

Worldwide Estate and Inheritance Tax Guide 2014

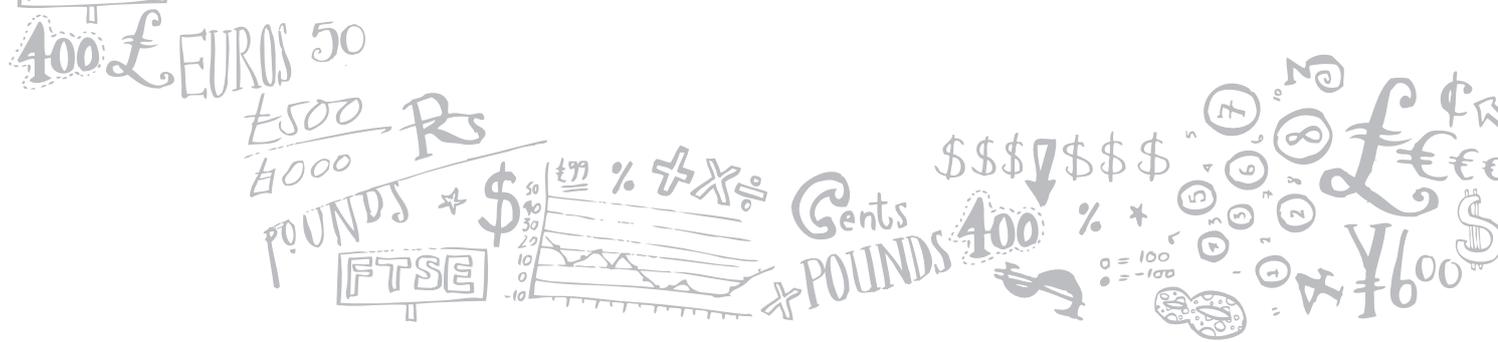
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Building a better
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Worldwide Estate and Inheritance Tax Guide 2014



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working world



Preface

Worldwide Estate and Inheritance Tax Guide 2014 (WEITG) – formerly published as *International Estate and Inheritance Tax Guide* – is published by EY's Private Client Services network, which comprises of professionals hailing from EY member firms in 38 countries around the globe.

WEITG summarizes the estate tax planning systems and also describes wealth transfer planning considerations in 38 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 (MNCs) and other entrepreneurial and internationally mobile high net worth individuals (HNWIs).

The content is based on information current as of 31 May 2014, 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 EY office to obtain updated information.

Tax information

The chapters in *WEITG* 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 EY professionals for further information.

EY also annually produces the *Worldwide Family Business Tax Guide*, a new publication that covers 41 countries and provides valuable information about the tax treatment of family businesses including succession planning and tax incentives. In addition, EY also annually publishes 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 *Worldwide Personal Tax Guide* (formally 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 value-added tax, goods and services tax (GST) and sales tax systems in more than 80 countries and the European Union (EU).

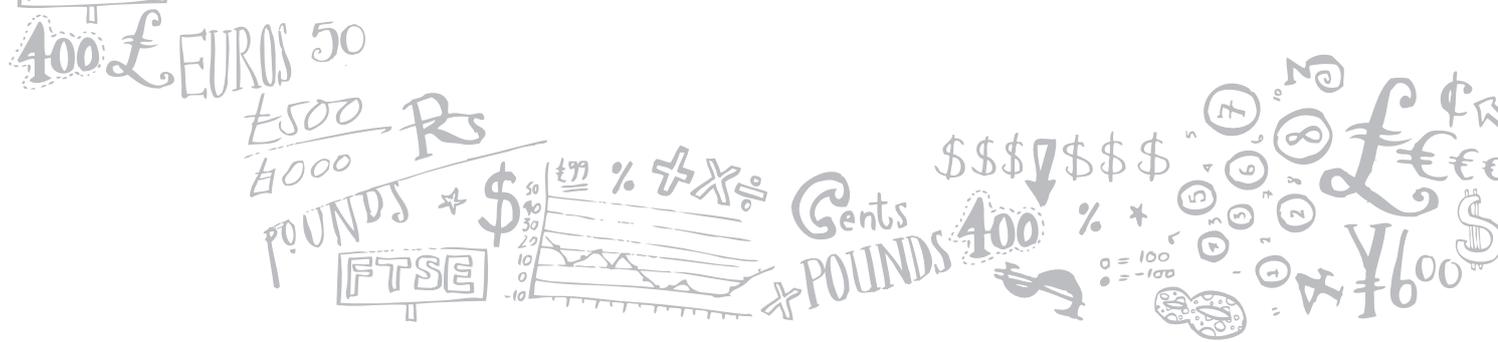
Directory

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

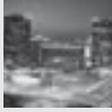
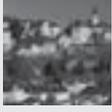
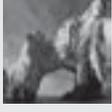
The international telephone country code is listed in each country heading. Telephone and fax numbers are presented with the city or area code and without the domestic prefix (1, 9 or 0) sometimes used within a country.

Internet site

Further information concerning EY may be found at www.ey.com.



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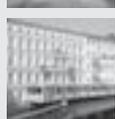
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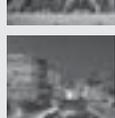
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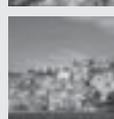
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Australia

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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) regarding the vesting of dutiable property in the executor of a deceased person. This also applies to the transfer of assets to the beneficiary of a deceased estate.

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Australia.



1.7 Others

Limited circumstance arises upon death where an immediate tax liability is included when:

- ▶ Asset transfers on death to a charity, superfund or foreign resident can have capital gains tax (CGT) costs
- ▶ Immediate CGT liability can arise where a discretionary trust deed provides that the trust is to vest on a specific date or on the death of the specified individual (often the parents), where benefits in an Australian complying superannuation fund are paid to non-dependents on death, tax of 16.5% is payable on the taxable component
- ▶ Earnings in a foreign superannuation or retirement fund that have accumulated since the member became an Australian resident may be taxable on payment to nominated beneficiaries

2. Who is liable?

There is no inheritance tax in Australia so this is inapplicable.

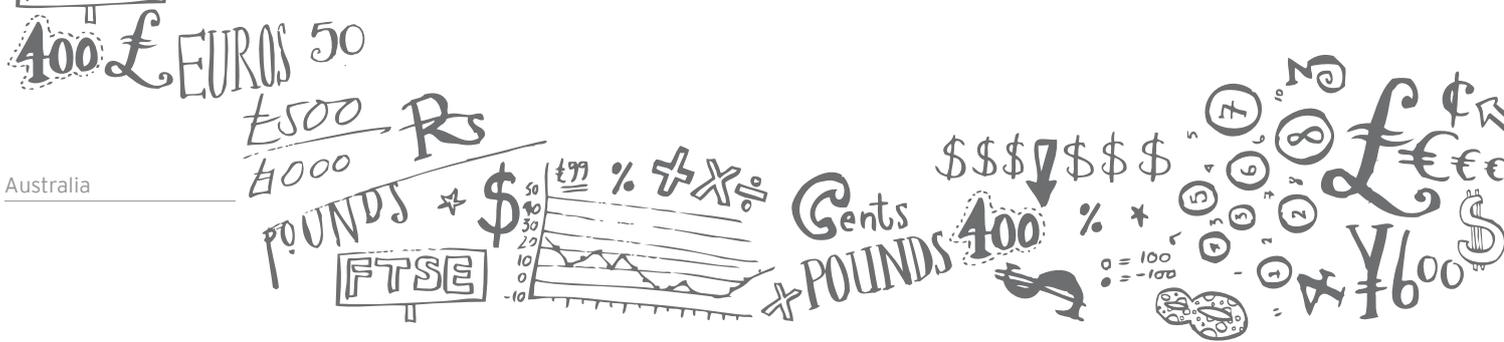
3. Rates

Although Australia does not have an inheritance or gift tax there are certain circumstances where tax can be paid by an individual as a result of death. Listed below are adult income tax rates for the 2013-2014 income year 30 June.

Taxable income (A\$)	Tax payable thereon (A\$)
A\$0-A\$18,200	None
A\$18,201-A\$37,000	19% in excess of A\$18,200
A\$37,001-A\$80,000	A\$3,572 plus 32.5% in excess of A\$37,000
A\$80,001-A\$180,000	A\$17,547 plus 37% in excess of A\$80,000
More than A\$180,000	A\$54,547 plus 45% in excess of A\$180,000

A Medicare levy of 1.5% of taxable income applies to residents, increasing to 2.0% from 1 July 2014. This is reduced for low-income levels of family income. An increase in the tax-free threshold to A\$19,400 is expected 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 5 weeks post-lodgement.



4. Exemptions and reliefs

Specific CGT rules

An individual's death and the subsequent passing of his or her assets to his or her beneficiaries constitute as disposal of an asset and is subject to CGT. However, exceptions are available with respect to assets owned upon death. These exceptions include transfers to a charity, superfund or foreign resident.

Where the CGT exemption is available, such disposals or transfers will not be subject to CGT.

Where the CGT exemption is not 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:

- ▶ CGT assets acquired prior to 20 September 1985 (pre-CGT assets) 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 the deceased's death.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ If a capital gain arises 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) is available when the asset has been held for at least 12 months (for post-CGT assets and 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ There are some exceptions to the above rules for trading stock, main residences and an individual who was a foreign resident at the time of 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 nonresidents 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 HNWI's 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. 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 appointor 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 appointor or guardian is considered to be the "Ultimate Controller" of the trust.

In selecting the successor appointor and guardian, it is important 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 appointor or guardian is appropriate and this enables the successor appointor or guardian role to be handled more efficiently and consistently.

Family members often have unpaid present entitlements, e.g., 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 when treating family members equally and for asset protection.

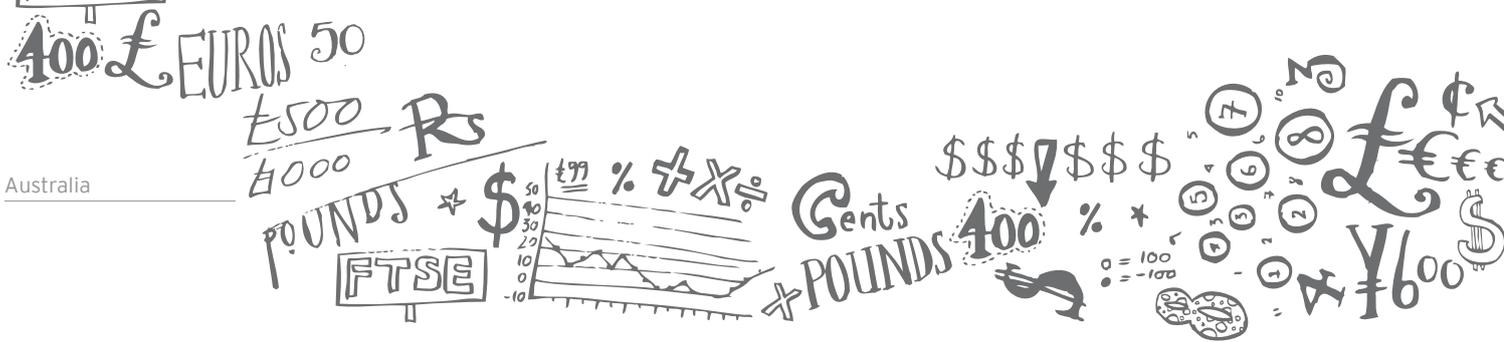
It is necessary to review the vesting date of discretionary trusts during an estate planning review. Some deeds may provide for a specified period to be the vesting date or that the death of the specified individuals (often this will be the parents) results in the trust vesting. This effectively means that the trust ends and can result in the crystallization of CGT liabilities on CGT assets held within the trust and transfer duty in respect of properties owned by the trust. The tax liability in respect of the crystallization of the CGT liabilities and transfer duty 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 with a corporate trustee, 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.



Australia

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 regarding grants 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 at the time of death and estate planning measures that should be undertaken.

Considerations and strategies relevant for individuals include:

- ▶ Should a discretionary testamentary trust be established? A testamentary trust can provide asset protection advantages and access to the CGT discount and minors are not subject to punitive tax rates on income distributions. In certain circumstances, family law protection and bankruptcy protection from creditors can be enhanced with the establishment of a testamentary trust. The use of a testamentary trust is a common strategy for funding the maintenance and education costs of minor children and grandchildren. The testamentary trust is established in the individual's will and only comes into existence on the death of the individual. 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.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ There are various strategies regarding donations, including the timing thereof. For example, it can be more tax-effective to make donations pre-death instead of post-death.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ 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 and control of assets that cannot be dealt with in an individual's will are considered.

An estate planning review of an individual's personal assets and assets that cannot be dealt with in an individual's will (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 or letters of administration

The basic procedures of administration and probate for deceased estates are generally the same in each state or territory of Australia.

A grant can either be a grant of probate of a will or a grant of letters of administration where the individual dies without a will. In either case, the grant of probate or letters of administration is effectively the official recognition of the will (i.e., for a grant of probate) or appointment by a court of an administrator (i.e., for a grant of letters of administration) and the right of the executor or administrator to administer the estate. There is no statutory requirement that a grant be obtained in every case.

Generally, a grant is obtained in the jurisdiction or place in which the deceased left assets or where the deceased resides. If assets are held outside Australia, the grant obtained in Australia may be “recognized” or “resealed” in a foreign jurisdiction subject to the laws of that jurisdiction being able to “recognize” or “reseat” the grant. The “resealing” of the grant has the effect that the original grant obtained in Australia has been obtained in that foreign jurisdiction.

When a grant has been obtained, the executor or administrator obtains legal title to the assets of the deceased estate. After administration of the deceased’s estate is completed, the executor or administrator 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

There is no gift or estate tax treaty currently in Australia. However, the US continues to recognize the gift and estate tax treaties previously entered into with Australia (please refer to the United States chapter of this guide).

Austria

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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, and 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 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.

In July 2012, the Austrian Supreme Court examined the assessed value as basis for the taxation of real estate transfers and abolished the current rule beginning 31 May 2014. Beginning 1 June 2014, the real estate transfer tax (RETT) on real estate transfers between close relatives without consideration will be based on three times the assessed value of the real estate, limited to 30% of the real estate's fair market value (FMV). The RETT on transfers of real estate between non-relatives without consideration will be assessed from the real estate's FMV, beginning 1 June 2014.

Additionally, an intabulation fee of 1.1% of the FMV of the property applies. However, for real estate transfers to related parties, three times the assessed value or a maximum of 30% of the fair market value is the basis of the fee.

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?

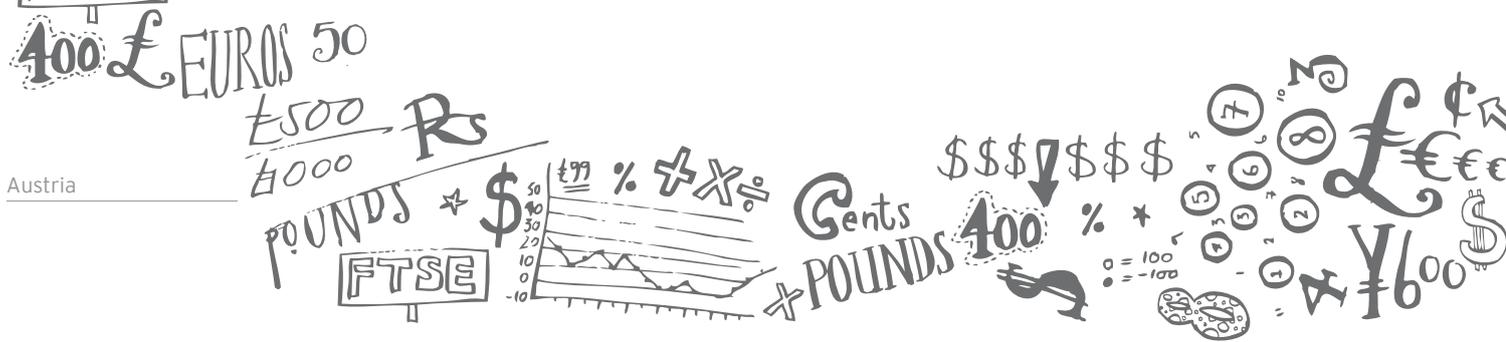
2.1 Residency and domicile

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 FMV 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 a 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 applicable rates 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. For the endowment of Austrian real estate a real estate transfer tax of 3.5% applies. Additionally, an endowment tax of 2.5% of three times the assessed value. In addition, an intabulation fee of 1.1% of the fair market value applies. The endowment of foreign real estate is no longer subject to Austrian endowment tax.

