* and his spouse or his children with whom they will pool the property or cash that they want to transfer. The civil partnership can easily be used for the transfer of shares of companies.

In exchange for pooling the property, the parties receive shares in the partnership in proportion to the value of their contributions. The usufruct of all of these shares will belong to the parents.

The control will arise from the fact that the *paterfamilias* (and potentially the spouse upon his death) will be designated in the articles of association as the manager of the partnership. Given the fact that unanimity is required to make any changes to the articles of association, it will be impossible to discharge the *paterfamilias* without his consent. The agreement will be effective in principle until the death of the *paterfamilias* and his spouse.

Bare ownership (the majority) of the civil partnership can be donated to the children before the office of a notary.

If the deed recording the donation is executed before a Belgian notary, Belgian gift tax will be due (see Section 1.2, Gift tax).

However, should a foreign (e.g., Dutch or Swiss) notary be used, there would not be any gift tax due in Belgium or abroad (depending on the country, but certainly not for the Netherlands or Switzerland). One must also take into account that the donor must live for a period of three years; if not, there will still be inheritance tax due on the amount donated. If the donation has taken place in front of a foreign (Dutch or Swiss) notary, it is still possible to voluntarily pay gift taxes in Belgium in order to avoid succession tax in the event of changing circumstances (e.g., serious illness). However, this is not possible in the event of a sudden death. It is useful to note that it is possible to ensure the succession tax due as a result of a death within a three-year period.



Belgium

The consequences of succession planning by means of a civil partnership are as follows:

- ▶ The *paterfamilias* would retain the income generated by the donated assets.
- ▶ In the event of sale of any of the pooled assets, the value of the sale will be reinvested in other assets, which will still be subject to the civil partnership regime.
- ▶ The *paterfamilias* and his spouse will be in charge of the management of the assets.
- ▶ In principle, the civil partnership would be dissolved after the death of the manager(s) (*paterfamilias* and his spouse) in accordance with the statutory provisions. At that time, the assets will automatically flow to the children without being subject to succession tax.

10.4 Intestacy

A will is a written unilateral legal document that regulates the attribution of the different elements of an individual's estate after his or her death. Belgium will normally accept the formal validity of a will drawn under one of the following laws of the deceased at the time of the draft of the will or at the time of death:

- ▶ Domicile
- ▶ Nationality
- ▶ Place of residence
- ▶ For immovable property, the place where the immovable property is situated
- ▶ The place where the deceased made his or her will

Whether an individual has the legal capacity to make the dispositions in the will is generally governed by the law of the deceased's citizenship.

Belgian civil law recognizes three different forms of a will:

- ▶ A holographic will (handwritten)
- ▶ An authentic will (before a notary public)
- ▶ An international will

Each type of will has its own legal form of wordings, advantages and disadvantages.

If there is no valid will at the time of death, the deceased's estate shall pass on according to predetermined rules known as the intestate succession. The intestate succession should not be confused with the forced heirship rules; the intestate succession governs the division and the settlement of the estate between legal heirs in the absence of a will, while the forced heirship rules aim at the protection of some of these legal heirs (see above). In other words, not all legal heirs are forced heirs.

The intestate succession is governed by a system that divides the possible intestate heirs into different orders depending on how they relate to the deceased. The closest applicable order excludes the more distant orders.

First order	Children and other descendants
Second order	Parents (together with brothers and sisters)
Third order	All other ascendants (grandparents, great-grandparents)
Fourth order	All other collateral heirs (uncles, aunts and their descendants)
Further heirs	More remote relatives and descendants
No heirs	The Belgian state



Within the same order, the closest heir in principle excludes the rest of the heirs (for example, the children exclude the grandchildren). However, the Civil Code contains several exceptions to this rule.

In Belgium, the surviving spouse is a legally recognized heir, notwithstanding that the surviving spouse is not included in one of the above orders; special rules govern his or her position.

The succession rights of the surviving spouse will depend on the other heirs of the deceased.

	The surviving spouse receives	The other heirs receive
If there are descendants	The usufruct of the total estate	The bare ownership of the total estate
If there are other heirs than descendants	The full ownership of the deceased's part in the communal estate of the spouses (if any) and the usufruct of the deceased's estate	The bare ownership of the estate of the deceased
If there are no heirs	The full ownership of the total estate	

11. Estate tax treaties

Belgium has entered into a treaty regarding succession tax with France and Sweden. Negotiations have started with the US regarding an estate tax treaty.

Belgium has not entered into any international agreements regarding gift tax.

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Brazil



1. Types of tax

From a domestic perspective, taxation on donation and inheritance is regulated at state and municipal levels. Rates might vary depending on the location where the transaction is concluded.

As a general rule, the (law of the place) principle should regulate transactions involving real states' rights, but Brazilian courts should keep exclusive jurisdiction to conduct the estate proceedings and to distribute the deceased's assets located in Brazil.

The Brazilian system does not discriminate against national and foreign property owners who are members of different religions or nationalities or any foreigners who do not reside in Brazil.

1.1. Inheritance tax

There is no inheritance tax in Brazil.

1.2. Gift tax

There is no gift tax in Brazil.

1.3. Real estate transfer tax

There is no real estate transfer tax in Brazil.

1.4. Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Brazil.

1.5. Transfer duty

State tax on *causa mortis* wealth transfer (referred to as ITCMD)

Heritage rights should be exempted from income taxation in the country of residence. However, state tax on *causa mortis* wealth transfer (referred to as ITCMD) should be enforceable to surviving family members residing in Brazil, or to the donee. The ITCMD is a state tax on transfers of goods on death-related inventories or donations, which is payable on movable and immovable property (e.g., real estate or cash lump sums). Nevertheless, it is important to mention that the maximum applicable rate is capped at 8%.

On the other hand, while alive, the owner may freely gift his or her Brazilian property to anyone. The transfer of real estate between people or land is subject to the Imposto de Transmissão de Bens Imóveis por Ato Oneroso *Inter Vivos* (referred to as ITBI), which is a municipal tax levied on transfers of real estate and rights to real estate. The rates that should apply on such taxation vary from city to city in Brazil and the ITBI should be calculated based on the good's value. However, the rates must respect the principle of non-confiscation, stipulating non-abusive rates (e.g., the rate in Rio de Janeiro is from 0.5% to 2% of the real estate value).

In this sense, the property may be given freely by the owner to anyone, prior to his or her death, provided that it fulfills the following assumptions:

- ▶ All taxes involved are duly paid.
- ▶ The transfer is made by a notary public if it involves real estate (under Brazilian law, ownership of real estate is only obtained after registration of the deed with the Real Estate Registry).
- ▶ The gift made between ascendants and descendants or spouses is construed as an advance payment of inheritance.
- ▶ The person who made the gift has separated some properties or income sufficient for his or her subsistence.

Tax assessment

The procedures, deadlines and rates vary between the Brazilian states and cities. For a general overview, we have listed below information about São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

In São Paulo, ITCMD should levy:

- ▶ *Causa mortis* transfers: tax should be paid within 30 days after the decision that ratifies the calculation or after the order that determines its payment, since this term does not exceed 180 days from the start of the succession process.
- ▶ Gift transfers: tax should be collected before the conclusion of the act or contract. In the case of sharing or division of common property, when due, the tax is paid within 15 days of decision *res judicata* or prior to the issuance of the notary registration.
- ▶ Transfers made in accordance to judicial order, due to court decision or outside the state: tax should be paid within 30 days from the term signature date, the decision *res judicata* or the conclusion of the act or contract.

In Rio de Janeiro, ITCMD should levy:

- ▶ *Causa mortis* transfers: tax should be paid within 60 days after the decision that ratifies the calculation.
- ▶ Temporary succession: six months after the sentence has been handed down to determine their openness.
- ▶ In the donation of property or rights relating to it, if its donation instrument is drawn up in another state, the ITCMD must be paid before the presentation to the public registry jurisdiction within the territory of Rio de Janeiro.

In São Paulo, ITBI should levy:

- ▶ Before the conclusion of the act or contract, if it is a public instrument.
- ▶ Within 10 days if the act or contract is affected by a private instrument or in the transmission made by a court decision, as of the *res judicata* of this decision, or as of the date of the calculation homologation, whichever happens first.

In Rio de Janeiro, ITBI should levy:

- ▶ Within 30 days from the date specified in the instrument for the actual payment of the total price of the asset, under penalty of fines and other penalties.

Determination of the tax basis

The tax legislation of the 27 federal states (including the Federal District) contains specific provisions on the valuation of assets transferred as well as on tax rates to apply. Reference needs to be made to the local cantonal rules in any particular case.

1.6. Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Brazil.



2. Who is liable?

2.1. Residency

For ITCMD and ITBI please refer to the answers above.

2.2. Domicile

For ITCMD and ITBI please refer to the answers above.

3. Rates

The rates vary depending on each of the 27 states.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

State legislations should be observed regarding the possibility of tax exemption. In some cases, there may be no tax incidence (ITCMD) depending on the value of the property to be transferred or even the conditions under which the will is transmitted and who is the beneficiary.

5. Filing procedures

The filing procedures vary depending on each of the 27 states and cities.

6. Assessments and valuations

These vary depending on each of the 27 states and cities.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

A trust is an arrangement whereby ownership of private assets and rights (cash, liquid assets, real estate properties and movable rights) is transferred from an original owner (grantor) to a third party (trustee), who assumes full responsibility of managing those assets under the exclusive best interest of persons (beneficiaries or cestui que trust) expressly indicated by the grantor or by the trustee in the trust deed.

The wealth given in trust is protected by mandatory fiduciary obligations to be performed by the trustee (management and loyalty). Moreover, it does not include the trustee's personal wealth, and therefore, is not subject to his, her or its private judicial demands in the case of insolvency.

Depending on the trust deed conditions, the wealth given in trust may be returned to the grantor upon revocation (revocable trust) or be subject to distribution to its beneficiaries upon death or in the case that the trustee decides to discontinue its activities (irrevocable trust). In the first case, the grantor may be subject to capital gains tax (CGT) if the total amount is returned in excess of the original amount. If that is the case, tax impacts may arise in the country where the beneficiaries are domiciled.



The concept of trusts does not exist in Brazilian civil and tax legislation. However, the Brazilian regulation does not restrict local individuals from the possibility of constituting or participating in offshore structures, even when constituted under the jurisdiction of tax havens, as long as the capital invested and the corresponding share participation are duly declared with the relevant Brazilian authorities (Brazilian Revenue Services (RFB) and Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN)).

There is still a gray area on the tax impacts to resident taxpayers who participate or get nominated to benefit from offshore structures, especially in relation to trust arrangements incorporated offshore. To this extent, even the performance of tax reporting obligations (i.e., annual income tax and BACEN returns) is unclear.

Beneficiary taxation

If the trust deed foresees that the wealth given in trust should be distributed to surviving family members upon the death of the grantor (revocable trust), the benefits received by the implementation of such conditions may trigger CGT at 15% to resident taxpayers in the case that the benefit is paid in excess of the value-to-date amount recorded in the Brazilian tax return and estate tax (ITCMD) on the gross benefit.

In relation to the irrevocable trust, the wealth distribution to beneficiaries upon the death of the grantor should be deemed a donation from abroad and taxed accordingly.

It is important to note that taxation on donations is regulated by the Brazilian Federal Constitution. According to Article 155, I, Section 10, only complementary law should provide for the incidence of tax on donations when the donor resides outside of the country. In that specific case, the donations (if any) will be made by an offshore trust.

However, whenever due, the responsible party for collecting the ITCMD is the donee (resident taxpayer). The payment should be made on the date the donation is received. Late payment or non-compliance will trigger fines of 20% on the balance due in the case of insufficient compliance.

8. Grants

Grantor taxation

The constitution of an offshore trust may defer taxation to resident taxpayers on an ongoing basis, but it does not discharge them from income taxation at the time they effectively appraise an economic benefit from it. Ordinary income tax rates should apply.

Accordingly, local liability should be calculated via “Carnê-Leão” at up to 27.5% on a cash basis regime. It constitutes a personal liability to calculate and collect the resulting tax balance to the Brazilian authorities. Payment should be made by the last working day of the month following the month in which the income was received through a special tax voucher called DARF under code 190.

Non-resident taxpayers are subject to income taxation on Brazilian-sourced income at a flat rate of 25%. Under such a condition, benefits from an offshore trust should be primarily exempted from income taxation in the country.

Corporate taxation

Corporate taxation impacts associated with offshore structures should be analyzed by a tax professional with experience in the legislation of the country in which the trust arose.



9. Life insurance

Life insurance is a contract between a person (the insured) and an insurance company. The insured agrees to pay periodic values (the premium) and in return, the insurer guarantees the payment of compensation to persons appointed by the insured in the insurance proposal. This compensation is paid only in the case of the death of the insured. The person who is nominated for this value is called the beneficiary.

The right to receive payment arising from life insurance is not part of the assets that comprise the heritage of the insured, by express provision of the Brazilian Civil Code (Article 794).

Also, there are no income taxes on the life insurance premium received in Brazil.

10. Civil law on succession

This is not applicable in Brazil.

11. Estate tax treaties

Brazil has not concluded any estate tax treaties in connection with inheritance tax with other countries.



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Canada



1. Types of tax

While there are no estate taxes in Canada, there is a deemed disposition of all capital property owned by an individual at the time of death. In general, this disposition is deemed to take place at the fair market value immediately prior to death and will usually result in the recognition of some amount of gain or loss, which will be included in computing income in the year of death. In all cases, the estate or the beneficiaries, as the case may be, will acquire the property at a cost equal to the deceased's proceeds from the deemed disposition. Additionally, the fair market value of any registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) or registered retirement income fund (RRIF) would be fully taxable in the year of death unless it is bequeathed to the individual's spouse or a dependent minor child.

Because the deemed disposition of capital property can result in significant tax liabilities, the Canadian Tax Act provides relief in some circumstances. For example, there are exceptions for transfers to spouses and certain transfers of farm or fishing property to children. These are discussed below.

1.1 Inheritance tax

There are no inheritance taxes in Canada.

1.2 Gift and endowment tax

Neither Canada nor its provinces have a separate gift or endowment tax regime. However, under the Canadian Tax Act, a disposition at fair market value will arise when property is gifted to any person, trust, foundation or charity, depending on whether that person deals at arms' length with the donor. In the case of Canadian residents, the deemed disposition rules apply to any property that is gifted. For non-residents, the rules will apply to gifts of taxable Canadian property, as defined in the next section. There are exceptions for transfers during their lifetimes to qualified spouse trusts, as discussed below, and special trusts created by an individual who is more than 65 years old for the benefit of themselves (an alter ego trust), or themselves and their spouse (a joint partner trust).

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Several provinces levy a tax on the transfer of real property, referred to as either a land transfer tax or real property transfer tax. For tax purposes, real property generally includes land, buildings or structures on land and any rights or interests in land. As a general rule, the tax applies to the property's fair market value, which is normally based on the value of the consideration or sale price. Tax is paid when a person registers a transfer of land at a provincial land title office.

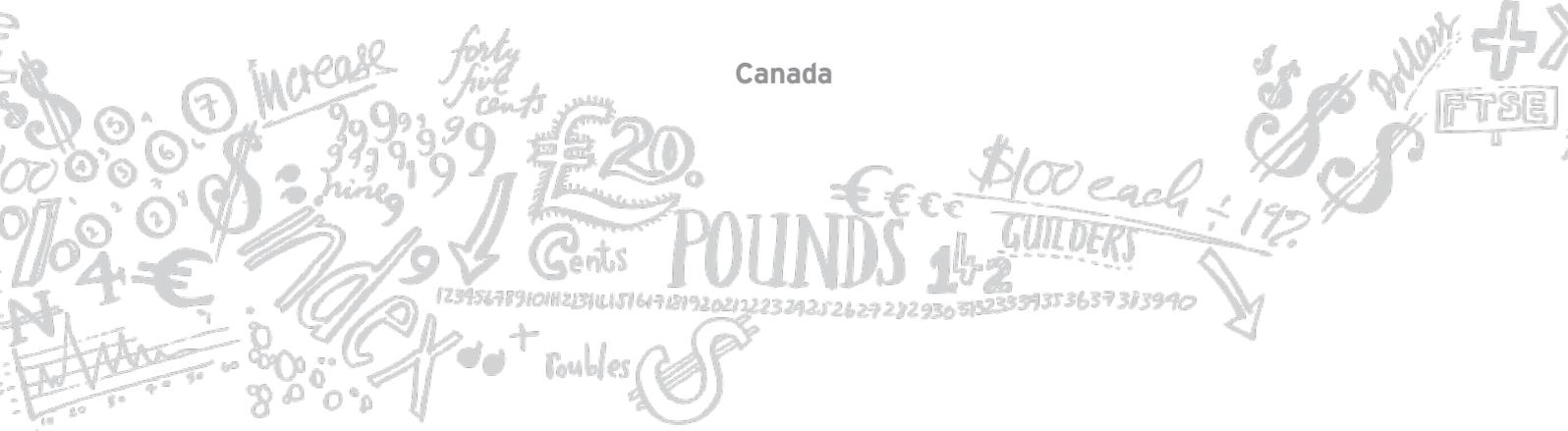
Provinces levying the tax generally exempt certain transactions from the tax. Some of the more commonly exempted transactions include:

- ▶ Transfers where the value of the land does not exceed a minimum threshold
- ▶ Transfers for nominal consideration
- ▶ Transfers between family members
- ▶ Transfers of farmland

In addition, many provinces provide an exemption for first-time home buyers.

The table below summarizes the land transfer tax rates by province and territory.

Province or territory	Tax or duty	Statute
Alberta	No land transfer tax; however, registration fees may apply.	N/A
British Columbia	Total of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 1% of the first C\$200,000 of the taxable transaction's fair market value (FMV) ▶ 2% of the remaining taxable transaction's FMV Property Transfer Tax Act	Property Transfer Tax Act
Manitoba	Total of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 0.5% of the excess of the land's FMV over C\$30,000 ▶ 0.5% of the excess of the land's FMV over C\$90,000 ▶ 0.5% of the excess of the land's FMV over C\$150,000 ▶ 0.5% of the excess of the land's FMV over C\$200,000 	Part III (Land Transfer Tax) of The Tax Administration and Miscellaneous Taxes Act
New Brunswick	0.25% of the greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consideration for the transfer ▶ Real property's assessed value 	Real Property Transfer Tax Act
Newfoundland and Labrador	No land transfer tax; however, registration fees may apply.	N/A
Northwest Territories	No land transfer tax; however, registration fees may apply.	N/A
Nova Scotia	Determined by each municipality and applied to the sale price of every property that is transferred by deed.	Part V (Deed Transfers) of the Municipal Government Act
Nunavut	Maximum being 1.5% of the value of the property transferred.	N/A
Ontario	Total of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 0.5% of the value of the conveyance's consideration up to and including C\$55,000 ▶ 1% of the value of the conveyance's consideration exceeding C\$55,000 up to and including C\$250,000 ▶ 1.5% of the value of the conveyance's consideration exceeding C\$250,000 ▶ 2.0% of the value of the conveyance's consideration exceeding C\$400,000 (only where conveyance of land contains at least one and not more than two single family residences) 	Land Transfer Tax Act



Province or territory	Tax or duty	Statute
Prince Edward Island	1% of the greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consideration for the transfer ▶ Real property's assessed value No land transfer tax is applied where neither the greater of the consideration or assessed value exceeds C\$30,000.	Real Property Transfer Tax Act
Quebec	Total of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 0.5% of the basis of imposition up to and including C\$50,000 ▶ 1% of the basis of imposition exceeding C\$50,000 up to and including C\$250,000 ▶ 1.5% of the value of the basis of imposition exceeding C\$250,000 ▶ The basis of imposition being the greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consideration furnished for the transfer ▶ Consideration stipulated for the transfer ▶ The immovable's market value at the time of the transfer 	An Act Respecting Duties on Transfers of Immovables
Saskatchewan	No land transfer tax; however, registration fees may apply.	N/A
Yukon	No land transfer tax; however, registration fees may apply.	N/A

1.4 Transfer duty

The only transfer taxes in Canada are on real estate as noted above.

1.5 Net wealth tax

Canada does not have a net wealth tax.

2. Who is liable?

The taxation of individuals in Canada is determined by residence. The deemed disposition at death applies to the worldwide assets of all Canadian residents at the time of death. Non-residents may also be liable for tax at the time of death if they own taxable Canadian property.



2.1 Residency

Canadian residents

The Canadian courts have developed various principles to determine whether a person is a Canadian resident. The following considerations are used for determination:

- ▶ The amount of time spent by a person in Canada.
- ▶ The motives or reasons for a person being present in or absent from Canada during the year.
- ▶ Whether the person maintains a dwelling in Canada.
- ▶ The person's origin and background.
- ▶ The person's general mode or routine of life.
- ▶ Other connections that the person has with Canada, such as ownership of property, membership in clubs and presence of relatives.

A person may be a resident of more than one country during the same period of time. Where an individual is considered to be a resident of Canada and also a resident of a treaty country, the applicable treaty will normally determine the country of residence under the "tie-breaker" rules.

In addition to the judicially developed tests, the Canadian Tax Act has provided statutory tests that may deem a person to be a Canadian resident. In the case of an individual, the key rule is that a person is deemed to be a resident for any tax year in which he or she spends 183 or more days in Canada.

Non-residents who hold taxable Canadian property

The Canadian Tax Act establishes procedures for collecting tax from non-residents on the disposition of taxable Canadian property as defined in the Canadian Tax Act. In 2010, the definition of taxable Canadian property was amended to move closer to the international norm.

In general, the new definition will limit the taxation of capital gains realized by non-residents to direct and indirect interests in Canadian real estate, Canadian resource properties or timber resource properties (the specified assets). It should be noted that while the rules will be very similar to the rules in the United States, there is a significant difference, such that any corporation, even if it is non-resident, that holds more than 50% of the specified assets at any time during the prior 60 months will be considered taxable Canadian property.

A non-resident must obtain a certificate of compliance and furnish acceptable security (normally 25% of the expected gain on account of any potential Canadian income tax liability arising on the disposition of a taxable Canadian property). These rules do not apply to a deemed disposition on death. However, the executor acting on behalf of a non-resident decedent must file an income tax return for the year of death and pay any tax that may be necessary on the deemed disposition. The executor is still required to report the deemed or actual disposition of the property in the deceased's terminal return and pay any tax thereon.

2.2 Domicile

Canada only taxes individuals based on residency and does not consider the domicile of taxpayers for the calculation of tax.

3. Rates

Canadian maximum personal marginal income tax rates – 2011¹

	Ordinary income ² %	Eligible dividends ³ %	Ordinary dividends ³ %	Capital gains %
Alberta	39.00	17.72	27.71	19.50
British Columbia	43.70	23.91	33.71	21.85
Manitoba	46.40	26.74	39.15	23.20
New Brunswick	43.30	20.96	30.83	21.65
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.30	20.96	29.96	21.15
Northwest Territories	43.05	21.31	29.65	21.53
Nova Scotia	50.00	34.85	36.21	25.00
Nunavut	40.50	25.72	28.96	20.25
Ontario	46.41	28.19	32.57	23.20
Prince Edward Island	47.37	27.33	41.17	23.69
Quebec	48.22	31.85	36.35	24.11
Saskatchewan	44.00	23.36	32.08	22.00
Yukon	42.40	17.72	30.40	21.20

¹ The rates shown are the 2011 maximum combined federal and provincial marginal tax rates, including surtaxes where applicable, based on known rates as of 15 July 2011.

² Ordinary income includes such items as salary, interest, business income and income from other sources, but excludes Canadian dividends and capital gains.

³ The rates apply to the actual amount of taxable dividends received in the year. Eligible dividends are those paid by public corporations and private companies out of earnings that have been taxed at the general corporate tax rate (the dividend must be designated by the payor corporation as an eligible dividend).



The combined basic federal tax plus a 48% non-resident surtax is set out below. These rates are applicable to non-residents on Canadian-sourced employment or business income. Capital gains on taxable Canadian property are taxed at 50% of these rates.

	Rate	Bracket	
Non-residents	22.20%	C\$0	No surtax
	32.56%	C\$41,545	
	38.48%	C\$83,089	
	42.92%	C\$128,801	

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Transfers to a spouse or qualifying spouse trust

In certain family situations, taxation resulting from the deemed disposition at death can be deferred either totally or partially. If the property is transferred to the Canadian resident spouse of the testator or to a qualifying spouse trust, there is total deferral. For purposes of the Canadian Tax Act and many other statutes, a spouse includes a common law partner of either the opposite or same sex. The spouse or spouse trust, as the case may be, acquires the property at the deceased's cost, and any gain is deferred until the spouse or spouse trust disposes of it. Any income from the property or any gain upon its ultimate disposition will be taxed in the hands of the transferee. In order for a trust to be considered a qualifying spouse trust, and be eligible for the deferral of capital gains tax (CGT), the following criteria must be met:

1. The deceased transferor must have been a resident in Canada at the time of death.
2. The trust must be a resident in Canada when the property vests in the trust (spouse could be non-resident).
3. The trust must be created in the deceased's will.
4. The terms of the trust must provide that the spouse of the deceased is exclusively entitled to all of the income generated by the property in the trust during the spouse's lifetime.
5. The terms of the trust must provide that no one other than the spouse is entitled to either income or capital of the trust while the spouse beneficiary is alive.

Capital gains exemption

Where the deceased owns shares of a qualifying small business corporation (QSBC) or qualified farm or fishing property, CGT will be minimized if the deceased's C\$750,000 lifetime capital gains exemption can be claimed on the terminal return. This will depend on whether all or a portion of this exemption remains unclaimed at death and whether the shares or farm or fishing property qualify for the exemption. Where shares of a QSBC or farm or fishing property are left to a surviving spouse, the personal representative may choose to elect out of the automatic rollover to trigger a portion of the capital gain that can be sheltered by the deceased's available exemption.

Note that the application of this exemption is fairly limited in scope:

- ▶ It is not available to non-residents.
- ▶ The definition of a QSBC is very narrow: the corporation must be a Canadian-controlled private corporation and must meet certain tests with respect to the use of its assets in Canada.



Utilizing capital losses

In most cases, net capital losses can be used only to offset net capital gains. However, the Canadian Tax Act includes a relieving provision whereby net capital losses incurred on a deemed disposition at death can be applied to reduce income from any source in the year of death or the preceding year. This provision applies to any net capital losses carried forward from previous years (to the extent that they exceed amounts previously claimed as capital gains exemption by the deceased) and net capital gains realized in the year of death.

In addition to a capital gain or loss, the disposition of depreciable property on the death of the testator may give rise to recapture of depreciation or terminal losses. For each item of depreciable property, the testator is deemed on death to receive proceeds equal to fair market value. When the deemed proceeds exceed the undepreciated capital cost of the property, there will generally be a recapture of depreciation. This recapture must be included as part of the income of the testator in his or her terminal year's return. On the other hand, when the undepreciated capital cost of the property exceeds the deemed proceeds, a terminal loss will occur. In this case, the terminal loss can be deducted from income in the terminal year's return.

Transfer of farm and fishing property to children or grandchildren

If the property to be transferred during the lifetime or under the will is a farm or fishing property, an interest in a farm or fishing partnership or shares in a farm or fishing corporation, there can be a complete deferral of tax liability if the property is being transferred to the children or the grandchildren of the deceased and certain conditions regarding the use of the farm or fishing property are met. As the personal representative can elect to transfer the property to a child at any value between cost and fair value, it will also be possible to elect to realize sufficient gain to utilize the remaining capital gains exemption so that the child will have a higher cost for their future disposition.

5. Filing procedure and dates for payment of tax

Canada taxes income earned on the calendar year basis. The personal representative will be responsible for filing one or more of the following returns:

- ▶ **Prior year return:** if an individual dies between 1 January and the usual filing date for the preceding year, he or she will often not have filed his or her tax return for the preceding year. In this situation, the filing deadline for the preceding year is the later of six months after the date of death, or the normal due date of the return (30 April or, if the individual had business income, 15 June).
- ▶ **Terminal return – year of death:** the return for the year of death, also referred to as the terminal return, will be due on 30 April of the subsequent year or, if the deceased had business income, 15 June of the subsequent year. However, if the death occurs between 1 November and 31 December of the current year, the deceased taxpayer's representative has until the later of the normal filing date or six months after the date of death to file the current year's return.
- ▶ **Elective return – rights or things:** in the event that the deceased had any "rights or things" at death, these may be included in a separate tax return with a separate set of graduated tax rates. Rights or things generally mean amounts of income that were not paid at the time of death and that, had the person not died, would have been included in the person's income for the year in which they were paid. Examples include such items as matured but unclipped bond coupons, dividends declared but unpaid and unpaid compensation. This special return is due the later of one year from the date of death or 90 days after the mailing date of the notice of assessment of the final return.
- ▶ **Elective return – testamentary trust beneficiary:** if the deceased is an income beneficiary of a testamentary trust, the representative may elect to file a separate return for the period between the end of the trust's fiscal year and the date of the taxpayer's death. The filing deadline is the same as the one applicable to the final return.

In terms of planning, there are two basic reasons for filing as many tax returns as possible. The first relates to the fact that the income tax rates are progressive and income starts at zero in each return. If multiple returns are not filed, there may be amounts taxed at higher rates than would have been the case if multiple returns had been filed.



The second advantage of filing multiple returns is that some personal tax credits can be deducted in each return. This could reduce the deceased taxpayer's estate tax total liability.

Date for payment of tax

Generally, tax is due when the relevant returns are required to be filed. However, where the deceased individual is deemed to have disposed of capital property, resource property, land inventory or was entitled to a right or thing at death, the executor can elect to defer payment of a portion of the tax arising on such deemed dispositions or rights or things. Provided that acceptable security is posted with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), the tax may be paid in as many as 10 equal annual installments, with the first payment due on the balance-due date for the return. Each subsequent payment is due on the anniversary of the balance-due date. Interest, calculated using the prescribed rate in effect plus 4%, will apply to the outstanding amount, commencing at the balance-due date until the full amount of the tax is paid. The accrued interest must also be paid at the due date for each installment.

6. Valuation

The CRA has not altered its official policy with respect to valuation issues since the issuance of IC 89-3 Policy Statement of Business Equity Valuations in 1989, which defines fair market value as:

"The highest price, expressed in terms of money or money's worth, obtainable in an open market between knowledgeable, informed and prudent parties acting at arm's length, neither party being under any compulsion to transact."

7. Trusts

From an estate planning point of view, trusts are often used as a means of making lifetime gifts to enable the donor to place constraints on the donee. Property will normally be gifted at a time when it does not attract a tax liability, and any growth in value of assets held by the trust is outside of the donor's estate.

For example, *inter vivos* trusts are commonly used to hold participating shares of a holding company established as part of an estate freezing plan so that the growth in the value of the business or investments transferred to the company will accrue to the next generation. The transferor may be one of the trustees, and consequently, will be in a position to influence if and when distributions from the trust will be made.

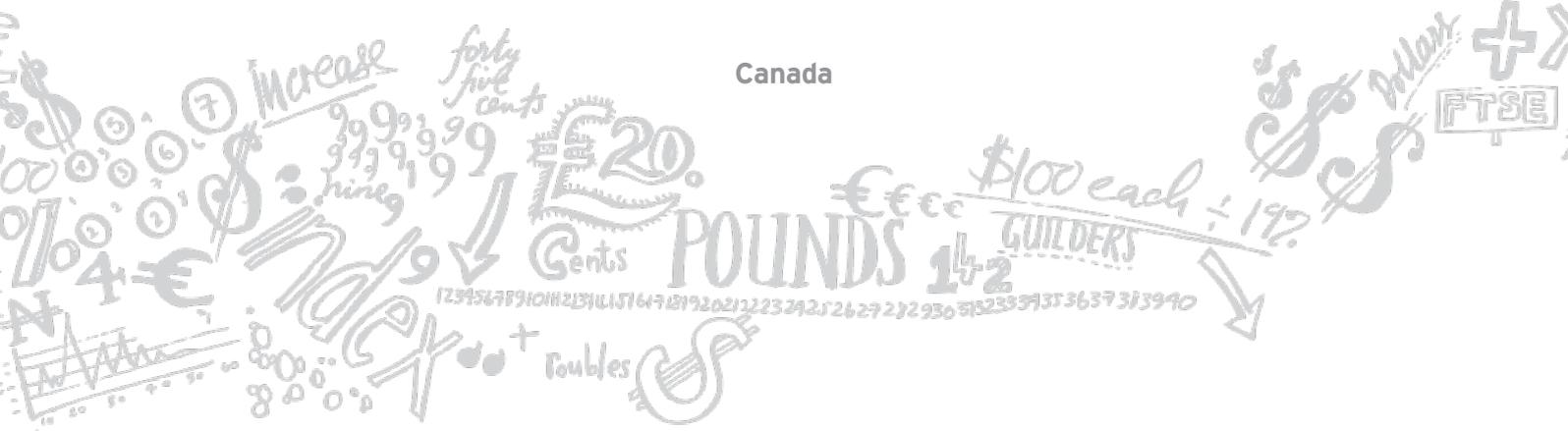
The Canadian Tax Act deems trusts to dispose of capital properties at fair market value at certain specified times. In most cases, a trust will be deemed to dispose of its capital properties on the 21st anniversary of the date on which the trust was originally settled.

Generally, in situations where the beneficiaries of a trust are residents of Canada, planning can be implemented that results in a deferral of CGT that would otherwise be payable by the trust as a result of the application of the 21-year rule. That planning often involves transferring the assets of the trust to its beneficiaries at the adjusted cost base amounts of the assets. The beneficiaries then pay CGT when they ultimately dispose of the assets that they have acquired from the trust.

Capital properties cannot be distributed by a trust to beneficiaries on a tax-deferred basis if the beneficiaries are non-residents of Canada.

8. Grants

If an individual has paid into the Canada Pension Plan during their lifetime, their estate may file a claim to recover up to C\$2,500 of the cost of the funeral. This "death benefit" is taxable to the recipient, not reported on the final tax return of the decedent.



9. Life insurance

The receipt of life insurance proceeds is not taxable in Canada, but could be subject to probate if the estate is named the beneficiary of the insurance policy.

If a private company is the beneficiary of a life insurance policy, the insurance proceeds (net of the adjusted cost base of the policy if the company is the owner of the policy) is added to the company's capital dividend account and a tax-free capital dividend can be paid to any Canadian resident shareholder. A capital dividend paid to a non-resident would be subject to the non-resident withholding tax applicable for taxable dividends.

10. Civil law on succession

Most of the Canadian legal system has its foundation in the British common law system, but Quebec still has a civil law system for issues of private law.

10.1 Estate planning

Estate planning in Canada can include implementing an estate freeze either by gifting assets directly to the next generation (resulting in a deemed disposition) or by transferring the assets to a holding company on a tax-deferred basis by taking back fixed value preferred shares and having the next generation subscribe for the future growth shares either directly or through a discretionary family trust for their benefit (see discussion above). An estate freeze using a family trust can also have the benefit of allowing the family access to multiple capital gains exemptions if the trust holds and disposes of shares of a QSBC and the trustees allocate the gain to the beneficiaries so they can utilize their capital gains exemption.

10.2 Succession

This is not applicable to individuals in Canada.

10.3 Forced heirship

See comments below with respect to matrimonial regimes, as Canada does not have compulsory succession rules or forced heirship other than the statutory rules for intestacy.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Matrimonial regimes in Canada are governed by provincial law. Among Canadian provinces, there exists a broad spectrum of rights of dependents upon death. In some provinces, the rights of a surviving spouse or other dependents are so secure as to call the laws "forced heirship" laws. For example, Ontario's Family Law Act provides that a surviving spouse is absolutely entitled to one-half of the difference between the net family property of the deceased spouse and the net family property of the surviving spouse, if the former is greater. Spouses are able to contract out of these statutory rights to an equalization or division of family assets if they wish to do so.

There are other classes of people, besides spouses, who may make a claim that they should receive a greater share of the deceased's estate than was left to them in the will. Most Canadian provinces have legislation that allows dependants to claim the support and maintenance that the testator or testatrix was under a duty to provide for them, and failed to provide for them in the will. In general, this legislation gives the courts discretion to determine whether the individual is a dependent, whether adequate provision for support was made and on what terms and how much he or she should receive from the estate.



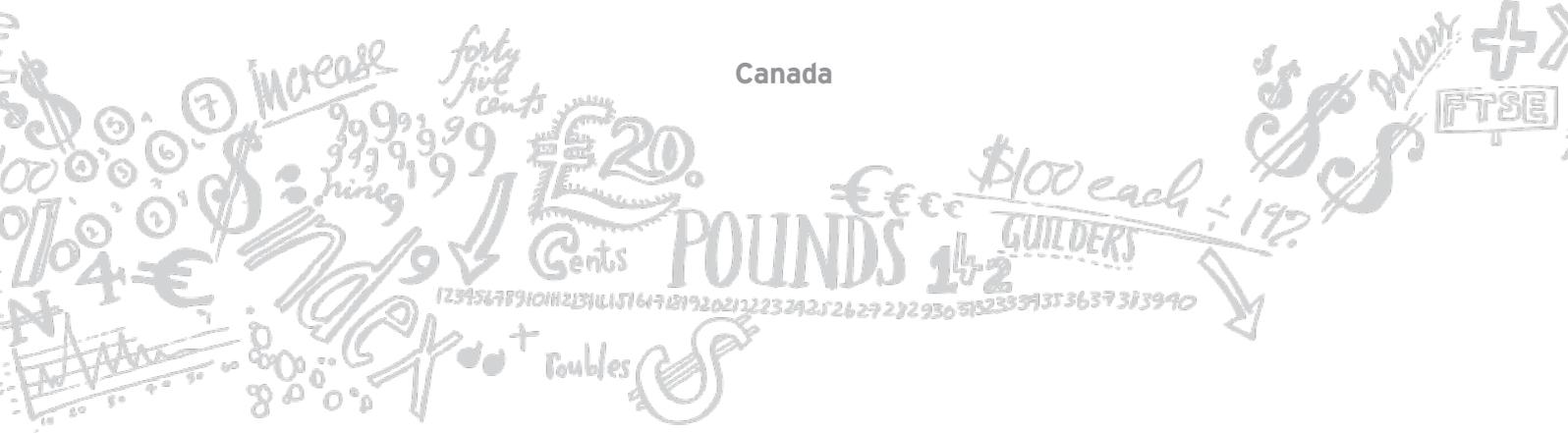
10.5 Intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. Canadian provinces will normally accept the formal validity of a will drawn under the laws of the deceased's place of residence at the time of making the will or at death. Whether the deceased had the personal legal capacity to make the dispositions in the will is generally governed by the law of the deceased's residence.

If there is no valid will at death, then the deceased's estate passes under predetermined rules known as intestate succession.

The intestacy rules are different depending on in which province or territory the person was resident at his or her death. Generally, the laws of intestacy for the Province of Ontario state that if the deceased had a spouse and no children, the spouse is entitled to receive the entire estate. The following table summarizes the intestacy rules for the Province of Ontario. Other provinces have similar, but not identical rules.

Survivor	Distribution
If a spouse	All to the spouse
If a spouse and one child	Preferential share (C\$200,000) to the spouse, remainder split equally between the spouse and the child
If a spouse and two or more children	Preferential share to spouse plus one-third of remainder, two-thirds divided between children
If no spouse and one or more children alive	Children share equally: if one child is deceased but has children, those children get their parents' share equally (representation)
If no spouse and no children, but grandchildren	Grandchildren share equally regardless; no representation
If none of above and a parent is alive	Parents share equally, or if only one parent, parent gets estate absolutely
If none of above, and at least one surviving brother or sister	Brothers and sisters share equally with representation
If none of above and at least one niece or nephew	Nieces and nephews equally with no representation
If none of above	Next of kin of equal degree of consanguinity to the intestate equally without representation, degrees of kindred shall be computed by counting upward from the deceased to the nearest common ancestor and then downward to the relative, and the kindred of the half-blood shall inherit equally with those of the whole-blood in the same degree
If none of above	Her Majesty the Queen (escheat to the Crown)



10.6 Probate tax

Generally, all of the Canadian provinces levy some form of probate taxes based on the gross value of the estate. These taxes are generally payable by the estate of a decedent immediately upon issuance of an estate certificate (or letters of probate). These documents generally authenticate for third parties the appointment of the personal representatives of an estate.

In Ontario, the tax is levied at the rate of 0.005% on the first C\$50,000 of value and at the rate of 0.015% on any value in excess of C\$50,000. The following table shows the maximum rates applicable in the various provinces and territories:

Alberta	Over C\$250,000-C\$400
British Columbia	C\$50,000 and over - C\$14 per C\$1,000
Manitoba	Over C\$10,000-C\$7 per C\$1,000
New Brunswick	Over C\$20,000-C\$5 per C\$1,000
Newfoundland	Over C\$1,000-C\$5 per C\$1,000
Nova Scotia	Over C\$100,000-C\$15.53 per C\$1,000
Ontario	Over C\$50,000-C\$15 per C\$1,000
Prince Edward Island	Over C\$100,000-C\$4 per C\$1,000
Quebec	No probate
Saskatchewan	C\$7 per C\$1,000
Northwest Territories	Over C\$250,000-C\$400
Nunavut	Over C\$250,000-C\$400
Yukon	Over C\$25,000-C\$140



11. Estate tax treaties

Canada does not have any tax treaties dealing only with the taxation of estates. However, many provisions of its treaties will have an impact on estate planning. For example, most of Canada's international tax treaties prevent Canada from taxing gains on any property other than immovable property or property associated with a permanent establishment in Canada. For these purposes, immovable property is typically defined as real property or an interest therein, although particular tax treaties may provide expanded definitions. In addition, most tax treaties allow a country to tax gains on the disposition of an indirect interest in immovable property located in its jurisdiction. For example, under most treaties, the shares of a company or an interest in a partnership, trust or estate whose value is derived principally from immovable property will be exposed to tax in the jurisdiction in which that property is located. For these purposes, an entity is considered to derive its value principally from immovable property if that property represents more than 50% of the total fair market value of the enterprise.

While Canada has no estate tax and no separate estate tax treaty with the United States, the Canada-US income tax treaty includes provisions for the application of the US estate tax to estates of Canadian citizens who are not US residents at death.

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Additional reading materials

"2011-12 Managing Your Personal Taxes – A Canadian Perspective," Ernst & Young website, <http://www.ey.com/CA/en/Services/Tax/Tax-MYPT>, 2011.

Maureen De Lisser, Gena Katz, Vivian Leung and Yves Plante, *Ernst & Young's Guide to Preparing 2010 Personal Tax Returns*, Ernst & Young
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China



1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

The mainland of the People's Republic of China (China) issued a draft rule on inheritance tax in 2002 to solicit public opinion. However, as of today, no statute has been passed to provide guidance on inheritance tax.

1.2 Gift tax

No gift tax is levied in China.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

From the estate and succession perspective, no real estate transfer tax is levied in China. However, transfer of real estate or land-use rights in China may be subject to individual income tax (IIT), business tax, deed tax, stamp duty and land appreciation tax.

1.3.1 Individual income tax

In accordance with the provisions of China Tax Circular Caishui (2009) No. 78 (Circular 78), if a transfer of real estate or land-use rights is made without consideration, the property received would be considered "other income" to the recipient and subject to IIT at a flat tax rate of 20%. However, according to Circular 78 and Circular Guoshuifa (2009) No. 121, the transfer by virtue of inheritance or gift under the following circumstances will be exempted from the IIT:

- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to "lineal relatives." These include spouse, children, parents, grandparents, grandchildren and siblings.
- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to dependents.
- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to statutory heirs and legatees upon the death of the decedent.
- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to a spouse by virtue of divorce.

In order to claim IIT exemption on these transfers, transferees should fulfill the registration requirement with the local tax authority and obtain written approval.

In the case that the transfer is subject to IIT, the taxable income would be determined based on the value of the real estate or land-use rights stated in the succession or gift contract, subtracting the relevant taxes and expenses paid by the transferee. However, if the value stated in the contract is obviously lower than the fair market value or there is no price available in the contract, the relevant tax authority may deem the taxable income according to the market appraisal price or through other reasonable methods.

If the transferee resells the land-use rights or real estate later, such transfer will be subject to IIT. The tax base will be the proceeds from the sale of land-use rights or real estate, less the original purchase cost of the decedent or the donor, and the expenses and taxes paid by the heir or donee in the transfer.

IIT is filed on a monthly basis, and if IIT liability is triggered, the taxpayer is required to file the IIT monthly return with the local tax authority. The IIT return is generally due on the 15th of the following month.

1.3.2 Business tax

According to the implementation rule of business tax regulations, if real estate or land-use rights are transferred to an entity or an individual as a result of a gift, the transfer would be considered a taxable transaction, and the transferor would be subject to the business tax and the relevant surtaxes at the time of transfer.

However, as provided in Circular Chaishui [2009] No. 111, gift transfers are temporarily exempted from business tax and the relevant surtaxes under the following circumstances:

- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to lineal relatives. "Lineal relatives" include spouse, children, parents, grandparents, grandchildren and siblings.
- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to dependents.
- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to statutory heirs and legatees upon the death of the decedent.
- ▶ Transfer of land-use rights or real estate as a gift to a spouse by virtue of divorce.

Transferors are required to comply with relevant registration formalities of the local tax authority so as to claim the business tax exemption on the gift of the real estate or land-use rights.

In the event that the tax liabilities occur, the business tax would be assessed by the local tax bureau. The tax rate applicable to the transfer of real estate and land-use rights is 5%.

1.3.3 Deed tax

China levies deed tax on non-statutory successors who acquire real estate or land-use rights by virtue of inheritance or gift. However, gratuitous transfer to statutory successors is exempt from deed tax. "Statutory successors" include spouse, children, parents, siblings, paternal grandparents and maternal grandparents.

Deed tax rates range from 3% to 5% depending on the location of the cities in different provinces. The tax base for deed tax calculation is deemed by the tax authority with reference to the market value of the real estate or the land-use rights.

The taxpayers should file the deed tax return with the local tax authority within 10 days after the succession or gift agreement is concluded.

1.3.4 Stamp duty

The stamp duty is imposed when a contract of property transfer is concluded. Both parties who sign the contract are liable for the stamp duty.

The tax base for the stamp duty is calculated based on the value of the property specified in the contract.

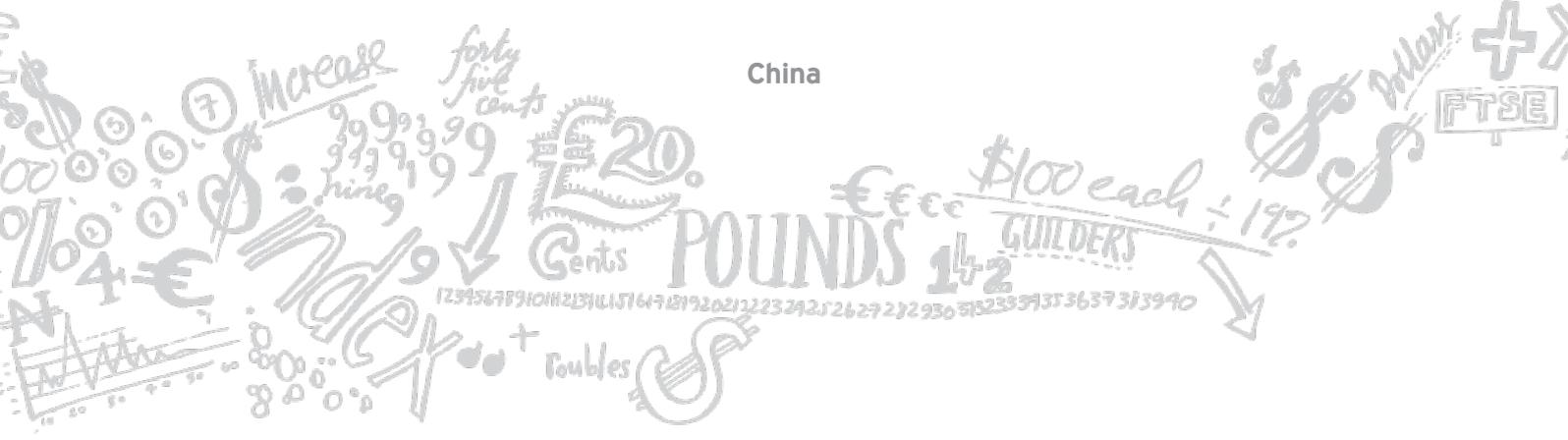
The tax rate applicable to the contract concluded for transferring property rights is 0.05%.

1.3.5 Land appreciation tax

According to the China Temporary Regulation of Land Appreciation Tax (LAT), sale or compensated transfer of real estate or land-use rights is subject to LAT. A transferor who benefits from the transfer is liable for LAT. However, transfer of real estate or land-use rights without consideration, such as inheritance or gift, will not realize a charge.

1.4 Endowment tax

No endowment taxes are levied in China.



1.5 Transfer duty

No transfer duty is levied in China.

1.6 Net wealth tax

No net wealth tax is levied in China.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Real estate located in China

In general, China would exercise tax jurisdiction over the transfer of real estate or the use rights of land located in the territory of mainland China regardless of the holder's domicile or residency status. Please refer to the preceding paragraphs regarding the relevant taxes that may be imposed on the real estate or land-use rights transfer.

2.2 Real estate outside China

In the event of transfer of real estate outside China, no specific tax regulation is available to guide the taxation on such transfers except the provisions of IIT law.

IIT law and regulations stipulate that individuals who are domiciled in China are subject to IIT on their worldwide income. Individuals "domiciled in China" refers to those who by reason of permanent household registration (i.e., Hukou), family ties and economic interest habitually reside in China. Individuals who have China nationality but do not reside in China are still considered "domiciled" in China and subject to IIT on their worldwide income. As for foreign nationals, if they physically stay in China for more than five full years, they are also considered as "domiciled" in China for tax purposes and liable for IIT on their worldwide income starting from the sixth year when they are considered a full-year resident in China.

Given the above, individuals who are domiciled in China may be liable for IIT on the gain arising from the transfer of real estate located outside China.

3. Rates

Different tax rates are applicable to different types of taxes. Please refer to Section 1 for details.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Please refer to Section 1 for details.

5. Filing procedures

Please refer to Section 1 for details.

6. Assessments and valuations

The tax base of properties that are acquired by virtue of inheritance or gift is the fair market value of the property at the time of the transfer. The specific method of valuation may vary depending on the type of property.



Land-use rights and real estate

The value of land-use rights and real estate is generally determined based on the value specified in the transfer contract. The value in the transfer contract should be assessed and approved by the administration offices of land or real estate before the contract comes into effect. In most cases, the tax authority would rely on the value assessed by the administration offices of land or real estate. However, if they consider the assessed value to be far from the fair market value, the tax may be levied on a deemed basis.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

For purposes of succession and estate planning, no specific tax regulation has been issued by China for the taxes on the income from trusts or foundations.

8. Grants

There is no death grant in China.

9. Life insurance

According to the China individual income tax law, life insurance proceeds are exempted from IIT.

10. Civil law on succession

This is not applicable in China.

11. Estate tax treaties

No estate tax is levied in China. Therefore, no terms regarding estate tax are available in the tax treaties.

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Czech Republic



1. Types of tax

The tax system of the Czech Republic recognizes gift tax, inheritance tax and real estate transfer tax. Transition of property can be, under certain circumstances, subject even to personal income tax. However, this is not in the scope of this document.

1.1. Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax is imposed on any transfer of property by death.

1.2. Gift tax

Gift tax is imposed on any transfer of property with no consideration.

1.3. Real estate transfer tax

Generally, all real estate situated in the Czech Republic is subject to real estate tax. Currently, the tax rates depend on the type of property and its location.

The real estate transfer tax is generally imposed on any transfer of immovable property located in the Czech Republic for a consideration.

1.4. Selected personal income tax implications

Income from the sale of real estate is generally subject to personal income tax.

If the transferor used a house or a flat as a permanent residence for a period exceeding two years prior to the sale, the income from the sale is exempt from Czech personal income tax. Otherwise, the income is exempt if the period between the acquisition and the sale exceeded five years. Such exemption does not apply if the property was part of the business assets.

Income from the sale of securities is generally subject to Czech personal income tax. However, the income from the sale of shares can be exempt from tax if the period between the acquisition and the sale exceeds six months and if the total direct shareholding of the individual does not exceed 5% of the company's registered capital or voting rights in the period of 24 months before the sale of shares. Income from the sale of other securities (not fulfilling the previous test) shall be exempt if the period between the acquisition and the sale exceeds five years.

1.5. Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in the Czech Republic.

1.6. Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty tax in the Czech Republic.

1.7. Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in the Czech Republic.

2. Who is liable? What is taxable?

Persons liable to tax as well as the transactions subject to tax are determined separately for each of the aforementioned taxes.

2.1 Inheritance tax

Any person who acquires an inheritance or part of an inheritance on the basis of law or testament is generally liable to inheritance tax in the Czech Republic.

Inheritance tax is imposed with respect to all real estate properties located in the Czech Republic regardless of the residence address of the decedent.

Movable property is subject to inheritance tax depending on the citizenship and permanent residence of the decedent.

If the decedent was a citizen of the Czech Republic and had a permanent residence in the Czech Republic, the inheritance tax is imposed on the entire movable property, regardless of its location.

If the decedent was a citizen of the Czech Republic, but did not have a permanent residence in the Czech Republic or was not a citizen of the Czech Republic, the inheritance tax is imposed on the movable property located in the Czech Republic only.

2.2 Gift tax

Generally any person who acquires movable or immovable property or any other property benefits without any consideration (by other means than by a transferor's death) is liable to gift tax.

Movable property and other property benefits acquired or donated without any consideration in the Czech Republic are subject to gift tax regardless of the nationality, citizenship or residency of the donor or the donee.

Generally, if the donor or the donee is a Czech citizen with a permanent residence in the Czech Republic or a company seated in the Czech Republic, the transfer of movable property or property rights should also be subject to the Czech gift tax regardless of its location.

2.3 Real estate transfer tax

Real estate transfer tax is generally payable on the transfer of ownership to real estate for consideration or on the establishment of an easement or similar fulfillment.

The real estate transfer tax is generally payable by the transferor and the acquirer is regarded as a guarantor. In certain cases, the person acquiring real estate can be primarily liable to the real estate transfer tax.

2.4 Residency

The tax residency of a person liable to inheritance, gift and real estate transfer taxes is generally not relevant. The important factors are citizenship, permanent residence and location of the property.

Special rules may apply if a particular double tax treaty includes different provisions on this subject.



3. Rates of inheritance tax, gift tax and real estate transfer tax

The rate of inheritance tax and gift tax is progressive. The applicable rate depends on the type of the acquirer (see tax classes below) and the tax base.

The tax assessment base is generally determined as the taxable value of the assets decreased by debts and other related liabilities, exempt amounts based on the law and taxes paid in respect of the transfer of the property.

The taxable value of the property is generally determined based on the official valuation of the assets in accordance with the Czech valuation act.

The inheritance tax is calculated from the assessment base using the rates in the table below and multiplied by 0.5 (i.e., the inheritance tax generally amounts to one-half of the gift tax).

3.1 Tax classes

For the purposes of the gift and inheritance tax, donees and heirs are divided into three groups:

Tax class I

- Spouses and relatives in direct line.

Tax class II

- Relatives in the collateral line, namely siblings, nephews, nieces, uncles and aunts.
- Children's spouses (sons-in-law and daughters-in-law), spouse's children, spouse's parents, spouses of parents and individuals living with the donee, donor or decedent in a common household for at least one year prior to the transfer of the property or prior to the death of the decedent (while taking care of the common household or being dependent on the donee, donor or decedent).

Tax class III

- All other individuals and legal entities.



3.2 Gift tax and inheritance tax rates¹

Tax base CZK	Acquirer in		
	Tax Class I ² (all amounts in CZK)	Tax Class II ² (all amounts in CZK)	Tax Class III (all amounts in CZK)
CZK0-CZK1,000,000	1%	3%	7%
CZK1,000,000-CZK2,000,000	CZK10,000 + 1.3% from the tax base exceeding CZK1,000,000	CZK30,000 + 3.5% from the tax base exceeding CZK1,000,000	CZK70,000 + 9% from the tax base exceeding CZK1,000,000
CZK2,000,000-CZK5,000,000	CZK23,000 + 1.5% from the tax base exceeding CZK2,000,000	CZK65,000 + 4% from the tax base exceeding CZK2,000,000	CZK160,000 + 12% from the tax base exceeding CZK2,000,000
CZK5,000,000-CZK7,000,000	CZK68,000 + 1.7% from the tax base exceeding CZK5,000,000	CZK185,000 + 5% from the tax base exceeding CZK5,000,000	CZK520,000 + 15% from the tax base exceeding CZK5,000,000
CZK7,000,000-CZK10,000,000	CZK102,000 + 2% from the tax base exceeding CZK7,000,000	CZK285,000 + 6% from the tax base exceeding CZK7,000,000	CZK820,000 + 18% from the tax base exceeding CZK7,000,000
CZK10,000,000-CZK20,000,000	CZK162,000 + 2.5% from the tax base exceeding CZK10,000,000	CZK465,000 + 7% from the tax base exceeding CZK10,000,000	CZK1,360,000 + 21% from the tax base exceeding CZK10,000,000
CZK20,000,000-CZK30,000,000	CZK412,000 + 3% from the tax base exceeding CZK20,000,000	CZK1,165,000 + 8% from the tax base exceeding CZK20,000,000	CZK3,460,000 + 25% from the tax base exceeding CZK20,000,000
CZK30,000,000-CZK40,000,000	CZK712,000 + 3.5% from the tax base exceeding CZK30,000,000	CZK1,965,000 + 9% from the tax base exceeding CZK30,000,000	CZK5,960,000 + 30% from the tax base exceeding CZK30,000,000
CZK40,000,000-CZK50,000,000	CZK1,062,000 + 4% from the tax base exceeding CZK40,000,000	CZK2,865,000 + 10.5% from the tax base exceeding CZK40,000,000	CZK8,960,000 + 35% from the tax base exceeding CZK40,000,000
CZK50,000,000 +	CZK1,462,000 + 5% from the tax base exceeding CZK50,000,000	CZK3,915,000 + 12% from the tax base exceeding CZK50,000,000	CZK12,460,000 + 40% from the tax base exceeding CZK50,000,000

Real estate transfer tax rate

A flat tax rate of 3% is calculated from the value of the property determined based on an official valuation.