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

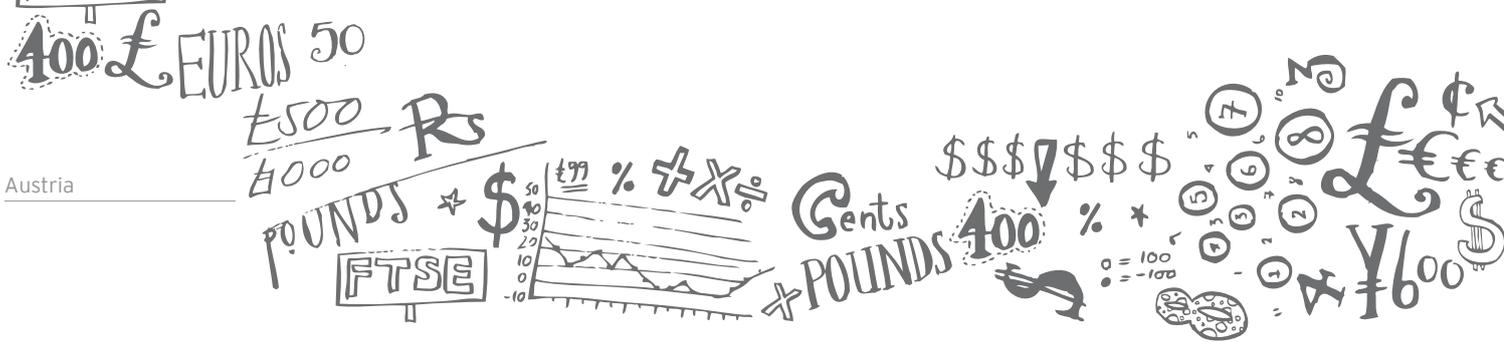
This is not applicable in Austria.

10.2 Succession

This is not applicable in Austria.

10.3 Forced heirship

In Austria, spouses, 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. Subject to the caveat made below where there is a surviving spouse, Austria has the following intestacy rules for the remaining part of the estate as follows:

► **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.

► **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.

► **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.

► **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, US.

Gift tax treaties

Czech Republic, France, the Netherlands, US.

Belgium

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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 testator's decease. It consists of two types of tax: succession and transfer.

Succession tax

Succession tax (*successierechten* or *droits 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



nonresident status of the beneficiary of the inheritance is irrelevant to determine whether the inheritance is subject to Belgian succession tax.

Transfer tax

Transfer tax (*recht van overgang bij overlijden* or *droit de mutation par décès*) is levied on the transfer of Belgian real estate by death, when the deceased is not a resident of Belgium. Transfer tax is only applicable to Belgian immovable goods. The nonresidence status of the beneficiary of the transfer is irrelevant to determine whether or not the transfer is subject to Belgian 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 is only due when the gift is voluntarily submitted to be registered for tax purposes.

It is important to note, however, that donations that took place within a three-year period prior to the donor's decease 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.

1.3 Real estate transfer duty

In case of transfer of Belgian real estate by donation or decease, no real estate transfer duty is levied above the gift or inheritance tax due.

The transfer of Belgian real estate in return for payment as well as the transfer of most of the real estate rights in return for payment is, in principle, subject to a real estate transfer duty.

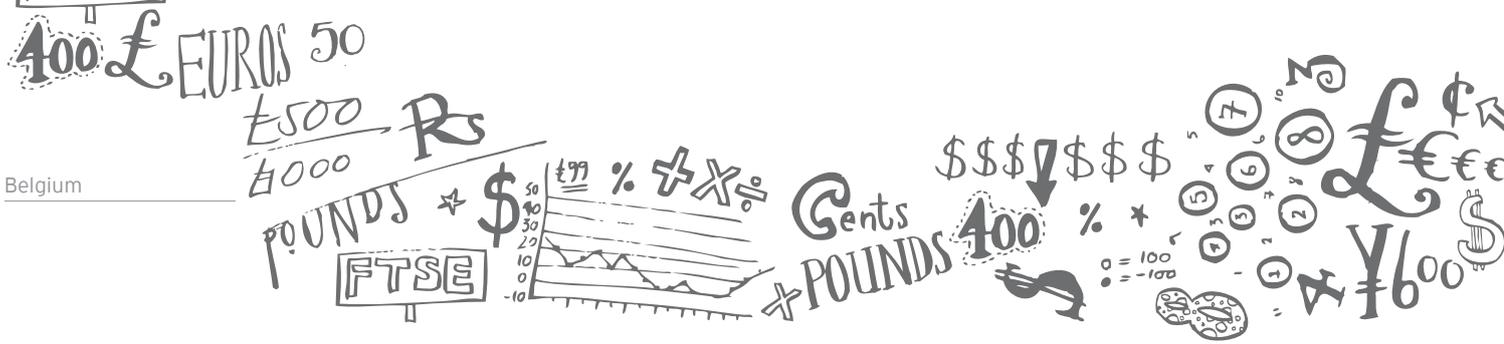
The transfer of real estate located abroad by or to a Belgian resident, as a donation or in return for payment, is not taxed in Belgium.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Belgium.

1.5 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Belgium.



2. Who is liable?

Succession tax

In principle, the beneficiary of the inheritance is liable for the succession tax, whether or not he or she is a resident of Belgium.

Succession tax is due on the inheritance of the worldwide property of the testator after his or her decease, if the deceased is considered a Belgian resident for tax purposes at the time of his or her decease.

Under Belgian law, the deceased person is to be considered a resident if he or she has his or her effective residence in Belgium immediately prior to his or her decease. As mentioned before, this is a factual matter. Accordingly, the place of residence is generally considered to be the place where an individual has his or her permanent home (i.e., where the family is living) or where an individual has his or her center of economic interest (i.e., place from where an individual manages bank accounts, investments, business and properties).

Transfer tax

Transfer tax is due on the transfer of Belgian immovable property of the testator after his or her decease, if the deceased is considered to be a nonresident for tax purposes at the time of his or her death.

The beneficiary of the Belgian real estate is liable in principle for the transfer tax whether or not he or she is a resident of Belgium.

Gift tax

Gift tax is due in principle by the beneficiary of the gift. However, it is accepted in certain cases if the donor pays the gift tax.

Real estate transfer duty

Real estate transfer duty is in principle due by the purchaser.

3. Rates

Succession tax

The applicable tax rates vary depending on the region, the beneficiary and the taxable amount.

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	3%	€0
€50,000.01-€100,000	8%	€1,500
€100,000.01-€175,000	9%	€5,500
€175,000.01-€250,000	18%	€12,250
€250,000.01-€500,000	24%	€25,750
Above €500,000	30%	€85,750



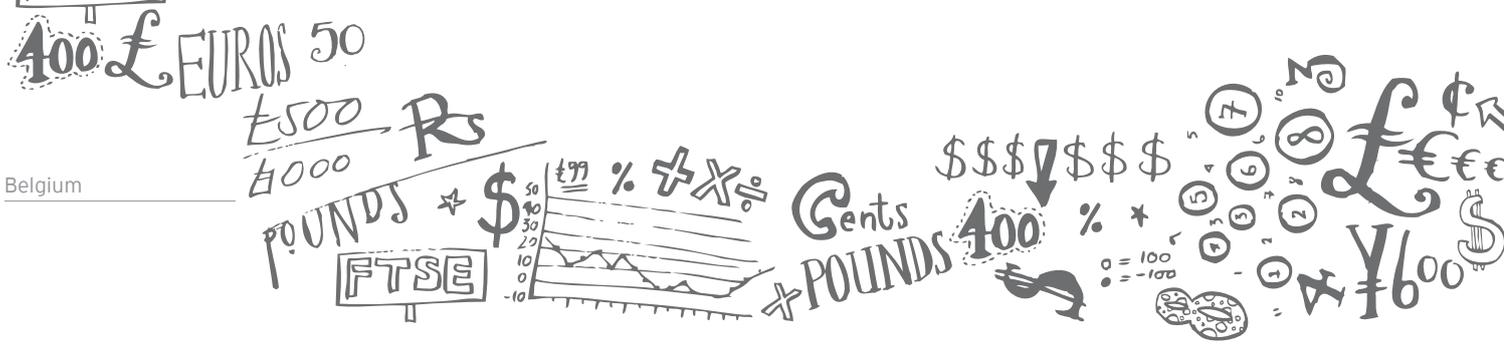
For brothers and sisters of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	20%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	25%	€2,500
€25,000.01-€50,000	30%	€5,625
€50,000.01-€100,000	40%	€13,125
€100,000.01-€175,000	55%	€33,125
€175,000.01-€250,000	60%	€74,375
Above €250,000	65%	€119,375

For uncles, aunts, nieces or nephews		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	35%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	35%	€4,375
€25,000.01-€50,000	35%	€8,750
€50,000.01-€100,000	50%	€17,500
€100,000.01-€175,000	60%	€42,500
€175,000.01-€250,000	70%	€87,500
Above €250,000	70%	€140,000

Any other persons		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€50,000	40%	€0
€50,000.01-€75,000	55%	€20,000
€75,000.01-€175,000	65%	€33,750
Above €175,000	80%	€98,750

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	3%	€0
€50,000.01-€250,000	9%	€1,500
Above €250,000.01	27%	€19,500



Belgium

For brothers and sisters of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€75,000	30%	€0
€75,000.01-€125,000	55%	€22,500
Above €125,000.01	65%	€50,000

Any other persons		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€75,000	45%	€0
€75,000.01-€125,000	55%	€33,750
Above €125,000.01	65%	€61,250

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	3%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	4%	€375
€25,000.01-€50,000	5%	€875
€50,000.01-€100,000	7%	€2,125
€100,000.01-€150,000	10%	€5,625
€150,000.01-€200,000	14%	€10,625
€200,000.01-€250,000	18%	€17,625
€250,000.01-€500,000	24%	€26,625
Above €500,000	30%	€86,625

For brothers and sisters of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	20%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	25%	€2,500
€25,000.01-€75,000	35%	€5,625
€75,000.01-€175,000	50%	€23,125
Above €175,000	65%	€73,125



For uncles, aunts, nieces or nephews		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	25%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	30%	€3,125
€25,000.01-€75,000	40%	€6,875
€75,000.01-€175,000	55%	€26,875
Above €175,000	70%	€81,875

Any other persons		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Inheritance tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	30%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	35%	€3,750
€25,000.01-€75,000	60%	€8125
€75,000.01-€175,000	80%	€38,125
Above €175,000	80%	€118,125

Transfer tax

The transfer tax rates are identical to the succession tax rates that are applicable in the region at hand.

Gift tax

The gift tax rates vary within the different regions in Belgium, depending on whether movable or immovable property is concerned.

As mentioned above, donations of movable property are only subject to gift tax when the donation was established in a Belgian notary deed or voluntarily submitted to registration for tax purposes.

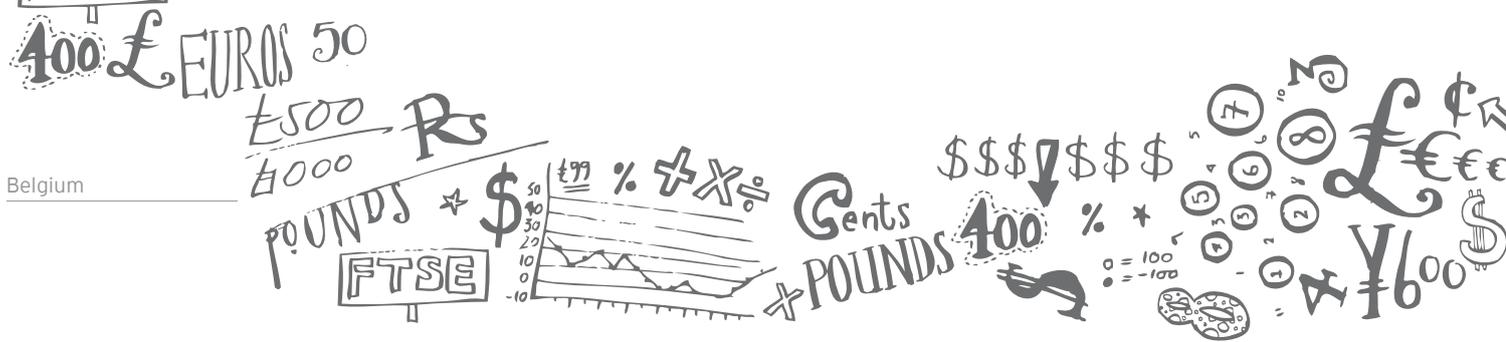
Donations of immovable property located outside Belgium are only subject to a fixed tax of €25 if the donation is voluntarily submitted to registration for tax purposes.

Brussels capital region

Immovable property

The gift tax rates for immovable property within the Brussels capital 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 more favorable progressive tax rates.



Belgium

Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€50,000	2%	€0
€50,000.01-€100,000	5.3%	€1,000
€100,000.01-€175,000	6%	€3,650
€175,000.01-€250,000	12%	€8,150
€250,000.01-€500,000	24%	€17,150
Above €500,000	30%	€77,150

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, cohabitant and direct ascendant or descendant of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	3%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	4%	€375
€25,000.01-€50,000	5%	€875
€50,000.01-€100,000	7%	€2,125
€100,000.01-€150,000	10%	€5,625
€150,000.01-€200,000	14%	€106
€200,000.01-€250,000	18%	€17,625
€250,000.01-€500,000	24%	€26,625
Above €500,000	30%	€86,625

For brothers and sisters of the deceased		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	20%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	25%	€2,500
€25,000.01-€75,000	35%	€5,625
€75,000.01-€175,000	50%	€23,125
Above €175,000	65%	€73,125



For uncles, aunts, nieces or nephews		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	25%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	30%	€3,125
€25,000.01-€75,000	40%	€6,875
€75,000.01-€175,000	55%	€26,875
Above €175,000	70%	€81,875

Any other persons		
Taxable amount	Tax rate	Gift tax due on the previous amount(s)
€0.01-€12,500	30%	€0
€12,500.01-€25,000	35%	€3,750
€25,000.01-€75,000	50%	€8,125
€75,000.01-€175,000	65%	€33,125
Above €75,000	80%	€98,125

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%.

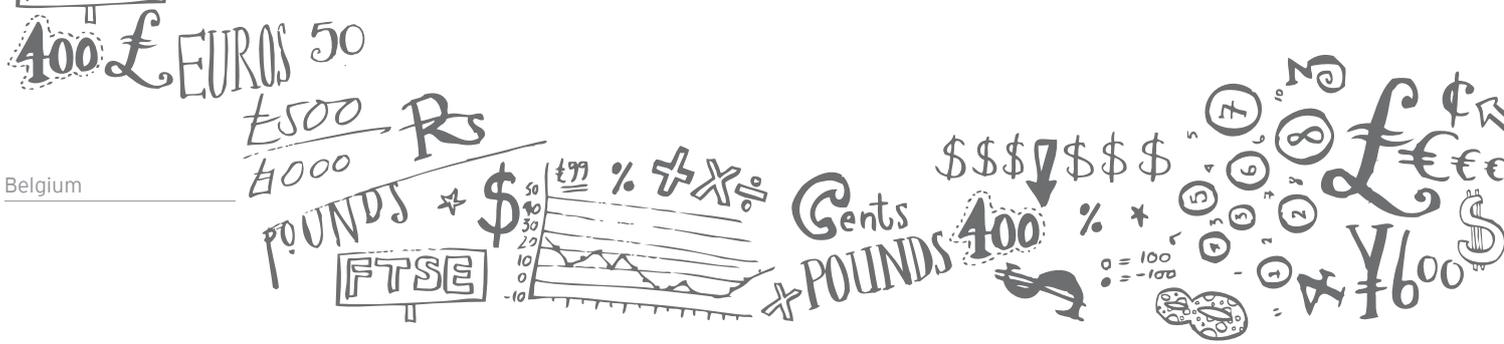
Walloon region

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	1%	€0
€25,000.01-€50,000	2%	€250
€50,000.01-€175,000	5%	€750
€175,000.01-€250,000	12%	€7,000
€250,000.01-€500,000	24%	€16,000
Above €500,000	30%	€76,000



Movable property

Most donations of movable property are subject to a flat tax rate when certain conditions are met. This flat rate amounts to 3.3% for donations to a spouse, a legal cohabitant, or a direct ascendant or descendant; 5.5% for donations to brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts, nieces and nephews; and 7.7% for donations to any other person.

Real estate transfer duty

The transfer of Belgian real estate in return for payment as well as the transfer of most of the real estate rights in return for payment is, in principle, subject to a real estate transfer duty at a rate of 12.5% in the Walloon and Brussels capital regions and 10% in the Flemish region.

Note that under specific conditions, a reduced rate of 1% in the Walloon and Brussels capital regions or 2.5% in the Flemish region can apply to the transfer of Belgian real estate rights between joint owners.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Brussels capital region

Inheritance tax

For the Brussels capital region, the first €15,000 that a direct descendant or ascendant or a spouse receives is exempted. For the deceased's child, this exemption is increased by €2,500 for each full year remaining before the child reaches the age of 21. A surviving spouse with children who are younger than 21 is allowed 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 €1,250.

The Brussels capital region also foresees an inheritance tax exemption for the inheritance by a spouse or legal cohabitant of the family dwelling and lower inheritance tax rates for the inheritance of the family dwelling in direct line (ascendants and descendants).

Flemish region

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). Several small general reliefs exist in the Flemish region, depending on the relationship between the beneficiary and the testator. Aside from those relatively small tax reliefs, the Flemish region also foresees a more substantial inheritance tax relief for severely handicapped beneficiaries and even inheritance tax exemptions for the inheritance of unbuilt immovable property situated within the Flemish Ecological Network, the inheritance of woodland and the inheritance by a spouse or cohabitant of the family dwelling. The reduction of inheritance tax on the transfer of family-owned businesses is discussed below.

Walloon region

By legal decree dated 11 April 2014, the parliament of the Walloon region has introduced a reduced tax rate of 0% on the first taxable bracket of €160,000 inherited by the surviving spouse or the surviving legal cohabitant in the family dwelling located in the Walloon region.

Several reliefs exist in the Walloon region, depending on the relationship between the beneficiary and the testator and/or the value of the assets transferred.



Among other reliefs, this region foresees an exemption of the region first €12,500 that a direct descendant or ascendant or a spouse receives. This exemption increases by €12,500 when the net value of the beneficiary's share in the estate does not exceed €125,000. Furthermore, for the deceased's child, the exemption is increased by €2,500 for each full year remaining before the child reaches age 21. 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 when the net amount of the inheritance does not exceed €620.

Transfer of businesses and companies upon succession

In the Walloon region, upon succession the transfer of family businesses and companies is exempted from succession tax when 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 Flemish region foresees an applicable inheritance tax rate of 3% or 7% or a gift tax exemption if certain identical conditions are met.

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

Flemish region

The Flemish tax measures on the transfer of family-owned businesses (article 140bis Registration Tax Code and article 60/1 and beyond of the Inheritance Tax Code) provide an exemption of registration tax on the donation of shares of a family business. Inheritances of family-owned businesses are subject to a reduced inheritance tax rate of 3% (for the spouse, legal cohabitant and direct ascendant or descendant of the deceased) and 7% (in all other cases) instead of the normal progressive inheritance tax rates up to 65%. Both the exemption of registration tax as the beneficial inheritance tax rates are subject to the same conditions.

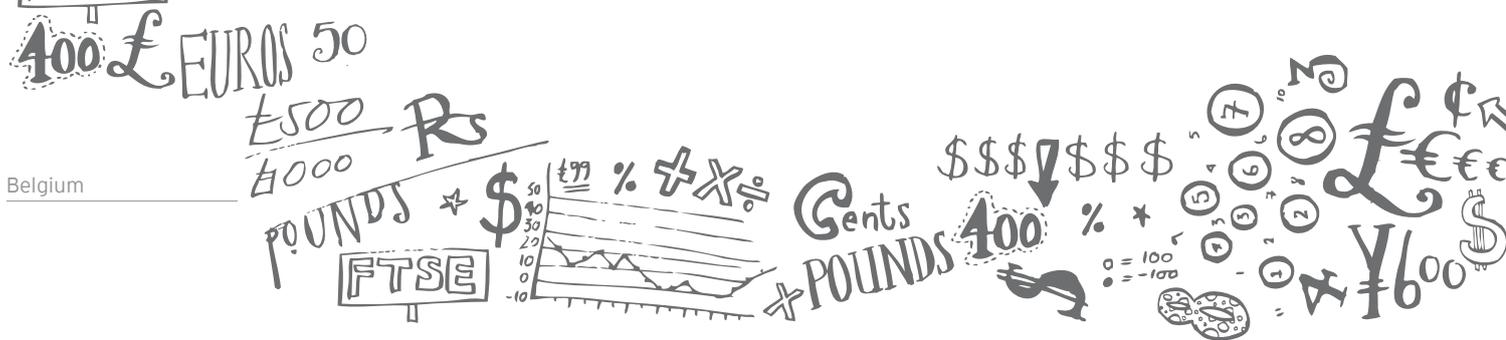
The conditions for the application of the exemption on registration tax or the beneficial inheritance-tax rates are briefly the following:

- ▶ A family company is a company that has his actual management inside the EEA and whose purpose is to exercise an "industrial, commercial, craft or agricultural" activity or a "liberal profession." To determine the presence of the required activity, the most important parameter is the statutory objective of the company. It is equally important to demonstrate that the company effectively exercises this statutory objective.
- ▶ A company qualifies as a family company if the donor (and his family) holds at least the full ownership of 50% of the shares in the company. An exception to the participation condition is made for companies held by two or three families. In those cases, the donor or deceased (himself or herself together with his or her family) needs to hold the full ownership of at least 30% of the shares. This exception is only applicable if 70% of the shares (if two entrepreneurial families hold the majority of the shares) or 90% of the shares (if three entrepreneurial families hold the majority of the shares) is owned by the entrepreneurial families together.
- ▶ The Flemish Government explicitly wanted to limit the application of the registration tax exemption or beneficial inheritance tax rate for companies that provide an added value to the Flemish economy. To avoid that companies merely possessing private property could qualify, the legislator foresaw a double standard that disqualifies companies from the rule on transfer of family businesses.

As such, companies that meet both the following two standards are disqualified:

- ▶ The amount of money that is annually spent on wages, social charges and pensions is lower or equal to 1.5% of the total assets of the company
- ▶ The value of the buildings and land, owned by the company exceeds 50% of the totals assets of the company

However, even if both standards are met, the taxpayer has the possibility to prove it really concerns a family company that performs a business that provides an added value to the economy.



Given that holding companies may often not meet to the activity condition as set out above, the legislator foresaw a specific exception for holding structures. When working with a holding company, the rules on transfer of family businesses only apply when the holding company directly holds at least 30% of the shares of at least one subsidiary that is situated within the EEA and that performs a real economic activity.

When it concerns a passive holding company that meets the exception and qualifies, the value on which the registration tax exemption or beneficial inheritance tax rate is applicable is limited to the value of the shares of all the active (grand)daughter companies situated within the EEA. As such, the value of the reserves or any other assets present in the top placed passive holding company will not benefit from the registration tax exemption or beneficial inheritance tax rate. However, if it is possible to prove that the holding company performs an economic activity (e.g., management activities or intra-group activities such as bookkeeping, IT, IP) and doesn't meet the two aforementioned disqualifying standards, it will be the total value of this holding company that will be taken into account, without analyzing the underlying companies.

Only the shares that represent a part of the capital and that have voting rights will qualify for the exemption of registration tax or the reduced inheritance tax rates.

The rules on transfer of family business are not applicable on debt claims by the family on their family company.

After the acquisition (by donation or by decease) of the shares of the family company, some conditions should be met to be able to keep the registration tax exemption or the beneficial inheritance tax rate. The family business or company must continue its activity without interruption for a period of at least three years after the donation or the decease. This does not mean that the company cannot be sold during this three-year period. As long as the activity is continued (even by a third person), no harm is done. During this period of three years, any capital decrease that is performed will also be taxed at the registration or inheritance tax rates that would have applied if the rule on transfer of family business wouldn't have applied.

Please note that in the past, registration tax on the donation of shares in a company was often avoided by performing the donation in front of a foreign (e.g., Dutch) notary public. The only risk that had to be taken into account was that the donation would still be subject to inheritance tax if the donor would die within a "suspicious" period of three years. Given that the risk of death within three years could in most cases easily be covered with a life insurance policy, this seemed like a valid solution. Note that as from 1 January 2012, the transfer of family businesses and companies is subject to a seven-year "suspicious period" for the levying of inheritance tax, which makes it a lot more expensive to cover the risk with a life insurance policy.

For donations that have been done before 1 January 2012, the suspicious period remains three years.

Walloon region

In the Walloon region, the net value of a family business can also be exempted from inheritance tax. However, note that different rules apply from 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 EEA) 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 number of employees should never be less than 75% of the number 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- and/or medium-size enterprises that employ 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. Besides these two conditions, the special tax law does not apply if 25% or more of the capital or voting rights are for a large company.

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

- ▶ 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. In addition, if his or her voting rights do not reach 50% of the totality of all voting rights, 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 every 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.

5. Filing procedures

Income tax obligations

The Belgian tax authorities tax income earned on a calendar-year basis. The beneficiaries of the legacy or the personal representative will be responsible for filing the tax return of the deceased in the following terms:

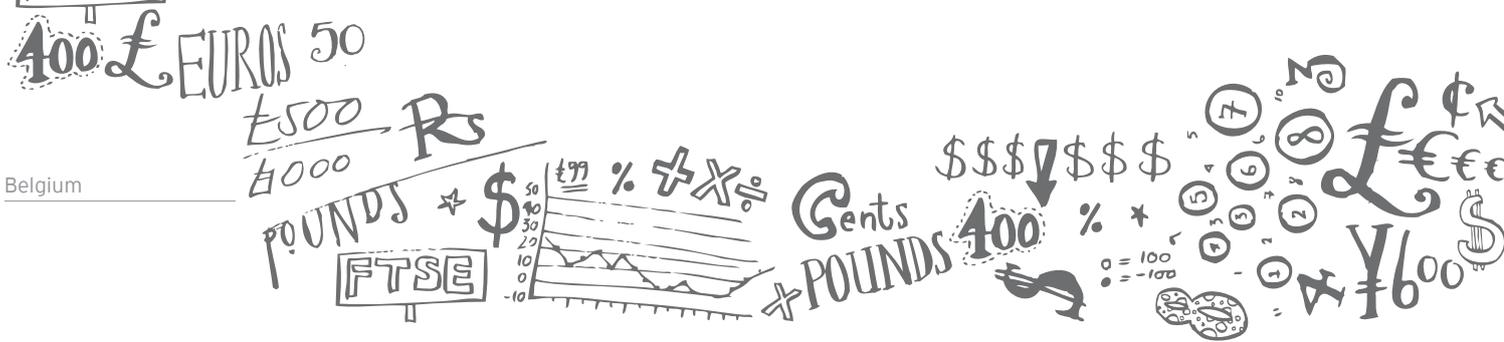
- ▶ Prior-year income-tax return: If an individual dies between 1 January, and the usual filing date for the preceding year (normally 30 June), an income-tax return should be filed for him or her within the five months after his or her death.
- ▶ Income-tax return for year of death: This tax return is called an "income tax return special" and should be filed within the five months after the death of the individual.

Inheritance tax

The filing procedures as described hereafter are applicable for Belgium in general (for the three regions).

In Belgium, the heirs or beneficiaries of the legacy have to file an inheritance-tax return. The region where this tax return has to be filed depends on the following:

- ▶ For a Belgian resident: His or her last place of residency. If the deceased moved his or her place of residency within Belgium, within the five years before his or her death, the region where he or she lived the longest within these five years, will be the region where the inheritance tax return should be filed and the inheritance tax rules (e.g., rates, exemptions) of that region will be applicable.



- ▶ For a Belgian nonresident: The inheritance tax will be calculated based on where his or her real estate is situated in Belgium. The inheritance-tax return should be filed in the region where the real estate is situated. The inheritance tax rules of that region will be applicable.

The terms for filing the inheritance tax return is four months if the deceased died in Belgium. If the deceased died in another European country, this is extended to five months, and if he or she died outside of Europe, it is six months.

Gift tax

Registration is only required for the donations made in virtue of a Belgian notary deed. The registration of a notary deed should be done within 15 days following the date of the setup of the notary deed.

6. Assessments and valuations

Gift tax – taxable base and progression method

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

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 also applies to donations of movable property to which the progressive rates are applicable.

Transfer tax – taxable base

For the Walloon region, 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 FMV at the time of death.

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 FMV or sale value (*verkoopwaarde* or *valeur vénale*) at the time of death.

The succession tax is 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.

Real estate tax – taxable base

The tax is in principle computed at the FMV of the real estate rights transferred. If the transfer is limited to the bare ownership and the owner keeps the usufruct, the real estate transfer tax due will be computed at the FMV of the full ownership.

Note that other rules can apply in case of transfer of Belgian real estate rights between joint owners.



7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Belgian law does not acknowledge the concept of trust. Foreign trusts are recognized in the Belgian international private law code under strict conditions. On no account is a trust applicable to Belgian immovable property.

Several legal authors have tried to analyze the tax consequences of trusts from a Belgian perspective, but their conclusions are still ambiguous.

In different decisions, the Belgian tax authorities have confirmed being of the opinion that gift tax or inheritance tax are eventually chargeable on distributions when a Belgian resident sets up foreign trusts for Belgian residents after the decease of the settlor.

Belgian law does acknowledge the concept of foundation. Certain kinds of foundations can benefit from special inheritance tax and gift tax regimes.

8. Grants

There are no specific estate tax rules in Belgium.

9. Life insurance

Inheritance tax can be levied on the benefit paid by an insurance company under a life insurance policy held by a deceased if the deceased is still a Belgian resident at the time of death and the benefit is paid to the beneficiary at the time of the deceased, after the decease or within the three years period prior to the decease.

Note, however, that some exemptions or reductions can apply, among others for group insurance entered into by the deceased's employer if some specific conditions are met.

10. Civil law on succession

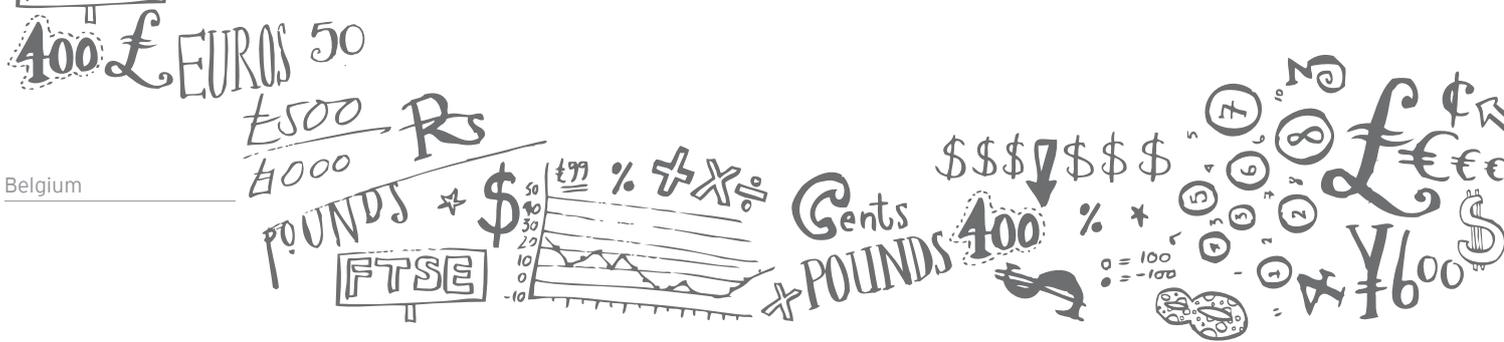
10.1 Succession and forced heirship

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
1 child	1/2	None	1/2
2 children	2/3	None	1/3
3 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
1 child	1/4 bare ownership and 1/4 full ownership	None	1/2 usufruct	1/4 bare ownership and 1/4 full ownership
2 children	1/3 bare ownership and 1/3 full ownership	None	1/2 usufruct	1/6 bare ownership and 1/6 full ownership
3 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 such a case, specific conditions need to be fulfilled.

If one of the spouses has children from a previous relationship, if specific conditions are met, 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 or legal cohabitant only, in case the testator dies without any descendants.