¹ Inheritance tax rate = tax calculated based on the above table x 0.5.

² Definition of particular tax classes is included in Section 3.1.



4. Exemptions and reliefs

As the number and extent of exemptions and reliefs is very vast, we recommend that the possibility of exemption be checked individually for the purpose of each transaction. Significant tax savings may be achieved by proper planning of certain transactions.

We summarize below the most important types of exemptions:

1. Donees and heirs within tax classes I and II (see Section 3.1) are generally exempt from inheritance and gift tax.
2. Exemption from inheritance and gift tax applies for acquisition of property by the following entities:
 - a. Czech Republic or other member states of the European Union, Norway or Iceland.
 - b. Regional, district and local authorities and their budgetary and contributory organizations.
 - c. Municipalities, public research institutions, public universities or non-profit public medical facilities.
 - d. State-registered churches and religious communities, political parties and movements.
 - e. Legal entities with registered seats in the Czech Republic or other EU member states established for the purpose of support and development of, for example, culture, education, health care, social services and sports.
3. Transfers of movable property of day-to-day use and transfers of bank account deposits (both up to certain amounts) qualify for the exemption from gift tax.
4. Contributions made to the equity of business companies, partnerships and cooperatives seated in the Czech Republic or other member states of the EU.³

5. Filing procedures and date for payment of tax

The filing deadline for the inheritance tax return and gift tax return is generally 30 days from the date of:

- ▶ Conclusion of inheritance proceedings in the case of inheritance tax.
- ▶ Conclusion of a contract on donation of a movable property.

The real estate transfer tax return is generally due by the end of the third month after the ownership to real estate is inscribed into the Cadastral Land Registry or after a ruling of a court or an administrative body confirming that the ownership to the real estate is issued.

The inheritance tax return and gift tax return do not need to be filed by heirs or donees in tax classes I and II, as they can benefit from the inheritance tax and gift tax exemption.

Gift tax and inheritance tax are payable within 30 days from the receipt of the tax assessment issued by the tax authorities.

The real estate transfer tax is payable within the tax return filing deadline. The tax authorities generally do not send the taxpayer any tax assessment.

³Note that if the contribution to the equity is made in the form of real estate, there is a special tax regime for the period of five years. Only after the property is maintained by the company for five years is a full exemption achieved.



6. Assessments and valuations

This is not applicable in the Czech Republic.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

This is not applicable in the Czech Republic.

8. Grants

This is not applicable in the Czech Republic.

9. Life insurance

This is not applicable in the Czech Republic.

10. Civil law on succession

This is not applicable in the Czech Republic.

11. Estate tax treaties

The Czech Republic has not concluded any tax treaties relating specifically to the taxation of real estate. However, most double taxation treaties concluded by the Czech Republic contain provisions relating to this subject.

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Denmark



1. Types of tax

In Denmark, both gift and inheritance tax are levied on transfer of assets at death or by gift. The tax is either 0%, 15% or 36.25%. However, gifts may be subject to ordinary taxation of up to 51.5%.

2. Inheritance tax

Danish inheritance tax is based on the taxation of the estate after the deceased person. The basis for the calculation of inheritance tax is the total net value of assets that are passed on to heirs after the deceased person.

The Danish inheritance tax consists of an estate tax of 15% imposed on the net value exceeding DKK264,100 of the estate of a deceased person together with an additional tax of 25% on the estate passed on to persons other than certain close relatives. The maximum tax burden is 36.25%, as the 15% estate tax is deducted before the 25% additional tax is calculated.

Inheritance tax is levied when a person dies. Taxation can be deferred if the surviving spouse chooses to retain undivided possession of the estate. In this case, the estate is taxed when the estate after the first deceased spouse is transferred to the heirs. The estate after the first deceased spouse must be transferred to the heirs if the surviving spouse dies or if the surviving spouse, who retained undivided possession of the estate, chooses to get married again.

2.1 Gift tax

From a Danish perspective, a gift is given when a living person transfers assets without payment to another person. This is also the case even if the person giving the gift (the donor) reserves the right to make use of the asset or claims the future income from the asset. Generally, gifts are liable to gift tax or ordinary income tax.

The gift tax is a proportional tax and is either 0% for gifts between spouses, 15% for gifts to close relatives (specified below in Section 3.1) or 36.25% for gifts to stepparents' grandparents. All other persons are subject to ordinary income tax on gifts at a progressive tax rate up to 51.5%.

2.2 Estates

In Denmark, no real estate transfer tax exists. Instead, a registration transfer duty will be levied on transfers of real estate.

The registration transfer duty is DKK1,400 + 0.6% of the transfer sum or at least the last public valuation of the estate.

If the real property is a gift subject to gift tax, the variable part of the transfer duty can be deducted from the gift tax unless either the gift donor or the recipient conducts business with rental of real estate.

2.2.1 Exemption from the variable transfer duty

In the following situations, only the fixed duty of DKK1,400 is applicable on transfer of real estate:

- ▶ A surviving spouse enters into the deceased spouse's rights and obligations (the spouse retains undivided possession of the estate).
- ▶ If the gift recipient is an approved charitable organization, a Danish national church or a recognized religious community in Denmark.

3. Who is liable?

3.1 Gift tax

Gift tax is applicable if either the gift donor or the recipient of the gift is domiciled in Denmark. Gifts in the form of real estate situated in Denmark and assets connected to a Danish permanent establishment (Danish *situs*) are subject to Danish gift tax regardless of whether the gift donor or the recipient of the gift is domiciled in Denmark.

3.2 Inheritance tax

If the deceased person is domiciled in Denmark at the time of death, the market value of his or her worldwide net estate is subject to inheritance tax in Denmark. If the deceased person is domiciled outside of Denmark at the time of death, only the value of Danish real estate and assets with permanent establishment in Denmark (Danish *situs*) are subject to Danish inheritance tax.

4. Rates

4.1 Gift tax

Gift tax is 15% of the value of the gift exceeding DKK58,700 (2011) per year on gifts given to:

- ▶ Children, stepchildren and their children
- ▶ Deceased child or stepchild's living spouse
- ▶ Parents
- ▶ Certain persons with the same address as the gift donor
- ▶ Foster children, if certain conditions are met

Gifts to the above-mentioned persons are not taxed if the value of the gift to each person is below DKK58,700 (2011) and the gift is given within one calendar year. Married couples (including registered partners) are not taxed on gifts to each other.

Gifts to a child's spouse or stepchild's spouse with a value below DKK20,500 (2011) within one calendar year are not taxed. Gifts with a value exceeding DKK20,500 are taxed at 15%.

Gifts to stepparents and grandparents are taxed at 36.25%. There is a lower limit for taxation of DKK58,700 (2011).

Gifts to persons besides the above-mentioned are liable to ordinary income tax. The taxation is progressive up to 51.5% depending on the person's taxable income.

The taxation of gifts can be summarized as follows:

Gift recipient	Tax	Lower limit for taxation (2011)
Spouse	0%	n/a
Closely related	15%	DKK58,700
Children in-law	15%	DKK20,500
Stepparents and grandparents	36.25%	DKK58,700
Distant relatives and others	Income tax 0-51.5%	Depending on income



4.2 Inheritance tax

The inheritance tax is either 0%, 15% or 36.5% depending on the person inheriting the estate. A basis allowance of DKK264,100 (2011) is deducted before the 15% estate tax is calculated.

The 15% estate tax of the total net estate value exceeding DKK264,100 (2011) is final if the estate is passed on to the following persons (close relatives):

1. Children, stepchildren and their children
2. Parents
3. A deceased child's own children or stepchildren's spouses
4. Persons that have been living together with the deceased person for at least two years before the death
5. Divorced spouse
6. Foster children, if certain conditions are met

If the value of the estate is below DKK264,100 (2011), there is no inheritance tax when the estate is transferred to the above-mentioned persons.

If the estate is transferred to persons other than the above-mentioned, the inheritance tax is 36.25%, consisting of the 15% estate tax and the 25% additional tax.

If the value of the estate exceeds DKK2,595,100 (2011), excluding the value of the deceased person's own residence, the estate itself may be subject to ordinary income and capital gains tax.

The estate tax can be summarized as follows:

Heir	Inheritance tax	Lower limit for taxation (2011)
Spouse	0%	n/a
Closely related	15%	DKK264,100
Distant relatives and others	36.25%	n/a
Organization of public utility and the state	0%	n/a
Other organizations	36.25%	n/a

5. Exemptions and reliefs

5.1 Gifts

Gifts to:

- ▶ Children, stepchildren and their children
- ▶ Deceased child or stepchild's living spouse
- ▶ Parents
- ▶ Certain persons with the same address as the gift donor
- ▶ Foster children, if certain conditions are met



These gifts are not taxed if the value is below DKK58,700 (2011) and the gift is given within one calendar year. Married couples (including registered partners) are not taxed on gifts to each other.

Gifts to a child's spouse or stepchild's spouse with a value below DKK20,500 (2011) within one calendar year are not taxed. Gifts exceeding DKK20,500 are taxed at 15%.

5.2 Inheritance tax

There is no inheritance tax if the estate is passed on to a spouse, an organization of public utility or the state.

If the value of the estate is below DKK264,100 (2011), there is no inheritance tax when the estate is transferred to the above-mentioned persons.

6. Filing procedures

6.1 Gifts

Gifts that are subject to gift tax must be reported to the tax authorities no later than 1 May in the year following the year the gift was given. The tax is due for payment at the time the gift is registered with the tax authorities. The gift recipient is liable for paying the tax.

Gifts that are subject to income taxation must be reported by the recipient on the income tax return in the year the gift was given.

6.2 Inheritance tax

If the estate of the deceased person is privately administered, the heirs must file an opening statement showing the estate's assets and liabilities at the time of death no later than six months after the estate is distributed to private administration.

Within 15 months after the time of death, the heirs must make a final estate inventory showing the estate's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, including the distribution between the legatees and heirs.

A copy of the estate inventory signed by all of the heirs must be sent to the local Danish tax authority (SKAT) and the probate court.

7. Assessments and valuations

The calculation of gift and inheritance tax is based on the market value.

The gift value is determined as the market value at the time of the receipt of the gift.

The estate's assets and liabilities are assessed according to the market value at the time when they are transferred to the heirs. Expenses related to the administration of an estate, e.g., legal fees, can be deducted on the basis for calculation of the inheritance tax.

8. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Certain charitable institutions, funds and religious communities are exempt from inheritance tax. Every year a list with the exempt institutions is published by SKAT.

Gifts to charitable institutions are deductible for the gift donor. The maximum deductible amount per year is DKK14,500 (in 2011, a lower limit of DKK500 applies for the deduction right. The lower limit is abolished for 2012). The deduction is conditional upon the gift recipient reporting the gift and the identification of the donor to SKAT.



9. Life insurance

If the deceased person had life insurance, the insured sum is paid directly to the person who is listed as the beneficiary. The insured sum is not included in the estate unless no beneficiary exists.

If the surviving spouse of the deceased person receives the insured sum, no estate tax has to be paid.

If anyone other than the surviving spouse is to receive the insured sum, the sum is subject to estate tax. The rate of the inheritance tax depends on how closely related the beneficiary is to the deceased person (see above).

The lower limit for taxation of DKK264,100 (2011) is not applicable on payments from life insurance.

10. Danish civil law on succession

10.1 Distribution of the estate to the heirs

When a person dies, the estate will be distributed to the heirs according to specific rules in the Inheritance Act. The distribution of the inheritance depends on the deceased person's family relations. According to the Inheritance Act, the estate will be distributed as follows if the deceased person has made no other decision by will:

1. If the deceased person leaves both a spouse and children, the estate must be divided between them. The spouse inherits half of the estate of the deceased person, while the rest of the estate is divided equally among the children. The surviving spouse can usually choose to retain undivided possession of the estate. In this case, the children will inherit when the surviving spouse dies or remarries.
2. If the deceased person does not have any children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren or great-great-grandchildren, the spouse will inherit the entire estate.
3. If a person dies unmarried but leaves behind children, then the estate will be divided equally between the children. If a child is dead, the child's part of the estate will go to his or her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren or great-great-grandchildren.
4. If there is no spouse, children, grandchildren or great-grandchildren, the estate will be divided equally between the deceased person's parents. If they are dead, their part will go to their children and grandchildren, if there are any.
5. If there are no parents, brother or sister or children of a brother or sister, the estate will be divided equally between the grandparents.
6. If there are no grandparents and they leave no children, the estate will go to the state.
7. If the deceased person has made a will, this may change the distribution of the estate.

10.2 Forced heirship

The Danish Inheritance Act contains provisions that limit a person's right to dispose of an estate by will to a certain extent.

The limitation regards one-quarter of a person's estate (i.e., a person can only dispose of three-quarters of an estate by will if the deceased leaves a spouse or children).



10.3 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Registered partnerships are treated the same way as matrimonial regimes.

By marriage, the spouses get community property unless the spouses have entered into a separate property settlement. Community property and separate property are significant when a married person dies or if the marriage is dissolved.

When the first spouse dies, the separate property as a general rule must be distributed to the heirs, while the distribution of the assets included in the community property can be either retained with the longest living spouse or passed on to the heirs after the deceased person.

10.4 Intestacy

A person may dispose of his or her assets after death by will with the limitations following from the rules in the Danish Inheritance Act about forced heirship (see above under Section 10.2).

10.5 Probate

When a person dies, the probate court convenes the deceased person's closest heirs for a meeting to determine the administration of the estate after the deceased person. The administration may be private or public. Public administration is enforced in certain situations (e.g., if one of the heirs requests it or if the deceased person has determined it by will).

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

Inheritance tax and gift tax paid to a foreign state, Greenland or the Faroe Islands on assets located outside Denmark can be deducted from the Danish inheritance and gift tax. The deduction cannot exceed the Danish inheritance or gift tax on the assets.

11.2 Double taxation treaties

Denmark has concluded inheritance and gift tax treaties with the following countries:

The Nordic countries, Germany, the United States, Switzerland (the treaty only applies to inheritance tax – gift tax is not included) and Italy (the treaty only applies to inheritance tax – gift tax is not included).

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1. Types of tax

Although there is actually only one tax that is based on the Inheritance and Gift Tax Act (1940), the tax has two clearly distinguishable tax objectives. For this reason, the taxation of inheritances and bequests and the taxation of gifts are treated separately in this section and the two names for the taxes are used accordingly. Inheritance tax and gift tax are imposed solely by the state.

1.1 Inheritance tax

Scope of application

Inheritance tax is levied on the individual share of each beneficiary and not on the estate of the deceased as a whole. Inheritance tax is levied on the following property received as an inheritance or a bequest:

1. Any property, if the deceased or the person who receives the property as an inheritance or a bequest was a resident in Finland at the time of death.
2. Real property situated in Finland and shares or other rights in a corporate body where more than 50% of the total gross assets of that corporate body consist of real property situated in Finland.

Insurance claims paid out to a beneficiary or estate under a personal insurance scheme in the event of the death of the benefactor, as well as any similar economic subsidy paid by the government, a municipality or any other statutory body or a pension institution, are subject to inheritance tax only if they are not subject to income tax and the benefit or subsidy of a beneficiary or heir for a single death exceeds €35,000. Half of the total amount of such claims or economic subsidies and amounts up to €35,000 are tax-exempt for widowers and widows.

No inheritance tax is levied on the value of a right to annual income or on the value of a usufruct.

No inheritance tax is payable when, on being dissolved, the property of an association is transferred in accordance with its articles of association. If the inheritance tax should be levied on the same property on the basis of two or more deaths that have occurred within two years, the inheritance tax is levied only once and on the basis of the most remote relationship.

Credit for foreign inheritance tax

To avoid double taxation, the tax paid on an inheritance by a Finnish resident to a foreign state on property mentioned in item 1 is credited against the inheritance tax due in Finland on the same property.

The maximum credit is the lesser of either the amount of foreign inheritance tax or an amount based on the following calculation (ordinary credit):

$$\frac{\text{value of foreign property} \times \text{Finnish inheritance tax}}{\text{value of total property (including foreign property)}}$$

1.2 Gift tax

A gift tax is levied on the following types of property received as a gift:

1. Any property, if the donor or the beneficiary was a resident in Finland at the time the gift was made.
2. Real property situated in Finland and shares or other rights in a corporate body where more than 50% of the total gross assets of that corporate body consist of real property situated in Finland.

Insurance claims that are paid without consideration under a beneficiary clause and that are not subject to income tax are also treated as gifts. However, they are exempt if their total amount over three years does not exceed €8,500.

No gift tax is levied on ordinary household effects intended for the beneficiary's (or their family's) personal use and with a maximum value of €4,000, or on amounts used by a person for another person's (beneficiary's) education or maintenance where that other person does not have the possibility to use the donated amount for other purposes and on other gifts whose value is less than €4,000. If a person receives such gifts from the same donor within a period of three years, the gifts are aggregated for the purpose of computing the €4,000 limit and the gift tax is imposed on the exceeding amount. If a person has received one or more taxable gifts from the same donor within three years before their tax liability has begun, these gifts must be taken into account when the tax is calculated. The gift tax paid earlier is credited in such cases.

The gift tax is similar to the inheritance tax in the following areas:

- ▶ Credit for foreign gift tax
- ▶ Exempt persons
- ▶ Class I gift tax rates are applied if the provisions of the Income Tax Act concerning spouses are applicable to the donor and the donee
- ▶ The valuation of property

The liability to pay gift tax begins when the beneficiary takes possession of the gift. In cases where the financial consideration in a contract of sale or exchange does not exceed three-quarters of the current price of the property sold or exchanged, the difference between the current price and the consideration is regarded as a gift.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Transfer tax on real estate is 4% of the purchase price or value of other remuneration. The tax must be paid before seeking legal confirmation of possession, or registration of the tenancy, which must be sought within six months of making said transfer contract. The local survey office of the municipality of the location will confirm possession. Applicants must present a receipt, or other documentation, to prove that the payment of transfer tax has occurred.

When real properties are exchanged, this constitutes for two separate transfers, which obliges both transferees to pay the transfer tax relating to the received acquisition.

If legal confirmation of possession and registration is not sought within six months of the transfer in question, the tax will be increased by 20% for each six-month period of delay. However, the maximum total increase is 100%.

1.4 Endowment tax

Since trusts are not recognized in the Finnish taxation system, there is no specific endowment tax; assets moved into trusts are taxed according to the regulations concerning gift tax (see Sections 1.2. and 7).



1.5 Securities transfer tax

Transfer tax is 1.6% of the purchase price or other remuneration of the transfer of securities. The buyer shall pay the transfer tax and report said procedure to the tax office of his or her domicile. The tax and the report shall be made within two months of signing the transfer agreement. To report said transfer, one must use the form supplied by the tax administration. The buyer must also present a receipt of payment, as well as the conveyance or other agreement of transfer.

When trading bonds and securities, two transfers take place. Both acquiring parties must pay transfer tax and report the transfer.

1.6 Net wealth tax

Net wealth tax is no longer a part of the Finnish taxation system. Despite that, a person's net wealth shall be declared to the tax authorities in connection with filing an annual tax return.

2. Who is liable?

Finland levies inheritance tax on the estate of a deceased person separately on each beneficiary in respect of his or her share to the estate. Similarly, Finland levies gift tax on each donee.

2.1 Residency

Inheritance or gift tax must be paid if the deceased person or donor or the beneficiary or donee was a resident of Finland at the time of death or donation. The tax liability covers all immovable and movable property situated in Finland or abroad. Inheritance or gift tax must be paid for immovable property situated in Finland and shares in a company if more than 50% of its assets comprise immovable property situated in Finland, even if neither the deceased donor nor the beneficiary donee was a resident of Finland. The double taxation agreement may limit Finland's taxation rights (see Section 11.1).

An individual is a resident of Finland if his or her main residence is in Finland. The sole fact that an individual stays in Finland for a longer period does not constitute residence for inheritance and gift tax purposes as it does for income tax purposes. Similarly, there are no different prerequisites for nationals and non-nationals as there are for income tax purposes. A Finnish national who recently moved abroad may be a Finnish resident for income tax purposes but not for inheritance and gift tax purposes.

2.2 Domicile

Certain special groups of individuals are liable to pay inheritance or gift tax only on real property situated in Finland and on shares or other rights in a corporate entity if more than 50% of the total gross assets of the company consist of real property situated in Finland. This special scope of tax liability applies to persons serving in Finland at foreign diplomatic missions, other similar representations or consular posts headed by career consular officers, as well as members of their families and their private servants who are not Finnish nationals. The same scope applies to persons serving in Finland as employees of the United Nations, its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Association, as well as members of their families and their private servants who are not Finnish nationals.



3. Rates

Rates of inheritance and gift tax are determined on the basis of two classes of relationships between the beneficiary (the donee) and the deceased (the donor).

Tax class I

Spouses, direct heirs in an ascending or descending line, spouses' direct heirs in a descending line and fiancé(e)s receive a certain allowance on the basis of the Code of Inheritance. The concept of direct heirs in an ascending or descending line includes persons in adoptive relationships and foster children in certain cases. Class I rates also apply if the provisions of the Income Tax Act concerning spouses are applicable for the year of death of the deceased and an individual who had lived with the deceased in free union; in other words, class I rates apply to spouses who previously have been married to each other or who have (or have had) a child together.

Tax class II

All other cases (relatives or non-relatives).

Taxable inheritance and gift	Basic tax amount	Rate within brackets
Rates of inheritance tax for class I		
€20,000-€40,000	€100	7%
€40,000-€60,000	€1,500	10%
€60,000 and above	€3,500	13%
Rates of inheritance tax for class II		
€20,000-€40,000	€100	20%
€40,000-€60,000	€4,100	26%
€60,000 and above	€9,300	32%
Rates of gift tax for class I		
€4,000-€17,000	€100	7%
€17,000-€50,000	€1,010	10%
€50,000 and above	€4,310	13%
Rates of gift tax for class II		
€4,000-€17,000	€100	20%
€17,000-€50,000	€2,700	26%
€50,000 and above	€11,280	32%



Deductions are given for transfer tax that has been paid when registration of title to a real property that has not been deducted from gift tax earlier has been sought. The part of gift tax that exceeds inheritance tax is not refunded. Deductions are allowed for all debts, including taxes relating to the lifetime of the deceased (but excluding inheritance tax), as well as funeral and tombstone costs and expenses incurred in drawing up an estate inventory, up to reasonable amounts. Expenses incurred in distributing estates are not allowed as deductions.

Moreover, the spouse, or a person to whom the provisions of the Income Tax Act concerning spouses are applicable for the year of death, is entitled to a deduction of €60,000 from the chargeable share of the inheritance (spouse allowance).

The provisions of the Income Tax Act relating to spouses do not apply where the spouses have lived the whole tax year apart or have moved to separate dwellings during the tax year in order to live permanently apart. The same applies in the case of a married couple where either of the spouses is a non-resident.

Individuals living together in free union are, for the purposes of income taxation, considered spouses if they have been married to each other previously or if they have had or are having a child together.

Heirs in direct descending line (including adopted persons) who are both under 18 years of age and entitled to inherit the deceased person's estate at the time of the person's death are entitled to a deduction of €40,000 (minority allowance). If the value of an heir's share of the estate or the same value after deducting the spouse allowance and minority allowance is less than €20,000, it is exempt from tax. Inheritance tax is not levied on the ordinary household effects used by the deceased or his or her family for the part that does not exceed €4,000.

7. Trusts

Status as a legal person for tax purposes

Trust institutions are not recognized in the Finnish tax or civil law. In a tax practice, trusts have usually been compared to the Finnish foundations and have been taxed as separate entities. However, recognizing a trust as a separate entity for tax purposes in Finland is open to interpretation. The decision-making is based on the case-specific circumstances.

If a trust is considered to be a separate legal person and it is resident in Finland for tax purposes, the trust is liable in Finland for its worldwide income. If such a trust is not resident in Finland for tax purposes, it is liable in Finland for Finnish source income only and beneficiaries pay taxes in Finland only on income distributed from the trust. However, Finnish-controlled foreign companies legislation may apply.

If a trust is not considered to be a separate legal person, the income received from the trust is considered the settler's, estate's or beneficiary's taxable income, as they would have received it directly.

Inheritance taxation

There are very few legal cases and non-established tax practices in Finland with regard to inheritance and gift taxation, as well as income taxation, when a trust is involved.

The trust's assets received by the heirs after the settler has passed away may be regarded as part of the settler's estate and thus subject to inheritance taxation in Finland in the hands of beneficiaries. The inherited right to the yield of a trust (as beneficiaries) may be exempted from tax in Finland. Even if a part of the foundation's assets is not distributed to the beneficiaries, the total amount of assets in the trust may be considered subject to inheritance tax, potentially depending on the rules of the trust and the circumstances.

The realization point of inheritance taxation is not entirely clear if the beneficiaries receive the trust's assets under certain suspensive conditions. In such cases, inheritance taxation may be considered to occur when the beneficiaries receive the assets in their possession; however, there is also a tax practice against this position. The tax office's decision on whether a suspensive condition is acceptable in order to postpone the inheritance taxation in Finland is final after an appeal has been rejected.



Income received from a trust

If the acquisition is not based on the death of the settler, the income and assets received by the beneficiaries from the trust may be regarded as a gift from the settler. This is due to the fact that the tax authorities may consider the assets as received directly from the settler (and not from the trust as a separate entity).

If the beneficiaries are deemed to receive a gift, they may be regarded as having received the gift from the settler already when the settler set up the trust. However, if the beneficiaries have not had any rights or control over the assets (or income from the trust), they may be taxed once they have received the assets.

The income received from the assets obtained by the beneficiaries from a trust is likely considered their personal capital income, since the assets in the trust have accrued the income.

Taxation as a separate legal entity

Whether a trust is treated as a separate legal person or not depends entirely on the discretion of the Finnish tax authorities. Please note that if a trust is not treated as a separate entity, all income earned by the trust is taxed in the hands of the beneficiaries, as they would have received the income directly.

If the trust treated as a separate legal person is resident in Finland for tax purposes (i.e., registered or otherwise established under the domestic law of Finland (the fact that a corporate entity has its place of management in Finland does not make it Finnish)), it has unlimited tax liability in Finland and is thus subject to tax for its global income or both for Finnish and foreign-source income. A legal person subject to unlimited tax liability is liable to file a tax return for their global income. The tax treatment of foreign-source income largely corresponds to the tax treatment of the Finnish-source income. However, some foreign-source income items are taxed differently. Certain foreign-source items may be tax-exempt because of a specific domestic tax law, EU tax law or tax treaty provision.

Legal persons subject to limited tax liability (legal persons registered abroad or otherwise established under foreign law – foreign legal persons) are subject to taxes in Finland only for Finnish-source income and need to file a tax return for their Finnish-source income. The Income Tax Act includes an exemplary list of the items regarded to be Finnish-source. Certain items may be tax-exempt according to a special provision even though they are Finnish-source items. For example, Finnish-source interest income of a non-resident is largely tax-exempt.

Taxation as the estate's or beneficiaries' income

Estates are taxed on income as a separate entity until the distribution of the estate. Income received by the beneficiaries from the trust may be taxed as the estate's income if the trust is not recognized as a separate entity for tax purposes. The estate remains until all assets of the estate have been distributed to the beneficiaries. Finland does not tax the foreign-source dividends of non-residents.

Income taxation after the dissolution of the trust

When the trust is dissolved and all assets are distributed to the beneficiaries, capital gains tax applies if the trust is regarded as a separate legal entity. If a trust is not taxed as a separate entity, dissolution should not have any income tax effect. The estate should declare these assets on its tax return for as long as the estate is not distributed to the beneficiaries.

8. Grants

Grants are not taxable income if they are:

1. Scholarships or other grants given for studies or scientific research or the arts
2. Awards given for the benefit of scientific work, work in the arts or work for the public good



3. Pensions or family pensions given by the state before 1 January 1984, for work mentioned in 1 and 2

4. Grants given for professional athletes with the purpose of encouraging training or coaching

Grants are given by public sector entities, such as the state, the municipality or the Nordic Council.

Due to the recent university law (558/2009), as of 2010, universities are no longer seen as public entities, and are therefore not treated as public entities in regard to taxation. Grants given by foreign states and public entities in foreign states are not subject to the above-mentioned regulation and are therefore taxed as income.

If a grant is paid by the employer, it is considered taxable income, even if the purpose of said grant is one of those mentioned above.

A grant given by a private person is seen as taxable income when the amount, combined with the grants given by public entities or the Nordic Council, student grant and other grants combined exceed the annual amount of the artist grant given by the state. In 2008, the artist grant was €15,848.16.

The artist grant was changed in the beginning of 2009, when artists were given the possibility to accumulate pensions. Currently, there are two types of artist grants: one including social security and one without the new social security arrangement. The artist grant including social security was €18,400.65 in 2009, while the artist grant without social security was €16,208.64. The latter is paid to long-term recipients of artist grants (the so-called 15-year grants) and to recipients of five-year grants given prior to 1 January 2009. These five-year grants already include a pension security.

9. Life insurance

Paid indemnities from life insurance must be listed and accounted for in the estate inventory.

If the estate inventory is made before such payment, the beneficiary may report the indemnity to the tax authorities. Insurance companies are also obliged to inform the tax authorities of paid indemnities, which means that estate tax is never avoided by not reporting receipt of a payment from life insurance.

If the beneficiary is defined in the life insurance agreement, the payment does not belong to the estate. If the beneficiary is not stated in the agreement, then the payment belongs to the estate. This has led to most insurance policies being written with the inclusion of a predetermined beneficiary.

Inheritance tax must be paid if the beneficiary is the estate or another determined beneficiary. The part of the indemnity that is accounted for as income under income taxation is free from inheritance tax.

The beneficiary can either be listed as a specific beneficiary or a general beneficiary in the insurance agreement. If the beneficiary is a specific person, it means that the indemnity goes straight to him or her. If the beneficiary is generated using a more flexible term, such as "next-of-kin," then it is up to the estate to determine the beneficiaries.

Payments from life insurance are free from inheritance tax up to the amount of €35,000 per beneficiary per death. If the beneficiary is the widow, the tax-free amount is half of the indemnity, or at least €35,000.

It is not a requirement of the tax-free indemnities that the beneficiary is an heir to the deceased. If the beneficiary is not a relative, for example a friend, the entire indemnity is considered as taxable income and no inheritance tax is imposed.



10.3 Forced heirship

The Finnish Code of Inheritance statutes forced heirship to the direct heir, adoptive children of the deceased and the descendants of the direct heir and the children of the adoptive children or direct heir. The lawful share is one-half of the value of the share of the estate that, according to the statutory order of succession, devolves to the direct heir.

Also, persons whom the deceased has disinherited in a testament, or that for some other legal reason are not to inherit, shall be taken into account when establishing the lawful share.

When determining the lawful share, due note shall also be taken to the value of property that is to devolve from the surviving spouse to the heirs of the deceased spouse, or to be paid to the surviving spouse.

Obligations in the form of a promise of a gift to be given from the assets of the estate shall not be deducted, in addition to amounts that are to be paid for future fulfillment of the deceased's statutory maintenance obligation.

In the absence of special reasons to the contrary, advancements given by the decedent and gifts given by the deceased shall be added to the assets of the estate. The value of the property shall be considered to be its value when received, unless the circumstances require otherwise.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Chapter 3 of the Finnish Code of Inheritance regulates the inheritance of spouses and registered partners.

A spouse or registered partner has the right of possession of the estate and may possess the entire estate undivided.

If the deceased has no direct heirs, the entire estate goes to the spouse. The estate forms a common property together with the property of the surviving spouse.

If the deceased does not have secondary heirs (father, mother, brother, sister, stepbrother or stepsister or their descendants) the spouse gets unlimited property rights to the estate.

The deceased may have either limited or extended the amount of secondary heirs using a testament. Also, institutions may be secondary heirs of an estate.

The surviving spouse may use the common property, sell it, lease it or lodge it as security without the consent of the secondary heirs. Nonetheless, the surviving spouse may not include property that is due to the secondary heirs after the death of the surviving spouse in a valid testament.

10.5 Intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. For a will to take effect in Finland, it must be in writing and have the signatures of two witnesses. These witnesses must sign the will simultaneously and witness the testator sign the will before signing it themselves. The witnesses must know the document is a will, but it is up to the testator to decide whether they can see the contents of the will. The above-mentioned rules are to ensure that the will is made with due consideration and reflects the last will of the testator.



In the case of intestacy, the estate passes under predetermined rules known as intestate successions. The intestate succession is as follows:

- ▶ Spouse or registered partner and children inherit first
- ▶ When there are none of the above, parents and their descendants inherit
- ▶ Third in order are grandparents and their descendants
- ▶ Fourth in order to inherit are great-grandparents and their descendants

Any relatives other than the above-mentioned cannot inherit. If there are no relatives and no will, the state inherits.

10.6 Probate

After the death of the testator, the beneficiary of the will must inform the heirs and other shareholders of the estate of the will. This can be done either through a writ-server or in another verifiable way. The heirs and shareholders of the estate shall be presented with a verified copy of the will.

If the sole heir of the testator is the surviving spouse, then the secondary heirs mentioned in Section 10.5 will have to be informed of the will in the same manner as primary heirs and other shareholders of the estate. The state must be informed of the will in the same manner if the testator had no heirs whatsoever.

If there are several beneficiaries of the will, the information delivered by one of these beneficiaries is binding for the others.

If an heir wishes to contest the will, he or she must bring a suit against the will within six months after receiving notice of the will. If the heir has accepted the will or has relinquished his or her rights to contest the will in a verifiable manner, the heir loses all rights to bring suit against the beneficiary of the will.



11 Estate tax treaties

11.1 Double taxation treaties

Finland has concluded double taxation agreements concerning taxes on inheritance with:

- France (1958), the Netherlands (1954), Switzerland (1956) and the United States (1952).

In addition, Finland concluded double taxation agreements concerning taxes on inheritance and gifts with the other Nordic countries (Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) in 1989.

The Nordic treaty largely follows the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) model. The other treaties date before the OECD model. However, the other treaties are also based on similar principles to the OECD model in the division of the taxing right between the contracting states. The United States treaty deviates the most from the OECD model. Under the United States treaty, both the state of residence of the deceased person and the state of residence of the beneficiary have a taxing right. Each of the states must deduct in its taxation the tax paid in the other state with respect to property situated in that state.

Finland also has a tax treaty on gift taxes with Greece that concluded in 1995. The Greece treaty requires that no gift tax is levied on real estate situated in one of the states and donated to the other state or a public body of it for purposes of public interest.

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France



1. Types of tax

France taxes all free transfers regardless of whether there is a transfer of assets resulting from a death or a free transfer *inter vivos*.

Historically, gifts were considered early transfers from a future succession. Consequently:

- ▶ Gifts are subject to the same tax rules as estates except for certain rules that are specific to gift tax.
- ▶ Successions in general take into account gifts between the deceased and the heirs (back tax rule) (see Section 1.1 below).

The inheritance and gift taxes are national and levied by the French state.

Additionally, France taxes:

- ▶ Real estate owned (property tax or *taxe foncière*) or occupied (residence tax or *taxe d'habitation*) in France.
- ▶ French real estate owned anonymously (3% tax on real estate or *taxe de 3%*).
- ▶ Wealth (French wealth tax or *impôt de solidarité sur la fortune*).

France also taxes income and capital gains derived from properties located in France through personal income tax.

1.1 Inheritance tax

Inheritance taxes are due for all transfers at the time of death regardless of whether they result from a legal succession, a will or a gift due to death, such as a gift between spouses.

Subject to territoriality rules, tax must be paid in France when the deceased was a French resident, the heirs are French residents or when the assets are located in France.

Subject to the aforementioned territoriality rules and specific rules exempting certain assets, the taxable estate is, in principle, determined in accordance with French civil law rules (see Section 10).

The debts of the deceased, substantiated as of the date of death, are then deducted from the estate assets.

Inheritance tax is calculated on the net portion passing to each heir or legatee based on the devolution by law rules and any testamentary provisions of the deceased.

The net share received by each heir will be:

- ▶ Less a tax allowance whose amount depends on the kinship of the beneficiary with the deceased (see Section 3.1).
- ▶ Subject to a rate based on a scale depending on the kinship of the beneficiary with the deceased (see Section 3.2).

Before applying the allowance, any previous gifts made by the deceased to the same beneficiary should be added to the net share of the beneficiary if the gifts were given less than 10 years prior to the death (back tax rule).

The back tax rule concerns all forms of gifts (gifts by notarized act, hand-to-hand gifts, *inter vivos* distribution, etc.). According to this rule, estates preceded by gifts made less than 10 years prior are considered a single conveyance.

The back tax rule has the effect of allowing:

- ▶ The application of allowances (see Section 3), but only after deduction of those from which the beneficiary has already benefited for the previous gifts concerned.
- ▶ The application of the various bands of the rate (see Section 3) for the portion not affected by the previous gifts concerned.
- ▶ The application of tax reductions, less any reductions from which the beneficiary has already benefited for the previous gifts concerned.

Conversely, with gifts given more than 10 years prior to death, the inheritance tax is calculated by taking into account the full allowances, the tax rate starting with the lowest bands and any tax reductions in their entirety.

1.2. Gift tax

A tax is due in France on a gift when the donor or the donee is a French resident or when the gift concerned is an asset located in France.

Gift tax is, in principle, due from the donee. However, it may be paid by the donor without such payment being considered a supplemental gift.

In principle, gifts follow the same tax rules as estates subject to certain differences.

These pertain to:

- ▶ Rules of territoriality
- ▶ Exempt gifts
- ▶ Allowances
- ▶ Rates
- ▶ Tax reductions
- ▶ The earlier gifts rule, when at least 10 years separate two successive gifts between the same people

Particularities concerning hand-to-hand gifts

In France, hand-to-hand gifts (*don manuel*) are not taxable if they are not declared.

However, undeclared hand-to-hand gifts become taxable:

- ▶ When spontaneously disclosed to the tax authorities either in response to a request by the latter or during a tax audit.
- ▶ In relation to a later gift made by notarized act between the same persons or in relation to the death of the donor if the donor is one of the presumptive heirs.

Hand-to-hand gifts must be declared and registered within one month of disclosure; the tax is computed on the value of the donated asset on the day of disclosure. Payment is made at the time of declaration.

The beneficiary of a hand-to-hand gift whose value exceeds €15,000 can spontaneously opt for the disclosure of the gift with the postponement of the declaration and payment of the corresponding tax before the end of the first month following the donor's death. The tax is computed on the value of the hand-to-hand gift as of the day of the declaration or as of the day of the donation, should the second amount be higher than the first one.



The triggering event for gift tax occurs on the day of disclosure. Therefore, the statute of limitations for hand-to-hand gifts does not start as of the date of the gift but as of the date of disclosure of the gift. Consequently, a tax audit is not limited in time for undisclosed gifts.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

The transfer of real estate in return for payment, as well as the transfer of real estate rights in return for payment is, in principle, subject to a real estate registration tax (taxe de publicité foncière) at a rate of 5.09%.

This tax is computed at the fair market value of the real estate or real estate rights transferred. The tax is due by the purchaser.

1.4 Transfer duty

All transfers of ownership of real estate or real estate rights are subject to a registration duty at the rate of 0.70% for the registration of the transfer at the mortgage office (bureau des hypothèques). This duty is calculated on the market value of the property or right transferred and is due by the new owner.

1.5 Wealth tax

French wealth tax has been substantially revised by Law No. 2011-900 as of 29 July 2011.

Please note that only the rules applicable beginning 1 January 2012, are presented below.

Subject to the application of international tax treaties, the following are liable to French wealth tax:

- ▶ French residents whose worldwide assets are valued at or above €1,300,000.
- ▶ Non-French residents whose assets located in France (except financial investments in France, which are exempt) are valued at or above €1,300,000.

The taxable worth for a year is assessed on 1 January of each year. It is the worth after deduction of debt owned by the taxpayers as well as debts on which the taxpayer holds the usufruct. It includes all assets owned by the taxpayer, as well as all assets on which the taxpayer holds the usufruct (except fully or partially exempted assets).

Deductible debts are debts of any kind that exist on 1 January and for which the taxpayer is personally liable. They include:

- ▶ Due taxes
- ▶ Loans
- ▶ Bank overdrafts

The assets and liabilities are reported by the taxpayer who is, in principle, responsible for calculating the tax and sending the payment of the tax with the declaration.

1.6 Property tax (taxe foncière)

Property tax is due by any owner of real estate or land located in France on 1 January of the year of taxation.

The tax is collected for the benefit of local governments (municipalities, departments and regions), which vote on the tax rate each year depending on their needs. Consequently, the amount of tax is frequently very different from one municipality to another for a similar property.

The tax base is equal to half of the cadastral rental value set by the tax administration and not to the actual rental value (which is higher). It is possible to contest the rental value attributed to a property.

Therefore, property tax does not require the filing of a declaration by the taxpayer who, at the end of the calendar year, receives a tax assessment notice stating the tax due and the basis of the calculation made by the tax administration.



1.7 Residence tax (taxe d'habitation)

Residence tax is payable by any occupier of a residence in France. This tax is levied on the person who occupies the residence on 1 January of a given year and is payable toward the end of the year (15 November). The tax authorities will request the payment from the person who occupies the residence on 1 January even if that person has since moved from the residence.

This tax is levied for the benefit of the local authorities, who vote on the tax rate each year according to their needs.

Similar to property tax, the residence tax base is the cadastral rental value. The taxpayer can challenge the value used if he or she believes it is too high.

Residence tax does not require the filing of a declaration by the taxpayer who, at the end of the year, receives a tax notice with the computations performed by the French tax authorities.

The 3% tax on the market value of real estate

French law provides for an anti-evasion tax in the form of a 3% tax computed on the market value of the real estate concerned. The purpose of the 3% tax is to prevent an individual, whether resident or non-resident, from evading wealth tax, capital gains tax or transfer tax on property (not assigned to any professional activity) in France by interposing one or more French or foreign legal entities.

The tax applies to all legal entities: corporations, trusts and foundations, regardless of the number of interposed entities.

The tax is due by the entity that is closest to the property in the shareholding chain and that cannot benefit from an exemption from this tax.

Exempted from this tax are legal entities whose real estate assets in France, not assigned to their own professional activity or to the activity of their subsidiaries, represent less than 50% of their French assets, held directly or indirectly through interposed entities.

Several other cases of exemption are provided for by French law (international organizations, governments, pension funds, listed companies, etc.).

In the case of the non-professional management of real property for an individual, complete exemption from the 3% tax is subject to two conditions:

- ▶ The interposed legal entities must have their main office in France, in the European Union or in a state that has concluded a tax treaty with France providing for administrative assistance or including a non-discrimination clause.
- ▶ All entities in the same shareholding chain annually disclose or undertake to disclose to the tax authorities the real property owned on 1 January, as well as the identity and address of their shareholders.

The annual return must be filed no later than 15 May of each year. The disclosure commitment must be made within two months following the acquisition of the real estate.

Therefore, a resident or a non-resident cannot anonymously hold real estate in France unless he or she pays this tax each year.

This 3% tax is calculated on the market value of properties held on 1 January without it being possible to deduct the debt incurred to acquire these properties.



- ▶ When the donor or the deceased is domiciled outside France, only the movable and immovable property located in France is subject to tax in France.
- ▶ French tax due by a beneficiary who is a French resident and who has also received assets outside France, but not taxable in France by operation of the treaty, must take into account non-French assets to calculate the tax rate applicable to the French assets received by such resident (the effective rate rule).
- ▶ If, by application of the treaty, tax in France is due for assets located outside France, the foreign tax is deducted, under certain conditions, from the tax due in France (Article 784A, CGI).

Impact of the rules of territoriality on hand-to-hand gifts

Based on the territoriality rules described above, assets outside France escape the French conveyance fees only in the event that both the deceased or the donor and the beneficiary are not French residents at the time of the transfer.

Since the event generating the hand-to-hand gift is either its disclosure or an inheritance, it is prudent for a foreigner settling in France to disclose it upon arrival. He or she will then be exempt. Conversely, if the death of the donor occurs more than 10 years after the beneficiary has settled in France, the gift will then be taxed in France even if the estate is not subject to French law for back taxes.

2.2 Liability and territoriality of wealth tax

Wealth tax is due by:

- ▶ French residents whose worldwide assets are valued at or above €1,300,000.
- ▶ Non-French residents whose assets located in France (except financial investments in France, which are exempt) are valued at or above €1,300,000.

The rules governing the determination of the residency of the taxpayer are those applicable to income tax (Article 4B, CGI) subject to any international tax treaties that override them.

Non-French residents who settle in France may be temporarily exempt from wealth tax for the first five years after their establishment in France on assets that they possess outside France, provided that:

- ▶ They have been established in France since 6 August 2008.
- ▶ They have not been domiciled in France during the last five calendar years preceding the year of their establishment.

France has concluded more than 50 tax treaties regarding wealth tax.

Most of these tax treaties follow the same principles:

- ▶ Real estate is taxed in its state of location and in the state of residency of the taxpayer.
- ▶ Shares in a predominantly real estate company (that is, a company whose assets comprise a majority of real estate) when such company owns real estate in France are deemed to be real estate.
- ▶ Assets other than real estate are taxed only in the state of residency of the taxpayer.
- ▶ Double taxation is usually avoided through the tax exemption method (with effective tax rate) or the tax credit method.

3. Rates

3.1 Allowances applicable to both gifts and inheritances

These allowances apply to the net share of each heir or on the gift before the application of the rate.

The main allowances are the following:

- ▶ €159,325 for direct line inheritances and gifts.



Rates specific to gifts

Only inheritances between spouses are exempt. A special rate exists for gifts between spouses.

Gift between spouses

Value transferred	Rate (%)
Up to €8,072	5%
From €8,072-€12,109	10%
From €12,109-€15,932	15%
From €15,932-€552,324	20%
From €552,324-€902,838	30%
From €902,838-€1,805,677	40%
Above €1,805,677	45%

Tax reductions

Once the tax has been calculated, various tax reductions may apply.

If the beneficiary has, at the time of the transfer or at the time of the gift, three or more children, the beneficiary is entitled to a reduction on the tax due up to:

- ▶ €610 per child after the second child (transfer between blood relatives).
- ▶ €305 per child after the second child (other transfers).

Finally, shares in companies that benefit from an exemption of three-quarters of their value under a conservation covenant (see Section 4.1) benefit from a 50% tax reduction.

3.2 Wealth tax scale

The scale includes two rates (from 1 January 2012):

- ▶ A single rate of 0.25% applicable to assets whose net value is equal to or more than €1,300,000 but less than €3,000,000.
- ▶ A single rate of 0.50% applicable to assets whose net value is equal to or less than €3,000,000.

In order to avoid the threshold effects, this scale provides for tax relief that reduces the tax due to:

- ▶ €1,500 for net assets worth €1,300,000.
- ▶ €7,500 for net assets worth €3,000,000.

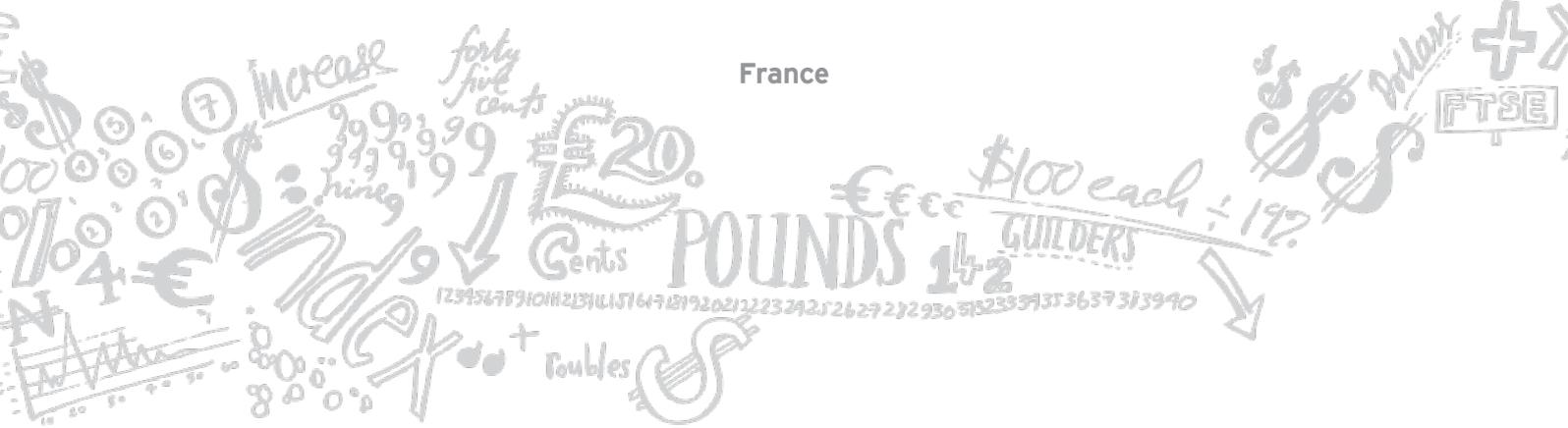
4. Exemptions

4.1 Exemptions applicable to both inheritance and gift taxes

Exemptions may affect assets or persons.

The following are exempt from inheritance and gift taxes:

1. Units or shares in companies that, prior to being part of the estate or the gift, were part of an official collective lock-up arrangement signed by the shareholders and their heirs (Dutreil pact) for up to three-quarters of their value (Article 787B, CGI).



2. Sole proprietorships that were part of a lock-up arrangement by the heirs made in the estate declaration or in the gift act (Article 787C, CGI) for up to three-quarters of their value.
3. Woods and forests, as well as forest group units, that are part of a sustainable management commitment for up to three-quarters of their value (Article 793, CGI).
4. Rural assets under long-term leases or transferable leases, as well as shares in agricultural land groups under certain conditions, for up to three-quarters of their value (Article 793, CGI).
5. Units in rural land groups under certain conditions (Article 848 bis, CGI).
6. Buildings classified as historical or related monuments and shares in real estate companies owning such buildings under certain conditions (Article 795A, CGI).
7. Gifts and bequests to the state, public authorities, scientific and educational public institutions, certain associations or foundations recognized to be of public use acting in a charitable context, charitable organizations, environmental protection institutions, animal protection, medical or scientific research.

Specific exemptions from inheritance tax

An inheritance received by the surviving spouse is fully exempt from inheritance tax.

There is also full exemption from inheritance tax between siblings under certain conditions related to disability or age, as well as the shared residence of the deceased with the beneficiary or beneficiaries.

Specific exemptions from gift tax

Certain gifts in-kind to a child, grandchild or great-grandchild are, under certain conditions, exempt from gift tax for up to €31,865 (gifts made in 2011).

4.2 Exemptions from wealth tax

The law exempts from wealth tax certain property or rights, including:

1. Antiques, works of art or collectors' items.
2. Literary and artistic property rights held by the author (but no exemption for the rights held by the heirs).
3. Woodlands and forests, for three-quarters of their value, provided that they are operated according to specific standards.
4. Professional property needed for the exercise of a profession.
5. Shares in joint-stock companies with a business activity held by shareholder-managers under certain conditions related to the remunerated functions performed in the company and to the extent of the stake held (at least one-quarter of the share capital) making it possible to assimilate the shares to professional property.
6. Shares in companies with a business activity that may or may not be held by shareholder-managers for up to three-quarters of their value and that are the subject of an agreement for a continuous holding period of at least eight years (Pacte Jacob).

These exemptions apply to both French property and property outside France.

French law also exempts financial investments of non-residents. However, the following do not qualify as financial investments:

- ▶ Investment securities (titres de participations) (securities representing more than 10% of the capital of a company).
- ▶ Shares in companies directly or indirectly holding real estate in France.



French law also temporarily exempts (for five years) all assets located outside France owned by a taxpayer who moves to France and becomes a French resident (see Section 2.2).

5. Filing procedure

5.1 Inheritance tax

All the beneficiaries of an estate, heirs and legatees, are required to sign an estate declaration even if no tax is due for reasons related to territoriality rules.

The estate declaration may be drafted by one of the heirs on behalf of all heirs. It must, in addition, list all the assets in the estate.

The estate declaration (Form No. 2705) must be filed within six months of the death, if it occurred in France, with the tax center of the domicile of the deceased.

If the deceased died while abroad, it must be filed within one year of the death with the Non-Resident Tax Center.

Filing a declaration is mandatory even if no tax is due. It must indicate the testamentary provisions made by the deceased, all the gifts made by the deceased regardless of how long ago and the description and estimate of all the assets that are part of the estate (including exempt assets).

In principle, inheritance tax must be paid in cash at the time of filing the declaration. However, under certain conditions, payment may be deferred or made in installments.

5.2. Gift tax

A gift *inter vivos* is in principle a notarized act that the notary must file with his or her tax center within one month from the day of the signature of the act.

The tax is paid into the hands of the notary who transfers it to his or her tax center.

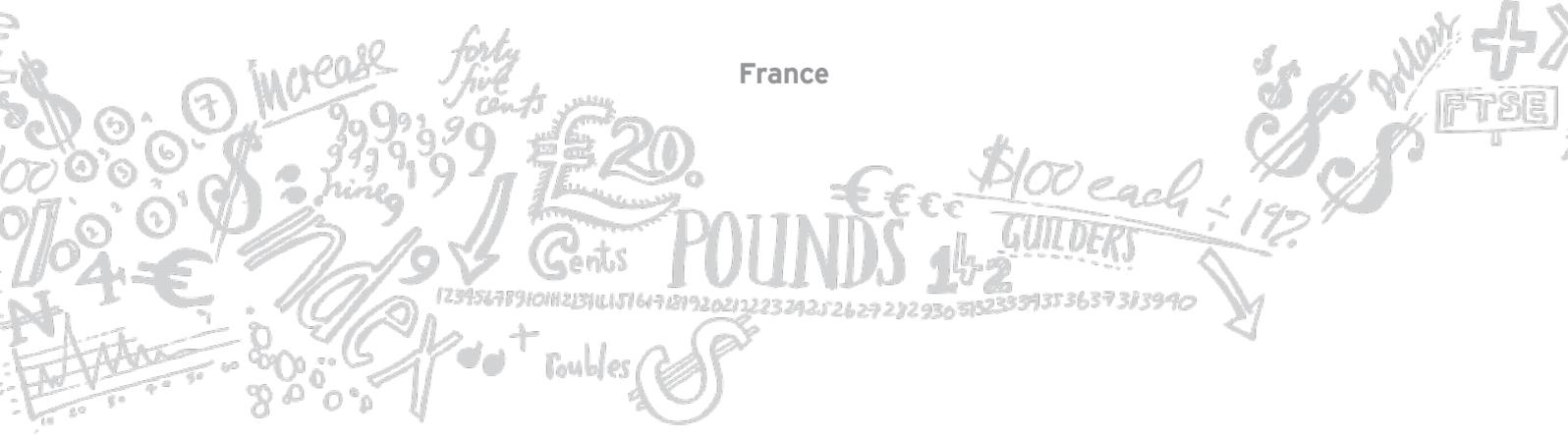
Hand-to-hand gifts that are not reported at the time of the gift but are subsequently disclosed must be reported using Form No. 2735 within a month of this disclosure to the donee's tax center if the latter is a resident of France or to the Non-Resident Tax Center otherwise.

Hand-to-hand gifts exceeding €15,000 may be declared one month following the donor's death (see Section 1.2).

5.3. Wealth tax

As of 1 January 2012, taxpayers subject to wealth tax whose assets are worth between €1,300,000 and €3,000,000 must indicate each year the amount of the net taxable value of their assets in addition to their taxable income on Form No. 2042, commonly used for their income tax; the tax will be paid on receipt of a tax assessment notice.

However, taxpayers whose assets are worth more than €3,000,000 must file an annual wealth tax return (Form No. 2725) each year, no later than 15 June, specifying the taxable assets and providing the documentary evidence needed, along with the payment of the amount of tax due.



5.4. Disclosure of trusts

As of 1 January 2012, a trustee has the obligation to declare the constitution, modification or extinction of a trust when:

- ▶ The settler or the beneficiaries are French residents during the year of the declaration.
- ▶ An asset placed in the trust is located in France if neither the settler nor any beneficiary is a French resident.

This declaration must be made on 15 June of each year. It must describe the terms of the deed of trust and list the assets placed in the trust and their fair market value at 1 January of the year of declaration.

Failure to declare a trust may result in a fine amounting to 5% of the value of the assets placed in the trust, with a minimum fine of €10,000.

6. Assessment of tax

6.1. Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax is calculated on the value of the assets transferred and taxable, which are in principle appraised at their actual market value as of the day of death (economic value of the asset based on its particularities, without taking into account any conventional value).

However, certain assets are subject to specific legal rules of appraisal, including the following:

- ▶ The primary residence of the deceased is subject to a 20% deduction from the market value.
- ▶ Furnishings are appraised at 5% of the estate assets, except when an inventory is prepared by a civil law notary.
- ▶ The listed marketable securities are appraised at the price as of the date of death or based on the average of the last 30 prices prior to the death.
- ▶ Life tenancy and bare ownership transferred through the estate have the value set by a scale established by law (Article 669 of the CGI).
 - ▶ Lifetime usufruct: regarding assets of which the bare ownership or usufruct is transferred, the value varies with the age of the usufructuary as shown in the table below:

Age of the usufructuary	Value of the usufruct	Bare ownership value
Up to 20	90%	10%
From 21-30	80%	20%
From 31-40	70%	30%
From 41-50	60%	40%
From 51-60	50%	50%
From 61-70	40%	60%
From 71-80	30%	70%
From 81-90	20%	80%
Over 91	15%	90%

When the usufruct is settled with a fixed term, it is estimated at 23% of bare ownership for each 10-year period, or part thereof, of the usufruct, without regard to the age of the usufructuary.

The use of the fixed-term usufruct cannot give a usufruct value exceeding that of the lifetime usufruct.



6.2. Gift tax

In principle, gifts follow the same rules as estates, but the 20% deduction for the primary residence, the 5% flat fee for furniture and the listed marketable securities based on the average of the last 30 prices are not applicable.

6.3. Wealth tax

The assets must be valued at their market value on 1 January of the year of taxation under the same rules as those relating to inheritance tax described above. The taxpayer's principal residence, however, benefits from a 30% deduction from its market value instead of 20%.