10.2 Matrimonial regimes

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 of more than half of the communal estate to the surviving spouse 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.

10.3 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	Ascendants (parents, 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	



10.4 Estate planning

Belgium has several interesting estate planning opportunities:

Donations

In the three regions of the country, it is possible to donate movable property without any gift tax by means of:

- ▶ Manual delivery of donations or informal donations (only advisable if the full ownership is donated, not in cases where the donation is limited to the bare ownership or the usufruct).
- ▶ Donations before a foreign notary (e.g., a Dutch or Swiss notary).

An important disadvantage of informal gifts or gifts before a foreign notary is that the transferred ownership will be subject to succession tax if (1) the donor dies within a period of three years (in some cases seven years) following the date of the gift and (2) the gift has not been registered in Belgium for tax purposes (see above).

However, it is possible to limit this risk by means of insurance or a specific “in-extremis” backup plan allowing for these donations to be registered in time, should the donor’s life come to an end within the three-year period following the donation.

Note that it is possible to make a donation subject to different conditions and burdens.

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 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.

The bare ownership of the shares of the civil partnership can be donated to the children before the office of a notary. The parents will keep the usufruct.

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, no gift tax will be 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 (in some cases seven 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.



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.

11. Abuse of tax law

The tax authorities published an administrative circular on the anti-abuse provision for registration duties and inheritance-tax purposes (Ci 5/2013).

The circular lists examples of transactions indicating whether or not they constitute abuse of tax law.

Non-exhaustive lists

It should be noted that the assessment of the existence of abuse of tax law must be done on a case-by-case basis. As a result, it is not possible for the tax authorities to provide for an exhaustive list of safe e.g., suspicious transactions.

However, the administrative circular lists some transactions that in principle do or do not constitute abuse of tax law according to the tax authorities.

Abuse of tax law

For example, the following transactions are considered to constitute abuse of tax law (unless the taxpayer is able to prove the existence other than tax motives):

- ▶ Distribution clause of a matrimonial community property to one specific spouse
- ▶ Long-term lease constructions between affiliated companies



No abuse of tax law

The following transactions (among other) are considered not to constitute abuse of tax law (unless they are part of a broader abusive construction):

- ▶ Manual donation/donation made by a bank transfer between accounts
- ▶ Donation executed before a foreign notary
- ▶ Successive partial donations of immovable property
- ▶ Donations with retention of usufruct or any other lifetime right
- ▶ Accruer and accretion clauses

12. 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.

Brazil

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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 estate 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

State tax on *causa mortis* wealth transfer and donation (ITCMD)

Heritage rights should be exempted from income taxation in the country of residence. However, state tax on *causa mortis* wealth transfer (ITCMD) should be enforceable to surviving family members residing in Brazil or to the donee (the state law that regulates the ITCMD taxation may also indicate the donor as jointly responsible to pay the ITCMD in case the donee fails to pay the tax due). The ITCMD is a state tax levied on transfers of goods on death-related inventories or donations (in case of living individuals), which is payable on movable and immovable property (e.g., real estate or cash lump sums). Nevertheless, it is important to note that the maximum applicable rate is capped at 8%.

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 on:

- ▶ *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 (also known as ITD) should levy on:

- ▶ *Causa mortis* transfers: Tax should be paid within 90 days after the decision that ratifies the calculation (successions under the conventional rite).
- ▶ Temporary succession: Six months after the sentence has been handed down to determine their openness.
- ▶ In the case of donation of property or related rights, if the donation instrument is drawn up in another state, the ITCMD must be paid prior to its presentation to the public registry jurisdiction within the territory of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

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 the applicable tax rates. Reference needs to be made to the local cantonal rules in any particular case.

1.2 Gift tax

See Section 1.1.

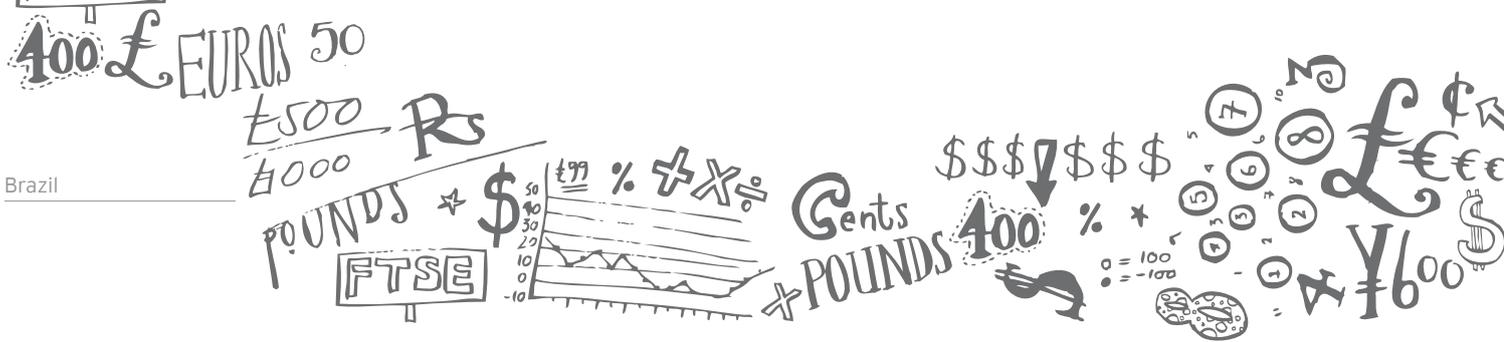
1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Municipal tax on real estate transfer (ITBI)

While alive, the owner may freely transfer 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* (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 assessed 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 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, 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.
- ▶ Within 15 days in case of auction, adjudication and award redemption, before the signing of the respective letter, even if it is not extracted.

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 all the municipalities (including the Federal District) contains specific provisions on the valuation of assets transferred as well as on the applicable tax rates Reference needs to be made to the local cantonal rules in any particular case.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Brazil.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty in Brazil.

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 and cantonal 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 among 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

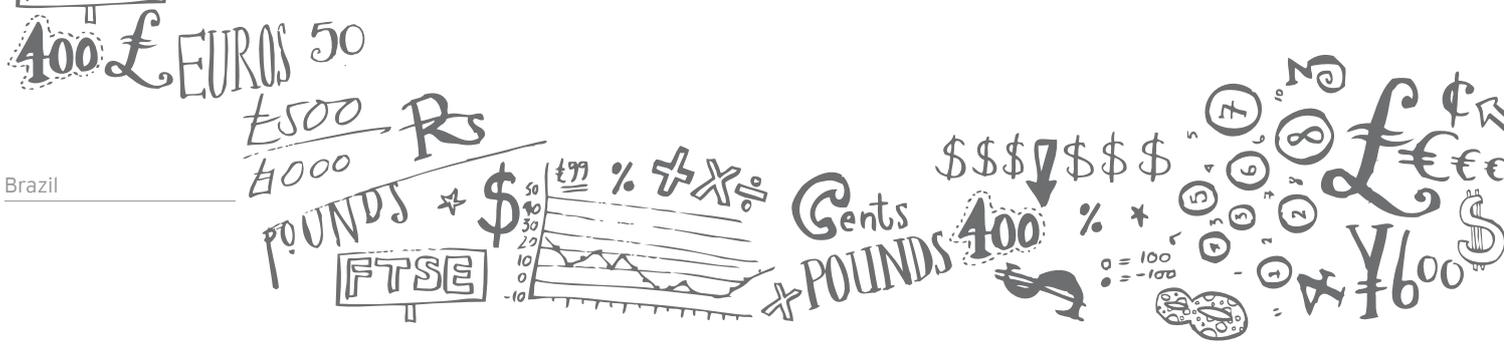
A trust is an arrangement whereby ownership of private assets and rights (cash, liquid assets, real estate properties and movable rights) is transferred from an original owner (grantor) to a third party (trustee), who assumes full responsibility of managing those assets under the exclusive best interest 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 the trustee's 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 (*Receita Federal do Brasil*) and the 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 (Capital Gain Tax) 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 as 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 such cases, 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 federal income tax rates should apply.

Accordingly, local liability should be calculated via “*Carnê-Leão*” at rates of 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 federal tax 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.

Nonresident 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 was constituted.



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.

Bulgaria

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1. Types of tax

Under Bulgarian law, transfer of property might be subject to inheritance, gift or transfer tax, depending on whether the transfer takes place before or after the death of the testator as well as on the availability of consideration or its lack thereof.

1.1 Inheritance tax

Bulgarian inheritance tax relates to the taxation of estate left by the deceased. Inheritance tax is levied on the estate located in Bulgaria or abroad if the deceased was a Bulgarian citizen and on the estate located in Bulgaria when the deceased was a foreign citizen. The inheritance estate incorporates movable and immovable property owned by the deceased and the rights to such, as well as other property rights belonging to the deceased prior to the death, receivables and liabilities existing at the time of death.

1.2 Gift tax

Subject to gift tax are free of charge transfers of property, debt forgiveness and acquisition of immovable property and rights in rem by prescription.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Subject to real estate transfer tax is the sale of immovable property (buildings and land) and rights in rem.



1.4 Individual income tax

Inheritance and estate taxes are not part of personal income tax (PIT) in Bulgaria.

1.5 Business tax

There is no business tax in Bulgaria apart from income taxes.

1.6 Deed tax

There is no deed tax in Bulgaria. However, notary fees apply to deeds which need notary certification.

1.7 Stamp duty

There is no stamp duty in Bulgaria.

1.8 Land appreciation tax

There is no land appreciation tax in Bulgaria.

1.9 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Bulgaria but endowments are taxed as gifts (See comments under Section 1.2).

1.10 Transfer duty

Besides real estate transfer tax, motor vehicles registered in Bulgaria are subject to transfer tax as are transfers against consideration.

1.11 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Bulgaria.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Inheritance tax

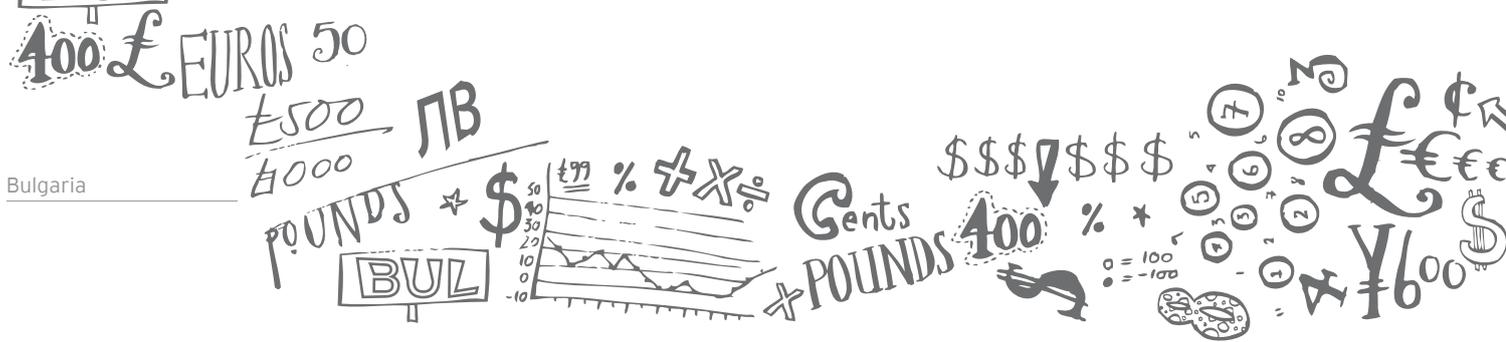
The heir is liable to inheritance tax except where exemptions apply.

2.2 Gift tax

The beneficiary of the gift is responsible for its gift tax, except where exemptions apply.

2.3 Transfer tax

Transfer tax is generally the responsibility of the purchaser, unless specific rules apply.



3. Rates

3.1 Inheritance tax

The tax rates are determined by each municipality within ranges determined in the law.

- ▶ For siblings and their children : from 0.4% to 0.8% per inheritance share above BGN250,000 (€128,000)
- ▶ For any other persons: from 3.3% to 6.6% per inheritance share above BGN250,000 (€128,000)

3.2 Gift tax

Gift tax is charged on the assessed value of the transferred property in an amount determined by each municipality within ranges provided in the law:

- ▶ From 0.4% to 0.8%: applicable to donations between siblings and their children
- ▶ From 3.3% to 6.6%: applicable to donations between any persons other than the persons referred to

3.3 Transfer tax

Transfer tax is determined by each municipality within the range of 0.1% to 3% as set in the law.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

4.1 Inheritance tax

The following are examples of inheritance tax exemptions:

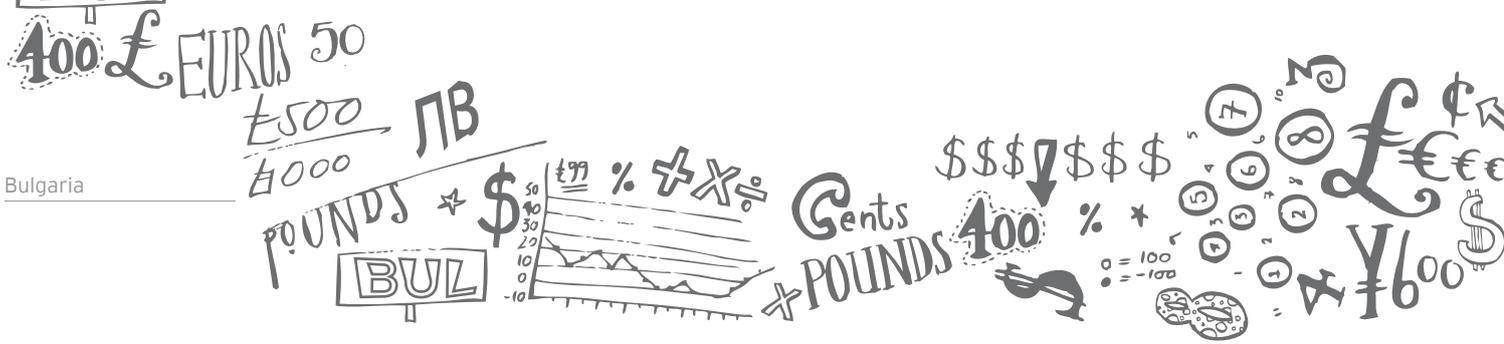
- ▶ The deceased's spouse and lineal decedents and ascendants
- ▶ The estate left to the state and the municipalities
- ▶ The estate left to the Bulgarian Red Cross or/and the lawfully registered religious denominations in Bulgaria
- ▶ Any ordinary household furnishings
- ▶ Any small farm implements
- ▶ Libraries and musical instruments

Ordinary household furnishings, small farm implements, libraries and musical instruments are exempt from tax subject to the condition that the estate devolves to lineal relatives, a spouse or siblings.

4.2 Gift tax

The following are exempt from tax:

- ▶ Any properties acquired by:
 - ▶ The deceased's spouse and lineal decedents and ascendants
 - ▶ The state and the municipalities
 - ▶ Any public-financed educational, cultural and scientific research organizations, as well as any specialized institutions for provision of social services and any medical and social child care homes
 - ▶ The Bulgarian Red Cross
 - ▶ The nationally representative organizations of people with disabilities and for people with disabilities
 - ▶ Any funds providing relief to victims of natural disasters and financing the conservation and restoration of historical and cultural landmarks
 - ▶ The medical-treatment facilities covered under the Medical Treatment Facilities Law



6. Assessments and valuations

Inheritance tax

Special rules apply for the evaluation of each asset from the estate. For example:

- ▶ Immovable property is taxed at tax value determined by special rules in the law
- ▶ Foreign currency and the precious metals are taxed at the central exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank
- ▶ Securities: at market value or, where the market value cannot be established without considerable cost or difficulty, at nominal value
- ▶ The transport vehicles: at the insured value
- ▶ Any other movable property and rights: at market value
- ▶ Enterprises or participating interests in commercial corporations or cooperatives: at market value or, where determination of the market value requires considerable expense or causes difficulties, according to accounting data

The municipal authorities notify the beneficiaries ex officio about the tax due.

Gift tax

The taxable base for levying gift tax is determined in the same way as the taxable base for inheritance tax elaborated above.

6.1 Transfer tax

The taxable base is the value of the transferred property at the time of the transfer.

The property value is determined as follows:

- ▶ Immovable property: at the price agreed or, if it is lower than the tax value, the latter is used as a taxable base
- ▶ Motor vehicles: at the insured value

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

There are no specific taxation rules regarding trusts, foundations and private purpose funds in Bulgaria.