Property or rights that are subject to the division of ownership rights (usufruct or right of use) must be declared for their value under unrestricted ownership.

The valuation of the shares of a company whose assets are mainly French real estate (whether owned directly or indirectly) must be performed according to specific rules.

The valuation is based on the value of the assets as of the day of the valuation, minus current liabilities, but excluding any liabilities represented by debts held, directly or indirectly, through interposed companies by a non-resident shareholder of the company.

7. Trusts and fiducie

7.1 Trusts

Trusts are institutions that do not exist under French law. However, French jurisprudence recognizes the validity of trusts set up abroad and recognizes the effects that those trusts may produce in France, provided that:

- ▶ They respect the laws in effect in the country in which they were created.
- ▶ They do not infringe upon the mandatory rules of French law (in particular those relating to the reserved portions of a deceased person's estate).

Thus, a trust established abroad seeking to circumvent the mandatory rules under French law protecting the heirs statutorily entitled to a reserved portion of the estate in France may be considered null and void in France or as having limited effect.

Furthermore, the greatest uncertainty exists regarding the possibility of placing French assets in a trust. It is practically certain that placing French immovable property in a trust is not possible. Conversely, the validity of a trust relative to French movable property is more controversial. Case law has indeed approved a testamentary trust relative to an estate, including French movable property, that is governed by the law of the deceased's domicile outside France.

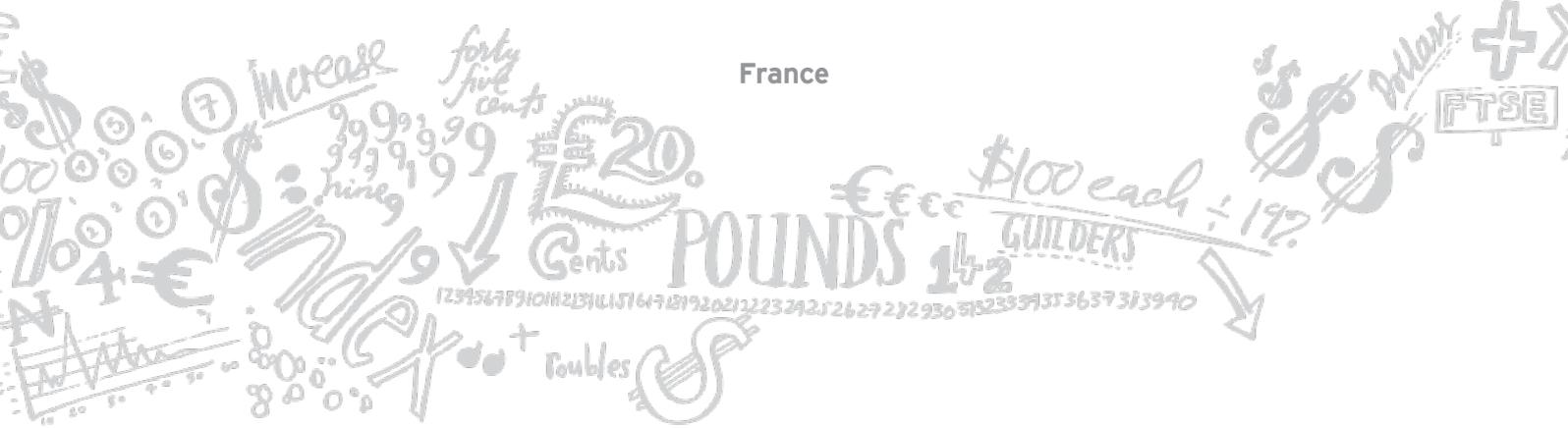
The answers provided by French jurisprudence in civil matters to the various situations involving trusts are incomplete.

However, from a French tax law point of view, Law No. 2011-900 of 29 July 2011, establishes a treatment obviously intended to fight against any possibility of tax evasion.

These provisions do not reflect the various distinctive characteristics that may affect trusts (revocable or irrevocable trusts, discretionary or not). They define a single tax regime by denying the effects of foreign law related to any particular form of trust.

The purpose of these provisions is to:

- ▶ Subject the assets owned by the trust to the duty on transfers without valuable consideration (droit de mutation à titre gratuit) as if the trust did not exist, upon the death of the initial settler and upon the death of the successive beneficiaries when the assets are kept by the trust (the successive beneficiaries are then treated as the initial settler) according to territoriality rules similar to those relating to inheritance tax (see Section 2.1.).



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- ▶ Subject the assets owned by the trust to wealth tax as if the trust did not exist, according to territoriality rules similar to those relating to wealth tax (see section 2.2.).
- ▶ Create new declarative requirements for disclosure of the trusts under the responsibility of the trustees.

Taxation of transfers made by means of trusts

The rules described below apply to gifts and deaths occurring as of 30 July 2011.

Duty on transfers without valuable consideration is due:

- ▶ On the entirety of the assets of the trust, regardless of their location, when the settler is a French resident or when the beneficiary(ies) has (have) been domiciled in France for at least 6 years during the last 10 years, at the time of the transfer.
- ▶ Only on the assets of the trust located in France, if neither the settler nor the beneficiaries (as defined above) are French residents.

The properties or rights that come under the territoriality rules described above are subject to different taxation rules depending on whether the transfer can or cannot be classified as a gift or an inheritance:

- ▶ Should such classification be possible, the transfer of properties or rights is subject to the ordinary law taxation rules on inheritance and gifts, according to the relationship existing between the settler and the beneficiaries.
- ▶ Should such classification not be possible, the transfer of properties or rights, whether maintained in the trust or distributed to the beneficiaries outside the context of a succession, is taxable under the specific rule according to the case at hand:
 - ▶ If, at the time of the death, the share due to a beneficiary is determined, this share will be subject to inheritance tax at a rate according to the relationship existing between the settler and the beneficiary.
 - ▶ If, at the time of the death, a share is allocated globally to the settler's descendants, that share will be subject to inheritance tax at the rate of 45%.
 - ▶ If, at the time of the death, a share is neither globally allocated nor attributed to a determined beneficiary, that share is subject to inheritance tax at the rate of 60%.

It should be noted that a transfer is always taxed at 60%:

- ▶ When the trustee is established in a tax haven.
- ▶ When the trust was established after 11 May 2011, by a settler who was a French resident at the time of the constitution of the trust.

Wealth tax on the assets of a trust

Subject to the application of international tax treaties, the settler (or after his or her death, the beneficiaries treated as the initial settler) is subject to net wealth tax on:

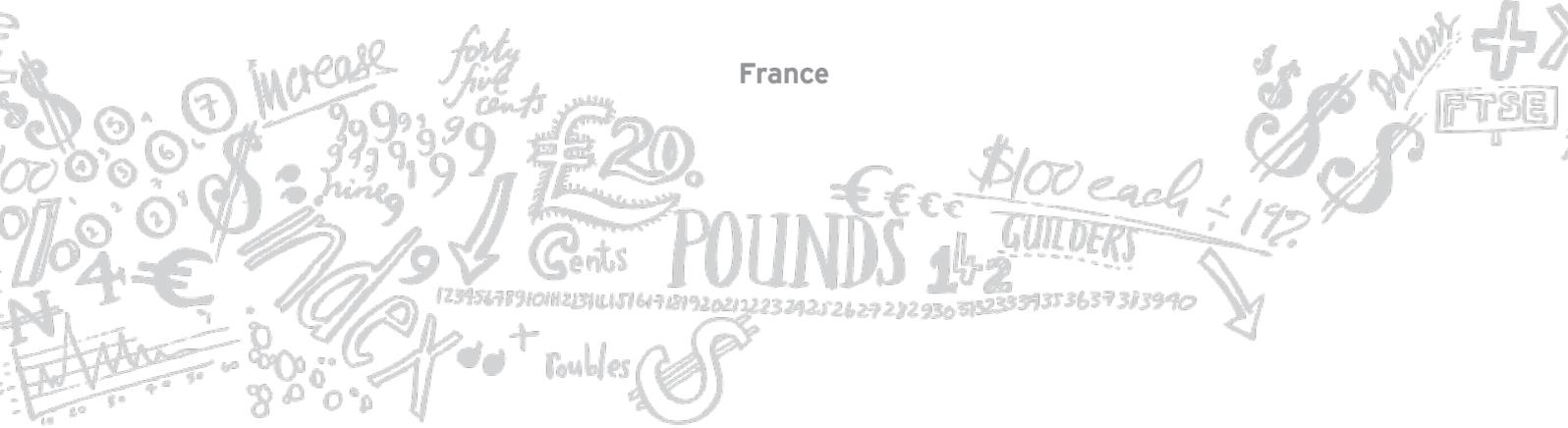
- ▶ The assets placed in the trust, regardless of the location of such assets, if the settler is a French resident.
- ▶ The assets placed in the trust located in France (except for financial investments) if the settler is not a French resident.

In the event of non-disclosure of assets placed in a trust for the purposes of wealth tax, a new tax has been created at the rate of 0.5% in order to replace wealth tax as a penalty for such non-disclosure (applicable as of 1 January 2012):

- ▶ On assets located in France or outside France if the settler and the beneficiaries are French residents.
- ▶ Only on the assets located in France (except for financial investments) if the settler and the beneficiaries are not French residents.

This 0.5% tax would not be due on assets:

- ▶ Included in the settler's wealth tax base.
- ▶ Officially disclosed but not liable to wealth tax.



10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

The purpose of estate planning is to achieve two main objectives:

- ▶ A civil objective: to make it possible to anticipate the transfer of one's assets according to one's wishes, in order, for instance, to favor one's spouse.
- ▶ A tax objective: to limit the taxation impact of the transfer of assets.

Civil objective

The objective may be to give the surviving spouse more than he or she is normally entitled to receive, and in such cases, it will be possible to modify the matrimonial property regime or to provide for marital benefits. In these contexts, unlike in the case of donations and wills, the transfer of wealth is performed free of tax in France.

The objective may also be to give a person outside the family a part of the wealth, and in such cases, it will be possible to use a hand-to-hand gift (*don manuel*), a life insurance contract or a joint tenancy (*Pacte Tontinier*).

Another objective may be for a non-French resident to avoid the fragmentation of his or her wealth between their home country and France where they own real estate (which, in principle, would be a French civil and tax law matter). In this case, it would be possible to modify this link with France with the creation of a French non-trading company (*société civile française*). Indeed, French civil law considers that the shares of such a company are movable assets to be attached to the residency of its owner. This technique also makes it possible to avoid the French tax normally due if the tax treaty between France and the owner's country of residence does not classify such shares as real estate property (should this be the case, such a company would be considered as a predominantly real estate company).

Finally, it should be noted that within the context of estate planning, two vehicles are often used in France:

- ▶ A French non-trading company, which is a company with a wide corporate purpose and a simple method of functioning, facilitating the transfer of wealth.
- ▶ Separation of the attributes of ownership of an asset by separating temporarily, on the one hand, the right to use and the right to benefit from the revenue of those rights and, on the other hand, the right to dispose of such an asset (sale, modification, transfer). This separation makes it possible:
 - ▶ From a French civil law point of view, to split the powers of the assets between different people.
 - ▶ From a French tax point of view, to reduce the impact of the taxation on the transfer.

Tax objective

The main objective will be to limit the tax burden, especially in the case of transfers.

Among the most commonly used estate planning vehicles are the non-trading company and the separation of attributes of ownership (*démembrement de propriété*).

The objective may be for a parent to transfer to their children only the bare ownership of property by a donation, which reduces the tax base accordingly. Upon the death of the usufructuary, the usufruct ends and the bare ownership of the property is reconstituted in the hands of the children, free of tax.

The objective may also be for a parent to acquire an asset through a non-trading company and to transfer the shares to his or her children every 10 years to allow the application of the lower rates of the tax scale.



10.2 Succession

The fundamental principles of estate law and voluntary dispositions are as follows:

1. The law classifies presumptive heirs by category and degree starting with the category of descendants. If there are heirs in the first category, they supplant the next category; furthermore, within one category, the inheritance goes to the heirs that are the closest relatives.
2. The heirs become owners of the assets of the deceased upon the death thereof without formalities except when an administrator is appointed.
3. The heirs, considered as successors of the deceased person, are liable for the debts of the estate even in excess of the amount of the assets, unless they have filed an official declaration with the regional court (tribunal de grande instance) stating that they accept the inheritance only to the extent of net assets.
4. The limiting of the right for a person to dispose of his or her estate is free of charge, in order to guarantee that the heirs receive a part of the estate considered as intangible (the reserved portion of the estate of the deceased).
5. There is a ban on the heir disposing of a future estate beforehand or waiving it before the opening of the succession (ban on future estate pacts), except for gifts between spouses and agreements as to future successions for waiver of action for abatement.
6. Gifts are generally irrevocable.
7. It is impossible to disinherit a descendant.
8. There is a principle of equality among heirs of the same degree (except for the disposable portion).

Transfer of property

French tax law provides for specific rules regarding the transfer of property. However, a person may want to organize his or her own succession to favor a certain member of his or her family. To achieve this goal, the following may be used:

- ▶ With respect to the person's spouse, marital benefits or a gift between spouses and a will.
- ▶ With respect to the person's children or any other person, gifts or a will.

The freedom to dispose of one's assets is limited by the rights of the descendants of the deceased and the deceased's spouse on an intangible portion of the estate known as the reserved portion. The available portion is called the disposable portion.

The portion reserved for the children of the deceased is equal to half of the estate if the deceased is survived by only one child. It is equal to two-thirds of the estate if the deceased is survived by two children and three-quarters if the deceased is survived by three or more children. The portion reserved for the spouse is one-quarter of the estate and only exists if there are no descendants.

A person may freely dispose of the disposable portion and specifically benefit his or her spouse (through a gift between spouses or through a will) (see below), by choosing between:

- ▶ Usufruct of the entire estate.
- ▶ Unrestricted ownership of the disposable portion.
- ▶ Ownership of one-quarter of the estate and usufruct of three-quarters.



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To ensure compliance with the reserved portion and equality among heirs, at the opening of the succession, the voluntary dispositions and bequests made must be verified (through the hotchpot process) in order to limit them if necessary (a process known as action for abatement, i.e., where heirs claim back part of an excessive lifetime gift by the deceased that has detracted from their legal share of the inheritance).

Transfer and division of the estate

Heirs may simply accept the estate, which would make them the owners of all of the assets and liabilities of the deceased. They may accept it up to the net assets in order to limit their liability on the estate debts or they may waive their right to the inheritance.

The heirs, as a result of the sole fact of the death, have the ownership and can administer the estate of the deceased. However, a person may, by means of a notarized act, designate during his or her lifetime one or more administrators of the estate (posthumous mandate).

To determine the portions of each heir, the following is done:

- ▶ The matrimonial regime of the deceased is canceled so that the spouse can be attributed the portion of joint assets to which he or she is entitled.
- ▶ A statement of the deceased's assets is drawn up as if at the time of the division the deceased had never made any voluntary distributions; this ensures that the reserved and disposable portions are calculated.
- ▶ Action for abatement of excessive voluntary dispositions is brought by the forced heirs entitled to the reserved portion against the beneficiaries of these dispositions; however, the heirs may waive this action for abatement by notarized act (agreement as to future succession) prior to the opening of the succession.
- ▶ The bringing into hotchpot of the voluntary dispositions already made, provided that the heir that has received them is presumed to have received a portion of his or her future inheritance in advance (except, among other things, divided gifts (donation-partage) not subject to the hotchpot process).

Other gifts, free conveyances and voluntary dispositions

To offset the rules of devolution by law, French law offers several legal mechanisms that become effective either immediately and irrevocably (gifts) or at the time of death of the trustee (gift between spouses of future assets or bequests by will).

It would be impossible to address here the various types of gifts or bequests or their conditions of validity and system. We will simply cite the principal ones along with their fundamental features.

Gifts

A gift *inter vivos* is in principle a notarized act by which the donor transfers an asset immediately and irrevocably to the beneficiary. In principle, it is subject to hotchpot unless otherwise directed by the donor.

It may also carry obligations imposed by the donor on the donee (gift with a condition attached) such as gradual gifts (gifts made to a person who would transfer the assets received upon his or her death to another person designated by the donor) and residual gifts (gifts made to a person who would then transfer what is left from the assets at his or her death to another person designated by the donor).

Bequests

Bequests are provisions that become effective upon the donor's death as part of a will. They may pertain to the entire succession (universal bequest), or to a share of a succession (legacy by general title) or private assets (specific bequest). They may be gradual or residual, similar to gifts, and are set up through a will.



Under French law, four types of wills are authorized:

- ▶ The authentic will received by two civil law notaries or a notary and two witnesses.
- ▶ The holographic will written entirely by the testator by his or her own hand.
- ▶ The secret will prepared by the testator and given in an envelope to a civil law notary.
- ▶ The international will.

A will is freely revocable by the testator at any time.

Gifts of future assets between spouses

By will or by a notarized gift act (gift to the last survivor), it is possible to give one's spouse specific assets or a portion of one's assets. The effective date of the gift (as in the case of a bequest) is the date of death of the donor. This type of act may always be revoked. The maximum that may be transferred to the spouse is the disposable portion between spouses.

Impact of private international law

In successions, French private international law has adopted the rule of scission with regard to the law applicable to the succession.

Succession to immovable property is governed by *lex rei sitae* (law of the place where the property is situated). Conversely, succession to movable property is governed by the rule of the deceased's last domicile.

The defined law applicable to the succession is competent to determine the presumptive heirs, establish links of kinship, presumptive heirs who are forced heirs, the amount of the reserved and disposable portions of the estate, the succession rights of the surviving spouse (although there may be some interferences with the rights of the spouse derived from the matrimonial system) and the legal classification of the assets.

In particular, shares in real estate companies are considered movable property under French law, while most foreign legislations classify them as immovable property.

The scission system provided for by French law can create inequitable situations, either favoring the spouse too strongly or depriving the latter of any right based on *lex rei sitae* and the rights of the forced heirs for each group of assets subject to various national laws that will be considered as many separate successions.

Testate successions are also subject to rules regarding the law applicable to the succession presented above. *Professio juris* is not accepted by French law; the testator cannot designate the law applicable to his or her estate.

The choice-of-law rule in French estate law could be inapplicable on the one hand in cases where the foreign law designated by French law refers back to French law by refusing its own competence and, on the other hand, in the event of the exercise of the right to levy (Law of 14 July 1819).

To illustrate referral, we will use the example of a French person who dies in an apartment that he owns in Venice, which is his domicile. French law designates Italian law as the competent jurisdiction to manage the succession. Nevertheless, Italian law designates the deceased's national law to be solely competent. The entire estate will be subject to French law.

Furthermore, private international law rules can be set aside by the right to levy instituted by the Law of 14 July 1819, which created a nationality privilege in favor of French nationals. Thus, in the case of the division of an estate between joint foreign and French heirs, these heirs have the right to draw from the French group of assets a portion equal to that from which they would be excluded by application of the foreign law.



France

When the law or laws applicable to the estate are defined according to the principles described above, it is necessary to proceed with the division of the estate.

We will not address the very complex issues raised by the estate division processes.

In fact, very frequently, in the event of death the marital regime must first be canceled in order to determine the amount of the assets that are purely part of the estate.

The assets belonging to the marital property may be located in various countries that provide for different rules with respect to marital property and inheritance, while at the same time the actions of the deceased (gift, enrichment of a spouse by virtue of matrimonial property, etc.) are not recognized by the legislations concerned.

The combination of national law and private international law may create situations that are contrary to the deceased's will and cause conflicts between the heirs and the surviving spouse.

10.3 Forced heirship

The portion reserved for the children of the deceased is equal to half of the estate if the deceased is survived by only one child. It is two-thirds of the estate if the deceased is survived by two children and three-quarters if the deceased is survived by three or more children. The portion reserved for the spouse is one-quarter and only exists if there is no descendent.

10.4 Matrimonial systems and civil partnership

In France, spouses who marry without a marriage contract have a joint estate by law.

The spouses may also, by contract:

- ▶ Adjust the community system
- ▶ Adopt the system of sharing after-acquired property
- ▶ Adopt the system of separation of property

Community of marital property

In the community property system, the assets are divided into three groups:

- ▶ The separate property of each of the spouses, including assets that the spouses had prior to their marriage, assets received through a succession, gift or bequest, or assets acquired through reinvestment of private property or separate property of the spouse by accessory (for example a house built on the spouse's separate property land).
- ▶ Joint assets that include acquisitions made together by the spouses with their gains and salaries, their savings and revenues from their own separate property.
- ▶ At the end of the contract (by death, divorce or change of system), each of the spouses receives the separate property assets and proceeds and then the joint assets are shared. When the community property is shared out, the transfers of wealth that have occurred during the marriage between the two spouses' separate property assets and the joint assets must be determined in order to indemnify any assets that have increased in value at the expense of the others.

Adjustment to community property – marital benefits

Under the community property system, the spouses may, by means of a prenuptial agreement, make changes to the content and rules of sharing the community property as they see fit.

Some of the most frequently used clauses are:

- ▶ Universal community, by which all of the assets, even those that are a spouse's separate property, are considered joint assets.



- ▶ The préciput clause, which sets forth that the surviving spouse, prior to any division, has the right to receive a predefined item from the community property.
- ▶ The clause of allocation in full of all of the joint assets to the surviving spouse.

It should be noted that all of these clauses, called marital benefits, even if they are intended to benefit a spouse, are not considered gifts from a civil law viewpoint (no possible challenging for the heirs) or from a tax viewpoint.

The marital benefits method is used very frequently in order to favor one's spouse in the event of future succession.

Separation of property

Each of the spouses is the sole owner of his or her assets and revenues. If an asset is acquired with the other spouse, that asset is owned jointly by the spouses. In the event of dissolution of this system, each spouse would reclaim his or her assets and the undivided property based on the contribution of the spouses for their acquisition.

Sharing after-acquired property

This system is inspired by German law. While the system is in force, it functions as a separate property system. After it ends, each of the spouses has the right to enjoy half of the value of the enrichment that has occurred in the assets of the other spouse.

Aspects of private international law relating to matrimonial systems

On 1 September 1992, France adopted the law from the Hague Convention of 14 March 1978, applicable to matrimonial property regimes.

The spouses may choose the domestic law that will govern their matrimonial property regime either by applying:

- ▶ The laws of the country of which one of the spouses is a national.
- ▶ The laws of the country in which one of the spouses has his or her habitual residence.
- ▶ The laws of the country in which one of the spouses establishes his or her habitual residence after the marriage.

The law thus chosen applies to all the assets of spouses, but it is possible to choose to have immovables governed by the law applicable to the place where the immovables are located.

If the spouses have not designated the law applicable to their matrimonial property regime, the latter will be subject to the domestic law of the country in which they established their first habitual residence. If there is no such shared residence, the applicable law shall be that of their common nationality. The spouses may, during marriage, voluntarily choose to modify their matrimonial property regime and the law that will be applicable thereto, regardless of whether they had initially selected the domestic law and matrimonial system. However, this choice is limited to the laws described above.

If the two spouses have not voluntarily chosen the domestic law applicable to their matrimonial system and have been subject to the law of their first habitual residence, in the event that they then change their country of residence, the law applicable to them will automatically change, unless they express their objection to such change.

The two principal cases of such change are:

- ▶ When the spouses establish their habitual residence in the country of which they are both nationals.
- ▶ When the spouses have been residents in a country for more than 10 years.



Civil partnership

From the point of view of personal asset management, a civil partnership registered in France creates neither a marital regime nor inheritance rights between the partners. The partners' asset regime only applies to the assets acquired during the civil partnership, which are assumed to be in joint ownership, unless a clause in the civil partnership agreement provides for another option. The transfer of property between partners can only be settled by donations, wills and joint acquisition (notably with the use of a non-trading company).

French law recognizes the consequences on the estate in France of a civil partnership registered under foreign law only for the movable or immovable assets owned in France.

However, from a tax point of view, deductions and the tax scale are the same for married spouses as for the partners of a French registered civil partnership. Thus, a partner of a French registered civil partnership is exempt from any inheritance tax.

Partners of a civil partnership registered in another country cannot benefit from the tax advantages of French civil partnership legislation, even if the gift or succession is made under the French tax system. In order to benefit from the French tax legislation, it would therefore be necessary to enter into a French civil partnership.

10.5 Intestacy

When the deceased has not organized the succession by will, by adjustment to the marital property system or by gift to his or her spouse, the heirs and their rights can only be determined by law.

The rights of the heirs to the succession are different depending on whether the deceased is survived by a living spouse or not.

The following are the principal cases that could occur:

- ▶ If the deceased is survived by his or her spouse and children they had together, the spouse may choose between usufruct of the entire succession or full ownership of one-fourth of such succession. If the deceased has one or more children from a different relationship, the spouse can only inherit one-fourth in full ownership.
- ▶ If the deceased is survived by his or her spouse, but has no descendants, nor father or mother, the spouse inherits the entire succession except for half the assets still listed in the succession that the ascendants would have given to the deceased and to which the siblings of the deceased or their descendants are entitled.
- ▶ If the deceased is survived by his or her spouse with no descendent, but with an ascendant, the spouse inherits half and the father and mother of the deceased each inherit one-fourth. In addition, the father and mother are entitled to have the assets that they had previously given to the deceased returned to them. If the deceased is not survived by a spouse but by descendants, such descendants are entitled to the succession in equal shares.
- ▶ If the deceased is not survived by a descendent or by a spouse, the parents of the deceased as well as his or her siblings are all entitled to the estate.

It should be noted that in all the aforementioned situations in which there is a surviving spouse, the latter is entitled to enjoy for life the primary residence of the spouses and a preferential allotment of that home at the time of distribution of the estate.

10.6 Probate

Probate proceedings do not apply under French law because the inheritance passes to the heirs by way of universal succession.



11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

In case of the absence of a tax treaty, when a French resident transfers any assets free of charge (transmission à titre gratuit), double taxation is avoided in France by the application of a unilateral rule.

The tax paid in another state can be offset against the tax due in France (Article 784 A, CGI).

This rule may also be applied for wealth tax when a French resident is liable for this tax on assets located in a foreign country. In the case of the absence of a tax treaty, wealth tax paid to another state on assets located outside France may be offset against French wealth tax.

11.2 Double tax treaties

France has concluded inheritance tax treaties with the following countries:

- ▶ Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Guinea, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mayotte, Monaco, Morocco, New Caledonia, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates and the United States.

France has concluded gift tax treaties with the following countries:

- ▶ Austria, Germany, Guinea, Italy, New Caledonia, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, Sweden and the United States.

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Germany



1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance and gift tax

Germany has a unified inheritance and gift tax called “Erbschaft und Schenkungsteuer” (ErbSt), which was reformed effective 1 January 2009 (amended 1 January 2010 and 1 January 2011). ErbSt is imposed on any transfer of property at death or by gift (or by deemed gift). The basis of assessment is the benefit accruing to the transferee (beneficiary or donee). The ErbSt is regulated on a federal level, although the tax revenue is assigned to the various federal states of Germany.

Note that in the case of German family foundations, there is a deemed gift of property every 30 years, which is subject to unlimited German ErbSt (recurrent charge). The 30-year period starts at the date of the first transfer of property into the German family foundation.

1.2 Real estate transfer tax

The transfer of German real estate is basically subject to real estate transfer tax of at least 3.5%. If it is a non-paid transfer of real estate (i.e., a transfer by inheritance or gift) the transfer is exempt from real estate transfer tax.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Unlimited liability

Any transfer of worldwide net property either at death or by gift (or by deemed gift) is generally subject to unlimited taxation if either the decedent (donor) or the beneficiary (donee) is considered to be domiciled in Germany for tax purposes. German tax domicile exists if any of the following conditions apply:

- ▶ An individual has his or her residence or habitual place of abode in Germany.
- ▶ A non-resident German citizen has been resident for tax purposes in Germany at any time within the last five years prior to a transfer at death or by gift.
- ▶ A non-resident German citizen (and dependents who live in the household of such German citizens) is employed by a legal entity organized under public German law.
- ▶ A corporation or any other legal entities having their place of management or legal seat in Germany.

2.2 Limited liability

Any individual or legal entity who is not resident as aforementioned will be subject to German ErbSt only upon the transfer of net property, which is regarded as German-situated according to German national tax law. German-situated property means:

1. Real estate and agricultural and forestry property situated in Germany
2. Assets pertaining to a permanent establishment of a commercial business located in Germany
3. Shareholdings in German resident corporations if the shareholder owns (individually or jointly with other persons closely related to the shareholder) directly or indirectly at least 10% of the registered share capital

4. Inventions, designs and topographies recorded in a German register as far as assets of a German permanent establishment
5. Assets that have been leased to a commercial business operated in Germany
6. Mortgages or any other receivables secured by German-situated real estate or by German-registered ships, except for such receivables for which negotiable bonds have been issued
7. Any beneficial interests (e.g., right of usufruct) in the aforementioned assets

2.3 Domicile

Residence

Under German tax law, an individual's residence is the place that he or she occupies in circumstances that indicate that he or she will retain and use it on more than a temporary basis. Residence thus requires intent, which must be evidenced by objective criteria. The German tax authorities' interpretation of intent is quite broad: intent will be presumed if an owned or rented dwelling is used regularly for a certain period of time and not merely from time to time. Therefore, it is possible for an individual to be a resident in different countries at the same time.

Habitual place of abode

The term habitual place of abode implies the location where a person is physically present in circumstances that indicate that his or her presence in that particular place is not merely temporary. As a general rule, a habitual place of abode, and thus tax residence, is deemed to exist if the individual's stay in Germany exceeds six months. In this case, he or she will be deemed resident for the entire period of his or her stay in Germany.

Residence and double tax treaties

Special rules apply with regard to certain double tax treaties (DTTs). For example, according to the German/US DTT, an individual who would be considered a resident in both contracting states pursuant to national tax law but who is a citizen of only one of the contracting states will be deemed domiciled in that state for a period of 10 years after becoming a resident for inheritance and gift tax purposes in the other state, according to the national law.

3. Rates

The applicable tax rate depends on the tax class of the acquirer (see below) and the value of the taxable acquisition. The tax assessment basis is the taxable value of the assets transferred after exemptions and reliefs.

Taxable value of the acquisition exceeds	Acquirer in		
	Tax class I	Tax class II	Tax class III
€0	7%	15%	30%
€75,000	11%	20%	30%
€300,000	15%	25%	30%
€600,000	19%	30%	30%
€6,000,000	23%	35%	50%
€13,000,000	27%	40%	50%
€26,000,000	30%	43%	50%

Note that the taxable value of assets, which is excluded from tax under German ErbSt pursuant to a DTT, must be added to the taxable value of the transfer in order to determine the applicable tax rate (progression reserve). Thus, it is not taxable but affects the overall rate.



Donees or heirs not in tax class I of agricultural or forestry or other business assets, interests in a partnership and substantial shareholdings (direct participation in more than 25% of the registered share capital) in a corporation resident in Germany, in the EU or in the European Economic Area (EEA) could, under certain conditions, benefit from a reduction. This reduction is the difference between the amounts of inheritance tax calculated on the basis of the tax class actually to be applied and on the basis of tax class I. Note that, with regard to this benefit, the anti-abuse rules mentioned below also apply (see Section 4 below).

The applicable tax class depends on both the relationship of the donee to the donor (decedent) and the value of the taxable acquisition. Donees are divided into three tax classes:

Tax class I:

1. Spouse and partners of a registered same-sex partnership under German law
2. Children and stepchildren
3. Descendants of children and stepchildren
4. Parents and ancestors (acquisition by death)

Tax class II:

1. Parents and ancestors (acquisition by gift)
2. Siblings
3. Nephews and nieces
4. Stepparents
5. Sons and daughters-in-law
6. Parents-in-law
7. Divorced spouse and partners of a dissolved same-sex partnership

Tax class III:

All other individuals and legal entities (including donations to foundations).

4. Exemptions and reliefs

There are several asset and purpose-related exemptions and personal exemptions. Furthermore, there are certain categories of tax-favored assets.

4.1 Asset and purpose-related exemptions

1. Household and personal effects up to €41,000 if acquired by a person in tax class I (see Section 3); otherwise up to €12,000.
2. Real estate (including parts of real estate), art items, collections of art and scientific items, archives or libraries, if there is a public interest in preserving such items because of their importance to art, history or science. This is provided that the annual costs associated with those items normally exceed the income generated from such items and that the assets are made accessible to the public. The tax exemption for collections of art and scientific items is 60%, and including parts of real estate, it amounts to 85% of the market value or total exemption if further conditions are met.
3. Donations for a commonly acknowledged purpose (such as birthday presents, wedding, Christmas) but only if at an appropriate value with respect to the occasion.



4. Donations to bona fide churches accepted as such in Germany and to Jewish cultural communities in Germany.
5. Charitable donations.
6. Donations to political parties.
7. Donations to the Federal Republic of Germany, to the German states or municipalities and to certain charitable foundations.
8. The acquisition of the family home for the owner's use is tax-free if it is gifted to the spouse or to the partner of a registered same-sex partnership *inter vivos*. The tax exemption also applies if the family home is passed to the aforementioned acquirers upon death, provided that the acquirer uses the family home for his or her own purposes for a period of 10 years after the acquisition. If there are pressing reasons why the acquirer cannot use the real estate for his or her own purposes (e.g., in the event that the acquirer requires health care), this tax-free status remains unaffected.
9. Children and stepchildren, as well as children of deceased children or stepchildren, can acquire the testator's family home by reason of death without paying tax if the acquirer uses the family home for his or her own use immediately and as far as the living space does not exceed 200 square meters. The portion exceeding 200 square meters is liable to tax. The exemption is lost if the acquirer does not use the family home for his or her own purposes for a period of 10 years after the acquisition.

Agricultural, forestry or business assets

A privilege can be claimed for transfers of agricultural, forestry or other business assets, interests in a partnership or substantial shareholdings (direct participation in more than 25% of the registered share capital) in a corporation resident in Germany, in the EU or in the EEA. The privilege amounts to 85% or 100% of the fair market value of the above-mentioned assets. For smaller business properties, an allowance of up to €150,000 could be granted additionally to the privilege of 85%. To gain the privilege of 85% for business assets or interests in a partnership or for substantial shareholdings in a corporation, the inheritor or the donee has to keep the assets during a five-year period after the donation, or the case of succession and the direct wage costs during this period have to amount to 400% of the average wage costs in the last five years before the tax accrues. To gain the privilege of 100%, the assets have to be kept for seven years and the direct wage costs during this seven-year period have to amount to 700%.

If the prerequisites for tax-favored treatment are no longer met, the 85% or 100% privileges are abolished with retroactive effect on a pro rata temporis basis that triggers supplementary taxation.

However, these privileges are only granted if assets tax-favored in principle were transferred and the non-operating share (called *verwaltungsvermögen*) in business assets at the point of transfer is not greater than 50% in the case of a privilege of 85%, or 10% in the case of a privilege of 100%. The privilege of 85% or 100% is not applied to *verwaltungsvermögen* that has been kept for a period of less than two years.

Assets tax-favored in principle include the following:

- ▶ Operating assets in Germany (individual companies or interests in partnerships) or foreign operating assets that serve a permanent establishment in the EU and EEA
- ▶ Directly held shares in German corporations and corporations in the EU and EEA in which the testator or donor held a direct share of more than 25% or – in the event that these are shareholdings of less than 25% – if the shares can only be disposed of as a unit or can only be transferred to other shareholders subject to the same obligation, and the voting rights vis-à-vis shareholders not bound by the obligation can only be exercised as a unit
- ▶ German assets of agricultural or forestry businesses, as well as corresponding foreign assets that serve a permanent establishment in the EU and EEA

Non-operating assets or assets that are not operative for tax purposes are defined as:

1. Land, portions of land, land rights and buildings provided to third parties for use
2. Shares of 25% or less in a subsidiary corporation



3. Shares of more than 25% if the subsidiary corporation has non-operating assets of more than 50%
4. Interests in a subsidiary partnership with non-operating assets of more than 50%
5. Securities and comparable receivables
6. Collections of art, art items, precious metals, precious stones, coin collections, libraries and archives and scientific collections

4.2 Personal exemptions

In addition to the asset- and purpose-related exemptions, personal allowances as described below are available upon taxable acquisitions. Please note that these allowances will be granted only once within a 10-year period in each transferor/transferee relationship.

Donee	Allowance
Spouse and the partner of a registered same-sex partnership	€500,000
Children, stepchildren and descendants of deceased children	€400,000
Children of living children	€200,000
Other persons in tax class I	€100,000
Persons in tax class II	€20,000
Other persons and entities in tax class III	€20,000

An additional allowance of up to €256,000 is granted to the surviving spouse and the surviving partner of a registered same-sex partnership, provided that the surviving spouse or the surviving partner of a same-sex partnership is not entitled to pension payments upon the death of the spouse or the partner of a registered same-sex partnership. If so, the allowance will be reduced by the net present value of such pension claims. An additional allowance of up to €52,000 is granted to surviving children (up to age 27) depending on their age. Any entitlement to pension payments will reduce the allowance in the same way as described for the spouse or the partner of a registered same-sex partnership.

Please note that for any transfer that is subject only to limited tax liability, a restricted personal allowance of only €2,000 will be granted once every 10 years in each transferor/transferee relationship, regardless of the personal relationship between the transferor and transferee. According to the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice, the restriction could not be applied if the transferor and transferee have their domicile in an EU country.

5. Filing procedures and date for payment of tax

Generally, on any transfer of property subject to German ErbSt, the German financial authorities must be notified within three months of the transfer by the recipient. In the case of *inter vivos* transfers, the transferor also has a reporting obligation. There are, however, exceptions to this notification obligation if the acquisition is evidenced by a deed certified by a German court or by a German notary public. In the case of a donation certified by a German notary, a notification is not required.

Upon notification of a transfer subject to German ErbSt, the German financial authorities may request the filing of an inheritance or gift tax declaration from any person involved in the transfer within a certain deadline. The time frame for the filing must be at least one month, but extension is generally possible upon request.

An assessment is subsequently sent to the taxpayer for any tax due, which is then normally payable within one month of receipt.

Tax due on the acquisition of agricultural, forestry or other business assets or real estate used for residential purposes may under certain conditions be deferred up to 10 years (interest-free in the case of inheritance) upon request. However, this does not apply on the transfer of substantial shareholding in a German resident corporation.



6. Valuation

Since the inheritance tax reform has come into effect, the tax assessment basis for the German ErbSt is the fair market value (gemeiner wert) of the transferred asset. The key principles are set out below.

The decisive factor in the valuation of land is the type of land to be valued. The value of undeveloped land is based on the land value, considering the area and the most recent standard land values calculated by the committee of experts. The 20% markdown previously granted under German inheritance tax is no longer granted.

The value of developed land is determined using the following methods:

1. Sales comparison approach (for apartments, part-ownership, semi-detached and detached houses) – The sales comparison approach involves determining the market value of land based on actual purchase prices paid for land that is comparable in terms of location, use, layout and soil conditions.
2. Capitalized earnings method (for rented residential property, commercial and mixed-use land) – The value includes both the value calculated for the buildings on the basis of the earnings (building earnings value) and the land value, which is calculated in the same way as for undeveloped land. The building earnings value is calculated using the net annual rent less facility management costs and the interest on the land value multiplied by a factor that depends on the property yield and the remaining useful life.
3. Cost approach (for apartments, part-ownership, semi-detached and detached houses in the absence of comparative values) – Using the cost approach, the value comprises the total production costs for the installation on the land as well as the land value (area × standard land value).

Company assets are valued using uniform valuation methods, regardless of the legal form of partnership or corporation. The fair market value of listed shares is generally calculated based on the share price. Unlisted shares are valued using the following methods, which also have to be used to value partnerships and individual companies:

Sales comparison approach

The fair market value of operating assets is derived primarily from sales among third parties that have taken place not earlier than one year before the date of taxation.

Capitalized earnings method

If there are no sales within the last year before the date of taxation, the fair market must be estimated by taking into account earnings prospects or another recognized method that is also customary in ordinary business for non-tax purposes. The method used should be the one that an acquirer would use as a basis for assessing the purchase price. A frequently used capitalized earning method is the IDW S1, which was developed by the Institute of Public Auditors in Düsseldorf Germany, (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e.V., or IDW).

If the capitalized earnings method is used, the companies can also choose the simplified capitalized earnings method, which is set out in the German Tax Valuation Act (Bewertungsgesetz).

The business value calculated using the simplified capitalized earnings value breaks down as follows:

- ▶ Capitalized earnings value of the operating assets
 - + fair market value of the non-operating assets less the economically related liabilities
 - + fair market value of interests in partnerships and shares in corporations
 - + fair market value of the assets contributed within the two years prior to the transfer less the economically related liabilities



Taxation of the beneficiaries

Establishing a foreign trust leads to income tax consequences. There are certain risks with regard to pre-immigration trusts, as follows:

1. If it is possible for the settler to revoke the trust and unconditionally reclaim the assets (a revocable trust), and if the settler has substantial influence on the investment decisions of the trustee, then the income and assets of the trust will most likely be taxed as income and assets of the settler (viewed as a nominee arrangement).
2. Irrevocable trusts of which more than 50% of the beneficiaries or remaindermen are relatives of the settler are treated as foreign "family foundations," and as such, are subject to the German Controlled Foreign Companies (CFC) legislation (i.e., if the settler is a resident in Germany, the trust income will be directly attributed to him or her and be subject to German income tax irrespective of whether there is a distribution to the beneficiaries).
3. If the settler is a non-resident, but one beneficiary or remainderman is resident in Germany, the income and assets of such an irrevocable trust will be attributed proportionally to such beneficiary or remainderman and will be subject to German income tax irrespective of whether there is a distribution to the beneficiaries.
4. If the income from the trust fund is kept in a lower-tier company in which the trust (if applicable with a related party) holds more than 50%, the income of such company will be attributed to the settlers or beneficiaries as well.
5. Following the proceedings initiated against Germany for breach of contract in connection with the considerable doubt as to the compliance with European law, the German CFC legislation was modified in 2009. Consequently, income should not be attributed if the trust or its management is domiciled in an EU/EEA member state. Nevertheless, the beneficiaries of the income of the trust must additionally provide evidence that they have legally and factually been deprived of the power of disposal over the trust assets.
6. If the income from an irrevocable trust is distributed to beneficiaries residing in Germany, it is taxable in Germany provided that there has been no taxation according to German CFC legislation. Thus, the German CFC law takes priority over the German income tax law.

That tax impact can be avoided by the use of structures familiar to German civil law, which may achieve the intended economic result. For example:

- ▶ Provisional and reversionary heirs (vor und nacherbschaft): appointment of a spouse as the provisional heir (broadly speaking, giving full ownership for their remaining lifetime, but subject to certain safeguards that can partially be released by the testator) and children as reversionary heirs (full ownership at the death of the provisional heir).
- ▶ Usufruct (nießbrauch): can either be retained or transferred by the donor. In the case of a usufruct, only the value of the property reduced by the value of the usufruct is subject to tax, not the total value of the property acquired by the donee.

7.2 Foundations

According to German civil law, a foundation is an organization that, by using its capital, promotes a special purpose set by the founder. Usually, the capital of the foundation needs to be preserved and only the income is spent for the defined purpose. A foundation has its own constitution regulating its organizational structure and codifying the purposes set by the founder. A foundation has no members or shareholders and can be formed as a legal entity.

The foundation is formed as a legal entity by way of a unilateral declaration of intent (stiftungsgeschäft) of the founder and the approval of the supervising local authority (stiftungsaufsichtsbehörde). The founder declares to establish the foundation, gives the constitution and endows the original capitalization. The constitution sets out the purpose and regulations for the organization of the foundation.



Taxation of the foundation

The foundation itself is subject to tax. Charitable foundations exclusively pursue special charitable purposes according to the German General Fiscal Code and enjoy tax shelter. If the only purpose of the foundation is the provision of benefits to family members of the founder (familienstiftung), the foundation is not tax-privileged.

Taxation of the endowment with capital – inheritance and gift tax

The endowment with capital of a foundation – either by way of the first endowment or by way of an external donation – is a gift because the founder or donator does not receive anything in return (like a share or right of membership). If a foundation inherits capital, the inheritance is regarded as an acquirement by reason of death according to the Inheritance and Gift Tax Act. Such endowments are generally subject to inheritance and gift tax provided that the foundation is factually and legally able to freely dispose of the assets endowed to it by the founder.

If the endowment with capital is subject to inheritance and gift tax, the higher tax rate of tax class III is applicable. For a foundation that is established mainly to foster the interests of one family or specific families in Germany, tax class I or tax class II applies depending on the degree of relationship of the furthestmost beneficiary and the founder according to the deed of foundation. In addition, these foundations (familienstiftung) are subject to a special inheritance tax every 30 years (erbersatzsteuer).

The endowment with capital of a charitable foundation in Germany by the founder or donator is tax-exempt from inheritance and gift tax provided that the foundation maintains its charitable status for at least 10 years.

Taxation of the founder – tax deduction of donations

Donations made to charitable foundations are tax-deductible up to the amount of 20% of the taxable income of the donator or up to 4% of his or her total transaction volume, wages and salaries. The precondition for a tax deduction of donations is that the income of the donator is subject to income tax and assessed to taxation.

The first endowment with capital of a foundation or an external donation to its capital entitles the founder or the donator to a tax deduction under the condition that the founder is not the beneficiary to the capital in case the foundation is dissolved. This means that the founder is obliged to rid him or herself of the assets for good in favor of charitable purposes. Donations of natural persons to the capital reserve (vermögens stock) of a charitable foundation may be deductible for income or trade tax purposes up to a maximum amount of €1 million in addition to the general tax deduction for donations. Spouses who made an endowment or a donation to a charitable foundation and who are assessed jointly can deduct up to €2 million for donations additionally. Donations or endowments to the capital reserve of a charitable foundation can be deducted in the year of payment or in the nine years following. During this 10-year period, the maximum tax deduction of €1 million can be called upon only once.

Taxation of the beneficiaries

The provision of benefits to family members of the founder by the foundation (familienstiftung) is subject to income tax for the family members. These family members are called beneficiaries (destinatäre). These benefits are from an economic point of view comparable to dividends distributed by a corporation. As capital earnings, they are subject to a flat rate withholding tax (abgeltungssteuer) for the beneficiaries. Under certain conditions, German law allows a tax-sheltered charitable foundation to distribute an amount of its profit to the founder or his or her family as alimony. These recurring payments are subject to income tax for the beneficiaries with a progressive tax rate.

8. Civil law on succession

8.1 Succession

Under the universal succession principle, title and possession transfers automatically at death to the heirs:

- ▶ Including unlimited personal liability for the deceased's debts (limitation may be reached by the use of special legal provisions).



- ▶ Legatees under a will have only a personal claim against the heirs with no personal liability of the heirs and only to the extent of the disposable estate.
- ▶ The estate is not regarded as a separate legal entity.
- ▶ An appointed executor may have the sole right of disposal with regard to the estate for up to 30 years.

An inheritance may be refused by the heirs by way of a disclaimer within six weeks from the date the heir learns of his or her inheritance.

8.2 Forced heirship

The German Civil Code provides strict forced heirship rules enabling certain persons to claim a share of an estate if they are excluded from succession by the decedent's last will.

The descendants, the spouse, the partner of a registered same-sex partnership and the parents of the decedent may claim an amount of up to one-half of their intestacy share (see Section 8.5). Please note that the claim is for cash only and will not entitle the (partially) excluded claimant to any property in specie that forms part of the estate.

The forced heirship claim amounts to a cash value equivalent to the share of the fair market value of the estate on intestacy:

- ▶ Less the fair market value of any *inter vivos* gifts from the decedent to the claimant, if at the time of donation the donor stipulated that the gift should be credited against the mandatory share.
- ▶ Plus the fair market value of any *inter vivos* gift from the decedent to a third person within the 10-year period prior to the death of the decedent. Under the new law pertaining to compulsory portions of inheritances valid as of 2010, the addition is reduced by one-tenth for each year following the earlier bequest.

According to a ruling of the German Supreme Court, the 10-year period will not begin unless the donor gives up any economic use with respect to the gift (e.g., the 10-year period will not begin if a right of usufruct is retained by the donor).

German citizens can avoid these rules only by a pre-death waiver by the potential claimant. Such waiver may in some events require separate counsel for the claimant and will be valid only if performed by notarial deed.

8.3 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

German family law distinguishes between three marital property regimes:

1. Statutory marital property regime (community of accrued gain, or *zugewinnngemeinschaft*): according to this regime, spouses and partners of a registered same-sex partnership hold their assets as separate property during their marriage or partnership, although there are partial restraints on management and disposal. Upon divorce or death, the gain accrued on the property of the spouses or the partners of a registered same-sex partnership during the marriage or the partnership will be shared. Note that the determination of the claim for such division is subject to a rather complex procedure, which is beyond the scope of this publication. The statutory regime may be modified (within certain limits) by a marriage contract or by a contract between the partners of a registered same-sex partnership (see Section 8.4).

Upon formal agreement (by marriage contract or by a contract between the partners of a registered same-sex partnership), which has to be implemented by notarial deed, spouses and the partners of a registered same-sex partnership may elect one of two contractual matrimonial property regimes, which may be further modified (within certain limits) by the contract as well.

2. Separation of property (*gütertrennung*): under this regime, each spouse or partner of a registered same-sex partnership holds his or her property independently in separate ownership. Management and disposal are not subject to any limitations deriving from the marital status.



3. Community of property (gütergemeinschaft): under this regime, all assets become the joint property of the spouses or the partners of a registered same-sex partnership (common property). Immediate joint ownership is also presumed for any asset acquired by each spouse or partner of a registered same-sex partnership during the marriage or the partnership while this property regime is in force. Assets that cannot be transferred by legal transaction will not become common property (sondergut). Within the marriage contract or the contract between partners of a registered same-sex partnership, the spouses or the partners can agree to exclude certain assets from common property (vorbehaltsgut). Assets acquired on inheritance at death or by gift are also excluded if so stipulated by the decedent or the donor.

8.4 Intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual’s estate after death. Germany will normally accept the formal validity of a will drawn up under the laws of the deceased’s domicile, nationality and place of residence at the time the will is made or at death. Whether an individual has the personal legal capacity to make the dispositions in the will is generally governed by the law of the deceased’s citizenship.

If there is no valid will at death, then the deceased’s estate passes under predetermined rules known as intestate succession. Where there are cross-border issues, the Conflicts of Law provisions will be relevant.

Intestate succession is governed by a system of succession per stirpes, which divides the possible intestate heirs into different orders depending on the relation to the decedent, while the closest applicable order excludes the more distant orders.

1st order	Spouse, or partner of a registered same-sex partnership and children
2nd order	Parents and their descendants
3rd order	Grandparents and their descendants
4th order	Great-grandparents and their descendants
Further heirs	More distant relatives and descendants
No heirs	State

Within the first three orders, a system of per-stirpes distribution and lineal heirs applies. Note that the intestacy rules are partially influenced by the matrimonial property regime. To simplify the depiction, “spouse” refers to “spouse or partner of a registered same-sex partnership” in the following table.

Statutory regime	Spouse and one child* survives	Spouse and two children* survive	Spouse and three children* survive
Community of accrued gain	Spouse: one-quarter + one-quarter	Spouse: one-quarter + one-quarter	Spouse: one-quarter + one-quarter
	Child: one-half	Children: one-quarter each	Children: one-sixth each
Separate property	Spouse: one-half	Spouse: one-third	Spouse: one-quarter
	Child: one-half	Children: one-third each	Children: one-quarter each
Community of property	Spouse: one-quarter	Spouse: one-quarter	Spouse: one-quarter
		Children: three-eighths each	Children: one-quarter each

*Children of a predeceased child of the intestate parent take their parent’s share.



In the event that only the spouse or the partner of a registered same-sex partnership survives (no children), the surviving spouse or the partner of a registered same-sex partnership is entitled to one-half of the estate if relatives of the second order or grandparents of the decedent are still alive at that time, and is entitled to the whole estate if only more distant relatives of the decedent are alive.

9. Estate tax treaties

Germany has concluded estate tax treaties with the following countries:

- ▶ Denmark, France, Greece (applies only to inheritance tax regarding movable property), Sweden, Switzerland (applies only to inheritance tax; to gift tax only for business assets) and the United States.

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Additional reading materials

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance and gift tax

Law 286/2006 and Law 296/2006 have re-introduced inheritance tax and gift tax. The new legislation brought back into force the inheritance rules (effective 3 October 2006) and the gift rules (effective 29 November 2006) and most of the provisions of Law Decree 346/1990 (Inheritance and Gift Tax Code), which previously ruled on inheritance and gift matters until late October 2001 (as of 25 October 2001, the inheritance and gift tax were repealed).

Law 286 introduced changes to the definition of the scope of application of the inheritance and gift tax and the applicable tax rates. Law 296 then introduced some further minor changes.

Both inheritance and gift tax apply to the whole estate where the deceased (donor) is a resident in Italy at the time of death (donation). Taxation will only apply to the Italian assets if the deceased was not a resident in Italy.

The tax is levied on the net share of the inheritance or donation passing to the beneficiary (for example, net of liabilities and deductible expenses, debts of the deceased, funeral and medical expenses), taking into consideration non-taxable threshold amounts that depend on the relationship between the transferor and recipient. These allowances are lifetime amounts, and a running total must be kept if an individual receives more than one gift or a gift as well as an inheritance from one donor.

The Law provides specific rules for the determination of the taxable base for each kind of asset transferred (e.g., real estate, shares, bonds, investment funds and movable goods).

1.2 Real estate transfer tax

In addition to the inheritance and gift taxes, if the inheritance or the endowment includes real estate or rights to real estate, the following taxes are also due:

- ▶ Mortgage tax, which is 2% of the value of the property (this is necessary to proceed with the registration of the deed in the public registers of property).
- ▶ Cadastral tax, which is 1% of the value of the property (required for the registration of the transfer deed).

With regard to the inheritance or endowment of the “first house,” instead of applying the aforementioned percentages on the value of the property, the beneficiary pays a fixed rate of €168 for the mortgage tax and the cadastral tax respectively.

1.3 Transfer duty

A transfer tax is levied only on the transfer of real estate (in cases different from inheritance or endowment). The tax rate ranges from a fixed amount of €168 up to 7% of the value of the real estate (depending on the specific features of the transfer).

1.4 Net wealth tax

No wealth tax is currently provided by the Italian legislation.

1.5 Others

Property owners, residents and non-residents in Italy for tax purposes are liable for property tax imposta comunale surgli immobili (ICI) on buildings and land owned for their own use or as investments. Each local authority sets their rates, which apply at 0.04%-0.09% of the taxable value of the property.

2. Who is liable?

Inheritance tax applies to the worldwide assets of Italian residents, while only assets existing in Italy are subject to tax if the deceased was not an Italian resident at the moment of death.

In practice, where the deceased person is a resident abroad, taxation in Italy is restricted to the property and rights located in Italy. On the contrary, where the deceased person is a resident in Italy, Italian inheritance tax is governed by the principle of territoriality, meaning that the taxable estate consists of all of the property and rights transferred *mortis causa*, including those situated abroad.

Similar to inheritance tax, gift tax applies on worldwide assets of Italian residents, while only assets existing in Italy are subject to tax if the donor was not an Italian resident at the time of the donation.

2.1 Residency

An individual would be considered a resident in Italy for tax purposes if, for the greater part of the tax period (more than 183 days in any calendar year), at least one of the following conditions is met:

- ▶ He or she is registered under the Italian Office of the Resident Population (anagrafe della popolazione residente).
- ▶ He or she has their domicile in Italy, according to the Italian Civil Code (i.e., where an individual has established their place of business and family life).
- ▶ He or she has established their residence in Italy according to the Italian Civil Code (i.e., the place where the individual has their habitual abode).

The Italian tax authorities may take the following into account in order to define whether an individual is a resident in Italy or not:

- ▶ Moving to Italy with the family
- ▶ Transactions effected through bank accounts opened in Italy
- ▶ Renting a home for the entire year with normal level of consumptions of electricity, gas and telephone services that demonstrate a substantial period of presence in Italy
- ▶ Membership in social or sports clubs

The Italian tax authorities use a special intelligence group of the Tax Police in order to collect evidence to determine whether residence in Italy has been established. This group's activity has the main purpose of demonstrating:

- ▶ The presence of an individual's business interests in Italy
- ▶ The presence of family life in Italy
- ▶ An individual's remittance to Italy of funds earned abroad



3. Rates

The new legislation has introduced new tax rates that are common to inheritance and gift taxes and mainly depend on the relationship between the deceased and the beneficiary.

As a general rule, the closer the relationship, the lower the tax rate applicable; these rates may vary from 4% to 8% and apply to the total value of the legacy or the gift with some tax-exempt thresholds.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

The tax rates currently applicable and the tax-exempt thresholds are:

Beneficiary	Inheritance and gift tax and tax-exempt threshold
Spouse, linear relatives (descendant, ascendant)	4% on the total assets' value with a tax-exempt threshold of €1,000,000 for each heir/beneficiary
Brother or sister	6% on the total assets' value with a tax-exempt threshold of €100,000 for each heir/beneficiary
Other relatives (including uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, cousins), certain relatives by marriage	6% on the total assets' value with no tax-exempt threshold
Other persons or entities different from the ones listed above	8% on the total assets' value with no tax-exempt threshold
Persons with critical disablements within the meaning provided by the applicable Italian law	There is a tax-exempt threshold of €1,500,000 for each heir/beneficiary, and over this threshold the same rates listed above apply depending on the relationship with the deceased/donor

In addition to the inheritance and gift taxes, immovable properties are subject to registration duty and cadastral tax, which range from €168 to 3% of the property value. In particular, these taxes may be summarized as follows:

Beneficiary	Registration Duty	Cadastral Tax
Spouse, linear relatives (descendant, ascendant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value* of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties
Brother or sister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties
Other relatives (including uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, cousins), certain relatives by marriage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties
Other persons or entities different from the ones listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties
Persons with critical disablements within the meaning provided by the applicable Italian law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €168 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties

*Value is determined according to a specific formula established by the tax authorities.



With particular reference to the inheritance rules, it must be noted that, for the applicability of the above-mentioned tax-exempt thresholds, it is necessary to consider the donations made by the deceased person to the heirs during his or her life. This means that the value of the donations made to an heir, not subject to taxation at the time of the donation, need to be added to the value of the legacy of the considered heir and the inheritance tax would apply to the difference between this total value and the tax-exempt threshold applicable (if any).

5. Filing procedures

An inheritance declaration must be submitted within one year from the date of the start of the inheritance, which usually coincides with the date of the death of the taxpayer.

The appropriate form can be obtained from any local Inland Revenue office or it can be downloaded from the Inland Revenue website (www.agenziaentrate.gov.it) and subsequently submitted at the local Inland Revenue office where the deceased had his or her last residence. If any other form is used, the declaration is null and void.

If the deceased was not resident in Italy, the inheritance must be reported at the local area office where the deceased last had residence in Italy.

If there is real estate in the inheritance, the mortgage tax, cadastral tax and stamp duty must be paid using a specific form before submitting the declaration of inheritance. Furthermore, within 30 days of the submission of the inheritance declaration, a request for transfer of the property must be submitted to the Inland Revenue office. Even if more than one person is obliged to submit the declaration, it is sufficient if it is submitted by just one of these persons.

Endowment deeds and other voluntary deeds must be registered electronically within 30 days of the stipulation of the deed if they are done through a public deed or an authenticated private agreement.

6. Assessments and valuations

The taxable base is determined by the heirs and legatees according to the specific rules provided by the Inheritance Law. For example:

- ▶ Real estate and rights from real estate: the evaluation of the property is done by multiplying the cadastral revenue by the relevant updated co-efficients.¹
- ▶ Shares in the capital of a company: the value is given by the net equity.
- ▶ Companies: the value is given by the net equity without evaluating immovable goods and goodwill.

With particular reference to the real estate, the value declared in the inheritance declaration cannot be challenged by the tax authorities if it has been determined by applying the so-called "cadastral value" (i.e., a notional value determined by the local land offices).

The taxes are self-assessed and paid by the heirs and legatees, or their legal representatives, before the filing of the inheritance declaration.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

In 2007, for the first time, the Italian government provided a set of rules on the tax treatment of trusts. These provisions rule on the tax residency of a trust and on its taxation: taxation on the trust itself vs. taxation on the identified beneficiaries of the trust.

¹The taxes are self-assessed and paid by the heirs and legatees, or their legal representatives, before the filing of the inheritance declaration.



The criteria to determine whether a trust is resident have not been affected by the recent changes in the legislation, which merely introduced rebuttable presumptions of residence for trusts (presumptions apply only to certain trusts settled in a country listed as an uncooperative tax haven by the OECD, i.e., in a country not providing for effective exchange of information with Italy). The Italian tax authorities set forth clarifications regarding the application of corporate residence criteria for trusts.

Given the recent introduction of tax rules on trusts and the relatively untested practice, there is a high degree of uncertainty in relation to the tax treatment of foreign trusts and the related distributions to resident and non-resident beneficiaries.

No provisions have been introduced with regard to distributions to beneficiaries. As suggested by most tax scholars, a distinction needs to be made, depending on whether the taxable income has been attributed to the identified beneficiaries or not.

If the taxable income has been attributed to the identified beneficiaries, the distributions are not relevant for income tax purposes (irrespective of the application of exemption regimes when computing the taxable income to be attributed to the identified beneficiaries).

If the taxable income has not been attributed to the beneficiaries, it must be considered that no catch-all provision exists, and therefore, in order to constitute taxable income, the distribution needs to fall within the categories of income provided by the law. In the past, the tax authorities maintained that distributions to beneficiaries might fall within the categories of periodic payments or income from capital. However, in most cases, the distributions do not qualify as such.

Based on the above, a case-by-case analysis would be necessary to verify the correct tax treatment.

8. Life insurance

The Italian tax law provides a very complex set of rules with respect to the taxation of income deriving from life insurance. The tax treatment depends on several factors (e.g., when the individual has bought the insurance, specific terms and conditions of the contract and how the proceeds are paid out).

As a general rule, the policy owner is entitled to a tax credit of 19% of the premiums paid up to a certain threshold.

According to the domestic tax law, financial insurance (life and capitalization insurance policies) is subject to the following tax treatment:

1. If the capital is paid as a consequence of the death of the policyholder, no taxation occurs.
2. If the payment of capital is linked to the policyholder's survival, Italian tax law provides two different methods of taxation, depending on when the insurance policy was purchased:
 - a) Insurance policy purchased before 1 January 2000: a flat tax rate of 12.50% applies to the difference between the payment received and the sum of the insurance premiums paid. The taxable base is reduced by 2% for each year following the tenth year from the date of stipulation.
 - b) Insurance policy purchased after 1 January 2000: a flat tax rate of 12.50% applies to the difference between the payment received and the insurance premiums paid and not deducted from the tax liability of the previous tax years.

In case the income from the insurance policy is paid to a non-resident of Italy, it will be necessary to verify the provisions of the double tax treaty in place between the countries involved.



9. Civil law on succession

9.1 Estate planning

Italy has some interesting estate planning opportunities. Below, we briefly mention the favorable regime applicable to the transfer *inter vivos* (gift) or *mortis causa* (inheritance) of shareholdings in Italian resident corporations (in case the shareholding represents the majority of the voting rights in the general shareholders' meeting).

In these cases, where the beneficiaries continue the business activity (maintaining control of the company) for at least five years, no inheritance and gift tax apply. If during the five-year blocking period the above-mentioned requirement is not met (e.g., because the beneficiaries sell a line of business), taxes and penalties will apply.

9.2 Succession

Who is subject to the Italian succession law?

The Italian succession law follows universal succession principles according to:

- ▶ The law of the deceased's nationality
- Or
- ▶ The location of real or personal property

Heirs have universal succession, and unless he or she refuses to accept the inheritance, they are personally liable for the deceased's debt plus the total taxes due. These obligations are placed upon all the heirs jointly. The heir succeeds to the decedent in all aspects. However, his or her liability is limited to the value of the inheritance received in case the heir accepts the inheritance with the benefit of the separation of the property of the deceased from that of the heir (Article 512 of the Italian Civil Code). In such a case, the heir is obliged to make an inventory of property and present it for creditors when relevant.

A legatee under a will has only a personal claim against a compulsory heir (subject to forced heirship laws) and is not liable for a decedent's debts, although he or she is liable for relevant taxes on any legacy.

The main connecting factor for succession purposes is the citizenship of the decedent. In contrast, residence is relevant to tax liability. As noted above, as a general rule, taxation will occur on the basis of worldwide assets if the deceased was an Italian resident, but if they were considered a non-resident, taxes are due only for the assets located in Italy, subject to any applicable tax treaties.

9.3 Forced heirship

In the Italian legal system, according to Sec. 46§1, Law No. 218/1995, heirship of an Italian citizen is governed by the Italian law.

The rules governing hereditary succession in Italy provide that certain persons, such as spouses, children and legitimate descendants, are considered forced heirs (*heres necessarius*).

This compulsory share or forced heirship is called "legittima." Forced heirship applies to all of the deceased's assets and to all of the inheritance rights.

If the deceased makes a disposition prejudicing the rights of any of these heirs, such dispositions can be challenged before an Italian court and the heirs can make a claim for the associated damages suffered. In the same way, lifetime gifts (donations) can be challenged before an Italian court, even if performed in favor of other legitimate heirs.

In practice, forced heirship rules restrict the ability to decide how assets should be distributed after death.



Italy

The following relatives are entitled to receive the following minimum statutory shares, it being further understood that neither burdens nor conditions can be imposed on such shares:

Only one child and no spouse	One-half of the inheritance assets
Two or more children but no spouse	A total of two-thirds of the inheritance assets in equal shares
One or more "ascendenti" (ancestors)	Generally parents, but no spouse and no children – one-third of the inheritance assets
Only a surviving spouse	One-half of the inheritance assets
A surviving spouse and a child	To the surviving spouse – one-third of the inheritance assets and to the child – one-third of the inheritance assets
A surviving spouse and children	To the spouse – one-quarter of the inheritance assets and to the children in equal shares – one-half of the inheritance assets
A surviving spouse and "ascendenti" but no children	To the spouse – one-half of the inheritance assets and to the "ascendenti" – one-quarter of the inheritance assets
Separated spouse not charged with separation	Same provisions applying to non-separated spouse
Separated spouse charged with separation	Living allowance if at the time of the succession, the surviving spouse enjoyed support from the deceased spouse

Sec. 46§2, Law No. 218/1995 allows the person whose inheritance is at stake to opt – by express testamentary disposition – for his or her succession to be governed by the law of the country in which the latter resides, provided that he or she continues to reside in that country until he or she dies. Such a choice cannot infringe upon or jeopardize the rights of the forced heirs residing in Italy at the time of the death.

9.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

The Italian matrimonial regime normally applicable to all property acquired during marriage is joint ownership. However, at any time, the spouses can draw up an agreement (in the form of a public deed or specific declaration in case the choice is made on the day of the marriage) in order to elect for separation of property acquired during the marriage. Assets acquired before the marriage remain the separate (individual) property of each spouse.

For estate planning purposes, it is possible to set up a patrimonial fund (fondo patrimoniale). This may be a unilateral declaration of trust by either of the spouses or a trust formed by a third party in favor of the family by way of a transfer of assets to the spouses as trustees.

With regard to the trust, under certain circumstances, Italian tax authorities would likely consider this kind of arrangement equivalent to the setting up of "vincoli di destinazione" and, as a consequence, they would consider it subject to gift tax. Based on the above, a case-by-case analysis would be necessary to verify whether gift tax is applicable or not to a fondo patrimoniale.



9.5 Intestacy

Under Italian law of succession, a person may dispose of his or her property or estate for the time after death by will testamentary or alternatively, let the law deal with this matter.

When a person dies without a valid will, Italian law states who is going to inherit and how much (successione legittima). When a person dies leaving a valid will, the law will ascertain the validity of the will, provide a set of formalities to be complied with, and in some cases taxes to be paid, and ensure that the will is implemented and the relevant assets are legally transferred to the persons or beneficiaries entitled (eredi or legatari).

Italian law will also ensure that the immediate members of the deceased's family are not deprived of their minimum statutory share of the estate (see Section 9.3).

Under Italian law there are three different ways of making a valid will:

- a) Handwritten will (testamento olografo) – This is a document personally handwritten by the person making the will (testator), dated and signed. There is no need for witnesses and no attestation clause. It can be a very simple letter or document.
- b) Formal will (testamento pubblico) – This is a document drafted by an Italian notary upon the instructions of the testator, read by the notary to ensure that it complies with the wishes of the testator and signed by the testator in the presence of witnesses.
- c) Secret will (testamento segreto) – This is a will drafted and written by the testator and placed in a sealed envelope, which is then delivered to an Italian notary.

9.6 Probate

Italian law does not require executors to be appointed; however, when a person dies owning property (land or buildings), it may be necessary to collect documentation, organize certified translations of documents, appoint a local notary and follow special procedures.

After completing the probate procedure, it will be possible to re-register the immovable assets in the name of the heirs (the Italian legal procedure defined as voltura).

10. Estate tax treaties

10.1 Unilateral rules

Unilateral relief is available in Italy for both residents and non-residents with respect to foreign gift and inheritance taxes paid on assets situated abroad that are also liable to Italian inheritance and gift tax. The relief is by way of credit, up to a maximum of the Italian tax attributable to those assets.

10.2. Double taxation treaties

The countries with which Italy has concluded inheritance and gift tax treaties are the following:

Denmark, Greece, Israel, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the USA.



11. Other

As mentioned above, the new legislation has introduced some new rules on the scope of application of gift tax, the main changes being that in addition to donations, the transfer of assets made without consideration (*atti di trasferimento a titolo gratuito*) and the setting up of “*vincoli di destinazione*” (i.e., creation of encumbrances or other restrictions on the use of certain assets) are now subject to gift tax.

Italian tax authorities have clarified that the setting up of a trust on certain assets needs to be deemed to fall within the notion of *vincolo di destinazione*; as a consequence, the gift tax would be applicable to the trust. The same conclusions may be reached with respect to the creation of fiduciary obligations.

In the last three years, the Italian tax authorities have provided several pieces of guidance and clarifications on the taxation of trusts; however, at the same time, Italian tax courts have taken different and often contrary approaches. Thus, there is a high degree of uncertainty.

Italian tax authorities have also confirmed that gift tax applies both to purpose trusts (i.e., where the beneficiaries are not identified) and to trusts where the beneficiaries are clearly identified by the settler. For the purpose of the applicability of the correct tax rates and the tax-exempt thresholds, tax authorities have clarified that where the beneficiaries are identified, gift tax applies, taking into consideration the relationship between the settler and the beneficiaries. On the contrary, where no beneficiaries are clearly identified, the relationship between the settler and the trustee must be considered.

A different approach is taken by most of the scholars and tax experts and by some tax courts, which maintain that entering into a trust deed does not determine any actual transfer of assets (and consequent enrichment) to the trustee; therefore, in theory, this transfer would not be subject to gift tax when the trust is set up.

The alternative approach on this point is that no gift tax should be levied in the case of transfers of assets to a trustee, since the trustee's assets are not increased by the transfers; therefore, according to this approach, it is not possible to identify an economic justification for the applicability of the gift tax. Scholars and tax experts tend to agree that gift tax should be applicable only to the transfers from the trustee to the beneficiaries because the transfer triggers an actual increase of the beneficiaries' assets.



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Japan



1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

The Japanese Inheritance Tax Law (sozoku zei ho) covers inheritance tax (sozoku zei) and gift tax (zoyo zei). Inheritance tax is imposed on an individual who acquires property by inheritance or bequest upon the death of the decedent. Gift tax is imposed on an individual who acquires properties by gift (or economic benefit by deemed gift). Gift tax is a tax supplementary to inheritance tax. Both taxes are national taxes and no local tax is assessed on the transfer of property due to death or a gift.

Computation of inheritance tax

The individual heirs are taxed, but not the estate. Inheritance tax is imposed on the aggregate value of all properties acquired by inheritance or bequest. Inheritance tax is calculated separately for each statutory heir and legatee, regardless of how and to whom the property is to be distributed. Then, the total amount of tax calculated is allocated between those who will actually receive the decedent's properties in accordance with his or her will or by agreement of the heirs by portion. The tax is calculated based on the statutory heirs and legatees, whereas the tax liability is attributed to those who actually acquire the properties.

Computation

The calculation is based on the following steps:

1. Aggregate the amount of taxable properties acquired by all heirs and legatees (net of the liabilities succeeded).
2. Deduct the basic exemption of ¥50 million plus ¥10 million multiplied by the number of statutory heirs from the amount of 1, "aggregated taxable estate value."
3. Allocate the aggregated taxable estate value to each statutory heir according to the statutory share.
4. Calculate the inheritance tax separately for each statutory heir's portion allocated in 3, by the application of the following progressive tax rates:

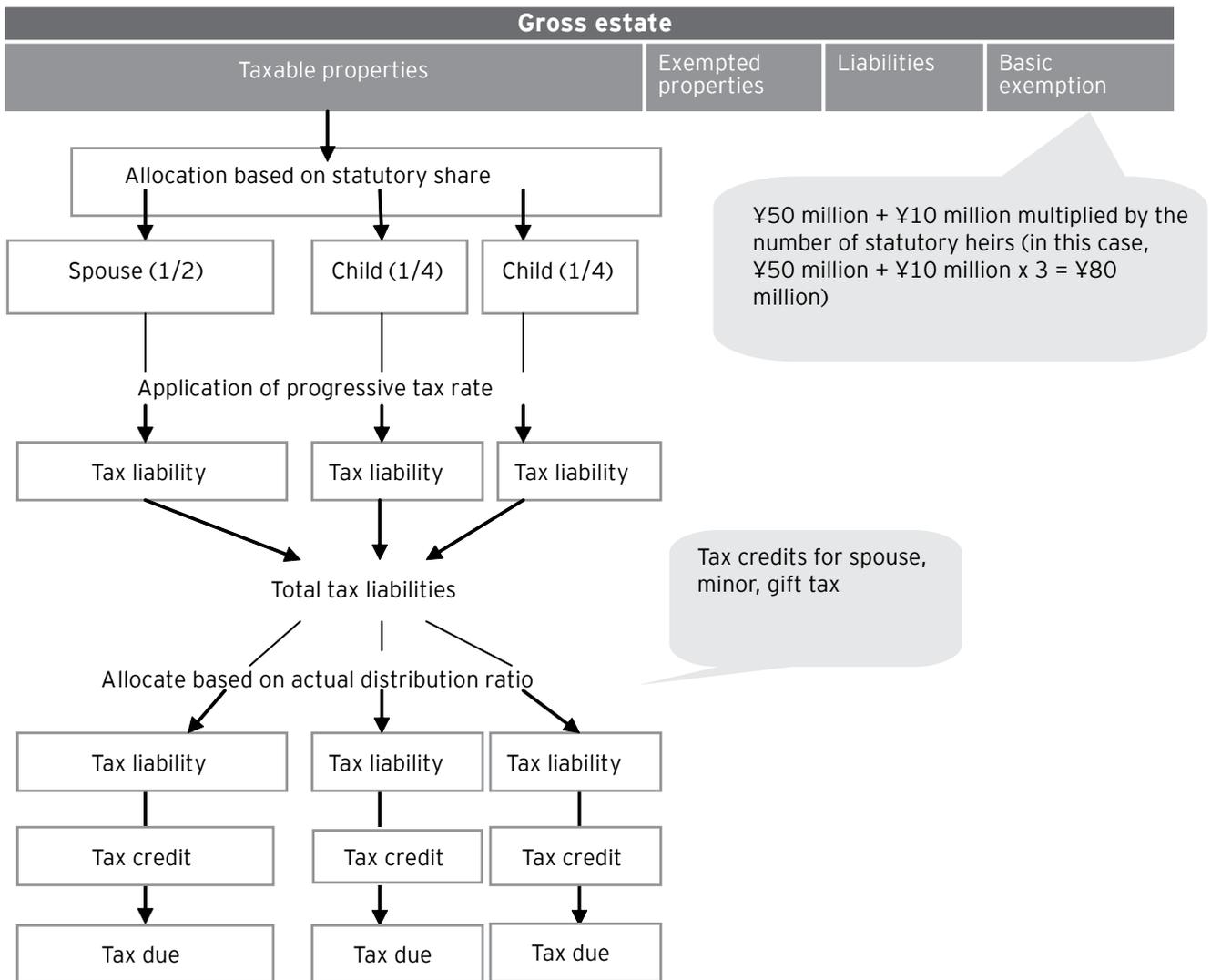
Up to ¥10 million	10%
Above ¥10 million up to ¥30 million	15%
Above ¥30 million up to ¥50 million	20%
Above ¥50 million up to ¥100 million	30%
Above ¥100 million up to ¥300 million	40%
Above ¥300 million	50%

5. Aggregate the inheritance tax calculated in 4 above, "aggregated inheritance tax."

6. Allocate the aggregated inheritance tax to each of the heirs and legatees based on the ratio of the value of the taxable properties actually acquired by him or her against the aggregated taxable estate value.
7. A 20% surtax is imposed on heirs or legatees of anyone who is not the decedent's spouse, the decedent's parents and the decedent's children. Where the decedent's grandchild became the decedent's adopted child, he or she is also subject to a 20% surtax.
8. Deduct applicable tax credits to each heir (see Section 4).

The property acquired by a gift from the deceased within three years of the death of the deceased is regarded as estate property. Any gift tax imposed on the acquisition of such property is creditable against the inheritance tax liability.

Sample case where the heirs consist of spouse and two children:





1.2 Gift tax

Gift tax is imposed on individuals who acquire property by gift during the lifetime of the donee. Gift tax is also imposed on economic benefits received by deemed gift.

Computation of gift tax

The taxable base of gift tax is determined as the value of properties obtained by a gift (or by a deemed gift) during each calendar year, after an annual basic exemption of ¥1.1 million. The applicable tax rates are as follows:

Not more than ¥2 million	10%
Above ¥2 million up to ¥3 million	15%
Above ¥3 million up to ¥4 million	20%
Above ¥4 million up to ¥6 million	30%
Above ¥6 million up to ¥10 million	40%
Above ¥10 million	50%

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Registration and license tax

The registration of the transfer of ownership of real property by inheritance or bequest is subject to registration and license tax at the rate of 0.4% of assessed value of the land and building. The registration of the transfer of ownership by gift or sales is generally subject to registration and license tax at a standard rate of 2%. At present, the rate for land and residential buildings is tentatively reduced.

Real estate acquisition tax

The acquisition of real property by gift or sales is generally subject to real estate acquisition tax at 4%. At present, the rate for land and residential buildings is tentatively reduced. The acquisition of real property by inheritance or bequest is exempt from real estate acquisition tax.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Japan. As described in Section 4, if the heir makes donations of property to certain specified non-profit organizations or foundations of the Japanese government, a local public organization by the filing due date of the inheritance tax, the property is exempt from the inheritance tax.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty other than real estate transfer taxes (see Section 1.3).

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no tax imposed on net wealth in Japan.



Gift tax exemptions

The following are exempt from gift tax:

1. Gifts from a corporation (which is subject to income tax).
2. Gifts to dependents for the necessity of living and education.
3. Gifts to a person engaged in activities for religious, charitable, scientific, educational or social welfare purposes, to be used for such activities.
4. Gifts of money or goods from a specified public interest trust to students or pupils to support their educational costs.
5. Providing a right to receive a subsidy from a local public organization to a handicapped person.
6. Qualified donations to a candidate for a public election campaign, which are duly reported.
7. Obtaining trust beneficiary rights up to ¥60 million by a special handicapped person according to a special support arrangement.
8. One-time exemption of up to ¥20 million of the value of a residential property transferred from a spouse where the period of marriage is 20 years or more and where the donee uses the property for residential purposes.
9. Exemption of up to cumulative ¥ 5 million (per donee) during 2010 and 2011 (if there is no gift during 2010, up to ¥10 million during 2011) for gifts made in cash by parents to their adult children to acquire a residential home.

5. Filing procedures and tax payment of inheritance tax

Filing procedures

The inheritance tax return must be filed within 10 months of the time that the taxpayers become aware of the opening of the succession, with the relevant tax office located at the domicile of the deceased. In the case where two or more taxpayers are domiciled in Japan, a joint tax return will be filed. If the deceased is not domiciled in Japan at the time of death, each heir domiciled in Japan files the tax return with the tax office at his or her domicile. If the decedent and any heirs are not domiciled in Japan, the heir may elect any tax office to be filed.

Tax payment

In principle, the inheritance tax must be paid in one lump sum in cash by the filing due date. A deferral of the tax payment may be allowed up to 15 years. Furthermore, if a lump-sum cash payment is not possible, inherited property for payment in-kind is allowed. The advantage of the property for payment in-kind is to avoid income taxation on capital gains, if any, from the transfer of the property as the payment.

Gift tax settlement at time of inheritance tax

The rates for the gift tax are generally higher than those for inheritance tax. This is intended to prevent the avoidance of inheritance tax. On the other hand, there is an exception to the general method (i.e., calendar year taxation), a special taxation system for settlement at the time of inheritance, by election, which was introduced in 2003 in order to promote smooth passage of gifts from living parents to their children. In the case where a 65-year old parent (the 2011 tax reform outline proposes the age of the parent or grandparent to be 60) donates properties to an adult child (or grandchild under 2011 tax reform outline), the following can be elected:

- ▶ If the total amount of the donated properties is ¥25 million or less, no gift tax is payable.
- ▶ If the total amount of the donated properties exceeds ¥25 million, a fixed tax rate of 20% is applied to the excess portion to calculate the gift tax due.



At the time of the death of the parent, the above properties will be added to the taxable estate assets and will be subject to inheritance tax. The child (or grandchild under the 2011 tax reform outline) who elected the special taxation system will credit the gift tax already paid against their inheritance tax due. If the gift tax already paid exceeds the inheritance tax liability, the excess portion will be refunded.

Filing procedures of gift tax

A gift tax return must be filed and gift tax must be paid by 15 March of the year following the gift.

6. Assessments and valuations

Valuation of the property

Introduction

The taxable base of properties for inheritance tax and gift tax purposes is the fair market value at the time of the transfer. However, the Basic Property Valuation Circular issued by the Japanese tax authorities deals with a specific method of valuation for various properties, including land, buildings, tangible and intangible assets, shares in companies, bonds and debentures.

Land

The value of land is generally to be determined based on the assessed value,¹ which is annually published by the tax authorities.

Shares

The value of listed shares and shares traded over the counter is generally calculated based on the share price on the valuation date. However, the lowest of the monthly average prices for the month, including the valuation date and the two preceding months, may be used. The value of unlisted shares is calculated based on the size of the company depending on the number of employees, gross asset and annual sales.

1. Large company – comparable similar business method

The value of unlisted shares in a large company is calculated based on the share price of comparable listed companies. The formula is as follows:

$$A \times \left[\frac{\frac{b}{B} + \frac{c}{C} - x + \frac{d}{D}}{5} \right] \times 0.7$$

- a. The average value of the share price of listed comparable companies, published by tax authorities
- b. Dividend of the company per share
- c. Earnings of the company per share
- d. Net asset value, based on book value, of the company per share
- e. Average dividend of comparable companies per share, published by tax authorities
- f. Earnings of comparable companies per share, published by tax authorities
- g. Net asset value, based on book value, of comparable companies per share, published by tax authorities

¹Roadside value per square meter of land or *rosenka*.



2. Small company – net asset value method

- a. The value of unlisted shares in a small company is calculated based on the net asset revaluated for inheritance tax purposes.

3. Medium company

The value of unlisted shares in a medium company is calculated based on the combination of 1 and 2.

As an exception to the above, unlisted shares acquired by a certain minority shareholder are calculated based on a dividend discount method.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Trusts

For Japanese tax purposes, a trust is treated as (i) transparent, (ii) not transparent, but not a taxable entity or (iii) a corporation, depending on its legal character. In the case where an individual acquires trust beneficiary interests due to a death or without arm's-length consideration (i.e., by a deemed gift), inheritance tax or gift tax will be assessed on such individual.

Under a 2007 revision of the Japanese Trust Law, new types of trusts have become available: (i) trusts substituting testaments and (ii) trusts under which the subsequent beneficiaries can be designated in advance. By settling the latter type of trust, for example, the settler of the trust designates his or her spouse as the beneficiary after his or her death and also designates his or her son as the beneficiary after the spouse's death. Such newly introduced arrangement of designating subsequent beneficiaries cannot be done by testament. For inheritance tax purposes, the new beneficiary is regarded as obtaining a beneficiary interest from the preceding beneficiary.

Foundations and private purpose funds

A non-corporate charitable organization, including foundations and private purpose funds, is subject to inheritance or gift tax, but an exemption may be available if the properties transferred to the charitable organization are to be used only for authorized charity under Japanese laws. A corporate charitable organization is not subject to inheritance or gift tax, but is subject to corporate income tax on gains by the gift. However, if this is an authorized non-profit organization and the income is derived from non-profit business (i.e., charity), the income is exempt from corporate income tax.

8. Grants

There is no general death grant, but if a burier applies, he or she may be able to receive a payment from a social security benefit (i.e., health insurance) to cover the cost of the burial.

9. Life insurance

For purposes of the civil law, life insurance proceeds are considered as properties of a recipient. On the other hand, life insurance proceeds are treated as a receipt of the properties on the succession for tax purposes (i.e., subject to inheritance tax).

10. Civil law on succession

10.1. Estate planning

The Japanese Civil Code provides the type of wills. A few high-net-worth individuals sometimes furnish the will. However, wills are not commonly used in Japan.



10.2. Japanese civil law on succession

Succession

According to the Japanese Civil Code, all rights and obligations of the deceased transfer to heirs automatically and comprehensively at the time of decedent's death. Namely, at the time of the deceased's death, the estate properties are jointly owned by all heirs and then are distributed among the heirs according to the allocation agreed upon by them. If an heir wants to waive the inheritance or accept the inheritance to the extent of the positive assets, notification to a family court has to be made within three months from the date the heir is informed of his or her inheritance.

According to Article 36 of the Act on General Rules of Application Laws, succession is governed by the law of the deceased's home country (nationality).

There are no regional rules on succession law (Civil Code) in Japan.

Statutory heirs (houtei sozokunin)

The Japanese Civil Code prescribes for statutory heirship. The decedent's spouse is always a successor. Other than a spouse, the Civil Code provides three priority levels for successors. The spouse always becomes a successor of equal rank to a successor in any of the priority levels. Anyone in the lower priority groups will not become a successor if a higher priority person survives at the time of the opening of the succession.

An individual who waives an inheritance is not regarded as an heir upon waiver.

The actual allocation of estate properties is made based on agreement among the heirs. The above statutory share is applicable in the case where the agreement is not reached among the heirs.

10.3 Forced heirship (iryubun)

The Japanese Civil Code provides forced heirship rules enabling certain persons to claim a share of an estate if they are excluded from succession by the decedent's last will. Though the deceased can determine the allocation of his or her estate property by testament, the spouse, lineal ascendants and lineal descendants as the heirs have a right to receive the following share, as a total, of the estate under the forced heirship rules:

- ▶ When the heirs do not include the spouse and only lineal ascendants: one-third of the estate property.
- ▶ Other cases: one-half of the estate

Brothers and sisters are not entitled to claim forced heirship.

Priority groups of statutory heirs and forced heirship

Order	Statutory heirs	Statutory shares	Forced heirship
1	Son(s) and daughter(s) of the deceased (if the sons and daughters are already deceased, lineal descendants of these sons and daughters)	Spouse: 1/2 Children: 1/2 in total (equally for each)	Spouse and children: 1/2 in total Children only: 1/2 in total
2	Lineal ascendants of the deceased (i.e., father, mother, grandfather, grandmother)	Spouse: 2/3 Lineal ascendants: 1/3 in total (equally for each)	Spouse and lineal ascendants: 1/2 in total Lineal ascendants only: 1/3 in total
3	Brother(s) and sister(s) of the deceased (if the brothers and sisters are already deceased, their sons and daughters)	Spouse: 3/4 Brother(s) and sister(s): 1/4 in total (equally for each)	Spouse, brother(s) and sister(s): 1/2 for spouse only; no forced heirship for brother(s) and sister(s)



10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

In Japan, the matrimonial property regime of strict separation is applied, under which each spouse holds his or her property independently in separate ownership.

10.5 Intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. Wills are not as commonly used in Japan as in other countries. As Japan has ratified the 1964 Convention on the Conflicts of Laws Relating to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions, the validity of a foreign form will may be admitted.

If there is no will, the estate properties will be allocated among the statutory heirs pursuant to their agreement on the allocation. Until such agreement is reached, the estate properties are treated as being jointly owned by the heirs. Income earned from the properties during such period is subject to income tax and allocated among the statutory heirs pursuant to the statutory shares.

10.6 Probate

There is no probate system in Japan. All properties are comprehensively transferred to the heirs at the death.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

This is not applicable in Japan.

11.2 Double taxation treaties

Japan has concluded only one estate tax treaty, which is with the United States of America, agreed to in 1955. This tax treaty is not based on the OECD's inheritance tax model.

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1. Types of tax

Inheritance tax is imposed on inherited property, which is transferred upon death of an individual without consideration. It includes a testamentary gift, a donation becoming effective at the death of an individual, and a divisional donation, which is inherited to a special party under certain circumstances stipulated in the Civil Act.

Gift tax is imposed on a transfer (including a transfer at a price significantly lower than the fair market value) of property by one person to another with no compensation. With the comprehensive taxation principle adopted in 2004, gift tax is imposed based on the economic substance of the transaction regardless of its title, form or objective.

1.1 Inheritance tax

Taxpayer

A beneficiary or a person who receives a testamentary gift (hereafter referred to as a beneficiary or testamentary donee) is obligated to pay inheritance taxes, in the ratio calculated on the basis of the property, among inherited properties received or to be received by each person. However, if the beneficiary or testamentary donee is a for-profit corporation, the for-profit corporation is exempted from inheritance taxes.

Beneficiaries or testamentary donees are jointly and severally obligated to pay the inheritance tax within limits of the property received or to be received by each beneficiary or testamentary donee.

Scope of inherited property

The inheritance tax is assessed on all properties bequeathed by a resident and all properties within the territory of Korea bequeathed by a non-resident.

The inherited property includes all properties that may be realized as money or having economic value, and all *de facto* or *de jure* rights having asset value.

From the date of the commencement of the succession, the following assets are deemed taxable:

- ▶ Inherited property (including donated property transferred upon the death of an individual).
- ▶ Property donated within 10 years prior to the commencement date of the succession by the deceased to the beneficiary.
- ▶ Property donated within five years prior to the commencement date of the succession by the deceased to a person other than the beneficiary.

In case of the death of a non-resident, only those donated properties that are located within the territory of Korea are deemed taxable.

Administrative expense deductions

In cases where the deceased is a resident, the following expenses relating to the deceased or the inherited property on the commencement date of the inheritance are subtracted from the value of the inherited property:

- ▶ Public imposts, including taxes and public utility expenses transferred to the beneficiary that were due to the deceased as of the date of the commencement of the inheritance.
- ▶ Funeral expenses based on actual costs incurred from the date of death through the date of the funeral:
 - ▶ W5 million, if the actual cost incurred is W5 million or below.
 - ▶ Actual amount, if the actual cost incurred is above W5 million to W10 million.
 - ▶ W10 million, if the actual cost incurred exceeds W10 million.
 - ▶ Actual burial chamber usage fee incurred up to W5 million, if any.
- ▶ Debts left by the deceased for which the beneficiary is able to prove that he or she is responsible to settle upon the commencement of the inheritance.
- ▶ In cases where the deceased is a non-resident, the following expenses are deducted from the value of the inherited property:
 - ▶ Public imposts, including taxes and public utility expenses relating to the inherited property.
 - ▶ Debts secured with liens, pledges, right to lease on a deposit basis, right of lease, right to property transferred for security or mortgages for the purposes of the inherited property.
 - ▶ Debts and public imposts, confirmed in accordance with books and records, of the business place(s) within the territory of Korea.

1.2 Gift tax

Taxpayer

A person or a company who receives donated property (hereafter referred to as a donee) is obligated to pay gift taxes. However, if the donee is a for-profit corporation, the for-profit corporation is exempted from gift taxes.

A donee who is a non-resident on the day of the donation is obligated to pay gift taxes only in respect of that donated property located within the territory of Korea. However, where a resident donates any property located abroad to a non-resident (excluding a donation affected by the death of a donor), the donor is obligated to pay the gift tax, unless other gift taxes are imposed on the same property pursuant to the law of the relevant foreign country (including cases where the tax is exempt).

The donor is jointly obligated to pay the gift tax in cases where it is difficult to secure the gift tax claim, because the domicile or temporary domicile of the donee is unknown or the donee is deemed not to have the ability to pay the gift tax by instituting a process against the donee for the recovery of taxes in arrears. Even in cases where such joint obligation conditions are not met, the donor is obligated to pay the gift tax jointly with the donee who is a non-resident.

Tax base

The gift tax covers all property donated to a resident and all property within the territory of Korea donated to a non-resident.

The gift property includes all gift properties that may be changed to certain monetary or economic forms and the economic value of legal and actual rights to the gift property.

Non-taxed donated property

Generally, the amounts of gifts or donated properties on any of the following cases are non-taxable:

1. The value of property received as a donation from the state or a local government.



2. If a person who is an employee of a domestic corporation joins an employee stockholders association and acquires shares of the corporation through such association, this falls under the criteria of a minority shareholder, and the value is equivalent to the benefits received as a result of the difference between the acquisition cost of such shares and the current market value.
3. The value of donated property received by a political party.
4. The value of donated property received by the intracompany labor welfare fund or another similar association.
5. Socially accepted and recognized funds (e.g., disaster relief funds and goods, medical fees, dependents' living expenses and education costs).
6. The value of donated property received by the Credit Guarantee Fund or other similar associations.
7. The value of donated property received by the state, local government or a public organization.
8. Insurance proceeds at the maximum of W40 million per year where an insured beneficiary is disabled.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Generally, gains arising from real estate transfer tax are subject to capital gains tax under the Individual Income Tax Law rather than gift tax, unless the transfer, despite its possible form of sale, is deemed as a gift in substance in accordance with the Inheritance Tax and Gift Tax Law, including the following cases:

- ▶ The property is transferred or taken over at a remarkably lower or higher price than market values without any justifiable reasons in the common practices of transactions.
- ▶ The property is transferred to the spouse or lineal ascendants/descendants where the transfer is clearly deemed by the Presidential Decree as made in return for a price.

1.4 Endowment tax

This is not applicable in Korea.

1.5 Transfer duty

This is not applicable in Korea.

1.6 Net wealth tax

This is not applicable in Korea.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency

Residency is determined pursuant to the Individual Income Tax Law. Generally, an individual who holds domicile or has held temporary domicile in Korea for one year or longer is considered a tax resident of Korea, while an individual who is not a tax resident shall be treated as a non-resident of Korea.

Inheritance tax

Residency determines the scope of reportable inherited properties and allowable deductions. Inheritance tax is assessed on all properties bequeathed by a resident and all properties within the territory of Korea bequeathed by a non-resident. As summarized earlier, more expenses and deductions are permitted to residents than to non-residents.



Gift tax

One notable difference from inheritance tax is that residency of the donee, rather than the donor, matters for gift tax purposes. Gift tax covers all property donated to a resident and all property within the territory of Korea donated to a non-resident.

2.2 Domicile

Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax shall be levied by the tax office having jurisdiction over the place of the domicile of the beneficiary. In cases where the place of the commencement of succession is overseas, inheritance tax shall be levied by the tax office having jurisdiction over the location of the property that is within the territory of Korea, and in cases where the inherited property is within two or more jurisdictions, inheritance tax shall be levied by the tax office having jurisdiction over the location of the main property.

Gift tax

Gift tax shall be levied by the tax office having jurisdiction over the place of the domicile of the donee. In cases where the donee is a non-resident or the domicile or temporary domicile of the donee is unknown, gift tax shall be levied by the tax office having jurisdiction over the place of the domicile of the donor.

3. Rates

3.1 Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax is calculated by applying the marginal tax rates, ranging between 10% and 50%, to the tax base, as in the following table:

Tax base	Tax rates
W100 million or less	10%
Above W100 million to W500 million	W10 million + (20% x the excess above W100 million)
Above W500 million to W1 billion	W90 million + (30% x the excess above W500 million)
Above W1 billion to W3 billion	W240 million + (40% x the excess above W1 billion)
More than W3 billion	W1.04 billion + (50% x the excess above W3 billion)

Generation skipping surtax

Where the beneficiary or testamentary donee is a lineal descendant other than a son or daughter of the deceased, a surtax of 30% is levied in addition to inheritance tax.

Tax credits

The following tax credits are available as inheritance tax credits provided mainly for the purpose of avoiding double taxations:

1. Gift tax credit: In case the inherited property includes donated property for the purpose of calculating the inheritance tax base, gift tax computed from the donated property is available as tax credit.



2. Foreign tax credit: If inheritance tax was paid on the inherited property in a foreign country, a tax credit for the amount paid to a foreign country is provided.
3. Tax credit for short-time re-succeSSION: In cases where inherited property is passed on to the second generation within 10 years of the commencement of the inheritance, the phase-out credit is available for the second generation beneficiary, as in the following table:

Re-succeSSION period	Credit percentage
Within 1 year	100%
Within 2 years	90%
Within 3 years	80%
Within 4 years	70%
Within 5 years	60%
Within 6 years	50%
Within 7 years	40%
Within 8 years	30%
Within 9 years	20%
Within 10 years	10%

4. Tax credit for filing on time: A 10% tax credit is available for those taxpayers filing tax returns on time.

3.2 Gift tax

Gift tax is calculated by applying the marginal tax rates, ranging between 10% and 50%, to the tax base, as in the following table:

Tax base	Tax rates
W100 million or less	10%
Above W100 million to W500 million	W10 million + (20% x the excess above W100 million)
Above W500 million to W1 billion	W90 million + (30% x the excess above W500 million)
Above W1 billion to W3 billion	W240 million + (40% x the excess above W1 billion)
More than W3 billion	W1.04 billion + (50% x the excess above W3 billion)

Generation skipping surtax

Where the donee is a lineal descendant other than a son or daughter of the donor, a surtax of 30% is levied in addition to gift tax.

Tax credits

The following tax credits are available as gift tax credit provided mainly for the purpose of avoiding double taxations:

1. Credit for previously paid gift taxes: The amount of gift tax paid previously or to be paid with respect to the value of donated property (aggregated amount of the values of donated properties if there are more than two donations), which was added to the taxable amount of gift tax, is deducted from the gift tax amount calculated.
2. Foreign tax credit: A foreign tax credit is granted for the amount paid on the donated property in a foreign country as a gift tax.



3. Tax credit for filing on time: A 10% tax credit is available for those taxpayers filing tax returns on time.
4. Exemptions and reliefs

4.1 Inheritance tax

Inheritance deductions

Among the various deductions stated below, only a basic deduction is applied if the deceased is a non-resident, while all of the deductions are applied if the deceased is a resident.

Itemized deductions

1. Basic deduction, W200 million.
2. In addition to the basic deduction provided, if the succession falls under any of the following categories, the following is deducted from the taxable amount:

Inherited family business (a small-to-medium business that has been run by the deceased for 10 years or longer) – a or b (below), whichever is greater:

a) The amount of deduction is limited to 40/100 of property value of an inherited family business up to W6 billion (up to W8 billion for a business run for 15 years or longer and up to W10 billion for a business run for 20 years or longer).

Or

b) W200 million, but if the property value of the inherited family business is less than W200 million, the actual amount of the property value of an inherited family business.

Inherited farming business (including livestock raising, fishing and forest management) – the value of the inherited farming business, up to W200 million.

3. The actual amount inherited by the spouse is deductible. The amount of spousal deduction is allowed between the minimum of W500 million and the maximum of W3 billion.
4. If the beneficiary falls under any of the following categories, the sum of amounts allowed for each category is added together and deducted from the taxable amount:
 - ▶ With respect to a child, W30 million.
 - ▶ With respect to a minor (excluding the spouse), who is either a beneficiary or a family member of the beneficiary, an annual deduction of W5 million is granted until the minor reaches 20 years of age.
 - ▶ With respect to a beneficiary or a family member of the beneficiary (excluding the spouse), who is 60 years old or older, W30 million.
 - ▶ With respect to a disabled person (including a spouse), who is either a beneficiary or a family member of the beneficiary, an annual deduction of W5 million is granted until he or she reaches their expected remaining years as announced by the Statistics Korea.
 - ▶ With respect to the beneficiary who had resided in the same house as the deceased for 10 years or longer immediately before the commencement of the inheritance and did not own a house as of the date of the commencement of the inheritance, if the house is for one family as prescribed by the Individual Income Tax Law, 40% of the value of the inherited house (including the value of the land attached to the house), but up to W500 million.



Lump-sum deduction option

The taxpayer has an option to deduct either the sum of (1) and (4) (stated in sections 1.2 and 4) or a lump-sum amount of W500 million, whichever is greater. If the deduction option is not reported, the deductible amount is fixed at W500 million. In case the spouse alone receives the inheritance, a lump sum option is not available.

Deductions for financial property

If the inherited property includes a value of net financial property, which is a value obtained by deducting a financial debt from the value of financial property, the following would be deducted from the taxable amount of inheritance taxes:

- ▶ Where the value of the net financial property is less than W20 million, the total amount of the net financial property.
And
- ▶ Where the value of the net financial property ranges between W20 million and W100 million, W20 million.
Or
- ▶ Where the value of the financial property amounts to more than W100 million, 20% of the total inherited financial property value, but up to W200 million.

Financial properties include deposits, installment savings, trusts, stocks, bonds, equity shares, investment in capital and other marketable securities that are generally handled by financial institutions.

4.2 Gift tax – donation deductions

In cases where a resident donee receives donated property from any of the following persons, each amount, based on the following classifications, is deductible from the taxable amount of a gift on the condition that the sum of a deduction already taken within 10 years prior to the relevant donation and the current-year deduction determined from the taxable amount of gift taxes does not exceed the stated deduction in each of the following amounts:

- ▶ Spouse, W600 million.
- ▶ Lineal family members, W30 million (for a minor, W15 million).
- ▶ Relative other than a spouse and a lineal family member, W5 million.

5. Filing procedures

5.1 Inheritance tax

Tax returns and payment

A beneficiary or a testamentary donee having an inheritance tax payment obligation must file a tax return within six months of the last day of the month in which the inheritance commenced, together with detailed supporting documentation that can prove the type, quantity, appraised value, distribution of property and all types of deductions of the inherited property necessary for the calculation of the inheritance tax base.

In cases where the total liability is in excess of W10 million, a part of the total due may be paid in installments within two months after the elapse of payment term unless payment by annual installments is permitted. Where the amount is in excess of W20 million, the head of the district tax office may permit payment by annual installments upon filing of an application by the taxpayer with a guarantee provided.

If the equivalent value of real estate and securities received is more than 50% of the inherited property received, and the amount of the inheritance tax is in excess of W10 million, the head of the district tax office may permit a payment in-kind (limited to real estate and securities) upon filing of an application by the taxpayer.



Determination by tax office

The head of the tax office determines and notifies the tax base amount, including any adjustments, and the amount of inheritance tax liability within six months from the filing due date of the tax return.

5.2 Gift tax

Tax returns and payment

A donee having a gift tax liability must file a tax return within three months of the last day of the month in which the donated property was received, together with detailed supporting documentation.

In cases where the total liability is in excess of W10 million, a part of the total due may be paid in installments within two months after the elapse of the payment term unless payment by annual installments is permitted. Where the amount is in excess of W20 million, the head of the district tax office may permit payment by annual installments upon filing of an application by the taxpayer with a guarantee provided.

If the equivalent value of real estate and securities received is more than 50% of the donated property received, and the amount of the gift tax is in excess of W10 million, the head of the district tax office may permit a payment in-kind (limited to real estate and securities) upon filing of an application by the taxpayer.

Determination by tax office

The head of the tax office determines the tax base amount, including any adjustments, and the amount of gift tax liability within three months of the filing due date of the tax return.

6. Assessments and valuations

6.1 Inheritance tax

In principle, the value of inherited property is assessed by its current market value on the commencement date of inheritance. The following methods of valuation are applied when the market value is not available:

- ▶ Land: An individual public notification of land value according to the Public Notice of Values and Appraisal of Real Estate Act.
- ▶ Buildings: The value that the Commissioner of the National Tax Service (NTS) calculates and publishes every year.
- ▶ Listed stocks: Four-month average market price, two months prior to and after the valuation date.
- ▶ Non-listed stocks: Assessed from higher of net asset value or profit value, where:
 - ▶ Net asset value = net asset amount / total stock issued
and
 - ▶ Profit value = three years of weighted average of net profit per capita / NTS rate

6.2 Gift tax

In principle, the value of donated property is assessed by its current market value on the donated date. The following methods of valuation are applied when the market value is not available:

- ▶ Land: An individual public notification of land value according to the Public Notice of Values and Appraisal of Real Estate Act.
- ▶ Buildings: The value that the Commissioner of the NTS calculates and publishes every year.
- ▶ Listed stocks: Four-month average market price, two months prior to and after the valuation date.
- ▶ Non-listed stocks: Assessed from higher of net asset value or profit value, where:
 - ▶ Net asset value = net asset amount / total stock issued
and
 - ▶ Profit value = three years of weighted average of net profit per capita / NTS rate



7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

7.1 Inheritance tax

Insurance money received by the beneficiary from a private pension due to the death of the deceased, in accordance with a pension contract of which the plan holder is the deceased or of which the pension contribution is paid by the deceased even though the plan holder is not the deceased, shall be regarded as an inherited property.

7.2 Gift tax

If the beneficiary of private pension and the payer of contributions are different, the private pension money shall be deemed to be a donated property of the beneficiary.

8. Grants

Inherited and donated property contributed to a person operating a business for religious, charitable, academic or other purposes of public good (hereinafter referred to as a public service corporation) shall not be subject to inheritance or gift tax. In cases where property is not included in the taxable amount of inheritance or gift tax and all or part of the benefits arising from such property are not used for purposes of the public good in an appropriate manner, inheritance and gift tax shall be immediately levied on the amount.

8.1 Inheritance tax

Inherited property contributed by the deceased or the beneficiary to a person operating a public service corporation shall not be included in the taxable amount of inheritance tax if the contribution is made within the report deadline (in cases where there exists any unavoidable cause, six months from the date of the extinction of such cause). Where stocks with voting rights or equity shares of a domestic corporation are contributed and the aggregate of the stocks to be contributed is in excess of 5/100 (10/100 in cases of contributions to public service corporations in good faith as prescribed by the Presidential Decree) of the total number of stocks, the excess shall be added to the taxable amount of inheritance tax.

In cases where property is not included in the taxable amount of inheritance tax and all or part of the benefits arising from such property belong to the beneficiary or a person(s) having a special relationship with the beneficiary, inheritance tax shall be immediately levied on the amount.

Inherited property contributed by the deceased or the beneficiary to a public service corporation, as a public trust pursuant to the Trust Act, through a trust for religious, charitable, academic or other purposes of public good shall not be included in the taxable amount of inheritance taxes.

8.2 Gift tax

Donated property contributed to a public service corporation shall not be included in the taxable amount of gift tax. Where stocks with voting rights or equity shares of a domestic corporation are contributed and the aggregate of the stocks to be contributed is in excess of 5/100 of the total number of stocks (10/100 in cases of contributions to public service corporations in good faith as prescribed by the Presidential Decree), the excess shall be added to the taxable amount of gift tax.

In cases where property is not included in the taxable amount of gift tax and all or part of the benefits arising from such property are not being operated pursuant to the Presidential Decree (e.g., the property is being used for purposes other than for the public good), gift tax shall be immediately levied on the amount.

Donated property contributed by the donor to a public service corporation, as a public trust pursuant to the Trust Act, through a trust for religious, charitable, academic or for purposes other than for the public good shall not be included in the taxable amount of gift taxes.



9. Life insurance

9.1 Inheritance tax

Insurance money received by the beneficiary from life or accident insurance due to the death of the deceased, in accordance with an insurance contract of which the policyholder is the deceased or of which the insurance premium is paid by the deceased, even though the policyholder is not the deceased, shall be regarded as an inherited property.

9.2 Gift tax

If the beneficiary of insurance money and the payer of premiums are different in a life insurance or non-life insurance policy, the insurance money shall be deemed to be a donated property of the beneficiary in case of an occurrence of insurance risk (including the expiration of the insurance policy).

10. Civil law on succession

This is not applicable for individuals in Korea.

11. Estate tax treaties

South Korea has not entered into any estate tax treaties.

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Luxembourg



1. Types of estate tax

Under the Luxembourg law, inheritances and gifts are subject to indirect taxes. These taxes are levied by the Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines, which is authorized to collect, *inter alia*, inheritance taxes and registration duties such as gift taxes and property transfer taxes. This administration is not in charge to collect income taxes, which are not covered in this book.

Inheritance taxes apply to the value of an individual's estate when he or she dies. Gift tax is due on the transfer of assets made during the individual's lifetime.

1.1 Inheritance tax

Inheritance taxes are levied on the whole estate left by an inhabitant of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg at the time of his or her death, except real estate located abroad and movable goods located abroad that are taxed by reference to the citizenship of the deceased. Inheritance taxes are due in Luxembourg wherever the heirs are resident.

1.2 Death duty

Death duties are levied on real estate located in Luxembourg, which is left by a person who is not an inhabitant of Luxembourg. No tax is due on movable property located in Luxembourg and owned by a person who is not an inhabitant of Luxembourg.

1.3 Gift tax

Tax is levied on gifts made during the individual's lifetime (*inter vivos* gifts).

A notarial deed is in principle required to evidence gifts under Luxembourg law. Gifts made in writing must be registered with the Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines and are subject to registration duties (i.e., gifts taxes). Gifts that are not required to be made in writing (e.g., gifts of movable assets transferred by hand delivery or *Dons manuels*) are generally accepted without notarial deed and thus without registration. However, such gifts may be subject to registration duties if another registered deed refers to them.

Gift taxes may be fixed or based on a percentage. The fixed duty is €12. The percentage duty depends on the degree of relationship between the donor and the donee. For gift tax purposes, the fiscal domicile of the donee and the donor are irrelevant. Moreover, gifts of immovable property may be subject to an additional transfer duty of 1% (*Droit de transcription*) to cover the property transfer in the public register.

Inter vivos gifts to direct line heirs, which qualify as ancestors' partition (*Partage d'ascendants*), are exempt from transfer duty. *Partage d'ascendants* is a method by which a person can distribute his or her estate or part of it during his or her lifetime to his or her direct heirs.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Inheritance tax and death duty

A person is deemed to be a Luxembourg inhabitant, and thus liable to inheritance tax, if he or she has his or her domicile or the center of his or her activities there. His or her tax domicile is the place where he or she has established his or her effective and permanent residence while the center of his or her activities is the place from which he or she manages or supervises his or her assets. Otherwise, this person is only liable to death duties.

2.2 Gift taxes

Immovable property

Real estate located in Luxembourg is subject to gift tax at a percentage rate even if the transfer deed is executed abroad.

If the real estate is located abroad, only a fixed duty of €12 is due, even if the deed is registered in Luxembourg.

Additional gift duties may be applicable by virtue of a municipal surtax of a further 50% of the tax if the real estate (except housing property or building land) is located within the Municipality of Luxembourg City.

Movable property

Gifts of movable property, which are made in Luxembourg by notarial deed, are subject to percentage gift taxes wherever the movable property is located.

Gifts of movable property, which are made abroad, are not subject to percentage gift taxes if the gift is made by notarial deed and the transaction takes place entirely abroad. However, a fixed duty of €12 is due if the act is voluntarily registered in Luxembourg.

3. Rates

3.1 Inheritance tax rates

Each beneficiary is separately taxed based on the net share attributed to him or her less personal allowances available.

The tax rates differ depending on the degree of relationship between the heir and the deceased or the donee and the donor.

Degree of relationship	Inheritance tax and death duty tax rates	
	Tax rate for the statutory share	Tax rate exceeding the statutory share
Direct heirs	0%	2.5% or 5%*
Between spouses or registered partners since more than 3 years having common children or descendants	0%	0%
Between spouses or registered partners since more than 3 years having no common children or descendants	5%**	5%
Between siblings	6%	15%
Between uncles or aunts and nephews or nieces	9%	15%
Between the adopting parents and the adopted children in the case of a simple adoption (with no tax favorable treatment)	9%	15%



Degree of relationship	Inheritance tax and death duty tax rates	
	Tax rate for the statutory share	Tax rate exceeding the statutory share
Between great-uncles or great-aunts and great-nephews or great-nieces	10%	15%
Between the adopting parents and the descendants of the adopted children in case of a simple adoption (with no tax favorable treatment)	10%	15%
Between unrelated parties	15%	15%

*In the case where a direct heir receives a legacy exceeding his or her intestacy share (e.g., under a will), a tax of 2.5% is computed on the part that represents the disposable portion of the estate. If the legacy exceeds the disposable portion, the excess will be taxed at 5%.

**This rate applies to the entire value of the transferred assets, decreased by an allowance of €38,000.

The rates mentioned above are increased by adding the following rates to the extent that the share received by each heir exceeds a net taxable amount of €10,000:

Scale		Tax rate increase
From EUR	Up to EUR	
€10,000	€20,000	1/10
€20,000	€30,000	2/10
€30,000	€40,000	3/10
€40,000	€50,000	4/10
€50,000	€75,000	5/10
€75,000	€100,000	6/10
€100,000	€150,000	7/10
€150,000	€200,000	8/10
€200,000	€250,000	9/10
€250,000	€380,000	12/10
€380,000	€500,000	13/10
€500,000	€620,000	14/10
€620,000	€750,000	15/10
€750,000	€870,000	16/10
€870,000	€1,000,000	17/10
€1,000,000	€1,250,000	18/10
€1,250,000	€1,500,000	19/10
€1,500,000	€1,750,000	20/10
€1,750,000	-	22/10

With reference to the table above, the inheritance tax rate can reach a maximum of 48% (i.e., 15% + (22/10 x 15%) = 48%).



Luxembourg

- ▶ Any legacy received by certain registered charities.

In order to avoid double taxation on property transfers, Luxembourg law applies unilateral exemption in the following cases:

- ▶ Real estate property located abroad. Real estate located abroad must be declared in Luxembourg. A proportionate part of its value will constitute a deductible liability.
- ▶ Movable goods located abroad that have been taxed abroad by reference only to the citizenship of the decedent.

4.2 Personal allowances and reliefs

For inheritance tax and death duty purposes, assets up to €38,000 in value passing to the surviving spouse or registered partner since more than three years in accordance with the provisions of the law dated 9 July 2004 are exempt in cases where they do not have common children.

Gift duties are reduced by 50% if gifts are made under the terms of a marriage contract or if a gift is made in view of a marriage.

5. Filing procedures

5.1 Date for payment of tax

Inheritance taxes must be paid, within six weeks, of receipt of the assessment issued by the local tax authorities.

The Luxembourg inheritance tax legislation foresees that the estate of non-resident heirs is frozen until they provide an additional guarantee. This provision does however not apply for Luxembourg resident heirs or legatees and for heirs and legatees having their residence in the European Economic Area (EEA).

With respect to gift tax, registration duties are due at the date of registration.

5.2. Filing procedure

The heirs and legatees must file a detailed declaration within six months of the date of the death if the death occurs in Luxembourg. The filing deadline may be postponed if the death occurs abroad.

This procedure is mandatory even if no inheritance tax is due.

If the deceased is not domiciled in Luxembourg, an individual who inherits real estate must file a declaration at each local tax office where the real estate property is located.

6. Assessments and valuations

6.1. Valuation rules and determination of the tax basis

Inheritance taxes are levied on the fair market value of the inherited assets less the liabilities of the deceased existing at the time of death (e.g., professional liabilities, domestic liabilities, funeral costs and unpaid taxes).

Death duties are levied on the fair market value of the inherited real estate without any other deduction than the debts in relation with the Luxembourg real estate.

With respect to gift tax, no deductions are available for gift tax purposes.

The taxable amount is established on the basis of the following valuation rules:

- ▶ Real estate is valued at its fair market value as of the date of death or gift (an expert valuation may be requested).
- ▶ An usufruct over movable goods or real estate is valued, as described below, under gifts with reservation.



- ▶ Shares, bonds and accrued interest are valued at their market value at the date of death or gift.
- ▶ Stocks listed on the Stock Exchange are valued at their fair market value at the date of death or gift.