8. Grants

There are no specific rules for grants with regard to estate and inheritance tax. In general, such are exempt from personal income tax as well.

9. Life insurance

Life insurance premiums are not subject to inheritance tax because they do not fall within the definition of inheritance estate to be succeeded.



10. Civil law on succession

Succession

Bulgarian law recognizes two types of succession: testamentary succession (when the deceased left a will) and intestacy (which applies in the absence of a will). The deceased's estate includes all properties, rights and obligations that he or she owned as of the moment of death except for rights that are inseparable from the personality of the deceased, such as the right to alimony.

The inheritance can be accepted by means of a written application to the court or tacitly through an action that undoubtedly suggests the heir's intention to accept the inheritance. There is no statutory time limit to accept the inheritance. Still, any interested party may request from the court to define a time limit for the heirs to accept it. If the heirs fail to do so, they will lose their right to the inheritance.

By general rule, once accepted the inheritance becomes a part of the heir's property. Heirs may also accept the inheritance by inventory, in which case the inherited property will be separate from the heir's own property and the deceased's obligations will be paid up to the amount of the inherited property only. The inheritance may also be refused by a written application to the court.

Testamentary succession

A will is a written document that regulates an individual's property after his or her death. Under Bulgarian legislation a person can dispose of property by means of a will as long as the statutory reserve of the by-law heirs is not affected.

Bulgarian civil law recognizes two types of a will: a handwritten will and a notarized one. The two types have equal validity at law, and neither has precedence over the other. The law prescribes specific requirements for the validity of the two types of will.

Matrimonial regimes and civil partnership

There are three matrimonial regimes in Bulgaria: matrimonial community property, regime of separate ownership and matrimonial agreement. The preferred regime can be chosen upon the conclusion of the marriage or afterwards by means of an agreement between the spouses. The choice of matrimonial regime has to be registered with the Register of Property Relations between Spouses in order to take effect.

The default regime of matrimonial community property will always apply unless another regime is chosen by the spouses. Under this regime, all property acquired by the spouses after the marriage is subject to a joint title, except for:

- ▶ Bank deposits
- ▶ Property needed for the professional activities of a spouse
- ▶ Assets acquired through inheritance and donations by one of the spouses

Under the regime of separate ownership, each spouse retains the sole title to all assets he or she acquires before and during the marriage.

By a matrimonial agreement the spouses can make arrangements about their property relationships. Arrangements aimed to regulate the property of a spouse after death cannot be included in a matrimonial agreement as these have to be stipulated in a will.

The surviving spouse is always an heir of the deceased unless the spouses divorced before the death.

Civil partnerships are not recognized in Bulgaria, and there is no common property or other financial consequences of them.

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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 (FMV) immediately prior to death. It usually results in the recognition of some amount of gain or loss and is 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 FMV of any registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) or registered retirement income fund (RRIF) is 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 and/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 FMV 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. 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). For nonresidents, the rules will apply to gifts of taxable Canadian property, as defined in the next section.



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 FMV, 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 FMV ▶ 2% of the remaining taxable transaction's FMV 	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	0.5% 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. Maximum being 1.5% of the value of the property transferred.	Part V (Deed Transfers) of the Municipal Government Act



Canada

Province or territory	Tax or duty	Statute
Nunavut	No land transfer tax; however, registration fees may apply.	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 1 and not more than 2 single family residences) 	Land Transfer Tax Act
Prince Edward Island	1% of the greater of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Consideration for the transfer ▶ Real property's assessed value <p>Land transfer tax is not applied when the greater of the consideration or assessed value does not exceed C\$30,000.</p>	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. Nonresidents 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 "tiebreaker" 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.

Nonresidents who hold taxable Canadian property

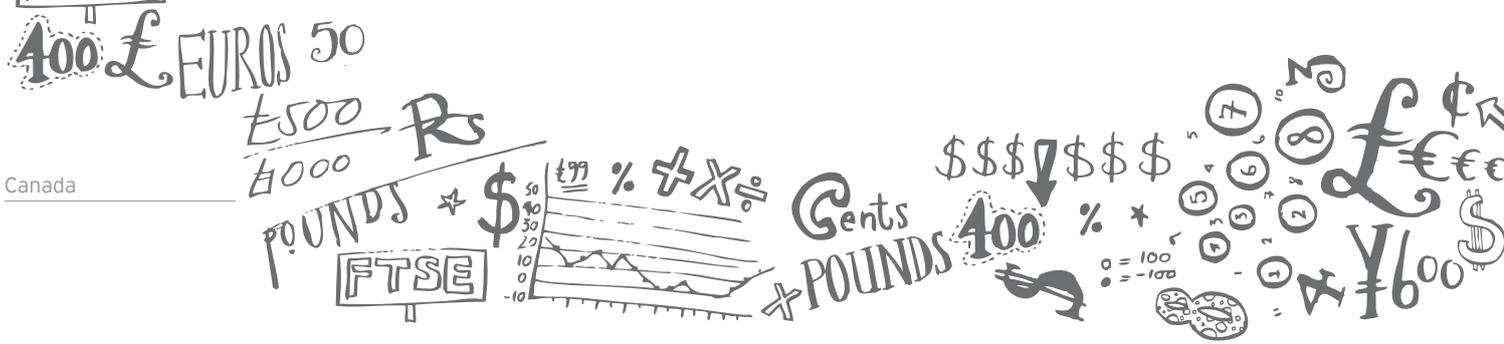
The Canadian Tax Act establishes procedures for collecting tax from nonresidents on the disposition of taxable Canadian property as defined in the Canadian Tax Act.

In general, the definition of taxable Canadian property will limit the taxation of capital gains realized by nonresidents 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 are very similar to the rules in the United States, there is a significant difference, such that any corporation, even if it is nonresident, that holds more than 50% of the specified assets at any time during the prior 60 months will be considered taxable Canadian property.

A nonresident 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 nonresident decedent must file an income tax return for the year of death and pay any tax that may be necessary on the deemed disposition.

2.2 Domicile

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



3. Rate

Canadian maximum personal marginal income tax rates – 2014 ¹				
	Ordinary income ² %	Eligible dividends ³ %	Ordinary dividends ³ %	Capital gains %
Alberta	39.00	19.29	29.87	19.50
British Columbia	45.80	28.68	37.98	22.90
Manitoba	46.40	32.26	40.77	23.20
New Brunswick	46.84	27.35	36.02	23.42
Newfoundland and Labrador	42.30	22.47	31.01	21.15
Northwest Territories	43.05	22.81	30.72	21.53
Nova Scotia	50.00	36.06	39.07	25.00
Nunavut	40.50	27.56	31.19	20.25
Ontario	49.53	33.82	40.13	24.76
Prince Edward Island	47.37	28.70	38.74	23.69
Quebec	49.97	35.22	39.78	24.98
Saskatchewan	44.00	24.81	35.32	22.00
Yukon	42.40	19.29	32.04	21.20

¹ The rates shown are the 2014 maximum combined federal and provincial marginal tax rates, including surtaxes where applicable, based on known rates as of 1 January 2014.

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).



	Rate	Bracket	
Nonresidents	22.20%	C\$0	No surtax
	32.56%	C\$43,954	
	38.48%	C\$87,908	
	42.92%	C\$136,271	

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:

- ▶ The deceased transferor must have been a resident in Canada at the time of death.
- ▶ The trust must be a resident in Canada when the property vests in the trust (spouse could be nonresident).
- ▶ The trust must be created in the deceased's will.
- ▶ The terms of the trust must note 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.
- ▶ The terms of the trust must note 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

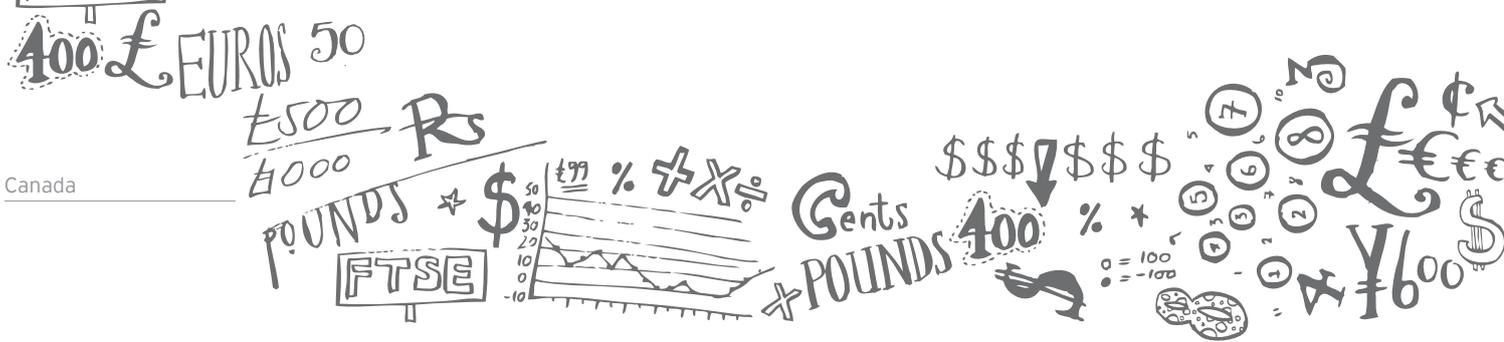
Where the deceased owns shares of a qualifying small business corporation (QSBC) or qualified farm and/or fishing property, CGT will be minimized if the deceased's C\$800,000 lifetime capital gains exemption can be claimed on the terminal return. This will depend on whether all or a portion of this exemption remains unclaimed at death and whether the shares or farm and/or fishing property qualify for the exemption. Where shares of a QSBC or farm and/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 nonresidents.
- ▶ To qualify for QSBC, the corporation must be a Canadian-controlled private corporation and must meet certain tests with respect to the use of its assets in Canada, and the shareholder has to have a holding period test.

Utilizing capital losses

In most cases, net capital losses can be used to offset net capital gains only. 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 also 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 FMV. When the deemed proceeds exceed the appreciated 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 appreciated 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 and/or fishing property, an interest in a farm and/or fishing partnership or shares in a farm and/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 and/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 his or her future disposition.

5. Filing procedure and dates for payment of tax

Canada taxes income as 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 total tax 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 FMV 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.

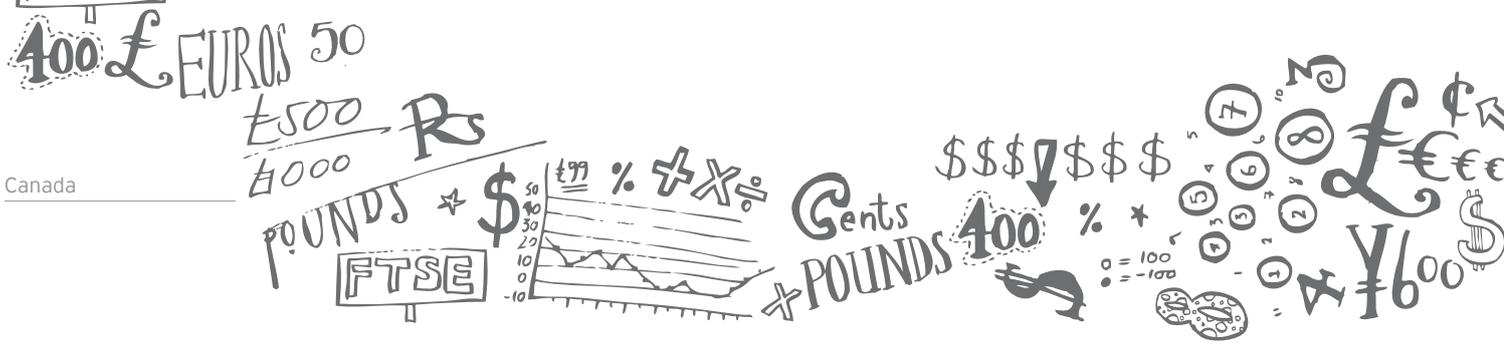
The Canadian Tax Act deems trusts to dispose of capital properties at FMV at certain specified times. In most cases, a trust will be deemed to dispose of its capital properties on the 21st anniversary of the date on which the trust was originally settled.

Generally, in situations in which the beneficiaries of a trust are residents of Canada, planning can be implemented that results in a deferral of CGT that the trust would otherwise pay 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 nonresidents 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 as 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 nonresident would be subject to the nonresident 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 provided 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.

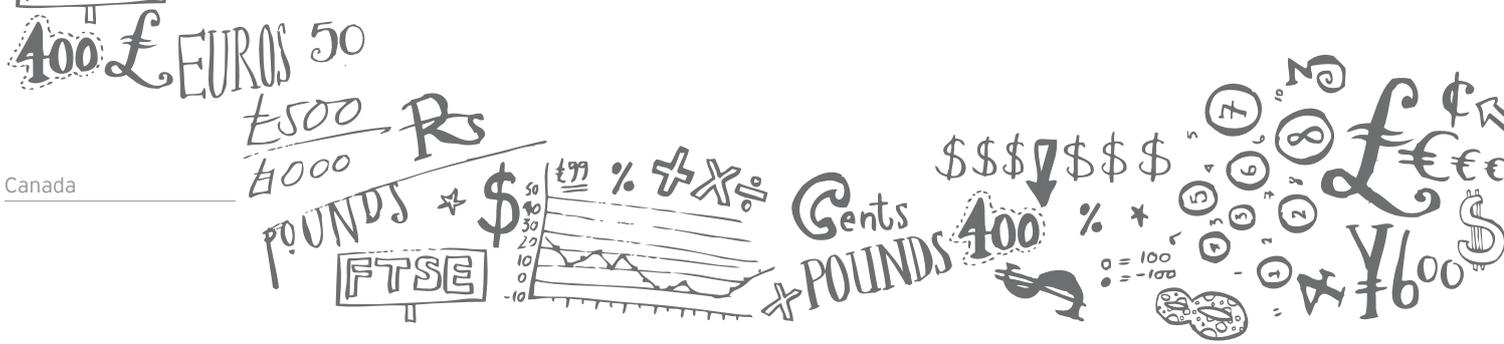
If there is no valid will at death, then the deceased’s estate passes under predetermined rules known as intestate succession.

The intestacy rules are different depending on the province or territory in which 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 1 child	Preferential share (C\$200,000) to the spouse, remainder split equally between the spouse and the child
If a spouse and 2 or more children	Preferential share (C\$200,000) to spouse plus one-third of remainder, two-thirds divided between children
If no spouse and 1 or more children alive	Children share equally: if 1 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 the above and a parent is alive	Parents share equally, or if only 1 parent, parent gets estate absolutely
If none of the above and at least 1 surviving brother or sister	Brothers and sisters share equally with representation
If none of the above and at least 1 niece or nephew	Nieces and nephews equally with no representation
If none of the 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 the above	Her Majesty the Queen (escheat to the Crown)

10.6 Probate tax

Generally, all of the Canadian provinces levy some form of probate fees/taxes based on the gross value of the estate. These fees/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 the appointment of the personal representatives of an estate for third parties.



In Ontario, the fee 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	Over C\$50,000-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
Northwest Territories	Over C\$250,000-C\$400
Nova Scotia	Over C\$100,000-C\$16.45 per C\$1,000
Nunavut	Over C\$250,000-C\$400
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
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 FMV 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.



Additional reading materials

"2013-14 Managing Your Personal Taxes – A Canadian Perspective," EY website
<http://www.ey.com/CA/en/Services/Tax/Managing-Your-Personal-Taxes>.