Special valuation rules exist with respect to the valuation of long leases, life annuities, property rents and other periodical remunerations.

For the purpose of determining the inheritance tax basis, the following assets are deemed to be aggregated to the taxable asset base:

- ▶ Gifts made by the decedent within the year preceding his or her death, unless they were duly subject to gift duties.
- ▶ Cash or other valuable assets a third party receives without tax, pursuant to a contract entered into by the deceased for the benefit of that third party (e.g., life insurance for the benefit of another) if no gift duties were paid at the date of the contract.
- ▶ Movable goods or real estate property sold to one of the heirs within the three months preceding the death of the seller in cases where he or she reserved the usufruct over them.
- ▶ Any liability written off under a testamentary document and, accordingly, treated as a legacy.

6.2. Usufruct and bare-ownership

A gift where the donor has transferred the bare-ownership of his or her assets (reserving the usufruct) is subject to gift taxes.

The value of the bare-ownership and the usufruct is determined according to the age of the donor at the time the gift is made:

Donor aged	Usufruct	Bare-ownership
Less than 20	70%	30%
Between 20-29	60%	40%
Between 30-39	50%	50%
Between 40-49	40%	60%
Between 50-59	30%	70%
Between 60-69	20%	80%
70 and over	10%	90%

When the donor dies, the usufruct effectively ceases to exist and the bare-ownership matures into full ownership. Neither gift taxes nor inheritance or death duties will apply at that time.

The above table is also applicable for inheritance tax and death duty purposes.

7. Trusts and fiduciary agreements

Under the law of 27 July 2003, Luxembourg ratified The Hague Convention of 1 July 1985 relating to the recognition of foreign trusts. It also revised the Luxembourg legislation regarding fiduciary agreements in order to facilitate the recognition of a Luxembourg fiduciary by other contracting states.

The same law also introduced different indirect tax measures in relation to trusts and fiduciary agreements.

Trust and fiduciary agreements are not subject to compulsory registration formalities even if they are established by public deed, before the courts or before any other Luxembourg authority. This is provided they do not own immovable property located in Luxembourg, planes, ships or boats for navigation on internal waterways registered in Luxembourg, nor any rights over such an asset that must also be transcribed, recorded or registered.

Voluntary registration is however possible.



Fiduciary contracts and trust deeds, which relate to assets or rights which the fiduciary or the trustee must re-transfer within 30 years, are subject to a fixed registration duty of €12 when they are registered. The same applies to deeds effecting the re-transfer of the assets or rights to the fiduciant or to the settlor within that period.

In cases where the assets or the rights are definitively transferred, during or at the end of the fiduciary contract or trust agreement, to the fiduciary or the trustee and where the fiduciary contract or the trust agreement had been registered at the fixed registration duty of €12, the assets or rights transferred must be registered at the rates applicable under common law. Accordingly, the higher rates for sales are applicable, except for some specific transactions relating to the transfer of assets under pledge (which are only subject to the fixed registration duty). For real estate located in Luxembourg, property transfer tax amounts to 7% (10% if the real estate is located within the municipality of Luxembourg City). For movable property, the registration duty may vary from 1.2% to 6% upon voluntary registration. The transfer of movable property, other than by the way of a gift or an inheritance, is however not subject to compulsory registration. No percentage registration duty applies on the transfer of shares even if the transfer is registered, except for the transfer of units in partnerships owning a real estate located in Luxembourg.

In case of a gratuitous transfer of an asset or a right owed by a fiduciary or a trustee to a third-party beneficiary, gift tax is due depending on the degree of relationship between the beneficiary and the fiduciant or the settlor.

The same applies for the calculation of inheritance tax and death duties.

8. Life insurance

In case of a contract made for the benefit or in favor of a third party (e.g., a life insurance contract), the cash and/or other assets that this third party is expected to receive at the moment of the decease (i.e., execution of the contract) are considered as collected as legacy by the beneficiary and thus included in the inheritance tax basis, except if the said stipulation was already subject to registration duties applicable for gifts.

If the stipulation is made by a person for the benefit of his or her partner/spouse as provided in the paragraph above, the cash and/or other assets that are received by the beneficiary are considered as a legacy for their full amount.

9. Luxembourg civil law on succession

9.1 Succession

The succession of a person opens with his or her death. The date to be taken into consideration is the day of the decease. The succession opens at the last residence of the deceased and irrespective of the nationality of the deceased.

Luxembourg generally applies the law of the deceased's domicile (as defined above) for movable assets and the law of *situs* for immovable property.

The liquidation of the succession will depend on whether the deceased has made a will or not.

If there is a will, the succession will be liquidated in accordance with the provisions of the will.



In the absence of a will, the succession will be regulated in accordance with the legal order, i.e., a system of succession per stirpes, which divides the possible intestate heirs into different orders depending on the relation to the deceased person, while the closest applicable order excludes the more distant orders.

1st order	Children and their descendants
2nd order	Surviving spouse
3rd order	Parents and their descendants
4th order	Grandparents and ascendants
5th order	More distant relatives (e.g., uncles, aunts, cousins)
No heirs	State

9.2. Forced heirship rules

Luxembourg civil law protects the rights of the descendants of a deceased. In this respect, children are entitled to statutory shares of the estate. However, third parties may benefit from the gifts or legacies (i.e., the disposable portion) provided that the statutory compulsory shares are not denuded.

Family situation as of the death	Statutory share	Disposable portion
One child	Half for the child	Half
Two children	Two-thirds for the two children	One-third
Three children or more	Three-quarters for the children	A quarter

If the spouses have joint children or descendants, they are allowed to make mutual donations (either through a marriage contract or during the marriage) of:

- ▶ The full ownership of the disposable portion and the usufruct of the balance of the estate.

Or

- ▶ The usufruct of the total estate.

Number of children	Statutory share	Surviving spouse
1	Half in bare-ownership	Half in full ownership and half in usufruct
2	Two-thirds in bare-ownership	One-third in full ownership and two-thirds in usufruct
3 and more	Three-quarters in bare-ownership	One-quarter in full ownership and three-quarters in usufruct



9.3 Surviving spouse

Where the deceased leaves a surviving spouse only, he or she is in principle entitled to the full ownership of the estate. However, he or she can be disinherited by a testamentary document since he or she is not a protected heir.

If the decedent leaves both spouse and children, the surviving spouse has the choice of opting either for the usufruct of the family home with furniture or a part of the estate in full ownership depending on the disposable portion in accordance with the forced heirship rules.

9.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

The matrimonial regime chosen by the spouse has an influence on the assets to be included in the estate. Three main marital regimes are available in Luxembourg:

- ▶ The communauté réduite aux acquêts (the default regime laid down by law) under which assets are owned in common, except assets acquired before the marriage and assets acquired during the marriage through inheritance and gift.
- ▶ The universal co-ownership regime under which all assets are owned in common by both spouses, regardless of whether the assets were acquired before or during the marriage.
- ▶ The separate ownership regime under which each spouse retains sole title to assets and wealth he or she acquired before and during the marriage.

Should the spouses opt for the universal co-ownership regime with attribution to the survivor, the assets will automatically pass to the surviving spouse at the death of one of them. In this case, the succession is nil and thus not subject to inheritance tax.

9.5 Intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death.

In this respect, Luxembourg law recognizes the following three main types of wills: public will, mystic will and handwritten will.

If there is no valid will at death, then the deceased's estate passes under predetermined rules (see section 9.1, Succession).

9.6 Probate

After the decease, the heirs and legatees may contact the notary in charge of the formalities of the estate left by the deceased (or their own lawyer) in order to deposit the will in their possession or, if they are not aware of the existence of a will, in order that the notary could ask the Central Register of Wills if a will was filed within another notary.

However, for handwritten and mystic wills, the heirs or legatees will be required to submit the will either directly or via a notary to the President of the District Court who will prepare minutes of the presentation, the opening (for a mystic will, the opening should be done in the presence of the notary and witnesses who signed the subscription deed for the mystic will) and the general condition of the will. After this procedure, the President of the District Court orders the deposit of the will for execution in the hands of a notary designated by him.

This formality is not required for a public will where the notary may immediately liquidate the estate left by the deceased.



10. Estate tax treaties

10.1 Unilateral rules

Luxembourg applies unilateral measures in order to avoid double taxation as explained above.

10.2 Double taxation treaties

Luxembourg has not yet concluded any double tax treaties for inheritance or for gift tax purposes with other countries.

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<http://www.guichet.public.lu>

The Netherlands



1. Types of tax

Based upon the Succession Code 1956 (the Code), two types of tax are levied:

1. Gift tax
2. Inheritance tax

Before 1 January 2010, transfer duty was levied from the person who acquired Dutch *situs* property by way of gift or bequest in case the donor or the deceased was not (deemed) resident in the Netherlands at the time of the gift or at the time of the bequest. The transfer tax (gift/inheritance tax in regard to Dutch *situs* property) was abolished in 2009. A short survey of the old rules is added to this contribution at the end of this chapter.

Technically both taxes are not estate taxes because the tax is not levied on the estate as such, but each tax is levied from the person who acquires property by way of gift or bequest. Some *inter vivos* transactions may also be liable to inheritance tax. This applies to *inter vivos* transactions that actually take effect upon death (e.g., life insurance contracts and third-party contracts). This will be explained a little further below.

1.1 Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax (IHT) is levied on all assets (located worldwide) of a decedent who was a resident or was deemed to be a resident of the Netherlands at the time of his or her death. Whether that person was a resident of the Netherlands at the time of his or her death is based on evaluation of all the facts and circumstances. For further explanation on the Dutch residency concept, see Section 2.

As mentioned briefly above, the Dutch (Succession Code 1956) contains a number of provisions under which the result of certain *inter vivos* transactions are deemed to have occurred by the application of inheritance law. As a consequence, everything that is acquired by way of that *inter vivos* transaction is subjected to IHT.

In general terms, the most important of these provisions are the following:

1. Receipt of property based on a provision in a (prenuptial) agreement that provides for a transfer of the property upon death.
2. Receipt of property on condition that the person who receives it is alive at the time of demise of the donor.
3. Property transferred during the lifetime of the deceased subject to a usufruct in his or her favor that lasts until death.
4. Property of which the deceased acquired the usufruct when the usufruct is financed out of the property of the deceased.
5. All gifts received within a period of 180 days before death.
6. Receipt of the proceeds of a life insurance if the deceased was legally obliged to contribute to the premiums paid for such insurance.

7. Property acquired by way of third-party contract, if the property is received at the time of death or after the death of the promisor, unless no consideration has been paid for the property received by the promisor/deceased.
8. The value of the shares in a closely held company, in which shares are not owned by the deceased, increases as a result of the demise of the deceased. This applies only to the shares owned by certain close family members of the deceased. Normally, the increase in value is caused by the fact that the company no longer has any obligations with respect to the pension right of the deceased.

The sum subject to inheritance tax is the fair market value of the bequest at the time of death. Generally, the heirs are obliged to pay the debts of the deceased. A sum representing the obligation of the heirs to pay the liabilities (if any) of the deceased can be subtracted from the value of the acquisition. The fair market value is determined based on objective standards (i.e., the price an independent third party is willing to pay for the property concerned). Special provisions apply for the valuation of a right of usufruct and for annuities.

All enforceable debts of the deceased (including funeral costs) are tax deductible.

Deferred income tax liabilities can be taken into account up to the following amounts:

- ▶ 30% of the value of the reserves of a company, made to provide for pension obligations.
- ▶ 20% of the hidden reserves included in acquired business assets.
- ▶ 30% of the value of an acquired right to receive periodic payments.
- ▶ 6.25% of the difference between the fair market value and the acquisition price of substantial interest shares.

1.2 Gift tax

Gift tax is due on the value of all gifts made by a person who was a resident or was deemed to be resident in the Netherlands at the time of the gift. Like the rules for levying inheritance tax, to determine whether the donor was a resident of the Netherlands at the time of the gift, all facts and circumstances are taken into account. With regard to persons who do not have Dutch nationality, for a one-year period after departure, they are deemed to be a resident of the Netherlands.

The concept of a gift can be summarized as follows: every act (or probable omission) that results in an enrichment of the donee and in an impoverishment of the donor and which was caused by the intention of the donor to enrich the donee. This description not only covers the contract that is explicitly called donation in the Dutch Civil Code, but also covers transactions that are not donation contracts (i.e., a sale at an undervalue, a partition of co-owned property under which one of the co-owners is favored over the other or third-party contracts that result in an enrichment of the third-party beneficiary).

Gifts may be shaped as revocable or irrevocable.

Gifts acquired from the same donor within a calendar year are treated as one gift.

Spouses and unmarried partners are deemed to be one and the same person for gift tax purposes. Parents are considered as one donor with regard to all gifts to their children within one calendar year. These rules should be taken into account when calculating the gift tax due.

The code contains some provisions under the application whereof a gift is deemed to have taken place. Apart from gifts received from irrevocable discretionary trusts (see hereafter), these provisions are the following:

- ▶ If an obligation (a debt) can be called in at any time and bears no interest or an interest lower than 6%, then during the time the debt is not called in by the creditor, it is assumed that the creditor gifts a usufruct of the debt to the debtor.
- ▶ For gifts under a suspensive condition (e.g., a gift by way of fideicommissum), it is assumed that the gift has taken place at the time when the suspensive condition becomes fulfilled. If the donor has died when the condition becomes fulfilled, it is assumed that the donee received the donated property out of the inheritance of the donor.



1.3 Real estate transfer tax

In principle, real estate tax transfer tax (not an inheritance tax) is payable upon any transfer of (deemed) real estate. Acquisitions by way of inheritance and matrimonial regime are not regarded as transfers and, therefore, are tax exempt.

1.4 Endowment tax

Endowment tax, separate from gift tax, is not part of the Dutch tax system.

1.5 Transfer duty

As was mentioned before, transfer duty (inheritance and gift tax based exclusively on the principle of *situs*) was abolished per the first of January 2010. Hereafter, we give a limited survey of some of the basic rules that were applicable before 2010.

Transfer duty was due upon the transfer by way of death or by way of gift of certain assets (*situs* property) located in the Netherlands. Transfer duty however was only due when the deceased or donor was not a (deemed) resident of the Netherlands at the time of death or at the time the gift was made. A transfer of *situs* property for consideration made by the deceased within one year before his or her death was subject to certain conditions regarded as a transfer upon death and subjected to transfer duty.

The following assets were subject to transfer duty:

- ▶ The value of a domestic enterprise or a part of a domestic enterprise (which is determined by a permanent establishment in the Netherlands or a permanent representative in the Netherlands).
- ▶ Real estate and limited rights over real estate.
- ▶ Economic ownership of real estate and economic ownership of limited rights over real estate.
- ▶ Shares in a real estate company (where real estate located in the Netherlands forms at least 70% of the assets) are deemed to be real estate for transfer duty purposes.
- ▶ Profit-sharing rights in an enterprise managed in the Netherlands, except if these rights are derived through employment or from shares.

The fair market value of the property was subject to transfer duty. Only a limited amount of debts were fully taken into consideration. These debts were debts that belong to a domestic enterprise and mortgage debts on certain real estate located in the Netherlands, provided that these mortgage debts were established for the acquisition, improvement or maintenance of the real estate. If the legal ownership of real estate is acquired, and the economic ownership of the real estate does not belong to the deceased or the donor, the burden of the economic ownership was taken into account.

1.6 Net wealth tax

Net wealth tax as such is non-existent in the Dutch system, but income tax is levied on the value of net wealth (i.e., excluding the family home and substantial interests in companies) at an effective rate of 1.2% each year.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency/domicile

The Dutch regulation does not make a difference between residency and domicile.

As mentioned, IHT is levied on all assets (located worldwide) of a decedent who was a resident or was deemed to be a resident of the Netherlands at the time of his or her death.



Whether that person was a resident of the Netherlands at the time of his or her death is based on evaluation of all the facts and circumstances. For example, such circumstances are place of work, location of a dwelling house and the center of somebody's family and social life/friends. The applicable criteria to establish a person's residence for inheritance and gift tax purposes are generally the same as the applicable criteria for establishing residence for income tax purposes.

Persons who have Dutch nationality are deemed to be resident in the Netherlands for inheritance and gift tax purposes during a period of ten years after having emigrated from the Netherlands. The Court of Justice of the EU has ruled that the "ten-year rule" does not violate EU law.

Gift tax is due on the value of all gifts made by a person who was a resident or was deemed to be resident in the Netherlands at the time of the gift. Like the rules for levying inheritance tax, to determine whether the donor was a resident of the Netherlands at the time of the gift, all facts and circumstances are taken into account (see above). With regard to persons who do not have Dutch nationality, for a one-year period after departure, they are deemed to be a resident of the Netherlands.

The person who acquires property by way of bequest or gift is liable to pay the taxes due. In the event the deceased appointed an executor of his or her last will, and all the heirs live abroad, the executor of the will is under an obligation to file the inheritance tax application. If not all heirs live abroad, the executor has a power to file the inheritance tax application. When the executor does the filing, he or she is, in addition to the other liable persons, liable for the inheritance tax due.

3. Rates

The rates for inheritance tax and gift tax are the same. The following rates are all based on figures that apply in 2011.

A so-called double progressive system applies. The applicable tax rate depends on the relationship in existence between the person who acquires property and the deceased person or the donor (e.g., is he or she a child or a brother or sister). Furthermore, the amount of tax due also depends on the size of the acquisition.

The rates are split up into three categories:

Partner and the children ¹	10% up to 20% for acquisitions above €118,708
Grandchildren	18% up to 36% for acquisitions above €118,708
Other persons	30% up to 40% for acquisitions above €118,708

Under certain circumstances, unmarried partners are treated like spouses (see section 4, Exemptions and reliefs).

¹ Only one person can be designated as the partner for purposes of the Inheritance Tax Act. This partner is:

- ▶ The spouse.
- ▶ The registered partner.
- ▶ The person with whom the donor or deceased had a municipally registered joint household at least six months before death (for gifts two years at the moment of the gift) and with whom a notarial cohabitation agreement was drawn up, which contained a mutual duty of care.
- ▶ If such a notarial agreement is not available, the person with whom the donor or deceased kept a municipally registered joint household for a period of at least five years.

Under circumstances, a blood relative in the direct line (first degree) may also qualify as a partner, provided that he or she provides volunteer care to the donor or deceased.



After the acquisition of the business property, the acquirer must continue the business for at least five years. When the acquisition concerns shares, he or she must keep the shares for at least five years.

An inheritance tax assessment will be prepared for the non-exempt acquisition only. With regard to this non-exempt acquisition, the option exists to obtain a 10-year postponement of payment of the tax. During this period, interest becomes due in regard to the tax payable in the future.

Exemptions and reliefs for country estates

A country estate qualifies as such if real estate located in the Netherlands (possibly wholly or partially covered by living accommodation) is of such a general public interest that its preservation is considered to be of importance to the natural/scenic beauty of the countryside. The status of country estate is granted on application by the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance.

A distinction is made between property that is open to the public and property that is not open to the public. If the property is open to the public, the entire amount of inheritance or gift tax due is not collected. If the property is not open to the public, inheritance tax or gift tax will be collected with regard to a reduced tax base.

The value of the property is in principle determined on the basis of the economic value, although certain depreciating factors will be taken into consideration. Generally, a 20% to 40% discount on the economic value applies.

The allowances mentioned are only available if the acquirer retains ownership during at least 25 years, during which period the country estate needs to remain qualified. However, the allowances remain applicable if the qualifying country estate is transferred during the 25-year period without consideration (i.e., by way of gift or bequest).

By means of anti-abuse, the law makes provision for the situation if the deceased buys the country estate from his or her family member(s) and dies within five years of the acquisition.

5. Filing obligations and payment

An inheritance or a gift must be declared. For inheritance tax purposes, a tax return needs to be filed within eight months after the time of death of the deceased. For gift tax, a two-month period starting at the end of the calendar year in which the gift was made applies. After the tax return has been filed, the revenue will impose a tax assessment stating the tax is due. Payment of the tax is due two months after the date of the tax assessment.

6. Assessments and valuations

As mentioned in section 1.1, the sum subject to inheritance tax is generally the fair market value of the bequest at the time of death. The fair market value is determined based on objective standards (i.e., the price an independent third party is willing to pay for the property concerned). Several exemptions on this general rule are mentioned hereafter.

The value of the dwelling is determined on the basis of the (Dutch) Real Estate Appraisal Act, which can differ from the fair market value.

Special provisions apply for the valuation of a right of usufruct and for annuities.

The (fictitious) value of the lifetime right of usufruct is calculated considering an actuarial interest rate of 6% and the age of the acquirer.

The (fictitious) value of lifelong annuities is calculated considering the age of the acquirer and the amount of the annuity.



7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

7.1 Trusts and foundations

The concept of the trust is unknown in Dutch civil law. Dutch law is familiar with the distinction between real rights and personal rights (e.g., applied in the distinction between legal ownership and economic ownership), but is unfamiliar with a distinction between legal interests in property and beneficial interests in property. Apart from this, the way in which ownership can be split up into different legal interests differs widely from the way in which such a division occurs under Anglo-American law.

Since 1 February 1996, however, the Netherlands is a party to the 1985 Hague Treaty on the law applicable to trusts and their recognition.

In some civil law jurisdictions, foundations are widely used in family estate planning. The concept of the foundation is known in Dutch civil law; however, the opportunities to use a Dutch foundation for family estate planning are limited. This is caused by the provision in the Dutch Civil Code that the person who establishes the foundation cannot benefit from it, nor can any person who belongs to the board of directors of the foundation. Other persons can only benefit from the foundation if the character of the distributions made by the foundation could be categorized as being of a social character or are acknowledged to have an idealistic tendency.

Starting 1 January 2010, irrevocable discretionary trusts and other entities of functional similarity, like family foundations, are regulated in the areas of income tax, gift tax and inheritance tax.

7.2 Private purpose funds

As of 1 January 2010, fiscal rules for private purpose funds (PPFs) entered into force. PPFs include Anglo-American trusts and family foundations. According to the law, a PPF is a fund that serves more than incidentally private interests.

The tax rules in regard to PPFs do not apply to all kinds of trusts and foundations but (most probably) only to those entities that can be characterized as irrevocable and discretionary in character. In the application of these structures, there is no one who owns enforceable rights against the trustee or the foundation. When the trust (or foundation) can be qualified as fixed, the legal rules do not apply and the enforceable rights need to be qualified in accordance with Dutch tax law and subsequently those qualified interests are as such taxable.

The PPF is considered to be fiscally transparent. As such, it simply does not exist.

For income tax purposes, the assets, liabilities, income and costs of the PPF are attributed to the settlor. When the settlor has died, the attribution is made to the heirs of the settlor, as an heir is also considered a person who is disinherited in the settlor's will but is nevertheless a beneficiary of the PPF. If an heir is not a beneficiary of the PPF, the heir is given the opportunity to prove to the tax authorities that he or she is excluded as a beneficiary and has no opportunity to become a beneficiary in the future. These rules are part of the income tax code but are also applied for the purposes of inheritance tax and gift tax.

On the death of the settlor, the assets and liabilities of the PPF are treated as part of the inheritance of the settlor. As a result, the net value is taxed with inheritance tax. Inheritance tax will only become due of course when the settlor is considered to be a (deemed) resident of the Netherlands at the time of his or her death.

When distributions are made out of the assets of the PPF to the beneficiary, the law assumes a gift by the settlor to the beneficiaries. If the settlor has passed away, the law assumes a gift from the heirs of the settlor to the beneficiaries.



The law contains provisions that give the tax authorities power to execute PPF assets for a tax debt of the person to whom the property of the PPF is attributed. The code also provides for a possibility for the tax authorities to execute assets that belong to a legal entity in the Netherlands of which the PPF owns more than 5% of its shares. This means when the holding of the PPF amounts to, say, 5%, the tax authorities are empowered to execute assets of the company directly or indirectly held by the PPF that correspond to the value of the 5% holding.

8. Grants

There is no specific concept of grants under Dutch tax law.

9. Life insurance

As mentioned in section 1.1, the receipt of the proceeds of a life insurance is taxable as if it were an acquisition by way of inheritance if the deceased was legally obliged to contribute to the premiums paid for such insurance. This rule does not apply if the premiums are financed out of the private property of the beneficiary.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

Generally speaking, estate planning concerns the practice in which civil law concepts and tax law are combined to achieve an optimal tax situation in regard to the transfer of family wealth between the members of a family.

10.2 Succession

Normally the succession is regulated by way of a will. Mutual wills are void in the Netherlands. The same applies in regard to agreements on succession. Although the possibility of a holographic will exists, normally wills are made by notarized deed. To the extent the deceased had not disposed of the inheritance, the intestacy rules apply.

10.3 Intestacy

If a person dies without a will, the decedent's estate passes under the rules set out in the Civil Code. The order of succession is based on four groups whereby the persons that belong to a subsequent group do not benefit until all the members of a preceding group are exhausted. The heirs are classified in the following order:

- ▶ The surviving spouse together with the deceased's children and further descendants.
- ▶ The parents together with the deceased's brothers and sisters and their descendants.
- ▶ The grandparents of the deceased.
- ▶ The great-grandparents of the deceased.

Descendants of children, brothers, sisters and (great) grandparents benefit per stirpes. All heirs of a group are entitled to equal shares.

If a deceased leaves a spouse and one or more children as heirs, the law provides for all assets in the estate to pass to the surviving spouse absolutely. However, the children as heirs then receive a monetary claim equal to their portion (statutory partition). Under certain circumstances (e.g., remarriage of the surviving spouse), the children can call in their monetary claim. The statutory partition is applicable automatically, unless the deceased excluded this by means of a last will.



10.4 Forced heirship

In January 2003, a new inheritance law entered into force. The law provides for a compulsory share for the descendants of the deceased, but the persons entitled to the compulsory share are not considered as heirs but as creditors of the heirs.

The compulsory share of a child is half of the share that the child would acquire according to the rules that apply to intestate succession. In order to calculate this share, the value of the estate plus gifts made within five years of death are taken into account. Older gifts are taken into consideration, however, when those gifts were made to persons who are entitled to a compulsory share.

The surviving spouse does not have a compulsory share, but when the surviving spouse is left behind without any means, the Civil Code provides for certain maintenance provisions.

10.5 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

If the couple did not conclude a prenuptial agreement prior to the marriage, the Dutch regime of the universal community of property becomes applicable at the moment the marriage is concluded. Under this regime, all assets and all debts of both the spouses become part of the community of property regime. Both spouses participate equally in the community. Gifts and inheritances also become part of the community regime regardless of whether they were acquired before or during the marriage. An exception applies only to a gift or bequest that was made subject to an exclusion-clause. In that case, the donor or the deceased explicitly provides that the acquired property will not become a part of the community of property regime of the couple.

In the field of matrimonial property, freedom of contract is an important principle. Almost any arrangement the parties desire is possible. It is also possible to change an existing regime during the marriage. When parties are married under separation of property and opt for a form of community of property regime or another arrangement, it is to some extent accepted that no gift tax or inheritance tax becomes due. This opens up possibilities for tax planning between spouses. This can be of importance because only a limited exemption applies to inheritance tax, and no exemption applies to gift tax.

For the purposes of matrimonial property law, a registered partnership is treated as a marriage.

10.6 Probate

Probate proceedings do not apply under Dutch law because the inheritance passes to the heirs by way of universal succession.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

Where no tax treaty applies (see hereinafter), Dutch unilateral law for the avoidance of double taxation applies. Double taxation however is not always completely avoided.

Due to the above mentioned abolition of the Dutch transfer duty starting 1 January 2010, the *situs* concept is no longer applicable in the application of gift tax or inheritance tax. Following the abolition of the Dutch transfer duty, the Dutch unilateral law for the avoidance of double taxation was amended. Under the amended provisions, *situs* assets located in a foreign state remain eligible for a tax credit. For the application of this tax credit, the former *situs* concept is still used (see section 1.5).



11.2 Estate tax treaties

The Netherlands has concluded estate tax treaties with the following countries: Austria, Finland, Israel, the Netherlands Antilles, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

All treaties cover inheritance tax and transfer duty with respect to bequests. As mentioned in paragraph 1, transfer duty is abolished as of 1 January 2010.

The only treaties that cover gift tax are the treaties with the Netherlands Antilles, the United Kingdom and Austria.

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New Zealand



1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

New Zealand abolished estate duty with effect for persons dying on or after 17 December 1992 and currently has no form of estate duty, inheritance tax or capital transfer tax.

1.2 Gift tax

Gift duty has been abolished for gifts made on or after 1 October 2011. The provisions outlined below will remain applicable in relation to gifts made before 1 October 2011.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

New Zealand has no form of real estate transfer tax.

1.4 Endowment tax

New Zealand has no form of endowment tax.

1.5 Transfer duty

New Zealand has no form of transfer duty.

1.6 Net wealth tax

New Zealand has no net wealth tax.

1.7 Income tax

Income tax liabilities may arise in relation to assets that are gifted, which transfer to executors or administrators on an individual's death, which are distributed to beneficiaries under a will or the intestacy rules or which are distributed by trustees. The general rule deems the assets to have been disposed of and acquired at market value, which may result in income tax liabilities in relation to assets within the tax base, although exclusions and rollover relief may apply in some circumstances where transferees are spouses, civil union or *de facto* partners, or close relatives. Rollover relief generally applies in relation to assets that are transferred under relationship property agreements or court orders.

1.8 Goods and services tax (GST)

GST is similar to a value-added tax and is imposed on supplies of goods or services in New Zealand by persons who are formally GST-registered or who are liable to be so registered (because the level of their supplies of a GST-taxable nature in the current and preceding 11 months has exceeded NZ\$60,000 or is expected to exceed that amount over the current and subsequent 11 months). GST may also be levied on goods imported into New Zealand, regardless of the GST status of the importer, and may apply by way of a reverse charge in relation to imported services in some circumstances.

GST-exempt activities include supplies of financial services (although some may be zero-rated in certain circumstances, which enables suppliers to claim related GST input tax credits), supplies of certain fine metals and certain supplies of residential dwelling accommodations (other than in relation to commercial dwellings) and related land.

2. Who is liable?

Gift duty (for gifts made before 1 October 2011)

Liability for gift duty may arise when an individual donor is domiciled in New Zealand (regardless of the place where the property is situated) or when the property is situated in New Zealand (if the donor is not domiciled in New Zealand at the time of the gift). Gifts by corporate bodies of property situated in any country may be liable to gift duty if the corporate body is incorporated in New Zealand. If corporate body donors are incorporated outside New Zealand, gift duty may apply only if the property gifted is situated in New Zealand.

Gift duty does not apply to any disposition of property that is made through an individual's will or for dispositions of property by corporate entities that may fall within the broad income tax concept of a dividend.

Any gift duty liability is a joint and several liability of donor and donee, although the donor has the primary liability as donees are generally entitled to recover any gift duty they pay from the donor.

The concept of gift has an extended definition for gift duty purposes and may include any disposition of property to the extent the consideration given in exchange is less than fully adequate in money or money's worth. For these purposes, a disposition of property is also defined broadly and may include transactions other than transfers of property, such as the issue of shares by a company, the creation of a trust over property, the grant of rights over property, releases of debt or contractual obligations, the exercise of a general power of appointment or transactions intended directly or indirectly to reduce the value of one person's assets and increase the value of another's assets.

Low interest or interest-free loans may constitute gifts of interest forgone if they are for fixed periods but will generally not give rise to dutiable gifts if they are repayable on demand or if they include provision for interest to be payable if demanded in certain circumstances.

Distributions from trusts (fixed or discretionary) to beneficiaries under the terms of the trusts are not regarded as gifts. Resettlements of trusts may or may not be regarded as gifts, depending on the terms and potential beneficiaries of each of the trusts involved.

Gifts by companies that are controlled directly or indirectly by one person may be regarded as gifts made by that person, rather than as gifts made by the companies.

Income tax

New Zealand residents are generally subject to income tax on their worldwide income and may be taxed on attributed income in relation to interests in controlled foreign companies or foreign investment funds. Non-residents are subject to income tax only on New Zealand-sourced income. Transitional resident individuals (please see below) may be exempt from New Zealand income tax for a four-year period (sometimes slightly longer) on foreign-sourced and attributed income other than foreign-sourced employment or services income.

New Zealand-sourced income may arise, for instance, when:

1. A business is carried on wholly or partly in New Zealand.
2. Contracts are made or wholly or partly performed in New Zealand.
3. Employment income is earned in New Zealand.



4. Income is derived by the owner of land in New Zealand.
5. Income is derived from shares in or membership of New Zealand-resident companies.
6. Income is derived from the disposal of depreciable or revenue account property situated in New Zealand.

The New Zealand income tax treatment of trusts (and the estates of deceased individuals) can be complex (please see further below). The treatment of income derived through trusts and of distributions (other than of current year income) generally depends on whether any New Zealand residents have made any settlements on the trusts and whether there is New Zealand-sourced income.

Double tax treaties may modify the above treatment for individuals (and other entities) to whom they apply.

GST

Any business entity or individual who makes supplies of goods or services of a GST-taxable nature in New Zealand may choose to register for GST or may be liable to register if the value of their annual supplies exceeds NZ\$60,000 (as outlined above).

Supplies made to associated persons for less than market value are generally treated as being made at open market value, with GST-registered suppliers liable to return GST at the appropriate fraction (currently 3/23 for standard-rated supplies) of that value. Such deemed supplies may impact on a supplier's liability to register for GST. Exceptions may apply if recipients are already GST-registered and would be able to claim input tax credits for any GST charged or if they would be applying items acquired for no consideration for the purpose of making GST-taxable supplies from the time of acquisition, which may be the case, for instance, in respect of assets distributed to beneficiaries by trusts or deceased estates.

On the death of a GST-registered individual, their executor or administrator is generally regarded as carrying on their GST-taxable activity as a specified agent, must notify the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, make GST returns and account for GST on relevant assets sold or supplied to beneficiaries.

Situation of property – gift duty (for gifts made before 1 October 2011)

The gift duty legislation provides some express rules as to where certain types of property are regarded as being situated for gift duty purposes. For example:

1. Shares in companies incorporated in New Zealand are treated as situated in New Zealand.
2. Shares in companies incorporated outside New Zealand are treated as situated outside New Zealand unless they are registered in a branch register in New Zealand under a law in force in another part of the Commonwealth.
3. The situation of debts payable under bonds or other deeds is not generally determined by where the bonds or deeds are situated.
4. Debts owing by a corporate entity (wherever incorporated) are generally treated as situated in New Zealand if the debt was incurred or is payable in New Zealand and the corporate entity has an office or place of business in New Zealand.
5. Debts owing by individuals are generally treated as situated in New Zealand if any of the debtors are resident in New Zealand.
6. Debts secured by mortgages or charges on other property that is treated as situated in New Zealand are also generally treated as situated in New Zealand, at least to the extent of the value of the security.

Situation of property – income tax

The income tax legislation does not specify where property is situated for the purposes of the source rules. Common law principles may therefore apply so that land and tangible personal assets will generally be treated as situated according to their physical location, and company shares may be treated as situated where the share register is kept.



Situation of supplies – GST

Supplies of goods and services are treated as made in New Zealand for GST purposes if they are made by New Zealand residents (as defined for GST purposes). Supplies made by non-residents are generally regarded as made outside New Zealand unless they relate to goods that are in New Zealand at the relevant time or services that are physically performed by someone in New Zealand. Notwithstanding the general rule, non-resident suppliers and GST-registered recipients may generally agree to treat supplies as made in New Zealand, which may enable the supplier to register for GST and claim input tax credits for GST levied on importation of goods and other costs.

2.1 Residency

Income tax

Individuals are considered resident in New Zealand for income tax purposes if they meet either of the following conditions:

- ▶ They have a permanent place of abode in New Zealand, regardless of whether they also have a permanent place of abode in another country.
- ▶ They are physically present in New Zealand for more than 183 days in any 12-month period.

Transitional residents

Individuals who first arrive and become resident in New Zealand after 1 April 2006, or who have been non-resident for at least 10 years before returning to New Zealand after that date, may choose to be treated as transitional residents, in which case they may be exempt from New Zealand income tax on certain foreign-sourced and attributed income for the first four years (possibly up to four and a half years in some circumstances) of their New Zealand residence. The transitional resident exemption does not apply to foreign-sourced employment or services income derived during the transitional residence period and is available only once.

Trusts (including estates of deceased individuals)

Trust income is subject to New Zealand income tax if it is sourced in New Zealand or if it is derived by trustees or beneficiaries who are New Zealand resident and there is a settlor (generally any person who provides some benefit to the trust) who is New Zealand resident. Please see further below.

GST

The concept of residence may also be relevant for GST purposes, particularly in relation to whether supplies are regarded as made in New Zealand. The GST concept of residence is based on the income tax concept but is extended to also cover others to the extent they carry on any activities through related fixed or permanent places in New Zealand. Unincorporated bodies are treated as New Zealand resident for GST purposes if their center of administrative management is in New Zealand.

2.2 Domicile

Gift duty

Domicile, rather than residence, is relevant for gift duty purposes and is determined according to New Zealand common law principles, as modified by the Domicile Act 1976. Domicile generally refers to the country where a person's permanent home is situated. A person's domicile is not necessarily the same as their residence for income tax purposes. Spouses may have independent domiciles.

Individuals' domiciles are initially determined when they are children by rules based on the domicile of their parents. Those domiciles of origin continue unless and until they acquire new domiciles of choice (when adult or married) by living in another country with the intention of living there indefinitely. Once established, a particular domicile generally continues unless and until a new domicile of choice is established. Positive evidence is required to establish changes of domicile.



3. Rates

Gift duty (for gifts made before 1 October 2011)

Gift duty rates depend on the aggregate value of dutiable gifts made in any 12-month period and apply as follows:

Aggregate value of dutiable gifts within 12 months	Gift duty
Up to NZ\$27,000	Nil
NZ\$27,001 to NZ\$36,000	5% on excess over NZ\$27,000
NZ\$36,001 to NZ\$54,000	NZ\$450 plus 10% of excess over NZ\$36,000
NZ\$54,001 to NZ\$72,000	NZ\$2,250 plus 20% of excess over NZ\$54,000
Over NZ\$72,000	NZ\$5,850 plus 25% of excess over NZ\$72,000

Income tax

The current rates of income tax applicable for resident, non-resident and transitional resident individuals are as follows:

Income bracket	Year ended 31 March 2011 (2010-11 income year)	Year ending 31 March 2012 (2011-12 income year) and subsequent income years
NZ\$0-NZ\$14,000	11.5%	10.5%
NZ\$14,001-NZ\$48,000	19.25%	17.5%
NZ\$48,001-NZ\$70,000	31.5%	30%
Over NZ\$70,000	35.5%	33%

Income derived through trusts (including the estates of deceased individuals) is taxable at adult beneficiaries' individual rates if treated as beneficiary income, generally at 33% if treated as beneficiary income of minor beneficiaries or at 33% if treated as trustee income. The income tax treatment of other distributions depends on the residence of the beneficiaries and whether trusts are categorized for New Zealand income tax purposes at the times distributions are made as complying trusts (no tax on such distributions), foreign trusts (may generally be taxable at beneficiaries' individual rates; distributions of realized capital gains and amounts settled on the trust as corpus may be distributed tax-free, but are generally subject to ordering rules); or non-complying trusts (taxable at 45% except for distributions of amounts settled on the trust as corpus, which may be distributed tax-free, but are generally subject to ordering rules). As outlined further below, the New Zealand income tax treatment of trusts is complex.

GST

The standard rate of GST is 15% (12.5% for supplies made before 1 October 2010). Zero-rating applies to a number of types of supplies, particularly in relation to exports, international transportation, business-to-business supplies of financial services in certain circumstances and supplies that include land between GST-registered persons (for supplies from 1 April 2011).



4. Exemptions and reliefs

Gift duty (for gifts made before 1 October 2011)

Exemptions or exclusions from dutiable gifts include gifts:

1. To the same donee within a calendar year if they do not exceed NZ\$2,000 in total and are made as part of the donor's normal expenditure.
2. For the maintenance of spouses, civil union or *de facto* partners or relatives (or for relatives' education), which are not excessive having regard to the donor's legal or moral obligations.
3. To charities that are registered under the Charities Act 2005.
4. To certain public and New Zealand institutions and instruments of local or central government.
5. Between companies that are members of consolidated groups for income tax purposes or which merge under certain formal amalgamation processes.
6. Relating to certain employer superannuation contributions and scheme member elections.
7. Arising where spouses, civil union or *de facto* partners agree to transfer interests in relationship property between themselves under the Property (Relationships) Act 1976, so long as the transaction does not result in the recipient holding more than 50% of the total relationship property. Only the excess over 50% would be a dutiable gift. No dutiable gift arises where property interests are transferred to spouses or partners or for the benefit of minor or dependent children under court orders made pursuant to the Property (Relationships) Act 1976, even if resulting interests are greater than 50%. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue accepts that relationship property transfers to fixed trusts for the relevant individuals may be exempt from gift duty but does not accept that transfers to discretionary trusts can be exempt under this provision.
8. Arising from debt forgiveness to the extent such forgiveness is taken into account for income tax purposes under the financial arrangement accrual rules or as a dividend.

Income tax

As outlined above, transitional residents may be exempt from income tax on foreign-sourced and attributed income for a period of four years (slightly longer in some circumstances) after they first become resident in New Zealand, although this exemption does not apply to foreign-sourced employment or services income derived during that period.

Charitable purpose trusts and organizations may be wholly exempt from income tax if they are registered under the Charities Act 2005. If they derive income directly or indirectly from business activities, rather than solely from passive investments or carrying out their charitable purposes, the exemption will not apply or may be limited if they carry on their charitable purposes outside New Zealand or if those with some control over the business can procure or influence certain personal benefits or advantages.

Reliefs

Gift duty (for gifts made before 1 October 2011)

The amount of gift duty may be reduced where a dutiable gift is subject to overseas gift duty or where there is a subsequent gift of a benefit that had been reserved when the property was originally gifted and the gift duty was paid previously.



5. Filing procedures and date for payment

Gift duty (for gifts made before 1 October 2011)

Donors must file gift statements with the Commissioner of Inland Revenue within three months after making gifts that exceed NZ\$12,000 in value (either alone or when aggregated with other gifts made within the previous 12 months), together with copies of any written instrument creating or evidencing such gifts. Penalties and interest are generally payable if any gift duty assessed by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue is not paid within six months after the relevant dutiable gift is made.

Income tax

The standard New Zealand income tax year runs from 1 April to 31 March of the following calendar year, although taxpayers may seek the Commissioner of Inland Revenue's approval of non-standard balance dates in certain circumstances (such as the date of death for continuing deceased estate returns).

Taxpayers with 31 March balance dates must generally file returns of income by the following 7 July unless they obtain a specific extension or are on a tax agency list, in which case filing extensions to the following 31 March may be available.

Taxpayers may need to make advance payments of provisional tax, generally in the 5th, 9th and 13th months following the beginning of their income years if their preceding year's residual income tax liability (after source deductions, withholding taxes, imputation and foreign tax credits) exceeded NZ\$2,500. Interest may be imposed if provisional tax paid at each installment date is less than the appropriate fraction of the final residual income tax liability for the year. Any terminal tax balance is generally payable by 7 February of the year following balance date unless taxpayers are on a tax agency list, in which case the time for paying terminal tax is extended by two months.

GST

GST return periods may cover six-monthly periods (annual GST-taxable turnover below NZ\$500,000), two-monthly periods (generally applicable for annual GST-taxable turnover between NZ\$500,000 and NZ\$24 million) or one-month periods (required if annual GST-taxable turnover exceeds NZ\$24 million or if taxpayers elect). Returns and payment of any net GST output tax liability (after deducting any relevant input tax credits on supplies acquired) must generally be filed by the 28th of the following month except for the periods ending 30 November (due by 15 January) and 31 March (due by 7 May).

6. Assessments and valuations

Gift duty (for gifts made before 1 October 2011)

Valuation

Gifts are valued as of the dates they are made, in such manner as the Commissioner of Inland Revenue thinks fit. Valuation is generally based on market values although specific rules are provided in the legislation in relation to land, shares, debts due to donors or to companies controlled by them, interests in partnerships, annuities and life interests and contingencies. No deductions are generally allowed for charges against the property (if donees are entitled to claim contributions or indemnities from others in respect of such charges) or for benefits or advantages reserved to donors.

Land may be valued by reference to current rating valuations or special valuations.

Terms restricting alienation of company shares must generally be disregarded in valuing them for gift duty purposes except to the extent the Commissioner of Inland Revenue considers the restrictions reasonable having regard to factors such as shareholders' contributions to the company (by way of services, management, capital or otherwise) and benefits received from the company.



Income tax and GST

New Zealand has a formal self-assessment regime for income tax and GST purposes, with taxpayers effectively making their own assessments when taking tax positions by filing (or not filing) relevant returns. Such self-assessments may be reviewed and amended by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at any time, although amendments that increase income tax or GST liabilities must generally be made within a four-year period (from the end of the tax year in which an income tax return is filed; from the end of the GST return period in which a GST return is filed). No such time bar applies for income tax purposes if returns are fraudulent or willfully misleading or do not mention income of a particular nature or from a particular source. No such time bar applies for GST purposes if the Commissioner of Inland Revenue considers taxpayers have knowingly or fraudulently failed to disclose all material facts.

Shortfall penalties may be imposed and interest charged by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue in relation to errors that result in shortfalls of income tax or GST compared with the positions taken by taxpayers in their returns.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Trusts

Trusts are well-established and recognized under New Zealand law, and trusts are commonly used for asset protection and succession planning purposes. The terms of discretionary trusts can provide considerable flexibility as to income and capital entitlements and distributions while retaining significant influence or control by those who initiate or settle the trust. Assets held on trust for others are generally not regarded as part of the estate of a deceased that may be subject to claims under the Family Protection Act 1955 or the Law Reform (Testamentary Promises) Act 1949. The maximum length of time a trust (other than certain public or charitable trusts) may continue is generally limited by the Perpetuities Act 1964, which allows periods up to 80 years to be specified.

The settlement of property on a trust may be subject to gift duty (on the same basis as dispositions of property to any other person or entity may constitute dutiable gifts) and is likely to have New Zealand income tax implications. Distributions to beneficiaries in terms of a trust are not regarded as constituting dutiable gifts, and resettlements may or may not involve dutiable gifts, depending on the beneficiaries and terms of each of the trusts involved.

There may be income tax and GST implications if trust assets are distributed in-kind.

In some circumstances, settlements of property to be held on trust or other property transfers or payments may be challenged and reversed if transferors subsequently become bankrupt.

Income tax treatment of trusts

The New Zealand income tax treatment of trusts can be complex, particularly if there are any cross-border elements, whether in terms of assets, settlors, trustees or beneficiaries. Unit trusts are generally treated as companies for income tax purposes, but trusts in a family context are not normally unit trusts.

In very summary terms, New Zealand seeks to tax income derived through trusts (other than unit trusts) if it is sourced in New Zealand, if settlements on the trust have been made directly or indirectly by New Zealand tax residents or if beneficiaries receiving or being credited with distributions are tax resident in New Zealand. The New Zealand income tax treatment of trusts is therefore not necessarily determined by the place where the trust was established or by the residence of the trustees.

Current year taxable income may be taxed in the trustees' hands (at 33%) or as beneficiary income (at adult beneficiaries' personal tax rates or, generally, at 33% in relation to minor beneficiaries under 16) if the income vests in or is paid to, credited or applied for beneficiaries within prescribed time frames.



For income tax purposes, the concepts of settlor and settlement are defined broadly and may generally include any person who has transferred value or provided services or financial assistance to the trust without receiving equivalent market value consideration in return. In some circumstances, for instance, beneficiaries with trust current account credit balances may also be regarded as settlors for New Zealand income tax purposes.

Categorization of trusts under the income tax rules as complying, foreign or non-complying affects the income tax treatment of distributions (other than of current year taxable income) to beneficiaries, with the most advantageous treatment (no further income tax liability) applying to distributions (other than of current year income) from complying trusts. Distributions from foreign trusts may be tax free if they are of realized capital gains or of corpus while the only tax-free distributions from non-complying trusts are those of corpus. The concept of corpus is defined narrowly for New Zealand income tax purposes. Distributions from foreign and non-complying trusts are generally subject to ordering rules and may result in double taxation without effective relief under double tax treaties.

Where foreign trusts have New Zealand resident trustees but no New Zealand settlors, assets, income or beneficiaries, and would therefore not normally need to file New Zealand income tax returns, specific information about the trusts must be maintained in New Zealand and disclosed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Foundations

Trusts are commonly used to establish foundations for charitable or other non-profit purposes. Settlements on, or donations to, such trusts are exempt from gift duty if they are registered under the Charities Act 2005 or otherwise approved as donee organizations for income tax purposes.

The income of trusts or other bodies that are registered under the Charities Act 2005 is generally exempt from income tax unless it is derived directly or indirectly from business activities and is used for purposes outside New Zealand or persons who can control the business can also influence or determine benefits or advantages for themselves. The net income of other non-profit organizations is generally taxable, although they may be entitled to a statutory deduction up to NZ\$1,000 in addition to deductions for their normal operating costs.

GST may apply to charitable and other non-profit bodies although there is generally no GST on unconditional gifts or on supplies of donated goods and services.

8. Grants

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in New Zealand.

9. Life insurance

Life insurance proceeds are generally regarded as capital receipts that are not subject to income tax. However, rights (including contingent or discretionary rights) to benefit from foreign life insurance policies may constitute foreign investment fund (FIF) interests in relation to which New Zealand resident holders (other than transitional residents) may be taxable on attributed FIF income.



10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

Pre-immigration trusts and transitional residence

Under the current gift duty regime, it may be desirable for individuals who are moving to New Zealand to implement estate or succession planning measures before they move any assets to New Zealand or become resident or domiciled in New Zealand. Specific advice should be obtained in advance in all cases.

If individuals have established trusts or are beneficiaries under trusts established overseas before they move to New Zealand, care is required to ensure such trusts do not become categorized as non-complying trusts by reason of any person who may be regarded as a settlor under the wide New Zealand income tax definition of that term becoming New Zealand tax resident. Settlements made by nominees are generally regarded as made by their principals. One consequence of a settlor becoming tax resident is that all foreign source income of the trust may become taxable in New Zealand (unless treated as current year income of non-resident beneficiaries). A consequence of non-complying trust categorization, for instance, is that distributions to New Zealand residents (other than of current year income) may be taxable at a flat 45% rate, rather than at their lower personal income tax rates.

There are currently transitional residence concessions for income tax purposes for individuals who move to New Zealand and who have never previously been New Zealand tax resident or who have been non-resident for at least 10 years. In general terms, the concessions mean that transitional residents are not taxable in New Zealand on their foreign investment or rental income and are not subject to New Zealand's income tax rules relating to financial arrangements for an initial four-year period. They may also defer making elections to bring any pre-residence foreign trusts into full New Zealand income tax liability on foreign-sourced income during that four-year period (otherwise a one-year election period would generally apply).

10.2 Succession

Choice of law to govern succession

New Zealand laws should be regarded as potentially applying in any situation where individuals are domiciled or resident in New Zealand at death or where they have assets situated in New Zealand.

New Zealand law provides rules for the succession to individuals' net assets if they die without effective wills that meet Wills Act 2007 requirements. Otherwise adult individuals are generally free to leave their assets by will, as they choose, although their estates may be subject to claims by certain affected relatives and others under specific statutory provisions, such as those contained in the:

- ▶ Property (Relationships) Act 1976 (claims by spouses, civil union or *de facto* partners).
- ▶ Family Protection Act 1955 (claims for maintenance or support by a limited class of relatives who consider the deceased may not have made adequate provision for them).
- ▶ Law Reform (Testamentary Promises) Act 1949 (claims by those who have performed services for the deceased on the basis of promises to reward them by some testamentary provision).

Wills are generally revoked automatically by entry into marriage or civil union unless they are made specifically in contemplation of that event. Dissolutions of marriage or civil unions or formal separation orders generally revoke dispositions in a will to the former spouse or civil union partner.

Application of the New Zealand rules may be affected by the domicile of the deceased person at the date of making any will or at the date of death and on the location and movable or immovable nature of their assets.



10.3 Forced heirship

As outlined above, New Zealand does not impose any forced heirship provisions, although statutory provisions allow relatives and others to make claims against estates in certain circumstances.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Marriage or civil union does not, by itself, alter either spouse's or partner's ability to own or deal with property in his or her own right, but the existence of a marriage, civil union or *de facto* partnership (between members of the same or different sex) may impact on property rights in various ways. Examples include:

- ▶ Property becoming subject to claims by the other spouse, civil union or *de facto* partner, primarily under the Property (Relationships) Act 1976, to determine their share or provide for them or any children. There is a general presumption of entitlement to an equal share in the family home, family chattels and other relationship property (based on a presumption of equal contributions of all types) unless the relationship has been short (generally involving less than three years' cohabitation) or there are extraordinary circumstances that would mean equal sharing was repugnant to justice. In some circumstances, the courts may order compensation where relationship property has previously been transferred to trusts or controlled companies. Claims may be brought under the Property (Relationships) Act 1976 after the death of one of the spouses, civil union or *de facto* partners, whether or not the deceased left a valid will. The parties to such relationships may generally contract out of the Act's provisions (but cannot do so with the intention of defeating creditors) and agree as to how property will be dealt with, but each party must have appropriate and separate independent legal advice and such agreements must meet certain formal criteria to be valid. Income tax "rollover" concessions may apply where property interests are transferred under Property (Relationships) Act 1976 orders or agreements but may also effectively transfer latent income tax liabilities to transferees.
- ▶ Property (possibly including trust settlements) becoming subject to review and orders by the courts under the Family Proceedings Act 1980 (in the event of orders being made affecting the status of a marriage or civil union or effecting its dissolution).
- ▶ The ability of spouses or civil union partners to settle their home on both parties under the Joint Family Homes Act 1964 (no gift duty on settlement), which may provide protection of a limited amount in the event of subsequent bankruptcy.

10.5 Intestacy

The Administration Act 1969 provides rules stipulating who inherits a deceased person's assets if the person dies intestate, or to the extent there is no valid will dealing with particular assets. The Administration Act 1969's intestacy rules provide primarily for set proportions and types of assets to pass to spouses, civil union or *de facto* partners, issue (children or other descendants) and surviving parents, but if there are no individuals in any of those categories, assets may pass to siblings, in default to grandparents, aunts and uncles. If there are no individuals in any of these categories, the assets pass to the Crown, which has discretion to apply them to other dependants or persons for whom the deceased might reasonably have been expected to make provision.

10.6 Probate

Executors of an individual's will must generally apply to the High Court nearest to where the individual was living or their property is (if they were not living in New Zealand when they died) for probate to establish their authority to act, deal with the deceased's estate and distribute assets to the beneficiaries in accordance with the will. Probate may not be required for small estates that do not include any interests in land and certain other investments, and bank accounts do not individually exceed NZ\$15,000 in value.



Applications for probate are generally made *ex parte* unless someone is contesting the will or there are possible issues as to the validity of the will and should generally be made through New Zealand lawyers to minimize the risk of any possible problems or procedural difficulties.

If there is no will, application should be made to the High Court to appoint an administrator, generally a close relative, to deal with the deceased's estate.

As the New Zealand courts have general jurisdiction over all property in New Zealand, it may be necessary to apply for probate or letters of administration if foreigners die owning New Zealand property. Probate or administration granted in certain foreign jurisdictions (such as those of Commonwealth countries) may be recognized and resealed in New Zealand for these purposes.

11. Estate tax treaties

New Zealand has not concluded any estate tax treaties with foreign states. The provisions of its double tax treaties that deal with income tax may be relevant in relation to New Zealand property interests and income streams owned by deceased individuals and their estates.

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1. Types of tax

Norway has a unified inheritance and gift tax, called Arveavgift (IHT). IHT applies to certain transfers of property at death or gifts made during the donor's lifetime. The value of the inheritance or gift is normally fair market value at the time when the beneficiary takes possession of the estate/gift. IHT is levied on the net amount of the inheritance or gift. Special favorable valuation provisions apply to unlisted shares and participations in partnerships, etc.

1.1 Inheritance tax

Taxation of inheritance is based on the taxation of the estate after the deceased. The basis for the calculation of inheritance tax is the total assets that are passed on to the heirs of the deceased. The inheritance tax is paid by the heirs. For the closest relatives (parents and children), the tax rate is 0% for estate value up to NOK470,000, 6% from NOK470,000 to NOK800,000 and 10% for NOK800,000 and above. For others, the rates are 0%, 8% and 15%, respectively.

Estate tax is levied when a person dies. Taxation can be deferred if the surviving spouse chooses to retain undivided possession of the estate. In this case, the estate is taxed when the estate after the first deceased is transferred to the heirs. The estate after the first deceased spouse must be transferred to the heirs if the surviving spouse dies or if the surviving spouse, who retained undivided possession of the estate, chooses to get married again.

1.2 Gift tax

From a Norwegian perspective, a gift is given when a living person (donor) transfers property or economic benefit of any kind to another person without full consideration. Gifts are taxable only in the following cases:

1. Gifts to persons who at the time of the gifts are the nearest heirs or foster children of the donor or his or her spouse or cohabitant.
2. Gifts to any persons provided for in the donor's will at the time of the gift.
3. Gifts to linear descendants of persons mentioned above.
4. Gifts to spouses or cohabitants of persons mentioned above.
5. Gifts to entities, foundations, etc., in which any person mentioned above has an interest comparable to that of an owner or participant and where distributions by these bodies mainly benefit members of certain families.
6. Gifts to any persons made within six months prior to the donor's death.
7. Gifts to any persons provided for in the donor's will at the time of death or to a spouse of such person, if such gifts are made within five years prior to the donor's death.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

This is not applicable in Norway.

1.4 Endowment tax

Grants from endowments or foundations raised or increased by gifts from donors shall be subject to inheritance tax if the endowment is not IHT liable, provided that the gift would have been subject to IHT, had the gift been given directly from the donor to the recipient.

1.5 Transfer duty

Registration of transfer of title to property triggers a transfer duty of 2.5% of the fair market value of the land and/or property being transferred.

1.6 Net wealth tax

Inheritance and gifts will be added to the net wealth of the recipient. The basis for the net wealth tax is the fair market value of the owner's assets, minus debt, as of 1 January in the year of tax assessment.

Net wealth is only taxed for the part that exceeds NOK700,000, whereby 0.7% is payable to the municipality and 0.4% to the state.

2. Who is liable?

According to the Norwegian Inheritance and Gift Duties Act (Arveavgiftsloven), tax is levied if the deceased/donor, at the time of death/transfer of gift, was either resident in or a citizen of Norway.

On the other hand, if the deceased was a citizen of Norway, but domiciled in another country, and there is documentary proof that IHT has been paid in the country he or she was domiciled at the time of death, IHT will not be levied on the inheritance (exemption method). The exemption applies only to inheritance, not to gifts.

When a Norwegian citizen domiciled outside Norway gives a gift, any foreign gift tax, which the recipient has to pay in another country, will be deducted from the IHT in Norway.

If the recipient inherits or receives business or real estate, and related assets in Norway, the inheritance/gift will be subject to IHT, regardless of the donor's residence, domicile or citizenship. If the real estate lies abroad, the inheritance/gift will, on the other hand, not be subject to IHT in Norway, provided that the transfer of the real estate to the recipient is subject to inheritance or gift tax in the country where the real estate lies.

The recipient of the inheritance/gift will be liable to pay IHT, regardless of the recipient's residence, domicile or citizenship.

2.1 Residency

An individual having his or her habitual residence in Norway would normally be considered as resident in Norway.

2.2 Domicile

The question of where a person is domiciled only applies to situations where the inheritance/gift comes from a Norwegian citizen, and there is an issue whether the inheritance shall be exempt from IHT in Norway or whether IHT paid abroad shall be deducted.



Norway

Under Norwegian law, an individual's domicile is the country in which he or she is considered to have his or her permanent home, even though he or she may be resident in another country. The basis for an interpretation of an individual's domicile is based on the intention of the individual, according to Norwegian legal principles. The manifested intention of the individual to remain in, or leave, Norway must be accepted, unless this intention is inconsistent with the factual circumstances.

3. Rates

IHT is calculated pursuant to a progressive scale depending on the relationship between the deceased/donor and the recipient. The rates are also progressive based on the amount received. The Norwegian parliament determines the rates in the annual IHT decree.

Values up to NOK470,000 may be received tax-free from each donor. Married couples are considered as separate donors. Gifts received over several years, and any inheritance received, are aggregated to determine the tax-free portion and the progressive rates.

The following rates apply:

	To parents, children, foster children and stepchildren that the deceased/donor has raised	Other recipients
Of the first NOK470,000	0%	0%
Of the next NOK330,000	6%	8%
Of the excess amount	10%	15%

When calculating the IHT, the basis for the valuation will be rounded off to the nearest thousand kroner (TNOK).

IHT is levied on the net amount of the inheritance or gift.

An heir may waive inheritance. The waiver may apply to the entire inheritance or part thereof. An inheritance that has been waived shall devolve as if the heir had died prior to the person who leaves the inheritance. The inheritance may then go directly to the heir's children without first being subject to IHT on the heir's hand.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Any inheritance or gift received from one's spouse or cohabitant will be exempt from IHT.

Other exemptions also exist, such as the following:

- ▶ Each year the National Assembly determines a National Insurance Amount (G), now NOK79,216. Gifts with a total value below ½ G each year are exempt from IHT. The exemption does not apply when the gift consists of unlisted shares, participation in partnerships, other types of unlisted securities, real estate and insurance policy or payment of premium to such insurance policies.
- ▶ Periodical gifts for support or educational purposes as long as the gifts have been used before the donor's death.
- ▶ Testamentary donations in favor of institutions and foundations, whose purpose is considered to be charitable or of public interest, are exempt, provided certain criteria are met. For other donations, the Ministry of Finance may grant an exemption, provided it may be proved that the assets are "used for charitable purposes." If the criteria to grant an exemption are not available for all of the assets, the department may grant a partial relief.



5. Filing procedures and date for payment of tax

When receiving an inheritance or gift subject to IHT, one is required to notify the tax office in the region where the deceased person or donor resides. If the deceased or the donor is resident abroad, the notification must be sent to the tax office, Skatt Øst – Oslo.

In cases of inheritance, the time limit for the notification is six months after the death occurs. If there has been public administration of an estate, the payment of taxes should be made as soon as the estate is settled.

Extension of the time frame for the filing is generally possible upon request.

In the case of gifts, the time limit is one month after receiving the gift. A gift where the donor has reserved or retained some comprehensive rights of use, i.e., of the property given away, is treated as being within the donor's estate for tax purposes, until the reservation is lifted (notwithstanding there may have been tax effects/IHT of the gift itself).

The IHT will be due for payment 12 months after the death occurred and three months after the gift was given. Should the tax office take more time to process the notification, the payment will be due one month after the tax office has computed the IHT.

When the recipient receives inheritance or gifts in the form of business activity, shares or participation in partnerships, he or she may, if certain conditions are met, demand that the payment of IHT is done, interest free, after an installment plan for a period of maximum 12 years.

6. Assessments and valuations

6.1 Valuation

The value of inheritance or gift is normally stipulated as the estimated market value. Special favorable valuation provisions apply to unlisted shares, participations in partnerships, and farming and foresting properties.

6.2 Unlisted shares and participation in partnerships

The basis for the valuation of unlisted shares and participation in partnerships is 60% or 100% of the shares' part of the company's total taxable property value per January 1 in the year of death or the year the beneficiary takes possession of the gift.

The opportunity to choose between 60% or 100% of the taxable property value per share is limited to NOK10 million per beneficiary. When receiving values that exceed this limit, the basis for the valuation will be 100% of the shares' part of the company's taxable property.

In addition, a deduction of 20% of potential gain is made when deciding the value of shares and participation in partnerships. Potential gain is calculated as the difference between the tax input value of the shares and 100% of the shares' part of the company's taxable property, if the shares' part of the company's taxable property is higher than the shares' tax input value.

6.3 Farming and foresting properties

When farming and foresting properties (real estate that is subject to qualified right of inheritance of agricultural land) are transferred to relatives in a straight descending line, the value of the property will be set to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the market value. A recipient may only demand a valuation in accordance with this set of rules, for one property or the assets he or she receives in connection to one property.



6.4 Deductions

From the gross fortune received, the recipient may deduct the following costs:

- ▶ The debts and obligations of the deceased, including debt interest until the time of death, should the recipient be obliged to cover these.
- ▶ Debt to the heir if the reality of the debt can be documented.
- ▶ Tax assessed on the deceased.
- ▶ Funeral and grave site costs.
- ▶ Costs that have been necessary to carry out the administration of an estate.
- ▶ Stamp duty regarding the transfer of commercial property.

Deductions made for minor heirs

If an heir is less than 21 years, and he or she inherits from his or her previous provider, he or she can deduct an amount equivalent to the National Insurance Amount for each year (NOK79,216 as per 1 May 2011) that he or she has not turned 21 years.

The deduction is only available for inheritance and not for gifts.

Financial commitments imposed by the donor

When receiving gifts or inheritance from an undivided estate, a deduction can be made for financial commitments imposed by the donor as a condition to receive the gift or inheritance.

Gifts with reservation

If the donor has reserved or retained some rights of use, e.g., over the property given away, this will lead to a reduction of the fair market value.

Should the rights of use be comprehensive, the gift may be treated as being within the donor's estate for tax purposes until the reservation is lifted (notwithstanding there may have been tax effects of the gift itself).

Real estate abroad

Real estate and related assets abroad are not liable to IHT in Norway when tax is paid in the country where it is situated.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

A trust may not be set up under the Norwegian civil law. As Norwegian law does not recognize the concept of a trust, Norway has not ratified the Hague Convention on the Recognition of Trusts dated 20 October 1984. Hence, settlers, trustees and beneficiaries of a foreign trust are not recognized as such.

Trusts formed under the law in a foreign jurisdiction will be assimilated to the legal entity under Norwegian civil law, which most closely resembles the provision of trust (family foundations, aggregation of property, nominee agreement, etc.). Generally, the trust would be recognized for tax purposes, and beneficiaries resident in Norway could be liable to tax on the income and the value of the trust under the CFC regime.

7.1 Gifts to a foreign trust

A gift to a foreign trust will normally not be subject to IHT.



IHT will, however, be imposed if it is expected that the trust will make distributions to persons who would have had to pay IHT if the gift was given to them directly. Should that be the case, the entire gift will be subject to IHT and not only the part that goes to the person in question.

Furthermore, gifts to foreign trust may be subject to IHT if the trust was provided for in the donor's will at the time of the gift, and the assets may be considered to have been acquired by the trust.

Whether or not the settler's estate will be considered to have been acquired by the trust will depend on whether an actual transfer of the ownership of the assets has been done. If the donor maintains control over the assets or may retrieve the assets at any future point of time, the estate will, for Norwegian taxation purposes, be considered as being within the donor's estate. In that case, no inheritance tax will be imposed.

7.2 Inheritance to a foreign trust

If a foreign trust inherits estate according to the deceased's will, the inheritance will be subject to IHT.

7.3 Inheritance taxation at the time of the settler's death

If the settler maintained control of the assets that was transferred to the trust, the assets will, for Norwegian taxation purposes, be considered to have been transferred from the settler's estate to the heir's estate at the time of the settler's death. IHT will then be imposed on the heirs based on the value of the assets at the time of death. Should the trust for Norwegian tax purposes be considered as a Norwegian controlled foreign company, the favorable valuation provisions of shares or participations in partnerships may apply, depending on what kind of company the trust most closely resembles.

8. Grants

See section 1.4.

9. Life insurance

Gifts in the form of designation as beneficiary of life insurance will not be deemed as a gift, as long as the insured is entitled to withdraw the nomination, or to draw the insurance sum upon a given age or other condition or, in any other way, may master the value of the insurance policy.

IHT applies to payments from insurance companies upon death to the heirs of the deceased, or anyone appointed as beneficiaries pursuant to the insurance policy. This does not apply to payments that cover economic loss that the recipient incurs due to the death.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

1. Half of the National Insurance Amount, namely NOK39,608 may be given tax free every year. This allows for estate planning in that loans can be given to children, and then a yearly sum, of NOK39,608 may be released from the debt. If the loan is free of interest, then the interest rate element will be added to the IHT basis. The interest rate should be at least 2.75% as per July 2011, in order to avoid taxation.
2. Spouses and cohabitants are not subject to IHT on gifts or inheritance.
3. Treats are not subject to IHT as opposed to gifts.



4. If a gift is given from one of the parents, the parent may choose that half the gift is from each parent, so that two allowance amounts of NOK470,000 are deducted from the total amount of the gift, when assessing the IHT base. This is only possible if the parents have co-ownership.
5. A donor who has children may give IHT exempted gifts to his or her parents or siblings, if these are not beneficiaries of the will at the time of the transfer.
6. Shares in non-listed companies or partnerships may be valued at 60% of fair market value at the hand of the recipient for transfers up to MNOK10, thus reducing the basis for IHT accordingly. (Note that the reduction in value increases the capital gain upon disposal of the shares.) If the grantor wishes to retain control of the company that he or she transfers to his or her children, he or she may divide the shares into A and B shares. He or she may make whatever clauses he or she desires for the class B shares (for instance, less voting rights or dividend rights) and then transfer the class B shares to his or her children.
7. Generation changes of companies should take place when the parents are still alive, due to the fact that the rules on forced heirship are not applicable in such a situation. This allows for more flexibility.

10.2 Succession

When a person dies, the estate will be distributed to the heirs according to specific rules in the Inheritance Act. The distribution of the inheritance depends on the deceased's family relations. According to the Inheritance Act, the estate will be distributed as described in the table under 10.4.3. If the deceased has prepared a will, then the distribution of the estate is carried out according to the will, provided the testator has legal capacity.

10.3 Forced heirship

The Norwegian Inheritance Act (Arveloven) provides a certain minimum inheritance for spouses and children. These regulations do not, however, apply to gifts.

For all the children jointly, the minimum inheritance is two-thirds of the parent's total estate, but this may be reduced in a testamentary document to NOK1,000,000 per child.

For spouses, the law provides a minimum inheritance of a quarter of the deceased's entire estate. This may be decreased by will, but only if the surviving spouse has been notified of this prior to the descendant's death. Under no circumstances can the spouse's inheritance be reduced below four times the National Insurance Amount (NOK316,864) if there are lineal descendants. If there are no lineal descendants, the minimum inheritance will be equivalent to six times the National Insurance Amount (NOK475,296).

10.3.1 Cohabitants

For cohabitants who have joint lineal descendants, the law provides a minimum inheritance of four times the National Insurance Amount (NOK316,864). The right to inherit up to four times the National Insurance Amount supersedes the right of inheritance to both the deceased cohabitant's children and joint lineal descendants.



10.4. Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

10.4.1 The asset arrangement

Co-ownership (of marital property) and separate property settlement are factors that will have an effect when a married person dies. Co-ownership is the description of the asset arrangement that arises automatically by virtue of marriage. If the spouses have not entered into a separate property settlement, they automatically have a co-ownership. Persons other than spouses can also create a separate property settlement by the donor, making his or her gift expressly subject to a separate property settlement in favor of the donee.

A surviving spouse has the right to assume ownership of the co-owned assets. If the spouses have had a partial separate property settlement, the co-owned assets can be taken outright, whilst the separate property settlement assets are divided amongst the heirs of the deceased. This applies insofar as no modification has been made either by the provisions of a marriage settlement or with consent of the heirs.

10.4.2 Undivided estate

The right to outright ownership of the undivided estate applies to spouses who are still married at the time of death of the first deceased. The surviving spouse has the right to inherit such assets free from claims of other heirs according to law.

For cohabitants who have joint lineal descendants, the law provides a right to retain undivided possession of some assets of the estate. The right by law is limited to the following assets: property and furniture in joint ownership, recreational property and cars.

Undivided estate implies that the division of the inheritance is postponed and that the longest living spouse/cohabitant virtually has the complete right of disposal over the assets of the deceased. If the longest living uses the right to retain undivided possession of the estate, the rights of the heirs abate. They will not receive any inheritance until the undivided estate is distributed.

The right for the longest living spouse/cohabitant to retain undivided possession of the estate can be limited by a will. However, a will reducing the extent of the right to the undivided estate is only valid if the longest living spouse/cohabitant was aware of it before the earlier death of the spouse/cohabitant.

There are also other limitations on the right for the longest living spouse to inherit. The limitations are connected to:

- ▶ The asset arrangement of the spouses.
- ▶ The surviving heirs of the deceased.
- ▶ Certain circumstances applicable to the survivor.



10.4.3 Testamentary documents and intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. Norway will normally accept the formal validity of a will drawn of the deceased's domicile, nationality or place of residence at the time of making the will or at death. Whether he or she has the personal legal capacity to make the dispositions in the will is generally governed by the law of the deceased's domicile.

The distribution of a deceased person's estate depends on whether or not he or she has made a will. If there is no will, then the estate will be distributed to the relatives and the spouse/cohabitant according to the Norwegian Inheritance Act. The parties are, however, free to agree on a distribution that deviates from the act; but if such an agreement cannot be reached, the act will apply. Where there are cross-border issues, the Conflicts of Law provisions will be relevant. The following table sets out the current rules when there is no will:

Spouses and children* survive the deceased	Spouse survives the deceased but no children or grandchildren*	No spouse survives the deceased
<p>If the deceased leaves both a spouse and collective children, the estate must be divided between them. The spouse inherits ¼ of the estate after the deceased, while the rest of the estate is divided equally between the children. The surviving spouse can usually choose to retain undivided possession of the estate. In this case, the children will inherit when the surviving spouse dies or if he or she marries again.</p>	<p>The spouse inherits half of the estate if the nearest living relatives of the deceased are their parents or their offspring.</p> <p>If the deceased does not have such relatives, the spouse inherits the whole estate.</p>	<p>The inheritance goes to the parents of the deceased. If both parents are dead, the inheritance goes to the siblings of the deceased or their offspring. If the deceased has no siblings, then the inheritance goes to their grandparents. If both grandparents are dead, the inheritance goes to the aunts and uncles of the deceased or to their cousins.</p> <p>If the deceased has no such heirs, then the inheritance goes to the state.</p>

Children of a predeceased child of the intestate parent take their parent's share.

10.5 Probate

The administration of the estate after the deceased may be private or public. Private administration of the estate is the main rule. However, the heirs may request the public authorities to carry out the administration.



11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

11.2 Double taxation treaties

Norway has concluded estate tax treaties with the following countries: Switzerland, the United States of America and the Nordic countries, except for Sweden.

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Russia



1. Types of tax

Currently, the Russian legislation does not foresee any special taxes with regard to inheritance or donation. The tax on the assets transferred through inheritance or donation, which previously existed, was abolished effective from January 2006.

Alongside the abolishment of inheritance and gift tax, personal income tax applies in certain instances where gifts are received by individuals.

Furthermore, income received by an individual through inheritance in certain cases could be also subject to the Russian personal income tax as a regular taxable income.

1.1 Inheritance tax

There is no inheritance tax in Russia.

1.2 Gift tax

There is no gift tax in Russia, although in certain cases personal income tax might be levied.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

There is no real estate transfer tax in Russia, although in certain cases personal income tax might be levied.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Russia.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty in Russia.

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Russia.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency

Personal taxation in Russia is defined based on the tax residency status of individuals.

Russian tax residency is determined by the number of days actually spent in Russia: Russian tax residents are individuals spending at least 183 days in Russia within a 12-month consecutive period; Russian tax non-residents are individuals spending less than 183 days in Russia.

Although a rolling 12-month period was established in the Russian Tax Code, the position of the Ministry of Finance expressed in a number of letters is that presence in consecutive 12-month periods should be used only by tax withholding agents and individual taxpayers should determine their residency status on the basis of physical presence in a calendar year (which is a tax period for personal income tax purposes). This approach has been adopted by the Russian tax authorities and used in practice.

The Russian Tax Code does not provide a definition of "Russian days" for the purposes of 183 days test. The current position of the Ministry of Finance and the Russian tax authorities is similar in terms of treating both days of arrival and departure as days of presence in Russia. This has been confirmed by many clarifying letters issued by the Ministry of Finance, adopted by the tax authorities and used in practice.

3. Rates

Russian tax residents are taxable in Russia on their worldwide income, generally, at a 13% tax rate (including, but not limited to, gifts in various forms and inheritance in special cases). For some types of income, such as dividends and material benefit, different tax rates are applied.

Russian tax non-residents are taxable only on their Russian source income at a 30% tax rate on most types of taxable income (including, but not limited to, income earned in Russia).

Sourcing of income

The Russian Tax Code is not explicit in terms of determination under which circumstances a gift constitutes a Russian or non-Russian source income. In the absence of clear guidelines, the Russian tax authorities may apply various criteria in order to determine sourcing, including the location (or tax residency) of the donor, the location of the property, place of conclusion/execution of the gift contract as well as other similar criteria. Potentially this may result in additional tax burden (especially for recipients – tax non-residents) or double taxation in cross-border cases.

Furthermore, as far as double taxation matters are concerned, income taxes and inheritance taxes are usually addressed in separate treaties and estate tax treaties often cover estate and gift taxes. Whilst Russia has effective double tax treaties with most countries, it has not entered in any estate tax treaty. Since income received through inheritance or donation is considered as regular taxable income of heir/recipient in Russia (if not exempt), double tax treaties between Russia and countries imposing inheritance or gift taxes may not serve for the purposes of avoidance of double taxation with respect to this income. Therefore, potential double taxation may arise if the foreign jurisdiction imposes gift or inheritance taxes on such transfer of assets (by donation or inheritance).



8. Grants

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in Russia.

9. Life insurance

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in Russia.

10. Russian civil law on inheritance

The main Russian pieces of legislation related to inheritance are the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation and the Fundamental Legislation of the Russian Federation on Notarial System.

Russian inheritance laws cover everyone who is domiciled (i.e., has his or her usual place of living, but not necessarily his or her nationality) in the Russian Federation and also cover everyone, including foreigners, who own property in the Russian Federation.

Inheritance

There are two types of inheritance: testamentary inheritance (when there is a will of a deceased) and intestate inheritance (in the absence of a will of a deceased and in other statutory cases).

The deceased's estate incorporates the items and other property owned by the deceased as of the date of opening of the inheritance, including property rights and liabilities.

Rights and liabilities inseparable from the personality of the deceased (e.g., rights to alimony), personal incorporeal rights and other intangible assets are not included in the estate.

10.1 Forced heirship

Minor and disabled children of any deceased person domiciled in Russia, disabled spouse and parents, and any disabled dependants of the deceased must inherit at least one-half of the share each of them is entitled to inherit by law, irrespective of any testamentary provisions. The remaining part of the estate outside this reserved portion may be inherited by others without restrictions.

10.2 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

The right of inheritance that the surviving spouse of the testator has by will or by law should not diminish the spouse's right to the portion of property gained over a marriage and deemed a matrimonial property. The share of the deceased spouse in this property determined in compliance with the Russian Civil Code is viewed as a part of the estate and passes to the heirs in accordance with the rules established by the Code.

10.3 Intestacy

If no provisions are made in prospect of death, a complex statutory order of intestate inheritance is applied to all persons covered by Russian inheritance law. The heirs in law (individuals only) include children of the deceased, his or her spouse and parents, brothers and sisters, other relatives and disabled dependants of the deceased. All of them are divided into eight priorities.



Russia

The heirs of each next category inherit if there are no heirs of the preceding categories or if all of them have refused inheritance.

The heirs in the higher priorities inherit statutory intestate shares preferentially to the heirs in the lower priorities. The sizes of these shares depend on the number of heirs involved in the inheritance. In the absence of heirs in law, then the estate is declared heirless and passes to the Russian Federation.

Main categories of heirs are as follow:

- ▶ First category heirs – children, spouse and parents of the testator.
- ▶ Second category heirs – full and half brothers and sisters of the testator, grandfather and grandmother either on the side of the father or on the side of the mother.
- ▶ Third category heirs – full and half brothers and sisters of the parents of the testator (uncles and aunts of the testator).
- ▶ Next category heirs (fourth - eighth priorities) – the testator’s relatives of the third, fourth and fifth degree of kinship who do not qualify as heirs of the preceding categories, stepchildren, stepparents and disabled dependants of the testator.

11. Estate tax treaties

There are currently no estate tax treaties between the Russian Federation and other countries.



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Singapore



1. Types of tax

Singapore generally does not impose inheritance tax, transfer duty or wealth taxes. However, there are tax implications for certain residential property sales, transfers not made in accordance with the will or law, gifts, estates that continue to generate income after death and trusts.

Estate tax on the deemed value of an estate at death has been removed for deaths after 15 February 2008. For deaths prior to this date, estate tax was payable on the principal value of all property that passed or was deemed to pass to the beneficiaries, subject to exemptions of S\$9 million for residential properties and \$600,000 for non-residential assets.

1.1 Inheritance tax – stamp duty

As of 19 February 2011, fixed duty for most instruments upon the distribution of property to a beneficiary of a deceased's estate has been abolished.

However, if the document was executed before 19 February 2011, a nominal fixed duty remains payable. The fixed duty is payable in this situation if the properties are distributed in accordance with the individual's will or the Intestate Succession Act or the Muslim law of inheritance; in this case, only a fixed stamp duty of S\$10 applies.

If the distributions are not in accordance with the above, then the documents are regarded as a transfer by way of gift (see Section 1.2). In this case, full duty will be charged on the excess entitlement acquired by the beneficiary.

For example, if a widower died without leaving a will and was survived by four children, under the Intestate Succession Act, the four children would be entitled to equal share of the estate. If the distribution was made in line with this, then there would either be no fixed duty payable (post 19 February 2011) or S\$10 (pre 19 February 2011). However, if the whole property is transferred to only one child, then the excess transfer (i.e., 75%) will be subject to full duty.

Documents are required to be stamped within:

- ▶ 14 days from the date of execution if the document was signed in Singapore.
- ▶ 30 days of its receipt in Singapore if the document was signed overseas.

A penalty of up to 4x may be imposed if the documents are stamped late or insufficiently.

1.2 Gift tax – stamp duty

For any conveyance or transfer operating as gifts, the documents shall be chargeable with stamp duty as if it were a conveyance or transfer on sale. In such instances, for transfers involving immovable properties, the stamp duty will be computed based on the market value of the immovable properties. For transfers involving shares, stamp duty will be computed on the net asset values of the shares transferred.

The full duty rates are as follows:

- ▶ S\$1 for every S\$100 or part thereof for the first S\$180,000.
- ▶ S\$2 for every S\$100 or part thereof for the next S\$180,000.
- ▶ S\$3 for every S\$100 or part thereof of the remainder.

The stamp duty rate for the transfer of shares is 0.2% on the purchase price or net asset value, whichever is higher.

A document can be presented for stamping at any time before signing of the document. However, once a chargeable document is signed, duty must be paid within:

- I. 14 days from the date of signing of the document (which is the date of the document).
- II. 30 days from the date of receipt in Singapore if the document is signed overseas.

A penalty of up to 4x may be imposed if the documents are stamped late or insufficiently.

If full duty is payable (i.e., transfer by way of gift), then the submission for stamping should be as follows:

- ▶ Documents executed (signed) before 1 January 2009
 - ▶ The document must be submitted to the Commissioner of Stamp Duties for adjudication. Adjudication and valuation fees will be charged accordingly. Neither taxpayers nor agents are permitted to e-stamp such documents.
- ▶ Documents executed (signed) on or after 1 January 2009
 - ▶ If you have signed a document relating to a transfer of property by way of a gift on or after 1 January 2009, you are not required to submit such documents for adjudication. Instead the individual may e-stamp the document based on the market value of the property at the date of execution or signing of the document. You can stamp the document via the e-stamping system using the transfer of immovable property, land, stocks and shares by way of a gift module.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

For residential properties acquired on or after 20 February 2010, there may be the Seller's Stamp Duty payable upon the sale of a property that was transferred to a beneficiary at death.

For residential property transferred by way of inheritance or right of survivorship in joint tenancy, the Seller's Stamp Duty will be payable if the property is disposed of within a year of the property being acquired by the deceased (if acquired by the deceased after 20 February 2010).

The rate of the Seller's Stamp Duty in this scenario is applied to the market value of the residential property, as follows:

- ▶ 1% on the first S\$180,000.
- ▶ 2% on the next S\$180,000.
- ▶ 3% on the remainder.

The Seller's Stamp Duty is generally payable within 14 days of signing the sales agreement.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Singapore.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty in Singapore.



1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Singapore.

1.7 Estate income

The assets left behind by the deceased may continue to produce income after their death. Income derived during the period from one day after death until the end of the administration period (for deaths on or after 15 February 2008, the period of administration is taken as one day after the date of death to 31 December of the year in which the Grant of Representation is issued by the courts) is termed estate income.

When an estate is no longer under administration and there are more investments and assets left in the estate, these will be held in trust for the beneficiaries. Income derived from assets belonging to the trust is covered under the "Trust, foundations and private purpose funds" section below.

Examples of estate and trust income are:

1. Rental income.
2. Interest income.
3. Share of profit from partnership (tax at trustee level is final).
4. Profit from sole-proprietorship business (tax at trustee level is final).
5. Dividends from shares declared after death (excluding exempt or one-tier dividends).
6. Director's fee and non-contractual bonuses declared after death.
7. Income distributions from unit trusts and real estate investment trusts (REITs).
8. Gains from share options exercised after death.
9. Royalties.
10. Other gains or profits of an income nature.

For joint bank accounts, upon the death of a joint account holder, the balance in the account will go to the surviving joint account holder(s), as the account has lapsed to the survivor(s). In this case, any interest income earned after the date of death is not the income of the estate and hence shall not be taxable under this provision.

In the case of properties held under joint tenancy, the surviving owner is required to declare the full share of income for the period after the death of the first owner from such properties in their personal income tax returns. For properties held under tenancy-in-common, the deceased's share of income should be declared in the estate's return.

The statutory income of a legal personal representative (LPR) (administrator or executor) is subject to income tax at the following flat rates:

Years of assessment 2005-2007	20%
From year of assessment 2008	18%
From year of assessment 2010	17%



However, there are provisions in the Income Tax Act that specify that if the estate income is distributed to Singapore resident beneficiaries within a stipulated time frame, tax can instead be paid by the resident beneficiaries at their personal tax rates. To qualify, this income must be distributed before 31 March in the year following the year of assessment (e.g., income accrued in 2011 must be distributed before 31 March 2013).

Example:

Estate income in 2010	S\$5,000
Distributions in 2011	S\$4,000
Chargeable to LPR at 17% flat rate	S\$1,000

The beneficiary will be assessed on the income distributed to them (S\$4,000) at their personal tax rate in YA 2012.

Income tax return Form T is meant for the administrator, executor or trustee to declare the income that accrues:

- ▶ One day after the date of death from assets left behind by a deceased person.
Or
- ▶ From assets held under a private trust or settlement.

All income accruing should be reported on Form T regardless of whether it has been distributed to beneficiaries.

The following persons (including non-residents) should submit the Form T:

- ▶ Legal personal representatives (administrator or executor) of an estate of a deceased or trustee of an estate held in trust.
- ▶ Trustee of a private trust or settlement.

Form T is required to be completed each year until the income derived by the executor or trustee has ceased.

Beneficiaries also need to declare their share of the income in their annual tax returns (Form B1) under other income.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency

Non-resident beneficiaries

Tax on non-resident beneficiaries' income distribution will be paid by the personal representative of the estate at the trustee's flat tax rates.

Resident beneficiaries

In certain circumstances, income received by the beneficiary may be subject to their personal tax rates. Income distributions are taxable on the beneficiary in the year he or she receives it and not the year the income is accrued to the personal representative.

2.2 Domicile

This is not applicable in Singapore.



3. Rates

Rates vary depending on whether the tax is levied at the individual level or trustee or estate level. The specific rates are detailed under each relevant section accordingly.

In cases where tax is levied on the individual beneficiary, the current personal income tax rates for YA 2012 are as follows:

Resident

Singapore income tax rates for individual tax residents Year of assessment 2012 (i.e., 2011 calendar year)			
	Chargeable income (S\$)	Tax rate (%)	Tax payable (S\$)
On the 1st	S\$20,000	0	S\$0
On the next	S\$10,000	2	S\$200
On the 1st	S\$30,000	3.5	S\$200
On the next	S\$10,000		S\$350
On the 1st	S\$40,000	7	S\$550
On the next	S\$40,000		S\$2,800
On the 1st	S\$80,000	11.5	S\$3,350
On the next	S\$40,000	15	S\$4,600
On the next	S\$40,000		S\$6,000
On the 1st	S\$160,000	17	S\$13,950
On the next	S\$40,000	18	S\$6,800
On the next	S\$120,000		S\$21,600
On the 1st	S\$320,000	20	S\$42,350
Above	S\$320,000		

In addition, resident individuals may be eligible to claim certain personal reliefs (e.g., spouse relief, qualifying child relief).

Non-resident

- ▶ Flat rate of 15%.
- ▶ No personal tax reliefs are available.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

This is not applicable in Singapore.

5. Filing procedures

This is outlined in each of the respective sections.

6. Assessments and valuations

This is outlined in each of the respective sections.



7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

The Income Tax Act provides that the income of a trust is the statutory income of the trustee and is chargeable to tax on the trustee at the following rates:

Years of assessment 2005-2007	20%
From year of assessment 2008	18%
From year of assessment 2010	17%

However, where a beneficiary is a resident of Singapore and entitled to certain trust income, they may be taxed on this income at their personal tax rates instead. The income will also be treated as if they had received it directly (i.e., rather than being regarded as trust income, it will now be considered to have arisen from the same income source as the underlying trust income).

It is important to note that this treatment does not apply to trade or business income carried on by the trustees and this income is subject to final tax at the trustee level. Distributions then made from this income are considered as capital in nature and will not be subject to any further tax in the hands of the beneficiaries. The same treatment also applies to beneficiaries who are not entitled to the trust income and to which non-resident beneficiaries are entitled.

Income tax return Form T is meant for the administrator, executor or trustee to declare the income that accrues:

- ▶ One day after the date of death from assets left behind by a deceased person.
Or
- ▶ From assets held under a private trust or settlement.

All income accruing should be reported on Form T regardless of whether it has been distributed to beneficiaries.

The following persons (including non-residents) should submit the Form T:

- ▶ Legal personal representatives (administrator or executor) of an estate of a deceased or trustee of an estate held in trust.
- ▶ Trustee of a private trust or settlement.

Form T is required to be completed each year until the income derived by the executor or trustee has ceased.

Beneficiaries also need to declare their share of the income in their annual tax returns (Form B1) under other income.

8. Grants

This is not applicable in Singapore.

9. Life insurance

Life insurance payouts are not taxable since estate tax has been abolished.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

This is not applicable in Singapore.



10.2 Succession

Please see the "Intestacy" section.

10.3 Forced heirship

As Singapore recognizes Sharia law, forced heirships are recognized in these cases.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Same-sex, civil partnerships are not recognized in Singapore.

Sharia law is recognized in Singapore, and hence, certain polygamous marriages are taken into account in the relevant intestacy acts.

10.5 Intestacy

If a person dies intestate and possessed property in Singapore, the property or the proceeds thereof (after payment of expenses due on administration) shall be distributed among persons entitled to succeed them beneficially, as follows:

1. If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse, no issue and no parent, the spouse shall be entitled to the whole of the estate.
2. If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse and issue, the spouse shall be entitled to one-half of the estate.
3. Subject to the rights of the surviving spouse, if any, the estate (both as to the undistributed portion and the reversionary interest) of an intestate who leaves issue shall be distributed by equal portions per stirpes to and among the children of the person dying intestate and such persons who legally represent those children, in case any of those children are dead.

Proviso No. 1 – The persons who legally represent the children of an intestate are their descendants and not their next-of-kin.

Proviso No. 2 – Descendants of the intestate to the remotest degree who stand in the place of their parent or other ancestor and take, according to their stocks, the share that he or she would have taken.

4. If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse and no issue but a parent or parents, the spouse shall be entitled to one-half of the estate and the parent or parents to the other half of the estate.
5. If there are no descendants, the parent or parents of the intestate shall take the estate, in equal portions if there are two parents, subject to the rights of the surviving spouse (if any) as provided in rule 4.
6. If there are no surviving spouse, descendants or parents, the brothers and sisters and children of deceased brothers or sisters of the intestate shall share the estate in equal portions between the brothers and sisters, and the children of any deceased brother or sister shall take, according to their stocks, the share that he or she would have taken.
7. If there are no surviving spouse, descendants, parents, brothers and sisters or children of such brothers and sisters but grandparents of the intestate, the grandparents shall take the whole of the estate in equal portions.
8. If there are no surviving spouse, descendants, parents, brothers and sisters or their children or grandparents but uncles and aunts of the intestate, the uncles and aunts shall take the whole of the estate in equal portions.
9. In default of distribution under the foregoing rules, the government shall be entitled to the whole of the estate.



10.6 Probate

This is not applicable in Singapore.

11. Estate tax treaties

As estate tax has been abolished in Singapore, double taxation treaties do not cover this tax.

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South Africa



1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

South Africa has an estate duty applicable on death contained in the Estate Duty Act No. 45 of 1955. The estate duty applies to the net value (i.e., assets less liabilities) of an individual's estate when he or she dies. The statute contains rules relating both to deemed property and deemed valuations in respect of certain transactions.

Liability to the tax

In the case of the estate of a person who was ordinarily a resident in South Africa at the date of his or her death, the worldwide property of the deceased (subject to certain exclusions dealt with below) is included in the estate for duty purposes.

Specific inclusions in the dutiable estate of a deceased are contained in Section 3 of the Estate Duty Act. Particularly important are:

- ▶ Life interests (fiduciary, usufructuary or other similar interests in property) and rights to annuities held immediately prior to death.
- ▶ The amounts recoverable under life insurance policies in excess of any premiums paid by the beneficiary (premiums are escalated by an interest factor of 6% per annum to index the deduction). Exceptions to this inclusion exist in respect of policies for the benefit of a spouse or child under a registered pre-nuptial contract, mutual survivorship policies taken out by business partners or shareholders and policies where no relative is a beneficiary and no premiums were paid by the deceased.
- ▶ Gifts made by the deceased during his or her lifetime as a donation *mortis causa*, namely a donation executed in similar manner to a will and taking effect only on death.
- ▶ Property that the deceased had power of disposal over (i.e., under powers retained over a trust), immediately prior to his or her death.

1.2 Gift tax

Donation (gift) tax is applicable to lifetime transfers of property and is contained in part V (sections 54 to 64) of the Income Tax Act No. 58 of 1962. The donations tax applies to gifts made during an individual's lifetime and is levied on the amount or value of goods donated. The statute contains rules relating both to deemed property and deemed valuations in respect of certain transactions.

Transactions liable to the tax

A donation is defined as any gratuitous disposal of property, including any gratuitous waiver or renunciation of a right. Furthermore, the Commissioner for the South African Revenue Service (SARS) is empowered, when he is of the opinion that any consideration paid for a disposal is not an adequate consideration, to deem the transaction to be a donation, the value of which is the fair value of the property, less the amount of the consideration actually paid.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Transfer duty is contained in Transfer Duty Act No. 40 of 1949, but it does not apply to transfers of real estate to heirs upon death.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no net endowment tax in South Africa.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty in South Africa.

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in South Africa.

1.7 Capital gains tax

Capital gains tax (CGT) is levied on death as well as lifetime transfers of property. This tax is contained in the Eighth Schedule to the Income Tax Act.

Transactions liable to the tax

CGT is charged upon the disposal of property, including deemed disposal by way of inheritance or legacy on death.

In the case of a deceased who was a resident at the date of his or her death, the deceased's worldwide property is affected, subject to the terms of any comprehensive (income) tax treaty with another country. South Africa has entered into such treaties with 58 countries and treaties with another 21 are in negotiation or awaiting ratification.

In the case of a deceased who was not a resident at the date of death, only fixed property (including shares in certain property-rich companies) and assets of a South African permanent establishment are affected.

Valuation and calculation of capital gains

The proceeds of the deemed disposal at the date of death are equal to the open market value of the assets concerned (on the basis of a willing buyer and seller in the open market). Unlike the case of estate duty, the proceeds of any actual disposal of an asset during the course of winding up the estate are not taken into account as representing the value at date of death. The capital gain (or loss) is determined by deducting the base cost of the asset from the deemed proceeds. Base cost is (broadly):

- ▶ In the case of assets acquired on or after 1 October 2001, the expenditure actually incurred by the deceased in acquiring the asset and improving it (provided the improvements still exist at the time of death).
- ▶ In the case of assets acquired prior to that date, the asset's market value at that date. This is determined under a number of detailed rules that limit the recognition of certain losses and permit the elective use of a time apportionment base cost (TABC). The TABC essentially divides the economic gain across the period from acquisition to death and only the post-October 2001 growth or loss in value is brought to account.

Administration and future developments

It is anticipated that the estate duty may be abolished by 2012, leaving only CGT applicable on death and donations tax and CGT applicable to lifetime transfers.

All of the tax types mentioned are administered and collected by SARS, a federal body falling under the department of the Treasury and managed by the Commissioner for SARS. All assessments to tax are subject to a tightly regulated objection and appeal process leading through specialized tax courts and on through the High Court to the Supreme (federal) Court of Appeal.



2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency

Residence for estate duty purposes

A person is resident for purposes of the Estate Duty Act if he or she is ordinarily a resident in South Africa at the date of his or her death. A person's ordinary residence is not defined but generally denotes the location that is a person's most settled and habitual residence or his or her real home. Generally, a person could not be seen to be ordinarily resident in two places at once.

Residence and double tax treaties

Special rules apply where the deceased was ordinarily resident in South Africa and also in another country that imposes an equivalent tax and with which South Africa has concluded a tax treaty. South Africa has concluded treaties affecting estate duty with Sweden, the United Kingdom and the USA. The provisions of these treaties vary substantially and are beyond the scope of this note. Generally, however, they grant the priority right to tax to one state and require the other state to grant a credit for tax paid to the priority state. Certain assets may be taxable only in one state.

Non-residents

In the case of the estate of a person who was not ordinarily resident in South Africa for estate duty purposes at the date of his or her death, only South African-situated property is included in the estate.

Residence for donations tax purposes

Part V of the Income Tax Act levies donations tax upon donations made by any person resident in South Africa. For this purpose, a resident is a person who is ordinarily resident (see above) or, if not ordinarily resident, a person who qualifies as resident under the days of presence test. This test essentially deems a person to be resident in South Africa from the commencement of the sixth tax year in which the following criteria are fulfilled, namely that the person:

- ▶ Has been physically present in South Africa for more than 91 days in each of the five prior years and the current (qualifying) year.
- ▶ Has been physically present in South Africa for 915 days cumulatively in the five prior years (which is an average of 183 days per annum).

For this purpose, a day includes part of a day, but transit passage through South Africa is not included provided that the individual does not enter South Africa through an immigration control point. A person who is seen as non-resident in terms of the tie-breaker clause of an income tax treaty will, notwithstanding his or her fulfillment of the above rules, still be a non-resident. A number of subsidiary rules within the day's of presence test, which affect the commencement and termination of residence, are beyond the scope of this note.

Non-residents are not subject to donations tax irrespective that the property concerned may be located in South Africa or that the beneficiary of the donation is a South African resident.

Residence for CGT purposes

The test of residence is the same for CGT as for donations tax above.

2.2 Domicile

Domicile is not a determinant of liability for any of the taxes discussed in this guide.



3. Rates

Estate duty

The rate of estate duty is 20% on the dutiable net assets of the estate. A basic rebate of R3.5 million is deductible from the net assets of the estate in determining the dutiable amount. If any part of the basic rebate is unused on the death of the first spouse to die, it is carried over and added to the basic rebate deductible on the death of the surviving spouse. Where spouses' deaths are simultaneous, only the larger unused amount (if any) of the two estates is carried over to the other estate. The duty is due on assessment following the lodgment and acceptance by the Master of the High Court of the estate accounts filed under the Administration of Estates Act.

Donations (gift) tax

Donations tax is payable at the rate of 20% on the aggregate value of donations made during a year, subject to a basic rebate against the aggregate amount of R100,000.

Capital gains tax

CGT is charged on 25% of the net gain from the deemed disposal of assets at the marginal rate of income tax applicable to the deceased's income tax return for the period up to the date of death. Since the maximum marginal rate of tax for an individual is 40%, the effective rate of tax for an individual is generally 10% on the net gain.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Estate duty

Certain assets are excluded from an estate for duty purposes and certain expenditures and liabilities are deductible in determining the net dutiable value.

4.1 Excluded assets

Exemptions apply as follows:

1. In the case of a resident, any property or rights in or to properties situated outside South Africa if acquired:
 - a. Before he or she became ordinarily resident in South Africa for the first time.
 - b. After he or she became ordinarily resident for the first time, by donation or inheritance, from a person who was not resident at the time of the gift or death.
 - c. Out of the profits or proceeds of any such property.
2. Any life interest held at the date of death that was created by a predeceased spouse and in respect of which no deduction had been allowed to that predeceased spouse.
3. Lump-sum benefits payable on death by retirement funds.
4. In the case of persons not ordinarily resident in South Africa at the date of death:
 - a. Any movable or immovable property situated outside South Africa.
 - b. Any debt or right of action not enforceable in South Africa and any intangible rights not enforceable in South Africa.



4.2 Reliefs

Deductions allowed in determining the dutiable value of an estate are:

- ▶ Funeral and other estate expenses.
- ▶ All debts due to South African creditors at the date of death that have been discharged from property included in the estate.
- ▶ Debts due to non-resident creditors that exceed the value of foreign assets and that have been discharged from the South African estate.
- ▶ Bequests to public benefit organizations and the state.
- ▶ Bequests to a surviving spouse, but excluding any property bequeathed subject to a requirement that it be disposed of to another person, or bequeathed into a discretionary trust with other potential beneficiaries.

Donations (gift) tax

Exemptions and reliefs

The only material exemptions from donations tax are in respect of:

1. Donations canceled within six months from the date they take effect.
2. Donations of property situated outside South Africa and acquired by the donor:
 - a. Before the donor became a resident in South Africa for the first time.
 - b. By inheritance or donation from a person who was not resident at the time of donation or death.
 - c. Out of funds derived from the above events or out of revenues from property referred to.
 - d. Out of business or employment income arising outside South Africa.
 - e. If the asset donated is non-South African immovable property acquired at least 10 years before the date of the donation.
3. Distributions by a trust (i.e., the trustees are not subject to donations tax on amounts or assets distributed under and in pursuance of that trust).
4. Donations to public benefit institutions or the state.

Capital gains tax

Exemptions and reliefs

The values of assets bequeathed to the surviving spouse of the deceased and of retirement fund interests and certain life assurance policies are excluded from the calculation of the net gain.

The values of the assets at date of death, which are included in the calculation of the net gain, become the base cost of the asset concerned in the hands of the heir or legatee (or in some cases the estate), for purposes of any subsequent disposal. Gains derived from assets disposed of by the estate during the process of liquidation will be brought to account in the estate as a separate (individual) taxpayer.

5. Filing procedures and date for payment of tax

Estate duty

Generally, payment is due within 30 days of the assessment issued by the Commissioner for SARS after lodgment of interim or final estate accounts with the Master of the High Court under the Administration of Estates Act. However, irrespective of the



date of the assessment, interest will be payable in respect of unpaid duty finally assessed, at the rate of 6%, commencing 12 months after the date of death up to the date of eventual payment, unless it can be shown that the delay was in no way due to any default by the executor of the estate or any other person liable for duty.

The duty is generally payable by the executor of the estate; but where deemed property is included in the estate (such as insurance policies or life interests ceasing), the person becoming entitled to the proceeds of the policy or to the property on which the life interest was held is liable to reimburse the executor.

Donations tax

Donations tax is due three months after each donation made exceeds the cumulative R100,000 relief and is reported on a form IT144 filed with SARS.

The person liable for payment of the tax is the donor, provided that if the donor does not pay the tax within the period prescribed, the donor and donee are jointly and severally liable.

Capital gains tax

The CGT liability is computed together with the deceased's income tax liability up to the date of death and is assessed by SARS as a component of the winding up process of the deceased's estate, generally within about nine months after death.

6. Assessments and valuations

Estate duty

Assets are valued for estate duty purposes at their fair market value as confirmed by:

- ▶ Published market values in the case of listed equities.
- ▶ An auditor's valuation in the case of shares in private companies.
- ▶ Sworn appraisements in the case of fixed property and other assets unless they are clearly of no commercial value or if the estate clearly falls below the basic rebate threshold.
- ▶ Sale proceeds in the case of assets disposed of during the course of winding up the estate.
- ▶ In the case of income rights ceasing on death, the value is determined by capitalizing the income yield over the life expectancy of the persons who inherit the right or the outright ownership of the asset concerned.

Donations tax

Essentially the same procedures are used for donations tax as for estate duty.

Capital gains tax

The open market value at date of death is the basis for the calculation of a gain on death.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Trusts

Trusts are often used in South Africa as a means of protecting assets from commercial or familial risk or to limit the incidence of estate duty. Growth assets sold to a trust during the lifetime of an individual, with the purchase price left outstanding on the loan account, are removed from the estate of the individual for estate duty purposes. In such a case, the only asset in the deceased's hands at the date of death will be the balance of the loan account then outstanding. No deemed interest charge arises either for income tax purposes or for estate duty purposes if the loan bears a rate below a normal market rate of interest. However, for so long as the loan remains outstanding, any income earned by the trust from the assets concerned may be attributed to the creditor for income tax purposes, if not distributed during the tax year to a beneficiary (other than a minor child of the creditor) of the trust.



Trusts in South Africa may be established *inter vivos* or by will. The South African *inter vivos* trust is a creation of South African common law (i.e., Roman-Dutch law), modified by concepts introduced from Anglo-Saxon common law. The South African trust is a bilateral agreement between the founder and the trustees, and the rights, powers and duties of the founder, the trustees and the beneficiaries are derived *ex contractu*. It is generally accepted that the terms of a trust may be amended by agreement between the founder and the trustees and any beneficiaries who may have accepted benefits up to that date. Amendment after the death of the founder will depend upon the terms of the trust deed. Any renunciation of a vested right under a trust in the course of such an amendment might, of course, give rise to a donations tax liability.

Generally, the form of a South African trust and its effect is extremely similar to that of an Anglo-Saxon trust. Vested rights, discretionary rights and interests in possession (usufructuary rights) are commonly created. There is no rule against perpetuities, and on termination of a trust or on a pre-termination distribution of capital, no estate duty liability arises. However, distributions of assets from trusts give rise to disposals of assets for CGT purposes, with the CGT generally being assessed in the hands of the beneficiary who becomes entitled to the asset or the gain concerned.

South Africa is not a signatory to the Hague convention on the law applicable to trusts.

Foundations, private purpose funds and other structures

These entities are not formally recognized in South African law

8. Grants

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in South Africa.

9. Life insurance

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in South Africa.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in South Africa.

10.2 Laws of succession

Succession and probate

The winding up of a deceased person's estate is administered by an executor nominated (usually) by the will of the deceased and appointed by the Master of the High Court on application. The executor collects the assets and determines and pays the debts of the deceased and the estate duty. He draws up a liquidation and distribution account noting the division of the net estate among the heirs and legatees specified in the will or under the law of intestacy, and after inspection by the Master of the High Court, this is advertised for objection. Thereafter, the assets are distributed. This process will generally take between nine months and two years to complete, depending on complexity.

10.3 Forced heirship

There are no forced heirship rules in South Africa.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

South Africa recognizes three different matrimonial property regimes:

- ▶ Community of property (which is now largely obsolete except in certain conservative or rural communities).



- ▶ Complete separation of the estates of spouses by virtue of a pre-nuptial (or, occasionally, post-nuptial) contract.
- ▶ An accrual regime whereby assets brought in to the estate by the spouses are kept separate but accruals to those assets are shared in common – together with variations of that theme by pre-nuptial or post-nuptial contract.

Polygamous marriages are legal and not uncommon in traditional African societies. Special rules apply to such marriages.

10.5 Intestacy

If there is no valid will at death, then the deceased's estate passes under predetermined rules known as intestate succession.

The rules of intestate succession are complex but, broadly speaking, provide that:

- ▶ In the case of a deceased person who leaves only a spouse surviving, the spouse inherits the entire estate.
- ▶ In the case of a deceased person who leaves descendants and a spouse surviving, the children and the spouse share equally (descendants of predeceased children inheriting by representation).
- ▶ If no spouse or descendants survive, the parents, if any, inherit, and thereafter, the deceased's siblings or their issue by representation.

10.6 Probate

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. South Africa will normally accept the formal validity of a will drawn up under the laws of the deceased's domicile at the time of making the will, but will require certification of the acceptance of the will by the probate authority in the country in which the will is first registered after death. Probate of a will is granted by the Master of the High Court of South Africa for the division in which the deceased was a resident at the date of death or, in the case of a non-resident, where assets are situated.

11. Estate duty and income tax treaties

South Africa has concluded treaties affecting estate duty with Sweden, the United Kingdom and the USA. The provisions of these treaties vary substantially and are beyond the scope of this note.

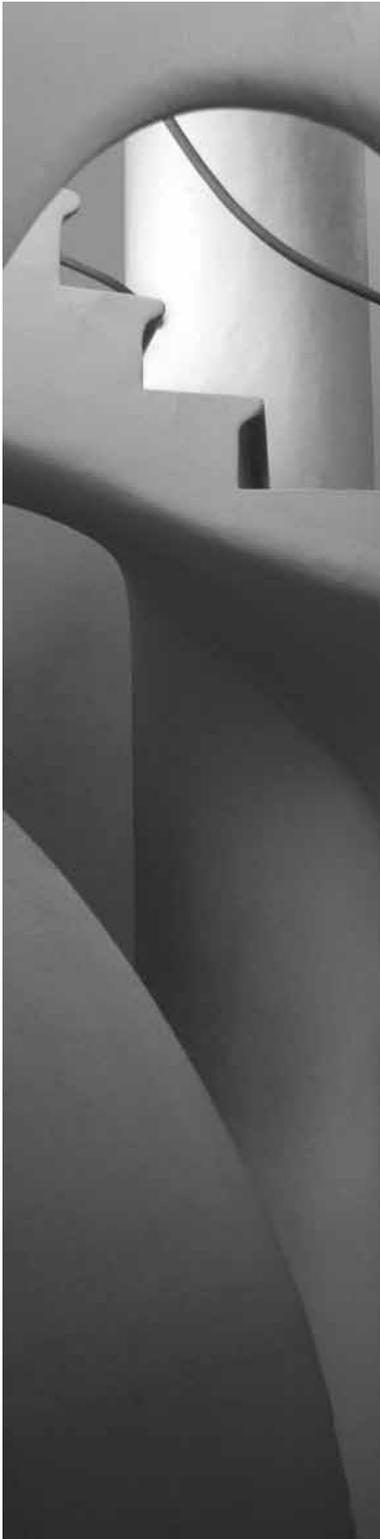
Comprehensive income tax treaties have been entered into with: Algeria, Australia, Australia Protocol, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China (People's Republic of), Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Protocol, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, (replaced by new treaty effective 27 January 2009), Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (USA), Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance and gift tax

According to the Spanish Gift and Inheritance Tax Law, this tax is levied on the acquisition by individuals of assets (whether tangible or intangible) by virtue of inheritance (*mortis causa*), donation (*inter vivos*) or life insurance policies where the payer of the premium and the beneficiary are different persons (subject to certain exceptions).

Gift and inheritance tax are similar across the different Spanish regions. However, the autonomous regions may introduce limited modifications to the general gift and inheritance tax regime as follows:

- ▶ They may increase or expand the range of reductions to the taxable base.
- ▶ They may modify the general scale of rates and the special personal rates.
- ▶ They may increase or expand the range of tax credits available.

Additionally, the autonomous regions of Navarre and Basque Country have a wide right to self-regulate gift and inheritance tax. Taxation in these regions is significantly different from the mainstream Spanish tax laws.

The legislation of an autonomous region applies where the heir or donee is a Spanish resident and the deceased or donee has been a resident for a greater number of days in that particular autonomous region during the five-year period prior to the decease or donation.

Donations of Spanish real estate to Spanish resident donees are taxed by application of the legislation of the autonomous region where the property is located.

1.2 Real estate transfer tax

The transfer of real estate by inheritance or gift is exempt from Spanish real estate transfer tax.

1.3 Endowment tax

As a general rule, donations made to charitable foundations (meeting certain requirements and pursuing special charitable purposes) would allow the donors to claim a tax credit.

If the donor is a corporation, then a tax deduction of 35% of the amount donated could be applied if certain requirements are met. Nevertheless, the tax base of the deduction (this is the amount to which the 35% deduction would be applied) cannot exceed 10% of the period's total taxable base. Non-deducted amounts due to an insufficient tax quota can be applied during the next 10 years.

If the donor is an individual, then a tax deduction of 10% (or 25% if some conditions are met) of the amount donated could be applied, being also the tax base of the deduction subject to the limit of 10% of the period's total taxable base.

1.4 Transfer duty

Inheritance or gifts are exempt from Spanish transfer duty.

1.5 Net wealth tax

Following the publication of Royal Decree 13/2011 on the Official Gazette, Spanish wealth tax has been reintroduced for 2011 and 2012. The applicable law will continue to be mainly the same as the one in force prior to its suspension in 2008, with a number of slight changes.

Are there any exempt assets?

The law grants exemptions to certain assets, notably:

- ▶ Habitual dwelling: the **Royal Decree introduces an exemption on the first €300,000** (previous exemption amounted to €150,000) of property worth per taxpayer.
- ▶ Business property relief: this continues to apply, and exempts from tax business property, including shares in operating companies, provided certain conditions are met.

Is there any other exempt amount?

The Royal Decree has increased the general amount exempt to €700,000 of net worth per taxpayer, now including non-resident individuals as well (unlike prior to 2008). Consequently, taxpayers with net taxable assets below €700,000 will not be subject to tax. The law continues to include an obligation to submit tax returns for taxpayers with gross assets in excess of €2 million, even if there is no tax payable.

What are the rates and when is the tax due?

The rates remain unchanged. They are determined by application of a progressive scale of rates ranging from 0.2% to 2.5%. The current marginal rate of 2.5% applies to taxable net worth (after the €700,000 reduction) in excess of €10.7 million.

Tax filings and payments will be due at the same dates as income tax filings, i.e., May or June 2012 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2011.

Does this apply on the same terms all over Spain?

No. Wealth tax is a tax collected by the autonomous communities. At present there are different general exempt amounts in a number of communities. In addition, the Madrid autonomous community has a 100% quote relief, therefore exempting Madrid taxpayers from wealth tax.

However, given that the reintroduction of wealth tax has only taken place recently, amendments in the regional laws are to be expected, so we recommend checking the position on a regular basis.



2. Who is liable?

Legislation in force in Spain imposes gift and inheritance tax on donees, heirs or insurance beneficiaries regardless of the tax residence of the donor, deceased or payer of the policy premiums.

Taxpayers are the heir, the donee or the beneficiary, according to the following rules:

Unlimited liability

- ▶ Resident taxpayers are liable to the tax on their share in the estate of the deceased or the assets donated, or the life insurance benefit, regardless of where the assets forming part of the estate, or received by virtue of donation, are located, or where the life insurance policy is contracted.
- ▶ Shares in foreign companies are deemed foreign *situs* assets for Spanish gift and inheritance tax purposes. However, the Spanish tax authorities have at least twice ruled that shares in foreign companies whose main assets are Spanish *situs* real properties may be deemed Spanish *situs* assets for gift and inheritance tax purposes.

Limited liability

Non-resident taxpayers are only liable for the tax on the Spanish located assets acquired by virtue of inheritance or donation, or where the insurance policy is Spanish.

2.1 Residency

A person will generally be a Spanish tax resident if:

- ▶ Presence in Spain exceeds 183 days during the 365-day period preceding the date of the decease or donation.
- ▶ Spain is deemed to be the center of economic interest (direct or indirect) of the donee or heir during such period.

2.2 Domicile

Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax shall be levied by the tax office having jurisdiction over the place of the domicile of the deceased. In cases where the place of the commencement of succession is overseas, inheritance tax shall be levied by the tax office of Madrid (subject to certain exceptions).