EY's Guide to Preparing 2013 Personal Tax Returns
<http://www.castore.ca/product/eyes-guide-to-preparing-personal-tax-returns/496>

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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, an individual's 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 Tax Circular Guoshuifa (2009) No. 121, the transfer by virtue of inheritance or gift under the following circumstances will be exempted from the IIT:

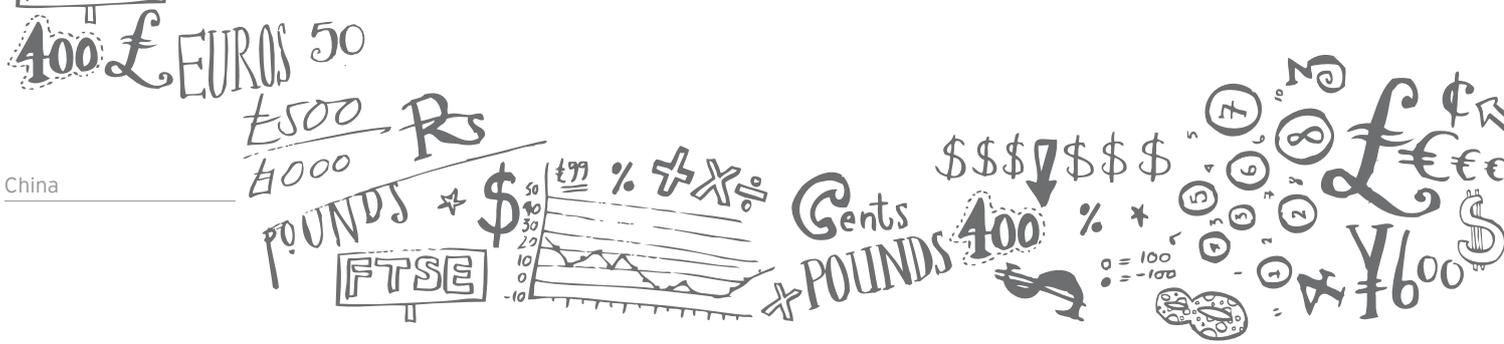
- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to lineal relatives (i.e., spouse, children, parents, grandparents, grandchildren and siblings).
- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to dependents.
- ▶ Gratuitous transfer of land-use rights or real estate to statutory heirs 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 (FMV) 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 Caishui [2009] No. 111, individual 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.
- ▶ 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.

Individual 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

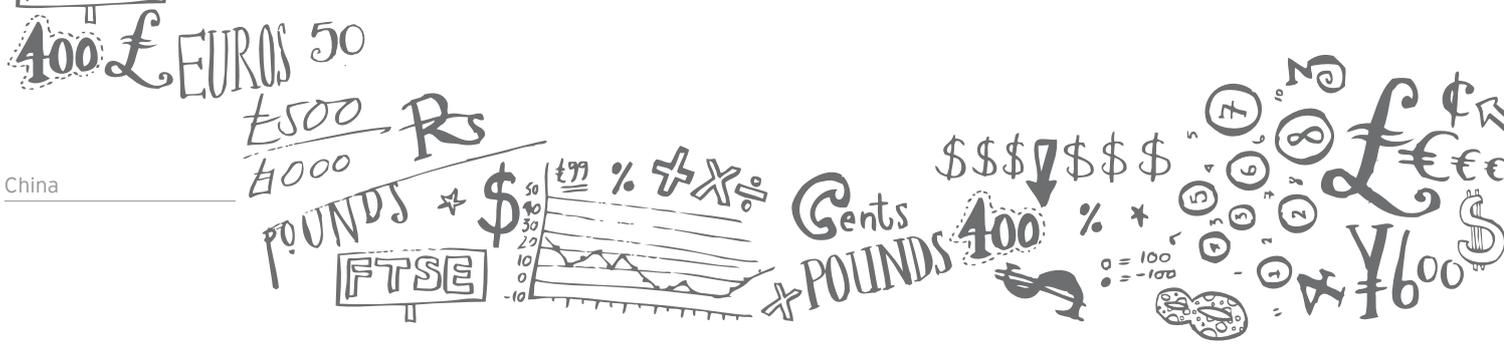
In general, China would exercise tax jurisdiction over the transfer of real estate or the use rights of land located in the territory of mainland China regardless of the holder's domicile or residency status. Please refer to the preceding paragraphs regarding the relevant taxes that may be imposed on 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 refer to those who by reason of permanent household registration (i.e., Hukou), family ties and economic interest habitually reside in China. Individuals who have Chinese nationality, but do not reside in China are still considered domiciled in China and subject to IIT on their worldwide income. Foreign nationals who physically stay in China for more than five years are also considered domiciled in China for tax purposes and are 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

See Section 1 for details.

5. Filing procedures

See Section 1 for details.

6. Assessments and valuations

The tax base of properties that are acquired by virtue of inheritance or gift is the FMV 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 FMV, 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 inheritance tax in respect of death grant in China.



9. Life insurance

According to the China IIT 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.

Cyprus

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1. Types of tax

Cyprus generally does not impose inheritance taxes or wealth taxes.

1.1 Inheritance tax

There is no inheritance tax in Cyprus.

1.2 Gift tax

There is no gift tax in Cyprus.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

There is a transfer tax payable to the Department of Land and Surveys for transfers of immovable property situated in Cyprus. See Section 2 below for the transfer tax rates.

Stamp duty on contracts for transfer of immovable property situated in Cyprus is charged at 0.15% on amounts from €5,001 up to €170,000 of the consideration and at 0.2% on any consideration above that sum up to a maximum of €20,000 per contract.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Cyprus. The income arising from a scholarship, exhibition or any other educational endowment held by an individual receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school or other recognized establishment is exempt from income tax.



1.5 Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty in Cyprus, except for real estate transfer fees and stamp duty as explained in Section 1.3 above.

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Cyprus.

1.7 Others

This is not applicable to Cyprus.

1.7.1 Personal income tax

Cyprus taxes the worldwide income of its residents, while nonresidents are only taxed on certain categories of income derived from sources within Cyprus. Income from employment exercised within Cyprus is considered as Cyprus-source income in this respect.

An individual is considered to be a tax resident of Cyprus if he or she is present in Cyprus for, in aggregate, more than 183 days in any calendar year. For the purpose of calculating the days of residence in Cyprus, the day of departure from Cyprus is considered to be a day out of Cyprus, the day of arrival into Cyprus is considered to be a day in Cyprus, the arrival in Cyprus and departure from Cyprus on the same day is considered to be a day in Cyprus, and the departure from Cyprus and return to Cyprus on the same day is considered to be a day out of Cyprus.

Personal income tax (PIT) rate for individuals is levied based on the so-called Pay As You Earn system (PAYE), in which the tax rate varies depending on the amount of the net annual taxable income earned per a tax year. See Section 2 below for PIT.

Employers are required by law to deduct PIT from all employees' salaries.

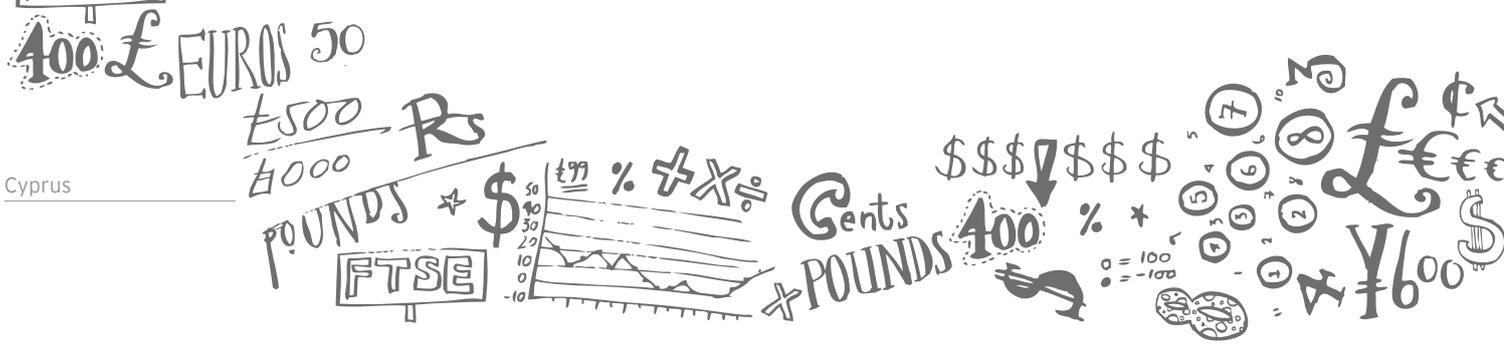
The Cypriot Income Tax Law allows for a number of exemptions, deductions, allowances and reliefs.

1.7.2 Immovable property tax

Tax is imposed on the owner (individuals and legal persons) of immovable property in Cyprus as at 1 January of every year. It is calculated on the market value of immovable property as of 1 January 1980 and is payable by 30 September in the year. See Section 2 below for Immovable property tax.

1.7.3 Capital gains tax

Capital gains tax (CGT) is imposed on profits from disposal of immovable property situated in Cyprus, or shares in companies, which have immovable property in Cyprus, and such shares are not listed in any recognized stock market. The tax is imposed on the net profit from disposal at the rate of 20%. The net profit is calculated as the disposal proceeds less the greater of the cost of market value on 1 January 1980 adjusted for inflation. Inflation is calculated using the official Retail Price Index. The index on 1 January 1980 was 35.40 (base year 2005).



2. Rates

Transfer fees

Transfer Fees paid to the Department of Land and Surveys are as follow:

Value per property (€)	%	Fees (€)	Accumulated fees (€)
0-85,000	3%	2,550	2,550
85,001-170,000	5%	4,250	6,800
Over 170,000	8%		

For the period from 2 December 2014 to 31 December 2016, no transfer fees are payable when the immovable property being transferred is subject to value added tax (VAT). If not, the transfer fee is reduced by 50%. The above reduced rate provisions will continue to apply until the title of the immovable property is issued on the provision that the relevant agreement is filed with the Land Registry Office within the above six-month period.

Stamp duty

Stamp duty on contracts is charged as follows:

- ▶ 1.5% for amounts between €5,001 and €170,000
- ▶ 2% plus €247.50 for amounts in excess of €170,000, up to a total maximum levy of €20,000 per contract

Immovable property tax

Property value (€)	Rate %	Accumulated tax (€)
Up to 40,000	6	240
40,001-120,000	8	880
120,001-170,000	9	1,330
170,001-300,000	11	2,760
300,001-500,000	13	5,360
500,001-800,000	15	9,860
800,001-3,000,000	17	47,260
Over 3,000,000	19	

No immovable property tax is payable when the value of the total property is less than €12,500.



PIT

Taxable income (€)	Tax rate %	Amount of tax (€)	Accumulated fees (€)
€0-€19,500	0	€0	€0
€19,500-€28,000	20	€1,700	€1,700
€28,000-€36,300	25	€2,075	€3,775
€36,300-€60,000	30	€7,110	€10,885
Over €60,000	35		

3. Exemptions and reliefs

3.1 Educational endowment

See Section 1.4.

3.2 Lump-sum payments

Any lump sum received by way of retiring gratuity, commutation of pension, death gratuity or as consolidated compensation for death or bodily injury is exempt from PIT and is not subject to any other taxes in Cyprus.

3.3 Inheritance

Income received from individuals by way of an inheritance is not subject to any taxation in Cyprus.

3.4 Expatriate allowances

An individual who was resident outside Cyprus before the commencement of employment in Cyprus is entitled to an exemption of the lower of €8,550 or 20% of the remuneration from any office or employment exercised in Cyprus. This exemption applies for a period of three years commencing from 1 January following the year of commencement of employment.

In addition, an individual with income from employment that exceeds €100,000 per annum who was not tax resident of Cyprus prior to the commencement of employment is entitled to an exemption of 50% of the remuneration from any office or employment exercised in Cyprus. This exemption applies for the first five years of employment and for employments commencing as of 1 January 2012.

Note that it is the practice of the tax authorities to allow only one of the two above-mentioned allowances.

3.5 Gifts/donations of real estate property

The following are exempt from Cyprus CGT:

- ▶ Transfer by reason of death.
- ▶ Gifts to relatives within the third degree of kindred.



- ▶ Gift to a company of which the shareholders are and continue to be members of the disposer's family for five years after such gift.
- ▶ Gift by a company, of which all the shareholders are members of the same family, to any of its shareholders when the property gifted was also acquired by the company as a gift.
- ▶ Gift by a company, of which all the shareholders are members of the same family, to any of its shareholders when the property gifted had been acquired by the company as a gift. The property must remain in the hands of the donee for a period of at least three years.
- ▶ Gift to the Republic or to a local authority for educational or other charitable purposes or to approved charitable institutions.

4. Estate and inheritance tax-filing procedures

Although there is no estate tax, since 1 January 2000, the executor/administrator of the estate of the deceased is required by law to submit to the tax authorities a statement of assets and liabilities of the deceased person within six months from the date of death.

5. Estate and inheritance tax assessments and valuations

Not applicable.

6. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

6.1 Trusts

In 2012, the framework of the International Trust law has been modernized, with the approval by the island's House of Representatives. The new features introduced aim to adapt to the current and future needs of the investors. According to Cyprus International Trust Law 20(I)/2012 as amended, the settlor of the trust should not be resident for tax purposes of Cyprus during the year preceding the year in which the trust would be formed. In addition, at least one of the trustees must be resident for tax purposes in Cyprus. The beneficiaries of the trust can be either resident for tax purposes of Cyprus or not.

In principle, non-Cypriot tax resident beneficiaries of a trust should be subject to taxation in Cyprus only on income arising from sources in Cyprus. On the contrary, Cypriot tax resident beneficiaries should be subject to tax in Cyprus on their worldwide income.

6.2 Private collective investment schemes

Private Collective Investment Schemes are regulated in Cyprus by the Central Bank of Cyprus. The income derived by a collective investment scheme is taxable unless an exemption applies under the Law (e.g. dividend exemption for corporate (Income) tax purposes). The distribution of profits to Cyprus tax residents is subject to Special Defence Contribution tax at 17% (for the tax year 2014). Furthermore, no withholding tax applies in case of distribution of profits to non-resident investors.

7. Grants

The income arising from educational grants is exempt from income tax. Other grants should generally not be subject to PIT in Cyprus unless they relate to revenue nature trading activities in which case are treated as taxable.



8. Life insurance

Lump sum life insurance payouts are exempt from income tax and are not subject to any other taxes in Cyprus. However, in case of cancellation of a life insurance policy within six years from the day of its issue, a percentage of the premiums, which were previously allowed, is taxable as follows:

Cancellation within three years	30%
Cancellation from four to six years	20%

9. Civil law on succession

As explained above Cyprus does not levy any estates or inheritance taxes. Succession law issues have to be addressed by Cypriot legal counsel.

10. Estate tax treaties

As Cyprus does not levy any estate taxes and it has not entered into any estate tax treaties.

11. Double-taxation treaties

Cyprus has concluded double taxation treaties with over 40 jurisdictions (including EU jurisdictions such as Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Malta and the UK, and jurisdictions outside the EU, such as China, India, the Russian Federation, Ukraine and the US).

More Treaties are under negotiation, or awaiting ratification.

All of the above double taxation treaties provide relief from double taxation.

The Cyprus tax authorities will also grant unilateral relief from Cyprus tax on income received from a foreign country with which Cyprus has no double taxation treaty. This relief applies up to the amount of tax paid in the foreign country, and is granted by exemption or credit.

Czech Republic

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1. Types of tax

As of 1 January 2014, the Czech Republic's tax system recognizes only immovable property acquisition tax, immovable property tax and income tax. Gift tax and inheritance tax have been both incorporated into the income tax. The former real estate transfer tax has been substituted by immovable property acquisition tax. Under certain circumstances, transition of property can be subject also to personal income tax.

1.1 Inheritance tax

Inheritance tax as it appeared until December 2013 no longer exists in the Czech Republic. Instead, it has been incorporated into the income tax.

Income from inheritance is fully tax exempt for both legal and private persons as of 1 January 2014.

1.2 Gift tax

Gift tax as it appeared until December 2013 no longer exists in the Czech Republic. Instead, it has been incorporated into the income tax.

Income tax is imposed on any transfer of property for no consideration.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Real estate transfer tax as it appeared until December 2013 no longer exists in the Czech Republic. Instead, it has been replaced with immovable property acquisition tax. Real estate tax has been significantly amended and renamed to immovable property tax.



Immovable property tax

Generally, all immovable property situated in the Czech Republic is subject to immovable property tax. Currently, the tax rates depend on the type of property and its location. Therefore, this tax is not commented on in more detail below.

Immovable property acquisition tax

The immovable property acquisition 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 immovable property 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 (PIT). Otherwise, the income is exempt if the period between the acquisition and the sale of immovable property exceeds five years. Such exemption does not apply if the property was part of the business' assets.