Gift tax

Gift tax shall be levied by the tax office having jurisdiction over the place of the domicile of the donee (except in gift of real estate assets in which the tax office having jurisdiction would be the one where the property is located). In a case where the donee is a non-resident, gift tax shall be levied by the tax office of Madrid.



Additional relevant issues

1. Gifts to the same donee within a three-year period are treated as single gifts; gifts to heirs within a four-year period are added to the taxable basis for inheritance tax purposes.
2. The legislation provides for quick succession relief for assets transferred one or more times within a period of 10 years (for transfers to descendants on death only).
3. There are special rules governing life and temporary usufructs created by reason of inheritance or donation.
4. Foreign tax relief is available by application of the ordinary imputation method (i.e., the lesser of the foreign tax paid and Spanish tax attributable to the foreign asset).
5. With certain exceptions, gifts trigger capital gains in the hands of the donor for personal income tax purposes, computed as the difference between the acquisition cost and the market value of the assets donated.
6. No income or capital gains are deemed to arise in the hands of the deceased for personal income tax purposes on the difference between the acquisition cost and the market value of the assets comprised in the estate.
7. Since 1 January 2004, many of the autonomous regions have established some modifications in the gift and inheritance tax, including the following:
 - a. Balearic Islands, Asturias and Galicia have almost eliminated taxation in cases of inheritance by Group I acquirers (descendants under 21 years old).
 - b. La Rioja, Cataluña, Valencia, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla y León, Madrid, Murcia and Canarias have almost eliminated taxation in cases of inheritance by Group I and II acquirers (ascendants, descendants and spouse).
 - c. Valencia (with certain limits), Castilla La Mancha, Castilla y León (except for ascendants), Madrid and Canarias have almost eliminated taxation in cases of donation to Group I and II acquirers (under certain formal conditions).
 - d. Aragón has established an exemption up to €3,000,000 in cases of heirs under legal age (18 years).

As explained above, these regional regulations only apply provided certain conditions relating to the residence of the deceased, heir or donee are met.

With regard to Basque Country and Navarre, transfers of assets by residents in these territories to their spouse, ascendants and descendants by inheritance and by certain donations are exempt from gift and inheritance tax, or taxed at very reduced rates.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

The taxable value of the acquisition by the taxpayer is determined by taking into account the fair market value of the assets forming part of the estate or donated, or the benefit from the life insurance policy.

Encumbrances and liens attached to the assets of the estate or donated along with the liabilities transferred by the deceased or donor and certain debts and expenses related to the deceased may be deducted. There are significant variations on this whether the taxpayer is a Spanish tax resident or non-resident.



The resulting amount is further reduced, regardless of the residence status of the acquirer, by application of certain allowances in cases of inheritance or life insurance benefits, as follows:

1. Reductions on inheritance, depending on the family relationship between the heir and the deceased, as follows:
 - a. Group I: descendants under 21: €15,956, plus €3,990 for each year the descendant is under 21 years. Total reduction may not exceed €47,858.
 - b. Group II: descendants older than 21, spouse and ascendants: €15,956.
 - c. Group III: ascendants and descendants by affinity. Second and third degree collaterals (brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, nieces and nephews): €7,993.
 - d. Group IV: others: 0
 - I. Disabled acquirers: €47,858 or €150,253. Disability is determined according to Spanish social security regulations.
 - II. Acquisition of the principal private residence by close relatives: 95% of the real estate value, up to an amount of €122,606.
 - III. Benefits deriving from life insurance policies may be reduced by 100% up to a maximum amount of €9,195 where the beneficiary is the spouse, ascendant or descendant of the payer of the premiums.
 - IV. There are a number of transitional measures applicable to life insurance policies contracted before 19 January 1987.
 - V. Acquisition of qualified shareholdings in family-owned operating companies by certain relatives (including the spouse of the deceased or donor). This reduction is applicable, up to 95% of the shares' value, provided that a number of requirements are met, including that the conditions required for wealth tax exemption are met as of the date of death. This reduction also applies to donations, subject to the fulfillment of additional requirements.

5. Filing procedures

Although autonomous regions may modify the date for payment, as a general rule, tax returns must be submitted within the following periods:

- ▶ In cases of inheritance or life insurance policies: six months from the date of death.
- ▶ Donations: 30 days from the date of the gift.

However, some of the regions have established a self-assessment procedure. Where this procedure is applicable, tax must be paid upon filing.

Filing procedure

Filing forms for this tax are as follows: form 650 for inheritance and form 651 for donations. Additionally, form 652 is used for certain simplified inheritances. These forms are used for both resident and non-resident taxpayers.

Autonomous regions have their own tax forms for gift and inheritance tax purposes. These must be used whenever the region is entitled to collect the tax.



6. Assessments and valuations

The tax assessment basis for the Spanish inheritance and gift tax is the fair market value of the inherited or donated assets.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Trusts are institutions alien to the Spanish civil and tax laws. Additionally, Spain is not a signatory to The Hague Convention of 1 July 1985, on the law applicable to trusts and on their recognition. As a consequence of this, inheritances or gifts involving trusts must be carefully analyzed, as it is extremely complex to determine their Spanish tax and legal status.

8. Grants

This is not applicable in Spain.

9. Life insurance

Life insurance policies where the payer of the premium and the beneficiary are different persons will be liable for inheritance tax (subject to certain exceptions).

Benefits deriving from life insurance policies may be reduced by 100% up to a maximum amount of €9,195 where the beneficiary is the spouse, ascendant or descendant of the payer of the premiums.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

Relevant international private law issues

Several regions in Spain have their own civil law system, which is applicable to individuals whose residence, according to Civil Code rules, is in the region. However, we shall refer below to mainstream Spanish legislation only.

International private rules are applicable in the whole of Spain, regardless of the region where the individuals have their residence.

Inheritance

As a general rule, the national law of the deceased governs his or her succession, regardless of whether there is a will or not and regardless of the place of domicile or residence of the deceased. Only in the case of married individuals, forced heirship rights of the surviving spouse are ruled by the law governing the marriage (see below), but always observing the forced heirship rights of the descendants.

Dual citizenship status is not recognized by Spanish legislation, with the sole exception of South American countries, Andorra, Portugal, the Philippines and Equatorial Guinea. Consequently, an individual who holds dual Spanish and another citizenship (other than the above) will be deemed Spanish for the purposes of determining the law governing his or her succession.

The fact that several jurisdictions (e.g., England and Wales) remit to Spanish succession laws with regard to Spanish property of its citizens has given rise to complex lawsuits in Spain, where the plaintiff has claimed the application of Spanish forced heirship rules to the inheritance of Spanish-located real estate held by a foreign deceased person.



Although this is still a debatable issue, the mainstream position of the Spanish courts may be summarized as follows:

- ▶ The Spanish Civil Code only accepts remissions made by foreign law where the foreign conflict rule remits back to the Spanish law. Spanish courts will never accept remissions to third countries' laws.
- ▶ The Spanish Supreme Court has issued several case law decisions regarding remissions to Spanish law in cases of inheritance of Spanish-located properties where the deceased was a non-Spanish citizen. In general, remission to Spanish succession law is acceptable provided that the whole succession is governed by the law of only one country (Spain). Consequently, generally speaking, the Spanish Courts would not accept that the succession by reason of death is governed both by the Spanish law with regard to certain items of the estate (Spanish properties, for instance) and foreign laws with regard to the remaining assets.

10.2 Succession

The rights to the estate of a person are transmitted from the time of his or her death.

The inheritance includes all assets, rights and obligations of a person, not extinguished by his or her death.

Succession defers to the will of an individual expressed in a will, and failing that, by law.

The first is called probate, and the second legitimate.

It may also be conferred in part by the will of an individual, and another by law.

10.3 Forced heirship

According to the Spanish Civil Code, forced heirship rules are as follows:

- ▶ Children and other descendants are entitled to two-thirds of the estate. One-third must be split equally among all children and the other one-third may be freely given to any of the descendants (children or grandchildren). Where a child has died, leaving his or her own descendants, the portion of the estate attributable to the deceased children passes on to his or her descendants.
- ▶ If there are no descendants, ascendants are entitled to one-half of the estate, provided that there is no surviving spouse. If there is a surviving spouse, the ascendants' compulsory share is one-third of the estate.
- ▶ The surviving spouse's rights over the estate are as follows:
 - ▶ If there are descendants, the surviving spouse has a right of usufruct over one-third of the estate.
 - ▶ If there are no descendants, but there are ascendants, the surviving spouse has a right of usufruct over one-half of the estate.
 - ▶ If there are neither descendants nor ascendants, the surviving spouse has a right of usufruct over two-thirds of the estate.
- ▶ Special rules apply in the case of separated couples.

The balance may be freely disposed of by will.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Marriage

According to the Spanish Civil Code, a marriage is ruled by the following principles:

- ▶ The common national law of the spouses.
- ▶ If there is no common citizenship, by the law of the citizenship or residence of either of the spouses, stated in a public deed before the marriage.
- ▶ Failing this, by the law of the first common domicile after the marriage.
- ▶ Finally, failing this, by the law of the place of celebration of the marriage.



- ▶ Additionally, before 1991, other conflict laws were in force (generally the husband's national law ruled the marriage), which has caused complex case law.

According to the Spanish Civil Code, the spouses can freely choose the economic regime of the marriage before the marriage, or change it during the marriage.

If they do not make an express selection, a community regime (*sociedad de gananciales*) will apply. Under this regime, income or gains obtained by any of the spouses during the marriage is made common to both of them.

Both spouses manage common goods jointly. Any asset acquired by any of the spouses under the community regime is deemed to be common to both, unless it is duly proved that it has been acquired using money or goods that only belong to one of the spouses. Each of the spouses will however keep sole property, *inter alia*, over the following assets (*bienes privativos*):

- ▶ Assets held before the marriage is celebrated or the community regime is established.
- ▶ Assets received by inheritance or donation.
- ▶ Assets received in exchange of other *bienes privativos*. Nevertheless, the gain derived from the sale of an individual right is common to both spouses.

Additionally, special rules apply to the main family home.

A separate property regime (*separación de bienes*) is selected by a growing number of couples, especially by high-net-worth individuals. In addition, this regime is applicable by default in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands. If this regime is applicable, each spouse has his or her own separate possessions, which are managed individually.

10.5 Intestacy

Testamentary documents and Intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. Spain is a member of The Hague Treaty of 5 October 1961, regarding will formalities, and consequently, will accept the formal validity of a will drawn under:

- ▶ The laws of the deceased's domicile, nationality, place of residence at the time of execution of the will or at death.
- ▶ The laws of the place where the will has been executed.
- ▶ The laws where real estate is located, but only regarding real estate.

If there is no valid will at death, then the deceased's estate passes under predetermined rules known as intestate succession, in the following order:

- ▶ Children and other descendants (observing forced heirship rules applicable to the surviving spouse).
- ▶ Ascendants (observing forced heirship rules applicable to the surviving spouse).
- ▶ The surviving spouse. Special rules apply in the case of separated couples.
- ▶ Other relatives, up to the fourth degree (uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces and cousins).
- ▶ The Spanish state.

10.6 Probate

The act by which a person disposes of their assets or part thereof after their death will be called a will.

The testator may dispose of his or her property by inheritance or legacy.

A will is a personal act: its formation cannot be left, in whole or part, at the discretion of a third party or made by commissioner or agent.



An individual that has no forced heirs may dispose by will of all his or her property or part thereof for any person having capacity to acquire them.

An individual having forced heirs may only dispose of property in the manner and within the limitations set out in forced heirship rules stated before.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

This is not applicable in Spain.

11.2 Double taxation treaties

Spain has concluded estate tax treaties with the following countries: France, Greece and Sweden.

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance and gift tax

The Swedish unified inheritance and gift tax legislation was abolished in 2004. Hence, gifts transferred after 31 December 2004 and acquisition of property in relation to deaths occurring after 17 December 2004 are inheritance/gift tax free.

1.2 Capital gains tax

Capital gains on the sale of property such as real estate, securities, art work and other personal property are taxable in Sweden. The capital gain is calculated as the difference between the proceeds received and the acquisition value of the property. When acquiring property through gift or inheritance, it is necessary to establish the acquisition value for the donor/donee.

In order for a gift to be completed, it is necessary to have it registered in some circumstances, and although gift tax was abolished from 1 January 2005, this can have certain other tax consequences. The transfer of immovable property situated in Sweden must, for instance, be registered with the Swedish Urban Land Administration (Lantmäteriet) through applying for registration of a transfer deed. This must be done within three months from the date of the transfer. Similarly, a gift of shares needs to be registered in the shareholders' register, which is either kept by the company itself or by Euroclear Sweden (if listed shares).

Furthermore, on the registration of the transfer of immovable property with the Swedish Urban Land Administration, stamp duty is normally levied. An individual purchasing property is normally liable to pay stamp duty corresponding to 1.5% of the acquisition value. However, transfers on inheritance or gift are not subject to stamp duty, only a registration fee (for 2011, this fee amounts to SEK825).

1.3 Property tax

As of 1 January 2008, there is no property tax levied in Sweden on private housing. The tax has been replaced by a yearly municipal property charge. For 2011, the charge corresponds to the following amounts:

1. SEK6,512 with regard to homes with freehold land built from 1929 to 2000.
2. SEK3,256 with regard to homes with freehold land built from 2001 to 2005.
3. SEK0 with regard to homes with freehold land built from 2006 to 2010.
4. SEK3,256 with regard to homes with leasehold land built from 1929 to 2000.
5. SEK1,628 with regard to homes with leasehold land built from 2001 to 2005.
6. SEK0 with regard to homes with leasehold land built from 2006 to 2010.
7. SEK0 with regard to directly owned apartments built from 2009 to 2010.

8. SEK1,302 per apartment with regard of private housing in commercial and cooperative buildings built from 1929 to 2000 (payable by owner of the building).
9. SEK651 per apartment with regard of private housing in commercial and cooperative buildings built from 2001 to 2005 (payable by owner of the building).
10. SEK0 per apartment with regard of private housing in commercial and cooperative buildings built from 2006 to 2010 (payable by owner of the building).
11. On properties situated outside of Sweden, there is no property tax or municipal property charge.

However, commercial and industrial buildings are still subjected to property tax to a certain percentage of the market value.

1.4 Net wealth tax

Since 1 January 2007, there is no wealth tax in Sweden.

2. Who is liable?

Individuals who are tax resident in Sweden are liable to pay tax on worldwide income and assets.

Furthermore, non-residents are tax liable on certain Swedish source income. Capital gain on the sale of immovable property situated in Sweden is taxable in Sweden. Furthermore, capital gains on the sale of Swedish shares and securities are also taxable in Sweden, if the owner has been tax resident in Sweden during any of the 10 years prior to the sale of the property.

2.1 Residency/domicile

There are no differences in Sweden between the determination of residency or domicile.

Individuals living in Sweden permanently are regarded as tax resident in Sweden. Furthermore, individuals present in Sweden for a period of 183 days or more in any given 12-month period are regarded as tax resident in Sweden. In addition, those who have previously been tax resident in Sweden may under certain circumstances still be regarded as tax resident.

Individuals who neither live in Sweden, nor reside there for a period of 183 days or more nor have essential ties with Sweden after moving abroad are regarded as non-resident.

2.2 Capital gains – acquisition value

The acquisition value is normally the purchase price when acquiring the property, including costs relating to the purchase, such as costs for real estate agents and stamp duty.

The acquisition cost for equities should be calculated with the “average method.” This means that the acquisition cost for all equities of the same type and series are added together and determined collectively, with respect to changes to the holding. For listed shares and funds, etc., the acquisition cost may, as an alternative, be determined as 20% of the net sale revenue under the “standard rule.”

When acquiring an asset by gift or inheritance, the beneficiary takes over the acquisition value of the donor or the deceased. Hence, it is important for the beneficiary to receive information on the price paid by the donor or the deceased for the asset. Special rules apply for gifts given against remuneration.



8. Grants

Income from grants, such as child allowance, housing grants from the social security office, scholarships, etc., is tax free in Sweden.

9. Life insurance

A Swedish life insurance company is obliged to pay a premium tax on life insurance. Individuals who hold foreign life insurances have to pay Swedish yield tax. The base for yield tax is the value of the insurance on 1 January of the income year, multiplied with the average government borrowing rate the year before. The yield tax is 27% of the calculated base for yield tax.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

There are special rules in Sweden regarding spouses' and co-habitants' common home and household goods. When a marriage or a co-habitant relationship ends, a split of the property has to be made. Estates are normally valued after the taxable value, but it can also be agreed between the spouses/co-habitants. If the spouses/co-habitants cannot agree who should receive the home, the spouse who needs the home the most will have the right to it. The need of the home is determined with factors such as who will have the custody of the children or if there is any sentimental value to the property (e.g., a family home throughout generations). For the division of co-habitant's household goods, only the household goods that were bought for the purpose of common use are to be included.

10.2 Succession

The succession hierarchy in Sweden is divided into three categories. The three categories are as follows:

1. Children and grandchildren.
2. Parents, siblings and their children.
3. Grandparents, aunts and uncles.

In the first category are the direct heirs, i.e., children and their children. As long as there are heirs in the first category, the third and second will not inherit anything. The property will be split equally with the children. There are no differences made between children born within a marriage or not. If a child of the deceased also is dead, the grandchildren will take the place of the deceased child.

If there are no direct heirs in the first category, the parents of the deceased will inherit. If the parents are dead, the siblings will inherit. If the siblings are also dead, the children of the siblings will inherit.

If there are no relatives in the first or second category, the grandparents of the deceased inherit one quarter each. If the grandparents are deceased, their children, i.e., aunts or uncles, inherit. However, cousins may not inherit.

If the deceased is married, the main rule is that the spouse inherits everything. If there are heirs in the first or second category, the spouse inherits the property left with a right of disposal. When the spouse later dies, the heirs of the first spouse will inherit what is left from the property that was left with a right of disposal. If there are children to the deceased that are not children to the spouse (stepchildren), then the stepchildren can take out their part of the property right away.



If there are no inheritors in neither one of the three categories of succession, the estate will be accrued to the Swedish inheritance fund. The foundation has a non-profit character that works to promote activities supporting children, youths and people with disabilities.

10.3 Forced heirship

Part of an inheritance can be restricted through a will or the statutory share of inheritance for the first category, i.e., children of the deceased, as mentioned above. The statutory share of inheritance is half of the inheritance property. The children of the deceased have the legal right to inherit half of the deceased property. The other half of the deceased's estate can freely be bequeathed away.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Sweden recognizes a community property regime for all property, whether the property was acquired before entering the marriage or during the marriage. However, the property may be kept separate if declared through a prenuptial contract or if it was acquired as a gift from a third party or by inheritance on condition that it should be the separate property of the recipient. A prenuptial contract may be entered into before or after the wedding day.

As to debts, each spouse is responsible for his or her own debts, but spouses are jointly and severally liable to mutual debts.

10.5 Intestacy

To a significant extent, there is freedom of testamentary disposition in Sweden.

However, if the deceased has not left a will, there are legal rules to decide how the estate is divided between the surviving spouse and descendants. As a general rule, the surviving spouse inherits the deceased's estate.

Furthermore, children always have a right to half of the inheritance calculated under certain rules (statutory share of inheritance) of their parents, but generally they do not have access to the property until the surviving spouse is deceased. If an individual has bequeathed his or her estate in such a way that less than the statutory share of the inheritance is left in equal shares to his or her children, the children can contest the will. If they do not contest the will, the estate will be divided according to the deceased's will.

10.6 Probate

A will should be in written form and have two witnesses. The testator should sign the will in the presence of the two witnesses, and then the witnesses have to sign the will. The witnesses have to be above the age of 15 and cannot be the spouse, siblings, parents or children of the testator. Neither can brothers-in-law nor their close relatives be the witnesses of a will. The will does not have to be registered at any special department in Sweden.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

Swedish tax residents who pay tax in Sweden and a foreign country for the same income can credit the foreign paid tax in their Swedish tax returns. If a foreign real estate generates an income that is taxed in Sweden, the foreign property tax may be credited in Sweden.



11.2 Double taxation treaties

Double tax relief is provided by allowing taxpayers to credit foreign taxes paid or to deduct foreign taxes paid as an expense. If a credit is elected, a three-year carryforward is available. The credit is limited to the lesser of foreign taxes actually paid or the Swedish tax payable on all foreign-source income.

Sweden has entered into double tax treaties with many countries. Most of the treaties follow the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) model. In general, the treaties provide that a credit may be taken for foreign taxes paid in the other treaty country to the extent of Swedish taxes imposed on the same income. Under Sweden's unilateral tax credit system, however, a credit may also be taken against Swedish tax imposed on other foreign-source income.

Sweden has entered into double tax treaties with the following countries: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China (a), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia (c), Denmark (b), Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands (b), Finland (b), France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland (b), India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway (b), Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR (c), United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yugoslavia (c), Zambia and Zimbabwe.

- (a) The treaty does not apply to Hong Kong.
- (b) Sweden has signed the Nordic Mutual Assistance Treaty, together with Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Finland, Iceland and Norway.
- (c) Sweden will apply the treaties with Czechoslovakia, the USSR and Yugoslavia to the new republics that have not entered into a separate treaty with Sweden, unless a law is enacted providing otherwise.

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Switzerland



1. Types of tax

Switzerland is a Confederation of 26 cantons. In all matters not expressly referred to the Confederation, in the Federal Constitution, the cantons have maintained autonomy and sovereignty. This is the case in particular in tax matters. The cantons have their own constitution and may, in turn, confer certain autonomy on the municipalities. Consequently there are 27 tax jurisdictions: the Confederation and 26 cantons.

1.1. Inheritance and gift tax

Nature of the inheritance and gift tax

The cantons have an exclusive right (to the exclusion of the Confederation) to levy gift and inheritance taxes. This taxing power is, in some cantons, shared with the municipalities (e.g., in the cantons of Vaud and Graubünden).

The canton of Schwyz does not levy inheritance or gift tax. In the canton of Lucerne, an inheritance is exempted at the cantonal level, but inheritance tax may be levied at the municipal level. Furthermore, the canton of Lucerne does not levy gift tax (except if the transfer has taken place within five years before the death of the donor).

In the majority of the cantons, inheritance and gift tax is donee based and is levied on the net share of the inheritance or legacy passing to the beneficiary (the heir or legatee or the donee). In case of an inheritance, two cantons have maintained an estate tax that is imposed on the net value of the decedent's estate. These are the cantons of Graubünden and of Solothurn, where the cantonal estate tax may be combined with inheritance tax levied at the municipal level.

Whereas estate tax is levied at a fixed rate on the net value of the decedent's estate, the rate applicable to inheritance and gift tax charged on beneficiary will depend on the net amount received and the relationship between beneficiary and decedent; the closer the relationship, the lower the applicable tax rate.

Determination of the tax basis

The tax legislation of the 26 cantons contains specific provisions on the valuation of any assets transferred and on allowable deductions (expenses incurred in connection with the death). Reference needs to be made to the local cantonal rules in any particular case.

1.2 Real estate profit tax

Transfer of real estate may generally be subject to real estate profit tax. Furthermore, real estate transfer tax and/or real estate register costs may incur. Real estate profit tax is levied by the cantons or the municipalities, and therefore, the tax legislation may differ in each canton.

A taxable transfer results basically due to the sale of real property or a similar transaction (e.g., the sale of shares in a real estate company). The tax is calculated on the capital gain, and usually a progressive tax rate is applied. For short holding periods, an additional surcharge is levied.

If the transfer of real property takes place in the course of an inheritance or gift, then the real estate tax is not levied (deferred to the new owner). However, such transfer may be subject to inheritance or gift tax.

1.3 Endowment tax

The incorporation of a foundation upon death or a similar transaction may be subject to inheritance or gift tax (see section 2 below). However, Switzerland does not know a separate endowment tax.

1.4. Transfer duty

In cases of inheritance or gift transactions, generally no transfer tax consequences should result. However, if the transferred asset is real estate, certain cantons may levy a transfer tax (Handänderungsabgaben).

1.5. Net wealth tax

On the cantonal/communal level, net wealth tax is levied. The tax base basically includes the worldwide assets with the exception of real estate or permanent establishments located abroad.

The tax rates are reasonably low and vary widely, depending on the canton and municipality where the taxpayer is resident.

2. Who is liable?

The beneficiary of the assets (heir or legatee) is liable to pay the inheritance tax. Where there are several heirs, they are jointly and severally liable to pay the taxes. Estate tax is levied once, at a fixed rate, on the net value of the estate.

In the case of a lifetime gift, the donee will be liable to pay gift tax. In certain cantons, the donor is jointly liable with the donee to pay gift tax.

Taxable transfers

Inheritance tax is levied on the share of the inheritance passing from the decedent to the statutory heir or to the heir or legatee specified under the terms of a testamentary document. Inheritance tax is also levied on gifts made in contemplation of death.

The contribution of assets to an existing foundation or to a foundation to be created by a last will is subject to inheritance tax. As the foundation is a legal entity not related to the decedent/testator, the highest tax rate will apply. Partial or total exemption may be granted, subject to obtaining a written tax ruling, where the foundation qualifies as a charitable foundation.

The transfer of insurance proceeds that mature at death is subject to inheritance tax (unless they have been subject to income tax). This applies whether or not the proceeds are payable directly to the beneficiary.

Gift tax is levied on *inter vivos* gratuitous transfers of assets and on any transfer of assets made without adequate consideration. In this latter case, gift tax will be imposed on the difference between the fair market value of the property transferred and the consideration paid.

The following are also subject to gift tax:

- ▶ The inter vivos transfer of assets to a foundation.
- ▶ The transfer of insurance policies that mature during the donor's lifetime.
- ▶ The forgiveness of a debt (provided the debtor is solvent).
- ▶ However, the disclaimer of an inheritance, the waiver of a right before it has vested or the transfer of assets in fulfillment of a moral duty are not considered taxable gifts.



Residency/domicile

The inheritance and gift tax is levied by the canton in which the decedent had or the donor has his or her legal domicile.

The legal domicile in case of inheritance and gift tax is defined by the Swiss Civil Law and is basically the place where an individual resided/is residing with the intent of a continuous stay. There is no alternating domicile (as under other Swiss tax laws).

If immovable property is transferred, the inheritance and gift tax is levied by the canton in which the immovable property is located.

3. Rates

Due to the fact that the cantons and municipalities have the right to levy inheritance and gift taxes, the tax rates in each canton differ (if inheritance and/or gift tax is levied).

Generally, there are two factors that usually influence the tax rate: the amount of the transferred assets and the degree of relationship of the beneficiary to the decedent or donator.

The tax rates in the different cantons vary from 0% up to 55%. A detailed analysis based on the specific facts and circumstances is therefore highly recommended.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

The majority of the cantons presently exempt the spouse/surviving spouse and the children from inheritance/gift tax.

The sole canton still to levy inheritance/gift tax on a transfer to the spouse/surviving spouse is the canton of Jura.

In the cantons of Appenzell Innerrhoden, Jura, Neuchâtel and Vaud, the children are still subject to inheritance/gift tax. In all other cantons, they are exempt from inheritance/gift tax.

In certain cantons (e.g., Zug, Geneva and others), the parents are also exempted from inheritance/gift taxes.

Government bodies as well as charitable institutions are exempt from inheritance/gift taxes. As far as charitable institutions are concerned, exemption (total/partial) is only granted on the basis of a specific tax ruling. No general exemption exists.

5. Filing procedures

Inheritance

In case of the decease of an individual, the authorities are generally obliged to prepare an inventory of the abatement.

Depending on the canton, such inventory is usually prepared shortly after the decease. The inheritance tax is generally assessed on the basis of such inventory.



Gift

In most of the cantons, gift transfers have to be declared with the authorities by filing a gift tax declaration by the donee (in fewer cantons, the declaration has to be filed by the donor). The filing deadline for such declaration may vary in each canton (e.g., for the canton of Zürich it is three months).

The assessment of both inheritance and gift tax is notified to the taxpayer in written form. If the taxpayer does not agree with the assessment, an objection within a defined period (usually 30 days) can be filed.

6. Assessments and valuations

In the majority of the cantons, an estate inventory will provide the basis for the tax assessment. The estate inventory will be prepared either by the assessment authority, with the cooperation of the beneficiaries, or by the beneficiaries themselves. The latter are required to file a tax return providing an inventory of the estate.

A tax assessment decision is notified to the beneficiary. The tax assessment decision can be challenged to reconsider and/or an appeal to the cantonal judicial or administrative authorities. An ultimate appeal against the final cantonal decision can be brought before the Federal Supreme Court.

Inheritance taxes are due within 30 days following the notification of the tax assessment.

Gift taxes are levied on the basis of a self-assessment by the donee.

In most cantons, assessment proceedings can be commenced at any time within the 10 years following the end of the year of the decedent's death.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Trusts

The concept of trusts does not exist in Swiss civil and tax legislation. Nevertheless, Switzerland has ratified the Hague Convention of 1 July 1985. As a consequence, the Swiss Tax authorities have published guidelines to rule the different kinds of trusts because the Hague Convention is not ruling tax issues.

Taxation of the settlor

The settlement of assets into a trust by a Swiss resident settlor may trigger gift/inheritance taxes.

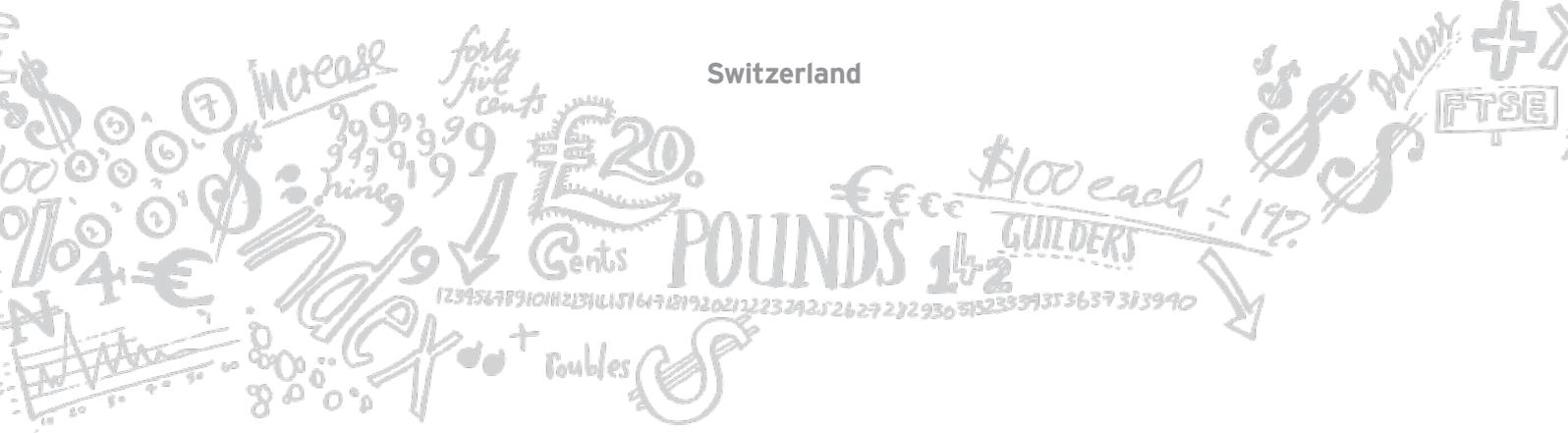
The following criteria will be applied by the tax authorities in examining the trust documents:

Revocable trust:

- ▶ The ownership of the assets will not be considered to have been transferred. Income and assets of the trust remain taxable in the hands of the settlor, and distributions to the beneficiaries are considered as gifts from the settlor.

Irrevocable trust:

- ▶ The ownership of the assets will be considered to have been transferred to the trustee.
- ▶ Where the trust is of a discretionary nature, the highest gift/inheritance tax rate will apply as the trustee has no relationship to the settlor.
- ▶ Where the trust provides for an interest in possession for specific beneficiaries, the competent tax authority may consider that the transfer is made to the beneficiary directly and the applicable tax rate in such case would depend on the value of the assets transferred and the degree of relationship between the settlor and each of the beneficiaries.



Taxation of the beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of a trust, resident in Switzerland, will face income tax and net wealth tax consequences based upon the distributions received.

Subject to any specific tax ruling, which can be negotiated with the competent tax authority, the following general taxing rules will apply:

Distributions/grants out of an irrevocable fixed interest trust

- ▶ Income: taxable as income when received
- ▶ Capital gain: not taxable as income – free of tax
- ▶ Distribution of the contributed assets is not subject to income tax
- ▶ Capital: not taxable as income – free of tax

The beneficiary is taxed as if he or she was a usufructuary, and the share of trust corpus allocable to the income distributed will be subject to net wealth tax.

Distributions/grants out of an irrevocable discretionary trust

- ▶ Income: taxable as income when distributed, occasional distributions may fall outside of the scope of income tax
- ▶ Capital gain: subject to income tax
- ▶ Distribution of the contributed assets is not subject to income tax
- ▶ Capital: not taxable as income – free of tax

The beneficiary of a discretionary settlement has only a virtual interest, and no share of the trust corpus is allocable to the income received on a discretionary basis; consequently, no net wealth tax is levied.

Taxation of the trust/trustee

The trust itself is not subject to tax under Swiss tax legislation, and this holds equally true of a fully discretionary trust where all the trustees are resident in Switzerland.

The trustee is considered to hold the trust assets only in a fiduciary capacity and, consequently, under present Swiss direct tax legislation (income and wealth taxes) is not subject to tax.

8. Grants

Please see comments in section 7 regarding distributions.

9. Life insurance

Under certain circumstances, the transfer of an insurance (e.g., life insurance) may be fully or partially considered in the inventory of the deceased and, therefore, be subject to inheritance tax. Additionally, income tax consequences could result if the transfer is not fully subject to inheritance tax.

Gift tax consequences may result by nominating a beneficiary of insurance.

Due to the numerous insurance products, it is essential to analyze any tax consequences on the specific facts.



10. Civil law on succession

10.1. Estate planning

Pre-immigration trust and lump sum taxation

In setting up a pre-immigration discretionary trust, a foreign (non-Swiss) settlor, resident in Switzerland under a lump sum tax regime, can achieve a double tax optimization: distributions out of the foreign trust remain outside of the scope of lump sum taxation and the assets irrevocably transferred into trust, no longer, form part of his or her estate at death.

Choice of law to govern succession

A foreign (non-Swiss) citizen, resident in Switzerland, may choose his or her national law to apply to his or her estate and thereby circumvent the Swiss civil code forced heirship rules, which might otherwise be an obstacle to flexible succession planning.

10.2 Forced heirship

In case of the death of an individual, the heirs are divided into classes. The first class of heirs are the children and their successors. If there are no heirs from that class, the inheritance is divided under the parents and their successors. The third class are then the grandparents and their successors.

The surviving spouse receives:

- ▶ One-half of the inheritance if shared with children.
- ▶ Three-quarters of the inheritance if shared with parents.
- ▶ The whole in any other case.

Under the Swiss civil law, the following forced heirships are foreseen:

- ▶ For children (and their successors): three-quarters of the inheritance as described above.
- ▶ For parents: one-half of the inheritance as described above.
- ▶ For the surviving spouse: one-half of the inheritance as described above.

It is possible to agree with the involved heirs to another division of the inheritance by setting up a testamentary contract (certain legal requirements have to be considered in this regard).

10.3. Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Swiss civil and international private law

The Swiss civil code, in common with other continental European legislation, attributes to specific categories of heirs (e.g., parent, surviving spouse and children of the deceased person) a fixed share in the estate: forced heirship.

The forced heirship provisions, however, are not a matter of public policy and, in an international context, can be circumvented by a non-Swiss testator who is resident in Switzerland, choosing his or her national law to govern the disposition of his or her estate.

The testator can also agree with the compulsory heirs a so-called successoral pact whereby the latter renounce their compulsory portion. In an international context, however, the validity of such a successoral pact may not only depend on the law applicable to the succession but also on the law applicable to the capacity of the parties concerned, to enter into such a pact.

Swiss international private law regards the jurisdiction of residence as the competent jurisdiction to determine such matters as the law applicable to the succession and the principle of unity of succession.



12. Specific rules

Certain rules apply where the testator has proscribed that persons will take an interest in his or her estate in succession to each other, i.e., there are current and reversionary heirs. In most cantons, inheritance tax will be levied twice: once upon the transfer of the property to the initial heir and a second time upon the transfer of the property to the reversionary heir. The applicable tax rate will depend upon the relationship between the decedent and the first heir, and the decedent and the reversionary heir. Some cantons such as Fribourg, Vaud and Jura levy tax once, at the higher rate, depending upon the relationship between decedent and the first or reversionary heir.

Other rules apply in case of the creation of a usufruct. In the majority of the cantons, the beneficiary of the usufruct will be liable to inheritance tax on the capitalized value of the usufruct. The bare owner will pay taxes on the open market value of the capital assets less the capitalized value of the usufruct.

In both cases, a tax advice should be sought on the basis of the individual circumstances.

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Turkey



1. Types of tax

The transition of goods that belong to Turkish citizens and the transition of goods in Turkey from one person to another person by inheritance or gratuitously in another way are subject to inheritance and gift tax.

Inheritance and gift tax is also applicable for the goods that are acquired by Turkish citizens abroad in the same ways.

However, a foreign person, who does not have a place of residence in Turkey and who acquires a Turkish citizen's goods that are outside the borders of Turkey by inheritance or gratuitously in another way, cannot be held liable for the inheritance and gift tax.

Inheritance and gift tax base is the value of the transferred goods determined according to Tax Procedural Code. Please see section 6 for details of valuation. (If deduction of the debt and cost specified in the Inheritance and Gift Tax Law is required, inheritance and gift tax base is the remaining amount of value of the transferred goods determined according to Tax Procedural Code after deduction of these debt and costs.)

1.1 Inheritance tax

The transition of goods obtained from heritage, testament and inheritance contract is subject to inheritance tax.

1.2 Gift tax

The transition of goods gratuitously by donation or any style is subject to gift tax.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

There is no tax in Turkey called "real estate transfer tax." However, real estate transfer is subject to the taxes mentioned below.

The transition of real estate that belongs to Turkish citizens and the transition of real estate in Turkey from one person to another person by inheritance or gratuitously in another way are subject to inheritance and gift tax.

Income derived from the sale of the real estate for money by an individual person within five years from the date of acquisition of that real estate is subject to income tax. However, income derived from the sale of the real estate transferred by inheritance or gratuitously is not subject to income tax.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no tax in Turkey called "endowment tax." However, the transition of goods gratuitously by donation or any style is subject to inheritance and gift tax.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no tax in Turkey called "transfer duty." However, the transition of goods that belong to Turkish citizens and the transition of goods in Turkey from one person to another person by inheritance or gratuitously in another way are subject to inheritance and gift tax.

1.6 Net wealth tax

In Turkey, wealth and transition of wealth are subject to tax. Property tax and motor vehicles tax are taxes on wealth. Inheritance and gift tax and motor vehicles purchase tax are the taxes on transition of the wealth.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency

Recipients of property through inheritance or donation are subject to inheritance and gift tax.

Turkish citizens are subject to inheritance and gift tax on worldwide assets received.

Resident foreigners are subject to inheritance and gift tax on worldwide assets received from Turkish citizens and on assets located in Turkey received from resident foreigners or non-residents.

Non-resident foreigners are subject to inheritance and gift tax on assets located in Turkey only.

2.2 Domicile

Tax residency and tax domicile have the same meaning from a Turkish tax point of view.

3. Rates

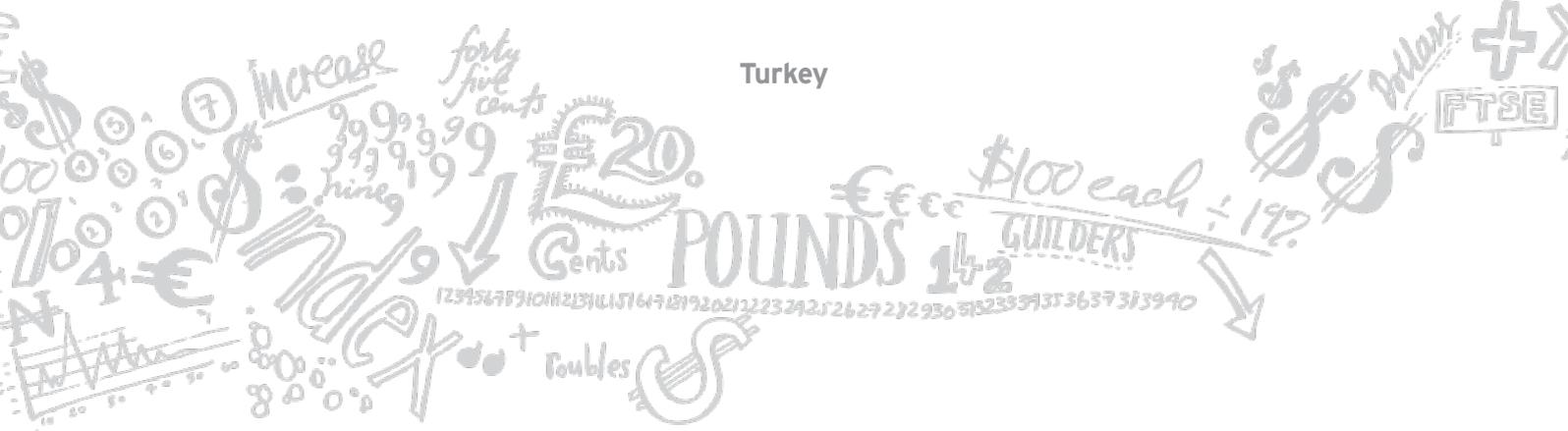
Items acquired as gifts or through inheritance are subject to a progressive tax rate ranging from 10% to 30% and 1% to 10%, respectively, of the item's appraised value.

For the 2011 year

Taxable value of the acquisition (*)	Tax rate for inheritance (%)	Tax rate for gift (%)
First TL170,000	1	10
Following TL370,000	3	15
Following TL800,000	5	20
Following TL1,600,000	7	25
Taxable value more than TL 2,940,000	10	30

(*) Please note that for the 2011 year, TL118,438 of inheritance gains and TL2,730 of gift gains are exempt from tax.

For the transfer of goods from mother, father, spouse and children (other than gratuitous transfers from adoptive child to adoptive parents) gratuitously, inheritance and gift tax is calculated by using half of the rates in the tariff related to gifts.



4. Exemptions and reliefs

The following transfers are exempt from inheritance and gift tax:

- a. Household goods transferred through inheritance and personal belongings of the descendant and belongings kept as heirlooms such as paintings, swords or medals.
- b. For the 2011 year, TL118,438 of the inheritance shares corresponding to each child and spouse, including adopted children from movable or immovable properties, the value of which is determined according to article 10 (if there are no children, TL237,018 of the inheritance share corresponding to the spouse).
- c. Gifts, devices, dowry and other things that are given as per customs (except for immovable properties).
- d. All charities.
- e. For the 2011 year, TL2,730 of transfers made voluntarily.
- f. For the 2011 year, TL2,730 of the prizes won in games of chance defined under Law no 5602 (dated 14 March 2007) on Regulation of Taxes, Funds and Shares Received from the Revenue of Games of Chance.
- g. The financial support provided duly and in accordance with their purposes as per their status by the persons included within the scope of paragraphs (a) and (b) of article 3 of Inheritance and Gift Law, which contains provisions about the persons exempt from inheritance and gift tax.
- h. Salaries given to widows and orphans by public administrations and institutions or institutions subject to Law no 3659 or associations with public utility or retirement funds (or from organizations with this nature); retirement bonus given apart from these salaries; marriage bonuses given to widows and orphans; collective payments made instead of salaries to the widows and orphans of decedents not completed the term of services; and amounts paid to disabled soldiers and orphans of martyrs from seller's share of monopoly administrations.
- i. One fold of the amount accepted under paragraph (b) from the value of all the goods transferred to the children and spouse or mother and father of officers, petty officers and soldiers (including Gendarmerie) who died in a war or in a conflict with bandits, or during movements and practices, or as a result of being wounded in these; and similarly of police department members who died on duty.
- j. In donations made with recourse condition according to article 242 of the Code of Obligations, in case the donee dies before the donor; donated goods recoured to the donor.
- k. Goods transferred in the nature of bare ownership (provided that it stays as bare ownership) except for the transfers made voluntarily between living persons.
- l. Goods allocated to foundations, which are granted with tax exemption by the Council of Ministers, for their incorporation or after their incorporation.
- m. Amounts distributed to owners of commercial-plate vehicles from the money derived from the sales of commercial plates by the traffic commissions authorized with the Council of Ministers Resolution in provinces where plate restriction is applied.
- n. Procedures related to transfer and acquisition through transfer and inheritance of registered immovable cultural assets within the scope of Law no 2863 on Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets.
- o. Economic transfers and aids to be made to government business enterprises from the budgets of general and annexed budget administrations.



According to paragraphs (b), (e) and (f), exemption limits to be applied in each calendar year are determined by increasing the previous year's exemption limits at the revaluation rate specified as per the provisions of Tax Procedures Code for the current year. During the increase, the amounts up to 1 Turkish Lira are ignored.

5. Filing procedures

Date of declaration and payment of tax

Declaration of the tax

Inheritance and gift tax is assessed on the declaration submitted by respondent.

In the case of inheritance:

1. The declaration will be submitted in four months starting from the date of death as a rule of law.
2. If the death occurs in Turkey and the taxpayer is outside of Turkey, the declaration period is extended to six months.
3. If the death occurs outside of Turkey and the taxpayer is in Turkey, the declaration will be six months starting from the date of death.
4. In the case of occurrence of death and being of taxpayers outside of Turkey, the declaration period will be again four months.
5. In the case of occurrence of the death in a foreign country and the taxpayer is in the same foreign country, the declaration period will be four months.
6. However, when the death occurs in a foreign country and the taxpayer is in another foreign country, the declaration period is extended to eight months.
7. In case of absence, the declaration will be submitted in one month starting from the date of declaration of presumed death.

In the case of transmissions by gratuitous, the declaration will be submitted in one month following the date of acquirement of the properties.

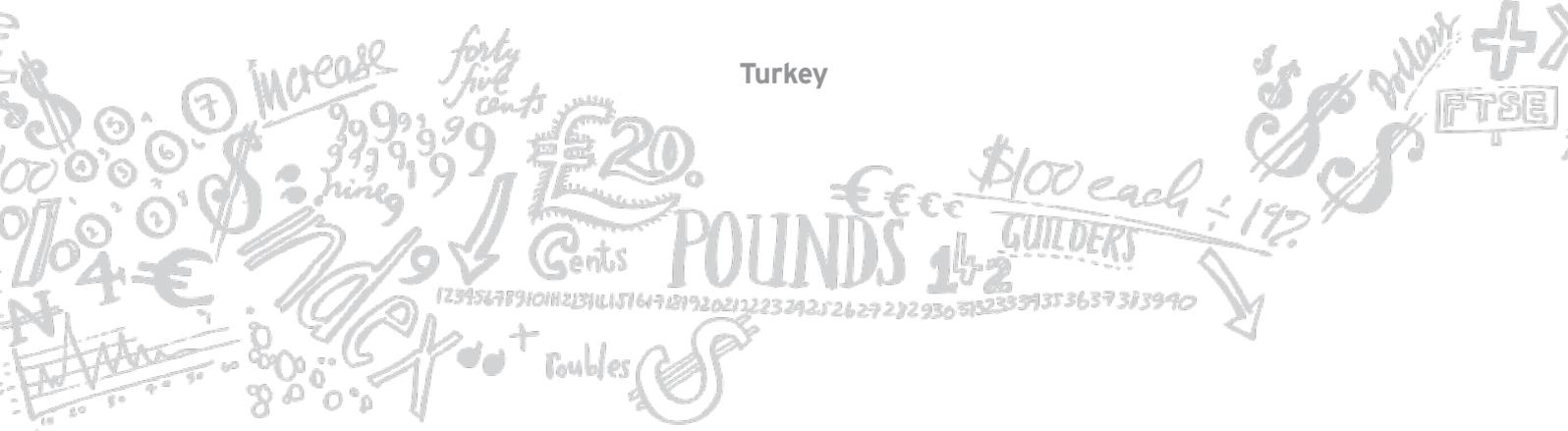
For the competitions and lottery drawings organized by real persons or entities and chance games that are defined in Law no 5602, the declaration will be submitted until the 20th of the following month of the day on which competition, lottery drawings and contests are done.

Payment of the tax

Inheritance and gift tax is paid over three years in two equal installments, in May and November each year. However, for the prizes paid to the winners in competitions and lottery drawings organized by real persons or entities and prizes distributed in chance games that are defined in Law no 5602, gift tax is paid within the submission period of the declaration.

Declaration and payment of tax for the transfer of real estate

Registration of the real estate that are gained through succession is done without waiting for the accrual of the inheritance and gift tax, provided that the result is declared to a related tax office within 15 days at the latest starting from the registration date. However, transfer and alienation of the real estate that are gained through succession cannot be done and no real right can be established over the real estate unless inheritance and gift tax related to acquired real estate is fully paid. Recording officers cannot execute transfer and alienation transactions without a severance document provided by the tax office, otherwise recording officers are held responsible successively for the payment of the tax along with the taxpayer. However, if the taxpayers provide collateral (in terms of collateral defined in Law no 6183) against the accrued tax, some or part of the real estate gained through succession is allowed to be transferred and alienated.



6. Assessments/valuation

Valuation

Valuation of goods that are transferred through inheritance or other ways is done in two stages.

Firstly, taxpayers value and declare the transferred goods regarding the methodologies defined in the Inheritance and Gift Tax Law. According to the Tax Procedural Code, if there is no defined methodology stated in the tax law, wealth declared by taxpayers is subjected to second valuation by the tax authority. In this stage, valuation methodologies, which are defined in Tax Procedural Code, are applied.

Valuation methodologies defined in the Inheritance and Gift Tax Law and the Tax Procedural Code are provided below:

Type of good	Method of valuation (under Inheritance and Gift Tax Law – first valuation by the tax payer)	Method of valuation (under Tax Procedural Code – valuation by the tax office)
Commercial capital	Shareholders' equity shown in the balance sheet of year preceding the death year. It is also possible to make valuation by using the shareholders' equity in the balance sheet of the death date.	Valuation is done by using valuation methodologies defined by Turkish Tax Procedural Code for real estate, movable goods and ships, equities, bonds, foreign currency and rights.
Real estate	Taxable value	Taxable value
Movable goods and ships	Market value	Comparable value
Equity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If it is listed in a stock market, it is valued with the most recent market price in the three years from death. 2. If it is not listed in a stock market or it is not traded for three years from death, it is valued with nominal value. 	Purchase value
Bond	Nominal value	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If it is traded in a stock market, it is valued with the market price. 2. If it is not traded in a stock market or it is not traded on the date of valuation, it is valued with straight-line interest method. 3. If it is not possible to calculate the value with straight-line interest method, it is valued by purchase price.
Foreign currency	Market value (if the market value does not exist, Central Bank's buying rate is used in calculation).	Market value (Central Bank's buying rate).
Rights	Land registration value for the rights that are subject to registration. Rights that are not subject to registration are not taken into account in the first valuation.	Rights that are subject to registration are valued by land registration value; others are valued by comparable value.



7. Foundations

Foundations are institutions of social assistance and social solidarity that meet the needs of different areas of society and help prevent social injustice that occurs as a result of competition of people and institutions.

Established foundations aiming to use at least two-thirds of their overall revenues to fulfill the service or services that took part in the budget of public or private administration can be exempted from tax by the decision of the Council of Ministers.

According to the Article 4 of Inheritance and Gift Tax Code, goods allocated to foundations, which are granted a tax exemption by the Council of Ministers, for their incorporation or after their incorporation are exempt from inheritance and gift tax.

8. Grants

The transition of goods by inheritance or gratuitously is subject to inheritance and gift tax.

However, transfers and grants mentioned in the "Exemptions and reliefs" part are exempt from inheritance and gift tax

9. Life insurance

Payment of the insurance company to the heirs as a result of natural death of the life insurance policy owner is subject to inheritance and gift tax with the tax rate of inheritance.

However, payment of the insurance company to a person who is not an heir as a result of the natural death of the life insurance policy owner is the transition of money gratuitously and subject to inheritance and gift tax with the tax rate of gift.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

This is not applicable in Turkey.

10.2 Succession

Heirs gain the inheritance in accordance with the law as a whole with death of successor. Heirs directly gain property rights, receivables, rights of other properties and rights on the movable goods and real estate, and they are personally liable for the debts of the heir.

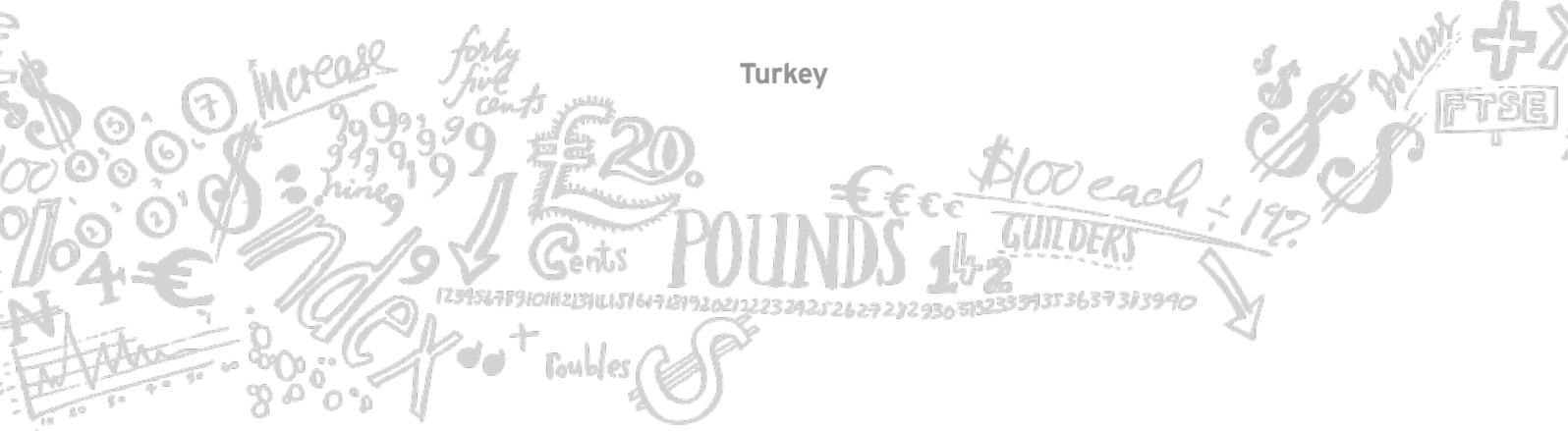
Heritage may be rejected within three months by the heirs.

10.3 Forced heirship

In Turkey, descendants are the first degree heirs of the deceased person. Children's heirship has equal share. Where children are still alive, the grandchildren do not inherit, but if a child has died before the deceased person, his or her children (grandchildren) inherit their share of the estate.

If there are no children, the parents have automatic inheritance right. Parents have equal heirship shares. If only one parent is living, the descendants of the deceased parent inherit the share attributed to this parent. If both parents are deceased, their children or grandchildren (sisters, brothers, nieces and nephews of the deceased person) receive the inheritance of their parents.

If there are no children and parent, the grandparents have automatic inheritance right. Grandparents have equal heirship shares. If the grandparents are deceased, their descendants inherit their part.



The spouse will be the heir by these proportions:

- ▶ Receive quarter of the share if there are descendants of the deceased person.
- ▶ Receive half of the share if there are parents.
- ▶ Receive three-fourths of the share if there are grandparents.
- ▶ Receive the entire share if there is no legal inheritance.

If there are no heirs at all, the government of Turkey is entitled to inherit the estate of the deceased.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Participation in goods acquired and matrimonial agreements

In Turkish Civil Law, spouses have the half share of the acquired goods remaining after the deduction of liabilities related to these goods. Some properties of the acquired goods belonging to a spouse are listed in the law as follows:

- ▶ Acquisitions resulting from work.
- ▶ Payments made by social security and welfare entities or personnel relief funds.
- ▶ Claims paid due to loss of working ability.
- ▶ Incomes of personal belongings.
- ▶ Values that are substitutes of acquired goods.

According to the mentioned law, matrimonial agreements, which define the proportion of the right on the goods acquired, could also be made. If there is a matrimonial agreement between spouses, shares of each spouse are determined according to this agreement.

10.5 Intestacy

Three types of will are stated in Turkish Civil Law. These are:

- ▶ Legal will.
- ▶ Oral will.
- ▶ Handwritten will.

A legal will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. Two witnesses are needed and edited by a legal civil officer.

If the will is handwritten, witnesses are not necessary. Handwritten will is required to be fully written by hand writing and to be signed. It should also include the exact date, which consists of day, month and year, of the intestacy. Handwritten will may be left to notary, justice of peace or authorized officer in order to be kept in an open or closed manner.

For oral wills, which are possible only in very special cases, including close death risk, being inaccessible, illness, war, etc., two witnesses are required to listen to the last wishes of the deviser and write a will complying to the declaration of the deviser.

If there is no valid will, the rules of intestate succession will apply (see above).

10.6 Probate

A will must be delivered to Justice of the Peace after the death of individual regardless of whether it is valid or not.

The officer who regulates or maintains the testament or the person who stores on request of the deceased person or finds the will is responsible for delivering the will to the Justice of the Peace. Otherwise, they will be responsible for the damage caused by not delivering the will.



Justice of the Peace examines the will immediately and takes the necessary means of protection and decides to deliver the heritage to the heirs temporarily or manage the heritage legally after listening to the responsible people if it is possible.

Within one month from the delivery of will, it must be opened and read by the Justice of the Peace of the settlement area of the deceased person.

Known heirs and other interested parties are called if they wish during the opening of the will.

The same procedures will be performed for subsequent wills.

A certified copy of portions of the will of the rightful heirs will be notified by the judge to the entitled heirs.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

A foreign person, who does not have a place of residence in Turkey and who acquires a Turkish citizen's goods that are outside the borders of Turkey by inheritance or gratuitously in another way, cannot be held liable for the inheritance and gift tax.

The transition of goods in Turkey from one person to another person by inheritance or gratuitously in another way is subject to inheritance and gift tax.

11.2 Double taxation treaties

There are currently no estate tax treaties established between Turkey and other countries.