Income from the sale of securities is usually subject to Czech PIT. However, this income can be tax exempt under the following conditions:

- ▶ Sale of securities acquired after 1 January 2014
 - ▶ Income from the sale of securities can be tax exempt if the period between the acquisition and the sale exceeds three years. Also, if the total annual income of a taxpayer from the sale of securities (before deducting related expenses) does not exceed CZK100,000, such income is tax exempt. Income from the sale of other shares in a company shall be exempt if the period between the acquisition and the sale exceeds five years.
- ▶ Sale of securities acquired before 1 January 2014
 - ▶ For sales of securities acquired prior to 1 January 2014, specific temporary provisions apply. Income from the sale of securities is tax exempt if the period between the purchase and sale of securities exceeds six months, and the direct share of a party in the registered capital or voting rights of a company does not exceed 5% in the 24 months prior to sale. The tax treatment is not specified in the legislation regarding the sale of securities representing more than 5% in the registered capital or voting rights of a company. Nevertheless, based on current interpretation confirmed also by the General Finance Directorate, the income from the sale of such securities should be tax exempt if the period between the acquisition and the sale exceeds three years. At the same time, exemption of annual income not exceeding CZK100,000 is also applicable. Income from the sale of other shares in a company is exempt provided 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

Inheritance tax as it appeared until December 2013 no longer exists in the Czech Republic. Instead, it has been incorporated into the income tax.

The income from inheritance is fully tax exempt for both legal and private persons as of 1 January 2014.

2.2 Gift tax

Gift tax as it appeared until December 2013 no longer exists in the Czech Republic. Instead, it has been incorporated into the income tax.

Generally, any person (private or legal) who acquires income of any kind other than by a transferor's death is liable to income tax.

2.3 Real estate transfer tax

Real estate transfer tax as it appeared until December 2013 no longer exists in the Czech Republic. Instead, it has been replaced with the new immovable property acquisition tax, which is generally payable on the acquisition of immovable property ownership located in the Czech Republic.

For purchase of property or exchange of properties, the tax is payable by the transferor. However, the parties may agree that the transferee will act as taxpayer in the contract. Alternately, the person acquiring immovable property is liable for the tax.

2.4 Residency

Czech tax residents must declare their worldwide income in the Czech Republic irrespective of its source. Potential double taxation can be avoided based on the Czech tax law and respective double tax treaty, if in place. Czech tax nonresidents must report and tax all income but are only liable for their Czech-source income within the Czech Republic.

The tax residency of a person liable to immovable property tax and immovable property acquisition tax is generally not relevant. The important factors are mainly the type 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

3.1 Tax classes

As of 1 January 2014, this is not applicable in the Czech Republic.

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 rates

Gift tax and inheritance tax as of 1 January 2014 ceased to exist in the Czech Republic and have been combined with income tax.

The income from inheritance is fully tax exempt for both legal and private persons as of 1 January 2014.

Gifts received in connection with employment or business activities is taxed within the framework of tax base from employment and business activities.

The tax base is also determined by the gift value that is decreased by expenses incurred to obtain this income. The PIT flat rate is 15%, while the corporate income tax (CIT) flat rate is 19%.

Real estate transfer tax rate

Tax base for real estate acquisition tax refers to the taxable value of the property less deductible expense.

The taxable value of the property is determined based on a comparison of the contractually agreed-upon price and the tax reference value (if the Czech tax law does not specifically stipulate a different taxable value). Between the contractually agreed-upon price and the tax reference value, the higher is used as the taxable value of the property.

The tax reference value is equal to 75% of the "guiding" value or 75% of the official value of an asset according to the Czech Evaluation Act. The "guiding" is the fair market value (FMV) of immovable property that is similar in kind at the given place and time. The exact "guiding" value calculation is stipulated by a statement of the Czech Ministry of Finance.

Deductible expenses include only costs incurred in connection with official evaluation expertise required by law for the taxable value determination.

The immovable property acquisition tax rate amounts to 4%.



4. Exemptions and reliefs

As the number and extent of exemptions and reliefs is broad, 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:

- ▶ Income from the inheritance or legacy is fully exempt from personal as well as corporate taxation.
- ▶ Income related to gifts and other income obtained for no consideration is exempt from personal income tax if:
 1. The income is obtained from a first-degree or second-degree relative (e.g., sibling, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, spouse, child's spouse, spouse's child, spouse's parents or parents' spouse)
 2. The income is obtained from a person with whom the taxpayer lived for at least one year prior to receiving the income in common household and for that reason looked after the household or was supported by this person
 3. Income of value not exceeding CZK15,000 in total per year is acquired on a casual basis
- ▶ Income related to gifts and other income obtained for no consideration is exempt from corporate income tax if it is acquired by the following entities:
 1. Czech Republic or other EU Member States, Norway or Iceland.
 2. Public-beneficial taxpayers 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.
- ▶ Acquisition of immovable property is exempt from immovable property acquisition tax if acquired by the Czech Republic or other EU Member States.

5. Filing procedures and date for payment of tax

The filing deadline for PIT return is 1 April of the following year.

The deadline can be extended to 1 July based on a power of attorney granted to a certified tax advisor (automatic extension) or based on a special written request filed with the tax authorities (extension at discretion of the tax authorities). For individuals receiving foreign-source income, the deadline can be additionally extended until 1 November based on a written request.

The deadline for filing of a corporate income tax return is 1 April of the following year. The deadline is automatically extended to 1 July for entities subject to a statutory audit or based on a power of attorney granted to a certified tax advisor. The extension may also be granted at the discretion of the tax authorities based on a special written request.

The income tax is generally payable within the tax return filing deadline. The tax authorities do not issue any tax assessment.

The immovable property acquisition tax return is generally due by the end of the third month after the immovable property ownership is entered into the Cadastral Land Registry, i.e., the database operated under the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (COSM), which is the name of the central institution. If the immovable property is not registered in the Cadastral Land Registry, the immovable property acquisition tax return is generally due by the end of the third month after the acquisition of ownership to the immovable property.



The immovable property acquisition tax is payable within the tax return filing deadline. The tax paid based on the tax return is regarded as a prepayment. The final tax liability is assessed by the tax authorities after the tax return filing. If the tax assessed by the tax authorities is higher than the paid prepayment, the remaining difference is payable within 30 days after receipt of the tax assessment.

6. Assessments and valuations

This is not applicable in the Czech Republic.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

The New Civil Code has introduced a trust fund (svěřenský fond) as of 1 January 2014. A trust fund can now be created to manage the property of its founder(s).

Trust funds are considered to be corporate income taxpayers. Assets transferred into the trust fund from its founder are not subject to CIT.

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.

Denmark

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1. Types of tax

In Denmark, both gift and inheritance taxes 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 income taxation of up to 51.7% (2014).

2. Inheritance tax

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

The Danish inheritance tax consists of an estate tax of 15% imposed on the net value exceeding DKK268,900 of the estate of the deceased 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 after the estate is transferred to the heirs of the first deceased spouse. The estate must be transferred to the heirs after the first deceased spouse 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 when 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 4.1) or 36.25% for gifts to stepparents and grandparents. All other persons are subject to ordinary income tax on gifts at a progressive tax rate up to 51.7% (2014).

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 DKK1,660 + 0.6% (2014) of the transfer sum, with the last public valuation of the estate as the minimum.

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 DKK1,660 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*) is subject to Danish inheritance tax, unless the administration of the estate happens in Denmark.



4. Rates

4.1 Gift tax

Gift tax is 15% of the value of the gift exceeding DKK59,800 (2014) per year on gifts given to:

- ▶ Children, stepchildren and their children
- ▶ Deceased child's or stepchild's surviving spouse
- ▶ Parents
- ▶ Certain individuals sharing a common residence with the gift donor, for at least two years prior to receiving the gift
- ▶ Foster children, if certain conditions are met

Gifts to the aforementioned persons are not taxed if the value of the gift to each person is below DKK59,800 (2014) 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 DKK20,900 (2014) within one calendar year are not taxed. Gifts with a value exceeding DKK20,900 are taxed at 15%.

Gifts to stepparents and grandparents are taxed at 36.25%. There is a lower limit for taxation of DKK59,800 (2014).

Gifts to persons besides the aforementioned are liable to ordinary income tax. The taxation is progressive up to 51.7% (2014) depending on the person's taxable income.

The taxation of gifts can be summarized as follows:

Gift recipient	Tax	Lower limit for taxation (2014)
Spouse	0%	n/a
Closely related	15%	DKK59,800
Children in-law	15%	DKK20,900
Stepparents and grandparents	36.25%	DKK59,800
Distant relatives and others	Income tax 0-51.7%	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 basic allowance of DKK268,900 (2014) is deducted before the 15% estate tax is calculated.

The 15% estate tax of the total net estate value exceeding DKK268,900 (2014) is final if the estate is passed on to the following persons (close relatives):

- ▶ Children, stepchildren and their children
- ▶ Parents
- ▶ Child's or stepchild's not separated spouse
- ▶ Persons that have been living together with the deceased person for at least two years before the death
- ▶ Divorced spouse
- ▶ Foster children, if certain conditions are met

If the value of the estate is below DKK268,900 (2014), there is no inheritance tax when the estate is transferred to the aforementioned persons.



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

If the value of the estate exceeds DKK2,641,900 (2014), excluding the value of the deceased person's own residence, the estate itself may be subject to ordinary income and capital gains tax.

The inheritance tax can be summarized as follows:

Heir	Inheritance tax	Lower limit for taxation (2014)
Spouse	0%	n/a
Closely related	15%	DKK268,900
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's or stepchild's surviving spouse
- ▶ Parents
- ▶ Certain individuals sharing a common residence with the gift donor, for at least two years prior to receiving the gift
- ▶ Foster children, if certain conditions are met
- ▶ Stepparents and grandparents

These gifts are not taxed if the value is below DKK59,800 (2014) 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 DKK20,900 (2014) within one calendar year are not taxed. Gifts exceeding DKK20,900 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.

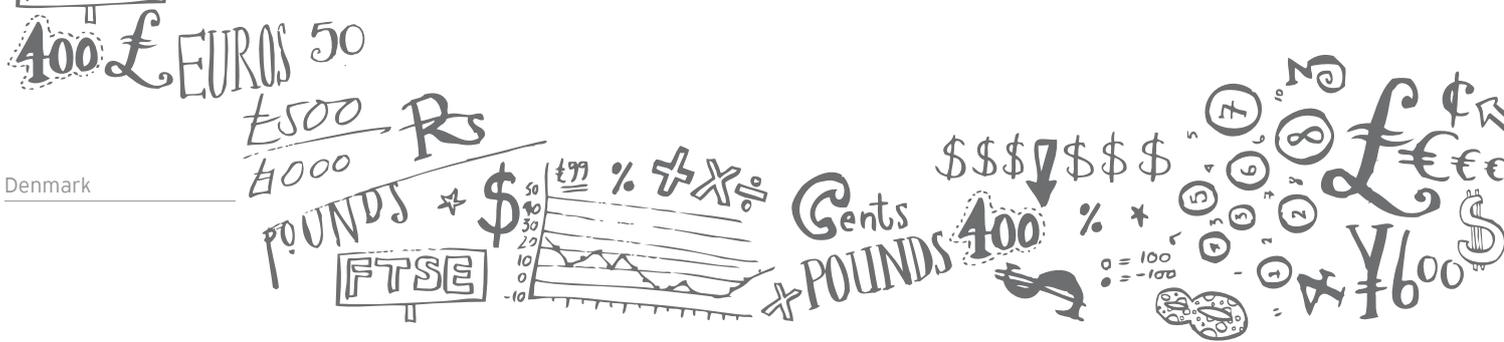
If the value of the estate is below DKK268,900 (2014), there is no inheritance tax.

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. However, the gift donor is jointly liable for the payment of gift 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.



Denmark

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 handed over for 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 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 SKAT publishes a list with the exempt institutions.

Gifts to charitable institutions are deductible for the gift donor. The maximum deductible amount per year is DKK14,800. 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 DKK268,900 (2014) 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 is 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:



- ▶ 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.
- ▶ If the deceased person does not have any surviving children, grandchildren or other lineal descendants, the spouse will inherit the entire estate.
- ▶ 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 lineal descendants.
- ▶ 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 lineal descendants, if there are any.
- ▶ If there are no parents, brother or sister or children of a brother or sister, the estate will be divided equally between the grandparents.
- ▶ If there are no grandparents and they leave no children, the estate will go to the state.
- ▶ 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). This one-quarter may be reduced to DKK1 million per child.

As long as this statutory limit is observed, a person may freely dispose of his or her assets by will.

10.3 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Registered partnerships are treated the same way as matrimonial regimes.

By marriage, the spouse gets community property unless he or she enters into a separate property settlement. Whether an asset is part of the community property or separate property is 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.

10.4 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.

Finland

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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:

- ▶ Any property provided 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
- ▶ 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 consists 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 Section 1.1 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:

- ▶ Any property, provided the donor or the beneficiary was a resident in Finland at the time the gift was made.
- ▶ 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.

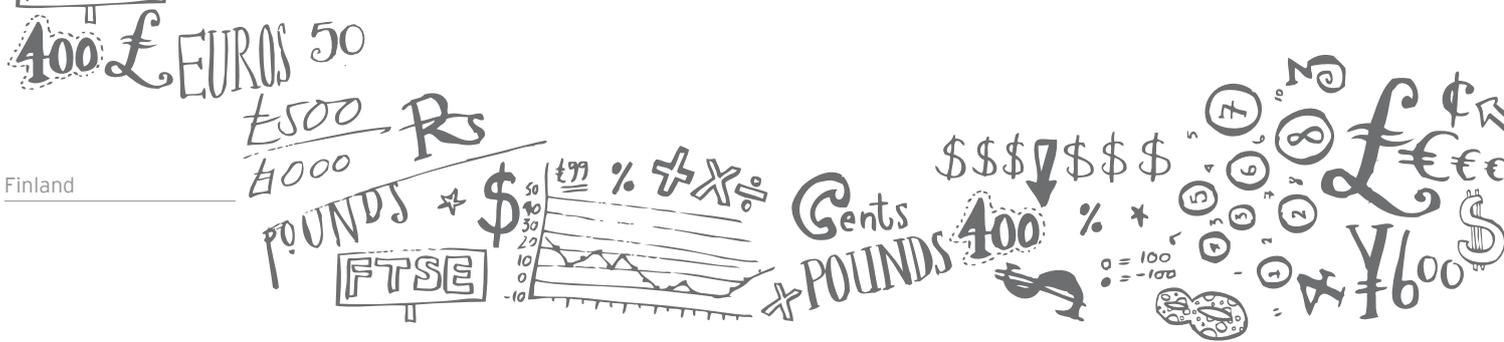
No gift tax is levied on ordinary household effects intended for the beneficiary's (or his or her family's) personal use and with a maximum value of €4,000, or on amounts used by a person for another person's (beneficiary's) education or maintenance where that other person does not have the possibility 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 (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.

A new gift and inheritance tax bracket has been implemented. All gifts or inheritance exceeding €1 million in tax class I will be taxed at a 19% rate, and all gifts or inheritance exceeding €1 million in tax class II will be taxed at a 35% rate.



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 because there isn't any 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 transfer tax on shares in housing companies, mutual real estate companies and other estate companies changed on 1 January 2013. The new tax rate on transfer tax of these securities is 2%.

The buyer shall pay the transfer tax and report the 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 the 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 the same 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 (UN), its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA), 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).