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Additional reading materials

Since the explanations provided in section 10 are related to Turkish Civil Law, further legal advice should be sought regarding these matters.



1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax and tax on gifts during lifetime

The United Kingdom (UK) has a unified estate and gift tax called inheritance tax (IHT). IHT applies to the value of an individual's estate when he or she dies (in which case he or she is deemed to make a transfer of the whole estate immediately before such time) and to certain transfers or gifts made during the individual's lifetime. The tax applies on the basis of the loss to the donor's estate that arises by reason of the transfer of value.

Adjustments are made to property that increases or decreases in value by reason of an individual's death (i.e., life insurance policies that mature on death and form part of the deceased's estate).

Certain other events give rise to deemed transfers of value (e.g., deliberate depreciable transactions), and sales at an undervalue, or where a person's interest in certain trusts comes to an end or where a close company (broadly one in the control of five or fewer persons) makes a disposition. In addition, certain trusts are subject to 10 yearly inheritance tax charges and charges when an asset is distributed out of trust.

Types of transfer

There are essentially three types of transfer for IHT purposes. These are:

Exempt transfers

As noted in 4 below, certain transfers, in lifetime or on death, attract special exemptions such as gifts to charities and spouses. These attract no tax.

Potentially exempt transfers (PETs)

These are certain lifetime transfers that only become chargeable if the transferor dies within seven years of making the gift. Types of gift that fall within this category include outright gifts from one individual to another.

It should be noted that the potential tax exposure, which would arise on death, can normally be insured at quite competitive rates.

Chargeable transfers

These are immediately chargeable and will utilize the nil-rate band (see section 4 below) and any available annual allowances, with any excess being liable at 20% (and potentially higher taxes if death occurs in the following seven years). Common lifetime chargeable transfers include transfers to a trust or to a company that is not 100%-owned by the transferor.

Transfers on death are fully chargeable unless specific reliefs are available (e.g., business property relief) or the transfer is exempt (e.g., a bequest to a spouse (to the extent that the spouse exemption is unlimited - see Section 4) or to an exempt person such as a UK-registered charity).

Transfers by non-UK deemed domiciliaries

With respect to the three types of transfers set out above, it is important to note that where an individual is non-UK deemed domiciled (as set out in section 2.2), then these transfer rules only apply to assets that are UK *situs*.

Gifts with reservation

A gift where the donor has reserved or retained some direct or indirect benefit or enjoyment over the property given away is treated as being part of the donor's estate for tax purposes until the reservation is removed. It should be noted that this does not affect the normal tax consequences on making the gift; although if ultimately this causes potential double taxation, regulations provide appropriate offset to avoid this. For example, a gift to a trust of which the settlor is a beneficiary may trigger a lifetime tax charge at 20% whilst still remaining within the settlor's estate for IHT purposes. The release of the reservation is regarded as the making of a potentially exempt transfer. These provisions can also be triggered by any informal non-binding arrangement made with the recipient of the gift, to provide a benefit in some indirect way to the donor.

Pre-owned assets charge

Although this is not a transfer tax, this income tax charge depends on whether or not property is included in a person's estate for IHT purposes. The provisions were introduced to counter planning measures that gave the donor continued benefit from the assets given away, but which did not fall within the gifts with reservation legislation. From 6 April 2005, where a donor has previously owned an asset (either tangible or intangible) and no longer does so, but arrangements have been made to give him/her continued enjoyment of such property, without the asset forming part of his or her estate for IHT purposes, an income tax charge is imposed on him/her, broadly based on the value of the benefit he or she receives. The charge applies where there was previous ownership by the donor at any time since 17 March 1986, and complex rules cover situations where substitutions and replacements have been made by the donee since then. Gifts of cash can also cause the provisions to apply if made within the prior seven years.

1.2. Gift tax

There is no specific gift tax in UK law although the above sets out circumstances when lifetime gifts can trigger an IHT charge. Additionally, lifetime gifts (other than to a spouse) are treated as disposals for capital gains tax purposes.

1.3. Real estate transfer tax

The UK levies a stamp duty land tax charge on transfers of land and buildings, at rates ranging from 0% to 5% (for residential properties in excess of £1m). The duty is charged on the purchaser of the land or property. Gifts of land and buildings for no chargeable consideration do not, however, realize a charge.

1.4. Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in the UK.

1.5. Transfer duty

There is no specific transfer duty in UK law (other than for real estate), although the above sets out circumstances when lifetime gifts can trigger an IHT charge.

1.6. Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in the UK.



2. Who is liable?

The taxation of individuals in the UK is determined by their residence and domicile status (see below). IHT is levied on the worldwide estate of a decedent who was domiciled in the UK and on the UK sited assets of a person who was not domiciled in the UK. Lifetime gifts may also be subject to IHT on the same basis for UK domiciliaries and non-UK domiciliaries. The decedent's personal representative (i.e., the person charged with administering his or her estate under the terms of his or her will or under the intestacy laws) or the donor of a lifetime gift is normally liable for payment of IHT (rather than the donee), but various provisions exist for recovery of unpaid tax from other persons (e.g., the recipients of gifts or the trustees of settlements). However, in the case of a potentially exempt transfer (see below), where tax only arises if the donor dies within the following seven years, the donee is the person primarily liable to pay the tax. Where the tax arises on trust assets, it is normally the trustees who are liable to make payment.

2.1 Residency

From 6 April 2012, a statutory residence test will be implemented in the UK. The test will determine when a person is considered to be UK resident by virtue of analyzing the number of days spent in the UK and the number of connecting factors they have with the UK. Examples of connecting factors are the availability of accommodation, where their family live and UK employment. Broadly the greater number of connecting factors an individual has to the UK, the fewer days they will be able to spend in the UK before being treated as UK resident.

Prior to 6 April 2012, whether a person is UK resident is a question of fact generally determined on principles that are based on case law and the interpretation of the UK tax authorities, HM Revenue & Customs (HMRC), as summarized in the publication HMRC 6. HMRC 6 provides non-binding guidance.

However, broadly speaking:

- ▶ A person physically present in the UK for 183 days or more in the tax year (6 April to the following 5 April) will always be regarded as UK tax resident.
- ▶ If an individual comes to the UK for a settled purpose likely to last for a period of two years or more, or if on arrival he or she owns accommodation or takes a lease for three or more years, the individual is regarded as resident from the date of arrival.
- ▶ If visits to the UK over four consecutive tax years average 91 days or more per year, then an individual is regarded as resident in the UK from the beginning of the fifth year, provided he or she did not originally intend to spend such periods in the UK. However, if he or she does form such an intention, he or she will be resident from the beginning of the tax year in which such intentions were formed or, if he or she always had such an intention, from the date of arrival.

2.2 Domicile

- ▶ Under English Law, an individual's domicile is the country considered to be their permanent home, even though they may be resident in another country. Every person is born with a domicile of origin, which is normally that of their father at the date of their birth. The fact that a person does not live in the country he or she regards as his or her permanent home for many years does not preclude him/her from being domiciled there under English law, provided he or she has not formed an intention to make any other country his or her permanent home.
- ▶ A person may, however, acquire a domicile of choice that displaces his or her domicile of origin by moving from one country of residence to another and living there with the intention to remain in the new location permanently. The onus of proving a change of domicile is on the person asserting the change and the burden of proof where the assertion is the loss of a domicile of origin is onerous.
- ▶ For IHT purposes, the concept of domicile is extended to include certain persons who have been resident in the UK in any part of 17 or more of the previous 20 UK tax years (6 April to the following 5 April). This is known as deemed domicile. In reality, this may be less than 17 calendar years as the calculation is by reference to the number of tax years (or part) in which an individual has been UK resident for income tax purposes. In addition, a person who has been domiciled in the UK as a matter of general law, but leaves to reside permanently elsewhere, or otherwise acquire a non-UK domicile is also deemed to be domiciled in the UK for three calendar years thereafter.



3. Rates

Lifetime transfers

Lifetime chargeable transfers are taxed at a rate of 20%. If death occurs within seven years of making a gift, then tax on a PET arises at up to 40% and further tax on a previous chargeable gift may arise, at up to 20%, subject to the following reductions:

Number of years after gift made	Percentage of death tax due
0-3	100%
3-4	80%
4-5	60%
5-6	40%
6-7	20%
7 or more	0%

In the case of a lifetime chargeable gift where higher tax becomes payable at death, the tax previously paid is offset against the death taxes due.

Transfers on death

Transfers on death are charged at 40%.

Date for payment of tax

Lifetime transfers

On chargeable transfers made between:

April 6 and September 30	Payment is due on 30 April in following year.
October 1 and April 5	Payment is due six months after end of month in which the chargeable transfer was made.

Transfers on death

On transfers at death, and extra tax becoming payable on chargeable lifetime transfers and potentially exempt transfers made within seven years of death, payment is due six months after end of the month in which death occurred.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

IHT is charged on a cumulative basis so that the values of all gifts made within the previous seven years, which do not qualify for exemptions or reliefs, are added together. IHT is charged at a zero rate on an amount known as the nil-rate band, which is £325,000 for the tax year 2011-12 and fixed until 2014-15. Where two individuals are married or in a civil partnership, any unused nil-rate band on the first death can be transferred to the surviving spouse's/civil partner's estate. As mentioned in section 1.1, chargeable lifetime transfers in excess of this cumulative amount are currently charged at 20% (though if death occurs in the following seven years, this figure may be increased). Transfers on death are charged at 40%. Certain lifetime transfers are regarded as exempt (see below) and others as potentially exempt (see section 1.1).

There are a variety of exemptions and reliefs available to prevent a charge to tax arising on transfers of property. These include the following.



Asset/purpose-related exemptions

During lifetime or at death, the following gifts can be made tax-free without affecting the £325,000 nil-rate band:

1. Transfers of any amount to a UK domiciled spouse or between two non-UK domiciled spouses or civil partners.
2. Transfers by a UK domiciled spouse or civil partner to a non-UK domiciled spouse or civil partner up to £55,000.
3. Gifts to certain favored bodies (e.g., UK registered charities).
4. Gifts of certain favored types of property (e.g., heritage property).
5. Gifts of agricultural or business property (which can qualify for 50% or 100% relief depending on the nature of the property).

From 5 December 2005, same sex couples were able to register as civil partners under the Civil Partnership Act 2004 and benefit from the same exemptions and reliefs as married couples.

Lifetime gift exemptions

The following exemptions are available for lifetime gifts only:

1. Gifts of up to £250 per donee per tax year.
2. An annual exemption of up to £3,000 on chargeable transfers made in a tax year (this can be carried forward for one year only).
3. Gifts of between £1,000 and £5,000 in anticipation of marriage or civil partnership (depending on the identity of the donor).
4. Payments for family maintenance (e.g., spouse and minor children or children in full-time education).
5. Normal expenditure out of income, which does not affect the donor's standard of living.

Quick succession relief

In addition, if a person inherits assets and dies within five years thereafter, a form of quick succession relief allows a proportion of tax on the earlier death to be set against the tax at the later death.

5. Filing procedures

In England and Wales, a form IHT400 must be used to deliver an account of a deceased's taxable estate to the Capital Taxes Office. Any tax due must also be paid at the same time. This is normally done simultaneously with the application for a grant of probate to administer the estate as the tax must be paid before this is issued. In Scotland, the rules are slightly different. An inventory of the estate must be completed and presented to the local Sheriff Clerk or Commissary Office in Edinburgh for the issue of confirmation. The account should be sent in within 12 months of the end of the month in which death occurred.

Details of lifetime gifts should be submitted on form IHT100 within the following time limits:

Event	Time limit
Gift to a company or trust so that an immediate IHT charge arises	Within one year of making the gift
Gifts received from someone who dies within seven years of making the gift	Within one year of death
Gifts with reservation received from someone who dies within seven years of making the gift	Within one year of death



6. Assessments and valuations

For UK IHT purposes, assets are valued at the price that it would be reasonably expected to fetch if sold in the open market. There is specific guidance that applies to the valuation of shares and securities, where there are two possible valuation methods:

- ▶ The quarter-up method.
- ▶ The average of the highest and lowest marked bargains.

In addition, an adjustment will be required when the share or security is quoted ex-dividend or ex-interest.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

From an estate planning point of view, trusts are often used as a means of making lifetime gifts to enable the donor to place constraints on the donee. Property will normally be gifted at a time when it does not attract an IHT liability, and any growth in value of assets held by the trust is outside of the donor's estate. Care needs to be taken when making gifts as this can attract a capital gains tax liability on any unrealized appreciation in the asset.

Types of UK trust

Bare trust

A bare trust is the simplest form of trust where property is held effectively as nominee for another person, who would be absolutely entitled, but for being under a disability (e.g., a minor or a person who is mentally incapacitated). For trust purposes, the trustees have certain duties and obligations, but for UK tax purposes, the trust and gifts to it are treated largely as if the principal beneficiary were the owner of the assets themselves.

Interest in possession trust

An interest in possession trust, or life interest trust, is one that confers on one or more persons a right to receive the income, with potential discretionary distributions of capital. From 22 March 2006, gifts to an interest in possession trust follow that for discretionary trusts (see below).

Discretionary trust

A discretionary trust is one where the trustees have discretion over distributions of capital and income, including accumulation and maintenance trusts.

An accumulation and maintenance trust is a type of discretionary trust, which prior to 22 March 2006 (provided it complied with special rules) had beneficial ongoing tax treatment. This tax treatment is no longer available and the tax treatment follows that of a discretionary trust, as set out below. In place of accumulation and maintenance trusts, there are two new trust regimes: trusts for bereaved minors and 18-25 trusts; and provided certain conditions are met, each trust has a more beneficial inheritance tax treatment than a normal discretionary trust. However, as far as new trusts are concerned, both these new categories of trust can only be set up on death.

Creation of trusts and transfers of assets in

The creation of an interest in possession trust or a discretionary trust, or the transfer of property into such a trust, is, generally speaking, a chargeable lifetime transfer. The creation of an interest in possession trust in favor of a disabled person is an exempt transfer.

The gift to a trust may therefore incur a lifetime IHT charge of 20% if the value of assets given over the seven-year cumulative period exceeds the nil-rate band or do not otherwise qualify for relief. Additionally, a tax charge of up to 6% of the fund value applies at each 10-year anniversary of the trust's creation and, proportionately, on distributions from the trust between these anniversaries.



Prior to 22 March 2006, the creation of an interest in possession trust and an accumulation and maintenance trust were potentially exempt transfers. Furthermore, prior to 22 March 2006, an accumulation and maintenance trust was a type of discretionary trust, for a class of beneficiaries under 25 years of age, which had beneficial tax treatment.

Since 22 March 2006, only the following gifts into trust should qualify as a potentially exempt transfer:

- ▶ A gift into a trust for a bereaved minor. The transfer is made on the death of a parent, who held an immediate post-death interest in the trust (that is, broadly, an interest in possession that arises on death).
- ▶ A gift into a qualifying disabled person's trust.

Non-UK settlements

Trusts, whether or not UK resident, which are created by UK domiciled individuals, are subject to the UK IHT legislation regardless of the residence of the settlor or the time of their creation or the *situs* of the assets held. Whenever trusts are formed by non-UK persons, care needs to be taken to ensure they are not still deemed to be UK domiciled and so subject to the UK IHT provisions.

Excluded property settlements

If a trust is established by a settlor when he or she is non-UK domiciled (and when he or she is also not deemed domiciled in the UK) and the trust assets are sited outside the UK, the trust is an excluded property trust. This means that the assets, provided they are situated outside the UK at the time of any charge to IHT, will remain outside the scope of IHT, even if the settlor subsequently becomes UK domiciled or deemed domiciled. As the law currently stands, the trust can therefore offer total protection against IHT for such assets. Such trusts are normally non-UK resident trusts since this status can also attract capital gains tax benefits.

It is also possible to take advantage of the excluded property trust status where the assets are sited in the UK. This can be achieved by means of the trust owning the UK assets through the medium of a non-UK *situs* company. The assets of the trust are in these circumstances regarded as being the shares in the company (which are regarded as non-UK *situs* assets) rather than the underlying assets situated in the UK. Certain assets should typically not be held in this way as there may be other UK tax disadvantages (e.g., UK real estate occupied by a beneficiary).

8. Grants

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in the United Kingdom.

9. Life insurance

The proceeds from a life insurance policy will fall into an individual's estate on death and trigger an IHT charge on assets passing. It is possible, however, to write the policy into trust so that it falls outside the estate and, consequently, the value is not chargeable on death.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

UK domiciliaries and UK deemed domiciliaries

Estate planning for UK domiciliaries and deemed domiciliaries has become more limited since 22 March 2006, but the following remain viable mitigation techniques:

- ▶ Lifetime gifts that constitute PETs or annual gifts out of income.
- ▶ Lifetime gifts that are exempt.



- ▶ Investing in assets that qualify for reliefs such as business property relief or agricultural property relief.
- ▶ Settling assets into trust to create a nil-rate band trust.

Non-UK domiciliaries

The main planning that individuals who are not UK domiciled should consider is the creation of an excluded property trust (discussed above in section 7) prior to becoming deemed domiciled in the UK.

10.2 Succession

There are no compulsory succession rules in England and Wales, other than the statutory rules of intestacy covered below in section 10.5.

In Scotland, however, members of the family have automatic inheritance rights irrespective of the provisions in a will (Legitim), and these rights are covered below in section 10.3.

10.3 Forced heirship

England and Wales

There are no compulsory inheritance rules or forced heirship rules in England and Wales. However, if no provision has been made for his or her spouse or for other persons financially dependent on the deceased, a claim against his or her estate may be made under the Inheritance (Provision for Family and Dependents) Act 1975.

Scotland

However, in Scotland, a spouse, children or grandchildren have automatic inheritance rights irrespective of the provisions in a will (Legitim). These can be claimed instead of any gifts received in a will. If there are no children, Scots law provides a surviving spouse with half of the movable estate (assets excluding buildings and land). If there is no spouse, the children take half of the movable estate. If there are both spouse and children, the spouse and the children (jointly if more than one) each take a third of the estate. The balance can be freely disposed of by will.

These rights under Scots law can be defeated by lifetime gifts to others.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

There is no concept of matrimonial or community property in the UK.

10.5 Intestacy

Testamentary documents and intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. Subject to what is said above with regard to Scotland, in the UK an individual generally has complete freedom of disposition.

The UK will normally accept the formal validity (i.e., of the document itself) of a will drawn under the laws of the deceased's domicile, nationality or place of residence at the time of making the will or at death. In the UK, the requirement is that the testator signs at the end of the will in the presence of two witnesses and they must sign in his or her presence and in the presence of each other. A will can generally be revoked and replaced save in limited circumstances where mutual wills have been written.

Whether he or she has the personal legal capacity to make the dispositions in the will is generally governed by the law of the deceased's domicile. In the case of the UK, this means the law of the *situs* of the assets will be relevant where real estate is concerned and the law of the deceased's domicile will be relevant in the case of other assets.



If there is no valid will at death, then the deceased is intestate and his or her estate passes under the statutory rules of intestate succession. Where there are cross-border issues, the Conflicts of Law provisions will be relevant, which are beyond the scope of this book.

The intestacy rules are different depending on whether the individual is domiciled in England and Wales or Scotland on their death. The following tables set out the current rules:

Intestacy rules in England and Wales

	Spouse or registered civil partner and children* survive you	Spouse or registered civil partner survives you but no children or grandchildren*	No spouse or registered civil partner survives you
Personal effects	Spouse or registered civil partner	Spouse or registered civil partner	–
Legacies	£250,000 to spouse or registered civil partner	£450,000 to spouse or registered civil partner	–
	** (a)		
	1/2 On trust to provide income to spouse or registered civil partner for life then capital to children equally following death of spouse or registered civil partner	1/2 To spouse or registered civil partner outright	Whole estate in order of priority to the exclusion of all others:
	** (b)		1 Children or grandchildren
	1/2 To children in equal shares at 18 years old and on trust until that time (surviving grandchildren take the share of a deceased child)	1/2 To parents outright	2 Parents
		If none:	3 Brothers and sisters (nephews and nieces, if they have predeceased)
		To brother/sisters outright (or their children)	4 Half-brothers and half-sisters (their children, if they have predeceased)
		If none:	5 Grandparents
		To spouse or registered civil partner outright	6 Uncles and aunts (their children, if they have predeceased)
			7 Half-brothers and half-sisters of your parents (and their children)
		8 The Crown	

* Children of a predeceased child of the intestate parent take their parent’s share.

** A trust is created and the assets are held for the benefit of the beneficiaries by third parties who are trustees of the fund. In the case of the trust at (a) above, the spouse receives only the income and the children eventually receive the capital. In the case of the trust at (b) above, statutory provisions require that the funds are held on behalf of the children or other issue until they reach the age of 18 or marry under that age. They then receive the assets outright.



Intestacy rules in Scotland

	Spouse or registered civil partner and children* survive you	Spouse or registered civil partner survives you but no children*	Children* survive you but no spouse or registered civil partner	Neither spouse nor registered civil partner nor children* survive you
1. Matrimonial home	To spouse or registered civil partner up to a value of £300,000. Balance per 5 below.	To spouse or registered civil partner up to a value of £300,000. Balance per 5 below.	–	–
2. Contents of matrimonial home	To spouse or registered civil partner up to a value of £24,000. Balance per 4 then 5 below.	To spouse or registered civil partner up to a value of £24,000. Balance per 4 then 5 below.	–	–
3. Legacies	£42,000 to spouse or registered civil partner.	£75,000 to spouse or registered civil partner.	–	–
4. Balance of estate excluding land/buildings	One-third to spouse or registered civil partner. Two-thirds to children	½ to spouse or registered civil partner ½ per 5 below	To children	–
5. Balance of estate (land and buildings)	To children	One-half to surviving parents (all if no brothers/sisters). One-half to brothers/sisters (all if no parents). If none: all to spouse.	To children	One-half to surviving parents (all if no brothers/sisters). One-half to brothers/sisters (all if no parents). If none all to**: 1. Aunts and uncles (or children of those who predeceased) 2. Grandparents 3. Brothers and sisters of grandparents (or their descendants) 4. Remoter relatives 5. The Crown

* Where a child would have had a claim had he or she not died before the intestate parent, his or her descendants may claim that child's share.

** In the following order or priority to the exclusion of others.



10.6 Probate

The granting of probate allows the deceased's estate to be administered and the assets passed to the legatees as named in the will. Probate will only be granted when the tax due under the estate has been settled or, in limited circumstances, where an installment option has been agreed with the authorities. The payment date for tax due is six months after the end of the month in which death occurred (see 3 above) after which probate may be sought.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

Where an asset is subject to tax overseas in a jurisdiction that does not have an estate tax treaty with the UK, unilateral rules will apply. Unilateral credit is given where inheritance tax and overseas tax are chargeable by reference to the same event and attributable to the value of the same property. In addition, the overseas tax must be similar in character to the inheritance tax. The amount of tax relief given is capped at the lower of overseas tax paid and UK tax due.

11.2 Double taxation treaties

The UK has concluded estate tax treaties with the following countries: France, India, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Pakistan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America.



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United States



1. Types of tax

1.1 Estate tax

The United States (US) imposes an estate tax on the transfer of a decedent's taxable estate, also known as the gross estate, at death. The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (2010 Tax Act) established a top estate tax rate for US citizens and residents of 35% and a \$5 million exemption for years 2010 (so long as a carryover basis regime was not elected), 2011 and 2012, with the estate tax exemption indexed for inflation in 2012. Prior to the 2010 Tax Act, the 2001 Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act (2001 Tax Act) provided for fluctuating top rates and exemption amounts and totally repealed the estate tax in year 2010. Because the 2010 Tax Act only governs years 2010, 2011 and 2012, the estate tax will revert to how it existed prior to the passage of the 2001 Tax Act in 2013 and beyond, absent anticipated legislative action. Prior to the 2001 Tax Act, US citizens and residents were entitled to an exemption of \$1 million of value transferred at death and subject to a top estate tax rate of 55%. Unlike US citizens and residents, non-resident aliens receive a reduced estate tax exemption. Therefore, estates of non-resident aliens will trigger US estate tax to the extent that the total value of their US *situs* assets exceeds \$60,000.

The US estate tax law imposes tax liability on all US citizens and residents. See Section 2.2 for a discussion of who is a US resident and a US non-resident alien for estate tax purposes. The estate tax will ultimately be assessed upon the gross estate, less applicable deductions. For a US person, the gross estate is the fair market value of a decedent's worldwide assets at date of death (the taxpayer may also elect an alternative valuation date six months after date of death). See Section 5.1 for filing procedures.

For an individual who is neither a US citizen nor a resident (i.e., a non-resident alien), the gross estate only includes US *situs* property owned at death. US *situs* property includes real and tangible personal property located in the US, stock or options issued by a US corporation, debt of a US person (except portfolio debt), deferred compensation and pensions paid by US persons, and annuity contracts enforceable against US obligors. It does not include US bank deposits, insurance on the life of a non-resident alien or pensions payable by non-US persons. The US Internal Revenue Code (IRC) determines the *situs* of different types of property, the treatment of which may receive modification by the application of estate and gift tax treaties that the US has concluded with various countries (see list at Section 12).

Retained interests

Due to the retained interest rules, the reach of the estate tax is broader than simply the assets the decedent owned at death. Notwithstanding attempts to make lifetime transfers, some transferred property may be deemed to remain within the decedent's gross estate at his death. This applies to the following retained interests: 1) certain gifts made within three years of death; 2) transfers with a retained life estate; 3) transfers taking effect at death; 4) certain annuities; 5) interests owned jointly; 6) transfers that provide for broad powers of appointment; and 7) revocable

transfers. In each case, the IRC applies rules to govern the circumstances in which assets that the decedent attempted to transfer are nevertheless included in the gross estate of the donor. The definition of the gross estate of a non-US domiciliary is "that part of his gross estate ... which at the time of his death is situated in the United States." Therefore, the estate will be subject to the same definitions of retained interests or powers as those that apply to the estate of a US citizen or domiciliary – limited by the *situs* rules.

Situs rules provide that property subject to the retained interest transfer rules will be deemed situated in the US if such property was so situated either at the time of transfer or the time of death. This presents a number of issues for estate planning with respect to non-resident aliens. A transferor should therefore remain aware that transferring US property into a foreign entity may not convert the property to foreign *situs* property, even if the foreign entity no longer holds US property at the date of death.

Basis

All property subject to the estate tax receives a step-up in basis to its fair market value on the day of the decedent's death. Each transferee takes the property with full fair market value basis for federal income tax purposes regardless of the transferor's historical cost or basis adjustments. For year 2010 only, an estate could have elected to have a carryover basis regime apply and no federal estate tax, rather than receive a step-up in basis and an estate tax exemption (lifetime exemption) of \$5 million.

State estate tax

A minority of states have a state-level estate tax. Where such taxes apply, the state level estate tax is normally significant. Also, state tax rules for determining residence do not necessarily parallel the federal rules. Therefore, any non-US domiciled individual should also seek state tax advice to determine potential estate tax and informational filing requirements for property situated in a given state.

1.2 Gift tax

The US imposes a gift tax on all post-1976 transfers of property by gift made by any US person. See section 2.2 for a discussion who is not deemed a US person. Gift taxes apply to the fair market value of the transferred assets as of the date of the gift. An annual, per donee exclusion (annual exclusion) exists that is indexed for inflation to \$13,000 in 2011. In 2011, each US person is also entitled to an exemption against tax in the amount of the tax on the first \$5 million of gifts. This exemption (applicable exclusion amount) is further indexed for inflation in 2012. The tax rates on gifts in excess of the exemption range from 18% to 35% in 2011 and 2012. In 2013, the exemption is scheduled to return to \$1 million, with a top rate of 55%. See section 5.2 for filing procedures.

US law subjects US citizens and residents to gift tax on transfer of all property, tangible and intangible, regardless of the location of the property. A US citizen or resident remains exempt from gift tax on annual exclusion transfers (other than gifts of future interests in property) and gifts to a US citizen spouse, or up to \$134,000 in 2011 (as indexed for inflation), to a non-US citizen spouse.

Unlike US citizens and residents, non-resident alien individuals do not receive a gift tax exemption. Furthermore, every transfer of US *situs* property by a non-resident alien in excess of the gift tax annual exclusion (\$13,000 in 2011, as indexed) is subject to gift tax. Non-resident aliens must generally pay gift tax on transfers of real property and tangible property located in the US. Intangible property, including stocks and bonds, is generally exempt. Non-resident aliens, citizens and residents share the same gift tax rates. See section 2.2 for a discussion of who is a US resident and a US non-resident alien for gift tax purposes.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Individual states, counties and municipalities may impose a transfer or recordation tax on conveyances of real property. Generally, the transferor (individual or entity) remains liable for any tax due upon transfer; however, local customs vary as to



how such costs are allocated among the transferor and transferee. Furthermore, indirect transfers of real estate through the sale or exchange of stock or partnership interests may also result in transfer taxes if the entity itself owns real estate. Although no federal transfer or recordation tax exists upon a transfer of real estate, if the underlying transfer constitutes a sale, the transaction may trigger both state and federal income taxes.

Exceptions to the general rule may apply in situations where no change in the beneficial ownership of the property occurs, e.g., when the transfer occurs for purposes of securing financing or if the owner transfers property to a revocable trust controlled by the original property owner.

1.4 Endowment tax

Currently, no endowment tax laws exist in the United States.

1.5 Transfer tax

A minority of states independently retain inheritance tax regimes. Generally, inheritance tax provisions do not impose taxes on transfers to spouses and descendants. Although, in the limited circumstances where inheritance taxes do apply, the impact can result in significant tax burdens, with rates ranging up to 20%.

1.6 Net wealth tax

US federal law does not impose a net wealth tax, but individual localities may impose such a tax on certain real and personal property interests. If at all, property subject to tax at the state and local level includes real estate, vehicles, boats, aircraft, livestock and intangible personal property. The tax generally only subjects real property or personal property physically situated within the specific taxing locality to this tax. Intangible property, if taxed at all, is generally taxable only to individual taxpayers residing within the locality, whereas personal property used in a trade or business carried on in the state or locality can subject individuals to tax based on their contacts with the taxing jurisdiction instead of on the basis of their residence.

1.7 Expatriation (exit) tax

Before 17 June 2008, the United States did not have an exit tax. However, reporting requirements and potential US income tax liability still burdened former US citizens and former long-term residents under a complex set of rules generally in effect for each expatriate for 10 years following expatriation.

Effective from 17 June 2008, the new US exit tax regime subjects certain individuals known as covered expatriates to immediate taxation on the net unrealized gain in their property exceeding \$600,000 (see below). The tax treats covered expatriates as if they sold their worldwide property for fair market value the day before expatriating or terminating their US residency. In general, covered expatriates include US citizens and long-term residents (green card holders for any part of eight tax years during the preceding 15 years) who have a five-year average income tax liability exceeding \$124,000 (indexed for inflation; \$147,000 for 2011) or a net worth of \$2 million or more. As stated above, a taxpayer recognizes net gains to the extent that they exceed \$600,000 (\$636,000 for 2011, as indexed for inflation). This treatment applies to most types of property interests held by individuals.

The above rules also affect the taxation of certain deferred compensation items (including foreign and US pension plans), interests in and distributions from non-grantor trusts and certain tax-deferred accounts (e.g., 529 plans, Coverdell education savings accounts and health-savings accounts) by accelerating the taxation of these amounts absent certain exceptions.

At the election of the taxpayer and subject to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) approval, the expatriating taxpayer may defer payment of the exit tax upon presentation of adequate security. This tax deferral election remains irrevocable, carries an interest charge and requires the taxpayer to waive any treaty rights with respect to the taxation of the property.



US citizens or residents receiving gifts or bequests of more than \$10,000 (indexed for inflation) from covered expatriates are taxed at the highest gift or estate tax rate currently in effect (35% in 2011 and 2012). Under the general US gift tax rules, the IRS assesses the tax on the donor. However, in situations where a covered expatriate makes a gift or bequest to a US citizen or resident, the IRS imposes the gift tax liability on the donee. This rule does not appear to have a time limit either. So, the tax on gifts or bequests from a covered expatriate to a US citizen or resident may be assessed at any time when the receipt of such a gift or bequest occurs after the expatriation of the covered expatriate.

1.8 Generation skipping transfer tax

In 1986, the US Congress enacted a generation-skipping transfer (GST) tax designed to prevent wealthy individuals from transferring property to heirs more than one generation removed from such individuals and thereby allowing that property to pass without any estate or gift tax liability assessed to the generation(s) in between the transferee and transferor. The GST tax is imposed on all direct transfers taxable distributions and taxable terminations to skip persons. The IRC defines a skip person as one who is two or more generations below the transferor or a trust for which all beneficiaries classify as skip persons. In 2010, the GST tax rate was 0%, and for 2011 and 2012, the GST tax rate is 35%. In 2013, the GST tax is scheduled to return to a \$1 million per transferor lifetime exemption and a top rate equal to the top estate tax rate, scheduled to be 55%. See Section 5.2 for filing procedures.

General

The GST tax potentially applies to all transfers of a US person's worldwide assets. See section 2.2 for an analysis of who is deemed a US person. As stated above, the GST applies to any transfer from one taxpayer to a skip person or any donee assigned to a generation two or more generations below the transferor. For taxable terminations and taxable distributions, the distributee is liable for a tax on the fair market value of the property received, allowing the distributee to pay the tax out of the property received. Similar to the estate tax, this is a tax-inclusive result. For direct skips, the law imposes a tax on the transferor with respect to the fair market value of the transfer at the time of the transfer – a tax-exclusive result like the gift tax. More specifically, primary responsibility for GST taxes rests with the transferee on payments of taxable distributions, rests with the trustee on taxable termination payments and rests with the transferor on direct skip transfers.

Property subject to GST tax

GST tax applies to all transfers by US persons to skip persons. For GST purposes, a non-resident alien can transfer non-US *situs* property without the transfer triggering GST tax, but transfers of US *situs* property do trigger the GST tax regime – whether covered by applicable exclusions or exemptions or taxable in nature. The definition of US *situs* property depends upon whether the transfer constitutes a gift or bequest. Lifetime gift transfers use the same *situs* rules as the gift tax, and bequests use the same *situs* rules as the estate tax. In addition to the application of general *situs* rules, estate and gift tax treaties the US has concluded with various countries may also modify the *situs* and treatment of an asset (see list at Section 12). Additionally, the GST tax also excludes property exempt from taxation by the gift tax annual exclusion or the qualified educational and medical expenses exclusion.

GST exemption

In 2011, US citizens, US residents and non-resident aliens have a GST exemption in the amount of \$5 million – indexed for inflation in 2012. This GST exemption is scheduled to return to \$1 million in 2013. A taxpayer may irrevocably allocate GST exemption to any property transferred during life or at death. The individual or the individual's executor can make the election on a timely filed gift or estate tax return. The law automatically allocates GST exemption to direct skip transfers up to the total amount of the transferor's remaining GST exemption, without further action by the transferor to affirmatively alter this allocation. Whether voluntarily elected or automatically imposed, the GST allocation applies to the pro-rata exempt amount, which always remains exempt from the GST tax – notwithstanding the amount of future appreciation. Non-resident aliens can elect to allocate GST exemption to US *situs* assets they transfer and, in some instances, forever shielding the assets from GST tax. If the initial transfer of property is non-US *situs* property, subsequent events that make the property US *situs* assets will not later trigger US tax.



2. Who is liable for US estate, gift and generation skipping transfer tax?

2.1 Residency

General

US law imposes income taxes on US persons – defined as US citizens and US residents – with respect to their worldwide income and imposes transfer taxes on their worldwide assets. However, income tax law determines residence differently than the US transfer tax law determines residence.

Income tax residence

US income taxation based on residence applies to US citizens and US residents. US residence is determined under two separate tests – substantial presence test and green card test. The substantial presence test calculates residence based on the number of days an individual spends in the US over a three-year period. An individual who is in the US 183 or more days over a three-year period meets this test for residency. The test determines the sum of the total number of days of presence by adding the total number of days of presence in the current year, plus one-third of the number of days in the previous year, plus one-sixth of the number of the days in the year prior to that. Any day, or portion of a day, counts as a day of presence in the US. Second, the green card test is based on an individual's US immigration status and treats a person as a resident for US income tax purposes if the individual obtains lawful permanent resident visa status. A person who fails to meet the citizenship inquiry and both tests for residence is considered a US non-resident alien. In addition to these regulatory tests under US law, income tax treaties entered into between the US and other jurisdictions can alter the residence inquiries. Each treaty should be analyzed separately for residence impact.

During the first year of US residency, special rules apply to determine the exact start date of US residency. If an individual is considered a US resident during a specific year, but was not a US resident at any time during the preceding calendar year, that individual is only a US resident for a portion of the year in question. The determination of the start date of residency depends under which test the individual obtains US resident status (e.g., substantial presence or green card). Under the substantial presence test, residency generally begins on the first day of presence in the US for the year, but up to 10 days of actual presence can be ignored if the individual had a closer connection to a foreign country and maintained a tax home in a foreign country. Under the green card test, residency begins on the first day of the calendar year on which the individual was present in the US as a lawful permanent resident. If a person meets both residency tests, residency begins on the earlier of the first day of presence under the substantial presence test or the first day as a lawful permanent resident.

2.2 Domicile

In contrast to income tax residence, the US transfer tax laws determine domicile in a more subjective manner. A person acquires a domicile by living at a location – even for a brief period – while possessing no definite, present intention of later removing therefrom. Domicile depends on the facts and circumstances of each particular case. An individual has exactly one domicile – no more, no less – and once established, the individual must explicitly exhibit the intent to leave the old domicile in favor of a new one. Courts in the US have relied on several distinct factors when attempting to discern an individual's domicile. These include written statements of intention, such as those included in wills, visa applications, trust agreements and deeds, the time spent in the US in comparison to other countries, the location and size of the individual's residences, as well as business, family, social and religious attachments. No single factor is determinative, and each case will depend upon the totality of the circumstances.

Non-resident aliens

A non-resident alien is defined as any individual who is not a US resident. For transfer tax purposes, residence is defined by domicile, so a person is a non-resident alien when the person is not domiciled in the US. Non-resident aliens are not considered US persons for estate, gift and GST purposes. Non-resident aliens for estate and gift tax purposes do not receive the same unified credit as US residents. Non-resident aliens are not subject to taxation on worldwide assets; instead their US estates include only those assets deemed situated in the US.



3. Rates

A unified tax rate schedule applies to estate, gift and GST tax (together, transfer taxes). The estate tax directs the application of this unified schedule for computation of tax to lifetime transfers and transfers at death, cumulatively, and then subtracting the amounts previously subject to gift tax on lifetime transfers. In doing so, the unified rate schedule attempts to subject all property transfers to tax liability under the gift tax or estate tax, and in return, each individual receives the benefit of a single unified credit.

The following gift and generation-skipping transfer tax rate schedule applies to transfers of property by gift for US citizens and residents and transfers of US *situs* property by gift for non-resident alien individuals occurring in 2011 and 2012. This same schedule also reflects the estate tax rates, which apply to the estate of US citizens and US residents. For US citizens and US residents, a \$5 million lifetime exemption amount exists in 2011 and 2012. The US estate tax limits non-resident aliens to a \$60,000 estate tax exemption and a \$0 gift tax exemption, other than the gift tax annual exclusion, and the same rate schedule applies.

Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
Taxable amount over	Taxable amount not over	Tax on amount in column A	Rate of tax on excess over amount in column A in %
\$0	\$10,000	\$0	18
\$10,000	\$20,000	\$1,800	20
\$20,000	\$40,000	\$3,800	22
\$40,000	\$60,000	\$8,200	24
\$60,000	\$80,000	\$13,000	26
\$80,000	\$100,000	\$18,200	28
\$100,000	\$150,000	\$23,800	30
\$150,000	\$250,000	\$38,800	32
\$250,000	\$500,000	\$70,800	34
\$500,000	No upper limit	\$155,800	35

4. Exemptions and reliefs

4.1 Estate tax deductions

Administrative expenses, debts, taxes and losses

Deductions for funeral and administrative expenses, debts and losses may reduce the gross estate of a US person. However, the estate tax law limits these deductions for most non-resident aliens. A non-resident alien determines the deductible portion of these expenses by a fraction – the total US *situs* property as the numerator and the estate determined as if the decedent were a US domiciliary as the denominator (i.e., the decedent’s worldwide gross estate). Calculation of the non-resident alien’s total deductible expenses occurs by multiplying the deductible expenses by this fraction. A case where a decedent owns US real property subject to a recourse mortgage illustrates this limitation on deductions. The estate must include the real property in the estate at its full date of death value, but the estate may only deduct the percentage of the mortgage represented by the US property’s value in relation to the decedent’s worldwide assets at death. Additionally, the estate must substantiate this deduction by providing the US taxing authorities with a certified copy of the foreign inheritance tax returns reflecting the worldwide assets. In some special situations though, the provisions of US estate and gift tax treaties may allow full deductibility.



Charitable deduction

US citizens and residents receive a charitable deduction for the entire value of any property donated to a qualifying charitable organization located anywhere in the world upon death. Non-resident aliens are also entitled to a similar charitable deduction for gifts to a qualifying charity. To receive this deduction, a non-resident alien decedent must disclose the full value of all worldwide assets. The deduction for non-resident aliens differs from the deduction for US citizens and residents. First, the deduction is only applied to the non-resident alien's US gross assets. Second, non-resident aliens only receive a charitable deduction for property passing to a US-based charity.

Marital deduction for bequests to US spouse

US citizens, but not US residents, receive an unlimited marital deduction for all bequests to US citizen spouses. The law limits the applicability of the marital deduction allowance to transfers to a US resident or non-resident alien spouse.

A provision of the 2010 Tax Act introduced a new provision for 2011 and 2012, which allows portability of the estate tax exemption among US persons. Portability of the estate tax exemption permits a surviving spouse to utilize any remaining unused estate tax exemption of the predeceased spouse. A major focus of US estate tax planning for married couples is to make certain that each spouse fully uses his or her own estate tax exemption, because full utilization of both exemptions allows a married couple to double the amount that they pass free of estate tax. Portability allows for this full use of the estate tax exemption without the need to utilize tax savings trusts or other tax planning techniques on the first spouse's death. However, since portability of the estate tax exemption only exists for years 2011 and 2012, married couples should continue planning to maximize their estate tax exemptions in future years. In addition, because these rules are not applicable to non-citizens, traditional estate tax planning minimization techniques should be considered for such persons.

Marital deduction for bequests to non-US spouse

The law prohibits a marital deduction for a transfer to a non-US citizen spouse, even by a US citizen decedent. Instead, a special marital trust called a qualified domestic trust (QDOT) allows for the deferral of the tax at the first death. This trust must have at least one US trustee possessing the obligation to withhold US estate tax from principal distributions from the trust. The deferred tax (at the rate applicable to the first decedent's estate, but applied on the current asset value) becomes payable at the death of the spouse or on earlier distributions of principal from the QDOT trust.

Credits

In 2010 (as long as the carryover basis regime was not elected), 2011 and 2012, estates of US citizens and residents receive a credit against the estate tax that exempts the first \$5 million in assets from taxation. This estate tax credit unifies with the gift tax credit in the sense that lifetime transfers of property in excess of the statutory annual exclusion amounts reduce the estate tax credit. However, in 2013, the estate tax credit will only exempt the first \$1 million in assets from taxation. The estate of a non-resident alien receives an applicable credit of \$13,000 for amounts that pass tax free at death for the decedent, as calculated from the unified rate schedule on the first \$60,000 of the taxable estate. Effectively, this means that US estate tax will capture many estates of non-resident aliens who die owning US *situs* assets. Audits of non-resident alien US estate tax returns conducted by the IRS corroborate this fact.

5. Filing procedures

5.1 Estate tax

The decedent's estate – a separate legal entity and taxpayer – comes into existence on the date of the decedent's death and continues to exist until the personal representative (also referred to as an executor or administrator) has distributed all of the decedent's property from the estate and properly taken action to close the estate. Therefore, the estate may have US income



tax filing obligations during the years between the date of death and the date all the property is distributed. The naming of the personal representative may occur through nomination in the decedent's will or by appointment in court if the decedent dies intestate (without a will). For estates of non-resident aliens, if no qualified US personal representative is appointed, then every person in possession of the decedent's property is required to file an estate tax return and may be liable for any US estate tax due.

The estate tax return for a US citizen or US-domiciled individual is Form 706. For non-domiciled individuals it is Form 706-NA. All Forms 706-NA are filed with the Internal Revenue Service Center in Philadelphia, PA. The location for filing Form 706 will vary with the decedent's domicile at death. The original due date for estate tax returns for all estates is nine months following date of death. An estate can request an extension of an additional six months to file the return, but the tax must be paid by the original due date to avoid interest and potential penalties. Note that although the IRS does permit filing extension requests for executors outside the US, extensions for Form 706 are automatic, while those for Form 706-NA are only discretionary.

5.2. Gift and GST

The reporting of gifts and generation-skipping transfers occurs on Form 709. A taxpayer must file this return for any calendar year that the taxpayer makes a transfer by gift to a person, other than the donor's US citizen spouse, either: 1) of a present interest at a value in excess of the annual exclusion (even if no tax is due after application of the lifetime exemption) that does not meet the requirements of a qualified education nor qualified medical expense or 2) of any future interest. Tax is imposed on the fair market value of property at graduated rates determined by the individual's cumulative lifetime transfers on the date of the gift.

In addition to GST tax itself, taxpayers should also report allocations of GST exemption on a timely filed Form 709, the gift tax and GST tax return. Timely filed returns result in allocations effective as of the day of the transfer; late filed allocations result in allocations effective on the date of the filing. In the year of death, the decedent's executor may make an allocation election on a timely filed estate tax return.

US citizens or residents (as defined for income tax purposes) must report gifts or bequests from foreign sources in excess of \$14,375 (adjusted for inflation), in the aggregate, on Form 3520. However, the IRS has not actually required gifts from foreign individuals or foreign estates to be reported unless the aggregate gifts exceed \$100,000. The IRS can impose substantial penalties for failure to report such gifts or bequests.

The primary liability for the gift tax due to the IRS falls on the donor of the gift. This liability transfers to the executor or administrator of the estate of the decedent as a liability of the estate, if the tax remains unpaid at the time of death. In the event gift tax remains unpaid, gift tax liability can also be enforced on the donee or through the imposition of a gift tax lien for up to ten years on the transferred property. The donor of property must pay the gift tax at the time and place for filing the gift tax return – as determined without regard to filing extensions. Furthermore, if a donor dies before filing any required gift tax returns, the executor or administrator of the estate of the decedent must file such returns.

The primary liability for GST tax rests with the transferee on payments of taxable distributions, rests with the trustee on taxable termination payments and rests with the transferor on direct skip transfers. Secondary liability is determined in the same manner as secondary liability for gift taxes (see above).

6. Assessments and valuations

The value of a US client's gross estate is the value at the time of his or her death of all property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, wherever situated. The IRC does not prescribe how this value is to be determined. The estate and gift tax regulations, however, prescribe extensive valuation rules. Those valuation rules are accompanied by prescribed actuarial and interest rate tables.



A general rule is prescribed in the US Treasury Regulations for determining value for estate and gift tax purposes: "The fair market value is the price at which the property would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither being under any compulsion to buy or to sell and both having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts." The fair market value of a particular item of property includable in the decedent's gross estate, or for purposes of computing the value of a taxable gift, is not to be determined by a forced sale price, and the fair market value of an item of property is not to be determined by the sale price of the item in a market other than that in which the item is most commonly sold to the public, taking into account the location of the item wherever appropriate. The latter rule contemplates that when property of a US taxpayer (perhaps resident in a foreign jurisdiction) is outside the United States, the valuation should occur in the relevant foreign market, rather than by reference to values for that or similar property existing in a US market.

In many instances, taxpayers will assert and be successful in seeking significant discounts based on various arguments. These could include discounts because the holding is a minority interest, illiquidity or blockage. The argument might also be made that the discount should be available for the federal income tax liability to be incurred on the disposition of the item, such as when appreciated assets are held through an entity classified as a corporation for US federal income tax purposes.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

7.1. In general

As a practical matter, US succession planners use trusts where the donor wishes to place certain constraints on the access of the proposed donee to the trust property. A lifetime gift that uses the annual exclusions or a US citizen/domiciliary donor's exemption can serve a useful way of transferring property out of the donor's estate, especially property likely to appreciate in value. If succession serves as the objective of the transfer in trust, the donor must retain neither influence nor control over the trustees to avoid any inference of an incomplete gift and, hence, estate tax ineffective gift.

7.2. Types of trusts

Various types of trusts exist in the US, but most fit the classification of either simple or complex trusts, for US tax purposes. Simple trusts require trustees to distribute all of the trust's current income to one or more beneficiaries annually, whereas the trustees of complex trusts have discretion to determine the timing, amount and type of property used to make distributions from income or principal (e.g., the power to accumulate income). Absent specific powers vested in a beneficiary, the law does not require estate inclusion of the underlying trust assets in the beneficiaries' estates.

Trusts work extensively in conjunction with probate avoidance and estate planning for non-US citizens; specifically, a common practice is to use a QDOT trust created by will to benefit a non-US citizen spouse (see discussion under deductions and credits above) or a qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) trust for US citizen spouses.

7.3. Trust location

Non-US persons who obtain US residence who are settlors or beneficiaries of trusts that have been created for estate or gift tax planning in other jurisdictions may encounter unexpected US tax results if they do not seek advice before establishing US residence. This occurs because the US rules that apply to foreign trusts with US beneficiaries and settlors may apply once they become US residents. We outline these onerous rules briefly below, but non-US persons who subsequently acquire US tax residence while retaining an interest in a non-US trust should seek advice of a US tax professional.

7.4. Outbound transfers by US person or domestic trust

Trusts with US beneficiaries

A US citizen or resident who creates a foreign trust over which he or she has no control or power may nevertheless be subject to tax on the income under the US grantor trust rules. These rules provide that, in a year where the trust has a beneficiary who is a US person, any transfer made by a US resident or citizen to a foreign trust will cause grantor trust treatment, at least as to the



portion attributable to that transfer to the US resident beneficiary. The grantor trust rules presume foreign trusts to have US beneficiaries, unless the transferor can establish that no part of the income or principal of the trust benefits or could benefit a US person. Grantor trust treatment may also extend to transfers made to foreign trusts by foreign individuals who later become US residents within five years of the transfer (for further discussion under inbound transfers, see below). The US tax law treats any transfers made within that five-year period as though the transfer was made on the date the settlor's US residence begins.

Foreign beneficiary becomes US resident

These rules may also trigger immediate taxation on all of the trust's undistributed net income at the end of the year immediately preceding the year in which the trust acquired the US beneficiary, when a US resident settlor transfers assets to a foreign trust with a US beneficiary. The provisions can also cause problems in the year that the grantor ceases to be treated as a US person if the trust becomes a non-grantor trust after the individual ends his or her residence in the US (see further discussion on transfers of appreciated assets to foreign trusts below).

7.5. Reporting

In addition to the required annual information return on Form 3520-A, the creation of, and transfers to or distributions from, foreign trusts are reportable for US citizens and residents on Form 3520. Penalties of up to 35% of the amount transferred may be applied for failure to report or late reporting.

7.6. Inbound transfers for foreign trusts with US beneficiaries

A non-resident alien who becomes a US resident who has created a trust within five years of establishing US residency may be treated as the grantor of the portion of the trust that the individual funded, if the trust can benefit a US beneficiary. This result does not change due to the fact that the beneficiaries of the trust were not US persons upon trust creation. If such a trust benefits the settlor or any of the settlor's family members who have become US residents, he or she will be taxed on an arising basis on the trust income and have US filing requirements on Forms 3520 and 3520-A. The penalty for failure to file Form 3520-A reaches 5% of the value of the trust corpus.

7.7. Transfers of appreciated assets by US persons to foreign trusts

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 repealed the prior law applicable to transfers to foreign trusts before 4 August 1997 and substituted a taxable gain recognition rule on transfers of appreciated property by US persons to foreign trusts. Therefore, gain must be recognized for income tax purposes on the difference between the cost basis and the fair market value of the appreciated assets transferred to a foreign trust. However, an exception from gain recognition for transfers to a grantor trust exists. Care needs to be taken, however, in the case of certain trusts, which are only considered grantor trusts because they have a US beneficiary under the rules described above, since they may become non-grantor trusts when the beneficiary ceases to be a US resident or dies. This can cause the appreciated assets in the trust to be treated as though if transferred to a foreign trust triggering gain recognition. For trusts that may become non-grantor trusts when the settlor ceases US residency, the settlor should seek US tax advice before ending his or her residence in the US.

8. Grants

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in the United States.

9. Life insurance

Life insurance can serve as an important asset on the life of a decedent in the United States. A person with an insurable interest – an articulable interest in the continued life of a person – can choose one or more varieties of policies, including: whole life, term life, accidental death, joint life, universal life and variable life. The person or entity that retains incidents of ownership (e.g., power to change a beneficiary, assign the policy, use the policy as collateral for loans, reversionary interest, settlement options



10. Civil law on succession

The US does not follow a civil law system.

10.1. Intestacy rules

Intestacy means the part of a decedent's estate that is not effectively disposed of by will is governed by the intestacy rules of the decedent's state of residence at death, or the rules of the state where immovable property owned by the decedent is situated. Therefore, an attorney in that state should be contacted to determine the specific rules that apply to the property.

10.2 Probate

The Uniform Probate Code provides a model of provisions that states consider when drafting their legislation. By way of example, the intestacy provision of the Uniform Probate Code has been adopted in full by certain states, modified by others and not adopted by others:

1. Jurisdictions:

- a. Community property: One-half of the property belonging to the decedent passes to the surviving spouse as the intestate share.
- b. Separate property: Share of the decedent's surviving spouse depends on the circumstances as follows:
 - I. No children or parent of decedent survives decedent: Entire intestate estate.
 - II. Spouse has same children as decedent: Entire intestate estate.
 - III. No descendants of decedent but a parent survives decedent: First \$200,000 plus $\frac{3}{4}$ of balance of intestate estate.
 - IV. Decedent's children are also those of spouse, but spouse has other children: First \$150,000 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of balance of intestate estate.
 - V. One or more of decedent's children are not those of his spouse: First \$100,000 plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of balance of intestate estate.

2. Order of priority if no surviving spouse:

- a. To the decedent's descendants by representation.
- b. If no surviving descendants, to the decedent's parents equally if both survive, or to the surviving parent.
- c. If no surviving descendant or parent, to the descendants of the decedent's parents, or either of them by representation.
- d. If no surviving descendant, parent or descendant of a parent, one-half of the estate to the decedent's paternal grandparents equally if both survive, or to their descendants by representation if they predecease the decedent; and the other half to the decedent's maternal grandparents in the same manner as the paternal grandparents. If there are no surviving grandparents or their descendants on either the maternal or paternal side, then the entire estate will pass to the decedent's relatives on the surviving side, in the same manner as the other half.

11. Estate and gift tax treaties

The following table provides details on the US estate tax, gift tax and combined estate and gift tax treaties currently in effect.

Table 1: US estate tax treaties, gift tax treaties and combined estate and gift tax treaties

Country	Separate estate tax treaty	Separate gift tax treaty	Combined estate and gift tax treaty	Other	Signed	Transfers made on or after	Comments	
Australia	No	Yes	No	No	May 1953	14 December 1953		PR-UC***
Australia	Yes	No	No	No	May 1953	7 January 1954	Old *	PR-UC
Austria	No	No	Yes	No	June 1982	1 July 1954	New *	
Belgium	Yes	No	No	No	May 1954	Not yet	Old	No effect
Canada	No	No	No	1995 Protocol	March 1995	**9 November 1995	Estate tax only	PR-UC
Denmark	No	No	Yes	No	April 1983	7 November 1984	New	
Finland	Yes	No	No	No	March 1952	18 December 1952	Old	PR-UC
France	No	No	Yes	No	November 1978	1 October 1980	New	PR-UC (Protocol)
Germany	No	No	Yes	No	December 1980	1 January 1979	New	PR-UC (Protocol)
Greece	Yes	No	No	No	February 1950	30 December 1953	Old	PR-UC
Ireland	Yes	No	No	No	September 1949	20 December 1951	Old	
Italy	Yes	No	No	No	March 1955	26 October 1956	Old	PR-UC
Japan	No	No	Yes	No	April 1954	1 April 1955	Old	PR-UC
Netherlands	Yes	No	No	No	July 1969	3 February 1971	New	
Norway	Yes	No	No	No	June 1949	11 December 1951	Old	PR-UC
South Africa	Yes	No	No	No	April 1947	15 July 1952	Old	
Sweden	No	No	Yes	No	June 1983	5 September 1984 (through 31 December 2007)	New (terminated 1 January 2008)	
Switzerland	Yes	No	No	No	July 1951	17 September 1952	Old	PR-UC
UK	No	No	Yes	No	October 1978	11 November 1979	New	

* Old or new refers to whether the treaty has the old situs rules, or the new provisions that generally restrict the US to taxing non-resident aliens' US real estate and business property.

** The 1995 Protocol had retroactive effect to TAMRA. Claims for refund based upon the treaty had to be filed by 9 November 1996.

*** "PR-UC" in comments section above refers to a pro-rata unified credit provision. (The pro-rata unified credit provisions in the German and French treaties apply only to estate tax, not to gift tax.)



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Additional reading materials

Spielman, Michael (2011) *US International Estate Planning*. Thomson Reuters/WG&L.

Foreign currencies

The following list sets forth the names and symbols for the currencies of countries discussed in this book.

Country	Currency	Symbol
Australia	Dollar	A\$
Austria	Euro	€
Belgium	Euro	€
Brazil	Real	R\$
Canada	Dollar	C\$
China	Renminbi Yuan	RMB
Czech Republic	Koruna	CZK
Denmark	Krone	DKK
Finland	Euro	€
France	Euro	€
Germany	Euro	€
Italy	Euro	€
Japan	Yen	¥
Korea	Won	₩

Country	Currency	Symbol
Luxembourg	Euro	€
Netherlands	Euro	€
New Zealand	Dollar	NZ\$
Norway	Krone	NOK
Russian Federation	Ruble	RUR
Singapore	Dollar	S\$
South Africa	Rand	R
Spain	Euro	€
Sweden	Krona	SEK
Switzerland	Franc	CHF
Turkey	Lira	YTL
United Kingdom	Pound	£
United States	Dollar	\$

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