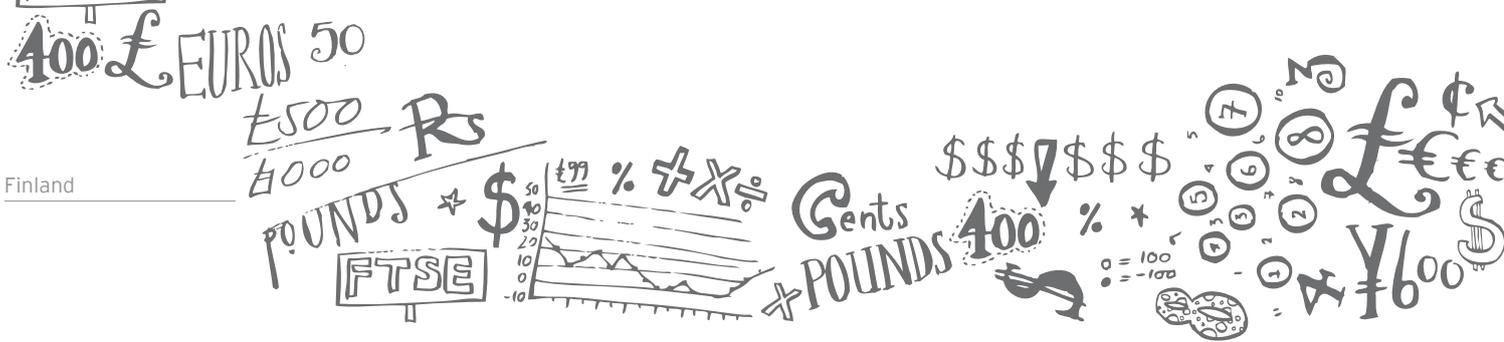
Tax class I

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-€200,000	€3,500	13%
€200,000-€1,000,000	€21,700	16%
€1,000,000 and above	€149,700	19%
Rates of inheritance tax for class II		
€20,000-€40,000	€100	20%
€40,000-€60,000	€4,100	26%
€60,000-€1,000,000	€9,300	32%
€1,000,000 and above	€310,100	35%



Taxable inheritance and gift	Basic tax amount	Rate within brackets
Rates of gift tax for class I		
€4,000-€17,000	€100	7%
€17,000-€50,000	€1,010	10%
€50,000-€200,000	€4,310	13%
€200,000-€1,000,000	€23,810	16%
€1,000,000 and above	€151,810	19%
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%
€1,000,000 and above	€315,280	35%

4. Exemptions and reliefs

The following persons are exempt from inheritance tax when they receive an inheritance or a bequest:

- ▶ The state and its institutions, municipalities, joint municipal authorities, religious communities and nonprofit-making organizations.
- ▶ Persons serving in Finland at foreign diplomatic missions, other similar representations or consular posts headed by career consular officers and persons serving in Finland as employees of the UN, its specialized agencies or the IAEA, as well as members of their families and their private servants who are not Finnish nationals. However, these persons are liable to pay inheritance tax on real property situated in Finland and shares or other rights in a corporate body in which more than 50% of the total gross assets of the company consist of real property situated in Finland (see Section 2).

No inheritance tax is payable when a widower or widow is entitled by law to retain the undistributed estate of the deceased spouse in his or her possession.

5. Filing procedures

Inheritance taxation is based on an estate inventory deed or a tax return. The estate inventory deed must be filed in the tax office of the residence of the deceased within three months of the death. Finnish resident beneficiaries must file a tax return if the deceased person was not a resident of Finland at the time of death. The person who possesses the property in Finland must file the tax return if no beneficiary is a resident of Finland. The tax return of the estate must be filed within three months of the death in the Helsinki area tax office.

All assets and debts of the deceased should be itemized in the estate inventory deed. The tax authorities may impose punitive sanctions to the estate on income that the settlor has not reported in Finland.

With regard to gifts, the beneficiary prepares and signs the gift tax return. The gift tax return must be filed in the tax office of the residence of the donor within three months after the gift is received. If the donor does not live in Finland, the tax return is to be filed in the Helsinki area tax office. Should the gift be of less than €4,000 in value, a tax return is not needed, unless specifically required by the tax office.



6. Valuation and deductions

The basis of inheritance tax is the current value of the property at the moment. The current value means the probable alienation price. The value of a gift that must be taken into account in the distribution of an inheritance is included in the value subject to inheritance tax. The value of any other gift received during the last three years before the death of the benefactor is also included in the value subject to inheritance tax under the condition that it is not gift tax exempted, as:

- ▶ Ordinary household effects intended for the beneficiary's (or his or her family's) personal use and with a maximum value of €4,000
- Or
- ▶ An amount used by a person for another person's (beneficiary's) education or maintenance in such a way that the other person does not have the possibility to use the donated amount for other purposes

Previously paid gift tax is deducted from inheritance tax in these cases.

Deductions are given for previously paid transfer tax when for a real property's registration title whose gift tax was earlier sought and not deducted. 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. It also includes 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.

In addition, the spouse or any 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 in instances in which 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 nonresident.

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 under 18 years 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.

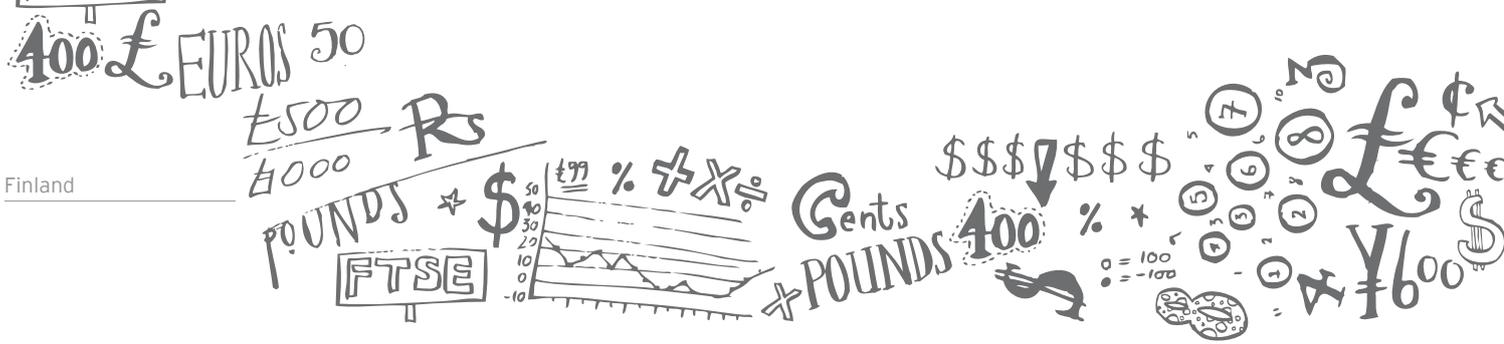
7. Trusts

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 settlor'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 settlor has passed away may be regarded as part of the settlor'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, depending on the rules of the trust and the circumstances.

The inheritance taxation is not entirely clear on whether the beneficiaries can receive the trust's assets under certain suspensive conditions. While inheritance taxation may occur if 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 settlor, the income and assets received by the beneficiaries from the trust may be regarded as a gift from the settlor. This is because the tax authorities may consider the assets as received directly from the settlor 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 settlor already when the settlor set up the trust. However, if the beneficiaries did not have any rights or do not have any control over the assets (or income from the trust), they may be taxed once they have received the assets.

When beneficiaries receive income from a trust's assets, it is considered their personal capital income because the assets in the trust have accrued 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.

If a trust is not treated as a separate entity, however, 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 is treated as a separate legal person and is a resident in Finland for tax purposes (i.e., registered or otherwise established under the domestic law of Finland (for example, a corporate entity that 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 his or her 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, European Union (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 nonresident 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. Beneficiary income from trusts 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 nonresidents.

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:

- ▶ Scholarships or other grants given for studies or scientific research or the arts
- ▶ Awards given for the benefit of scientific work, work in the arts or work for the public good
- ▶ Pensions or family pensions given by the state before 1 January 1984, for work mentioned in Sections 1 and 2
- ▶ 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. (Note: The Nordic Council was formed in 1952. The Council has 87 elected members from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Faroe Islands, Greenland and Åland. For more information, visit www.norden.org/en/nordic-council/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 the 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 allowed to accumulate pensions. Currently, there are two types of artist grants: one with Social Security and the other without it.

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.



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 to be taxable income and no inheritance tax is imposed.

Calculating the total indemnities

The tax-free insurance payment and other economic aid comparable with life insurance payments are calculated individually for each beneficiary for each indemnity payable upon death. If the calculation proves that the beneficiary receives less than €35,000, the entire sum is tax free. The calculation in question must be incorporated in the estate inventory.

If the calculations conclude that none of the beneficiaries receive more than €35,000, this must be stated in the estate inventory. It has to be clear that said statement cannot be confused with taxable assets in the estate inventory. The most common way to go about this is to combine the statement with the statement about possible gifts that the deceased have or have not given.

Taxable indemnities

If the total sum of insurance payments and other economic aid comparable with the payment exceeds €35,000, this must be mentioned specifically in the inventory of the estate.

Taxable assets are only the sum exceeding the tax-free indemnities. A calculation of the payments from insurance and other economic aid must be attached with the inventory of the estate.

The beneficiary has to be mentioned by name since the estate may include several shareholders and only one may have received such a high indemnity that it exceeds the tax-free limit. The other shareholders' inheritance tax is determined by the assets of the estate in accordance with their relative share. If the person receiving the taxable indemnity is an heir, the lawful share and the taxable indemnity are added together when calculating the inheritance tax.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

The taxation of gifts and inheritance was changed 1 January 2013. New tax brackets for the first and second tax class regarding gift and inheritance tax were introduced (these brackets relate to gifts or inheritance exceeding €1,000 000). It is important to calculate whether it is more tax efficient to give a gift or inheritance advance, as this varies from one case to another.



It is most common to give gifts to one's children, and these gifts are generally considered to be an inheritance advance, unless it is stated otherwise in the deed of the gift. An inheritance advance is always added to the deceased's assets, whereas a gift is only considered part of the estate if the gift is given within three years prior to the death.

10.2 Succession

Under the universal succession principles, title and possession of the estate transfers automatically at death to the heirs. The heirs' liabilities to the deceased's debts are limited to the assets of the estate, if certain conditions are met.

An heir and a universal beneficiary under a testament may transfer their shares in the estate to another estate. Such a transfer shall be effected in writing.

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, passes down 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.

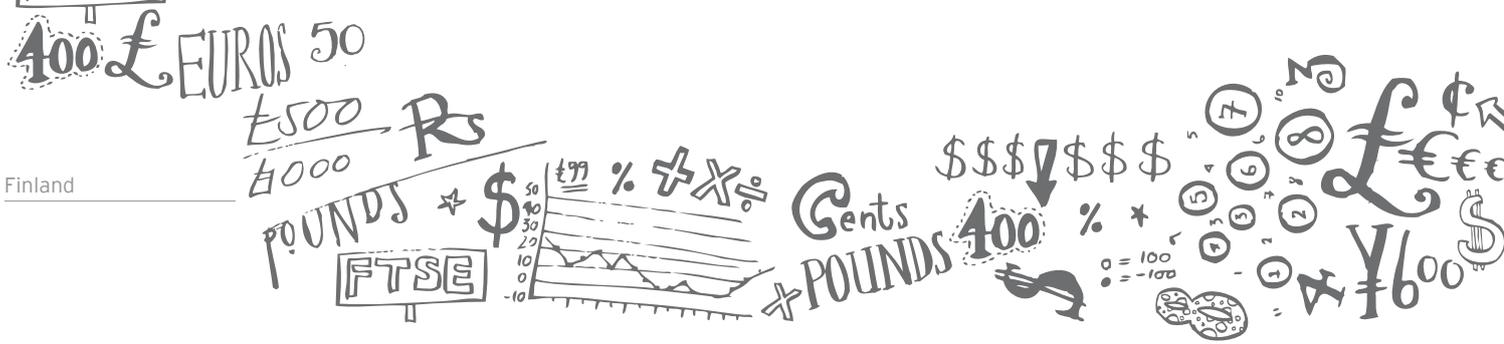
A spouse or registered partner has the right of possession of the estate and may possess the entire estate undivided.

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.
- ▶ Grandparents and their descendants are third in order.
- ▶ Great-grandparents and their descendants are fourth in order.

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 of 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 Co-operation and Development (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 US treaty deviates the most from the OECD model.

Under the US 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 be 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.

France

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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).

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 15 years prior to the death (back tax rule).

The back tax rule concerns all forms of gifts (e.g., gifts by notarized act, hand-to-hand gifts, *inter vivos* distribution). According to this rule, estates preceded by gifts made less than 15 years prior to death 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.

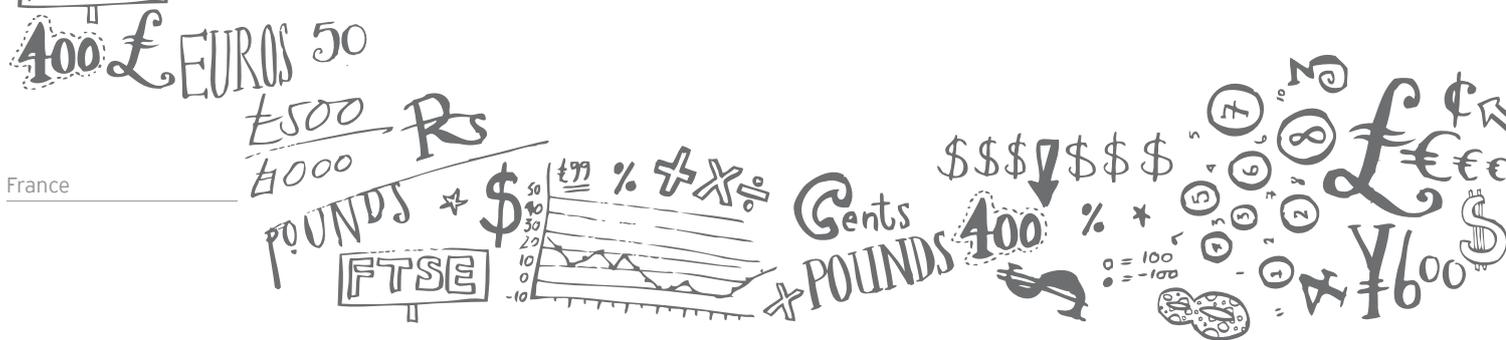
Conversely, with gifts given more than 15 years prior to death, the inheritance tax is calculated by taking into account the full allowances, the tax rate starting with the lowest bands and any tax reductions in their entirety.

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 15 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.

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.

The sale must be recorded in a notarized deed that the notary files with the territorially competent mortgage office (bureau des hypothèques) along with the payment of the tax.

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. 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

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

- ▶ French residents whose net worldwide assets are valued at or above €1.3 million
- ▶ Non-French residents whose net assets located in France (except financial investments in France, which are exempt) are valued at or above €1.3 million



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 and debts on which the taxpayer holds the usufruct. It includes all assets owned by the taxpayer, and 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

Debts concerning assets that are not included in the taxable estate or are exempt from wealth tax are not deductible.

Furthermore, in order to limit the effects of this tax, a wealth-tax capping mechanism exists, reserved for taxpayers resident in France (see Section 3.2).

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.

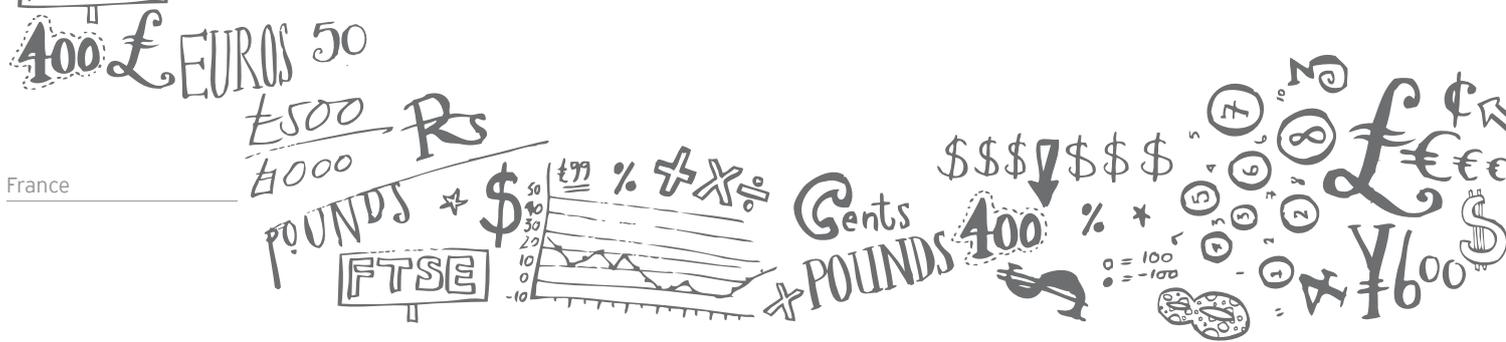
This tax is levied for the benefit of the local authorities, who vote on the tax rate each year according to their needs.

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. At the end of the year, the taxpayer receives a tax notice with the computations performed by the French tax authorities.

1.8 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 nonresident, 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 (e.g., international organizations, governments, pension funds, listed companies).

In the case of the nonprofessional 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 nonresident 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.

2. Who is liable?

From a French tax law point of view, there is no difference between domicile and residence; both terms cover the same concept.

2.1 Liability and territoriality of French inheritance and gift taxes

Inheritance and gift taxes follow the same territoriality rules.

The territorial field of application of inheritance and gift taxes is extremely broad, as it depends on the residency of the deceased (donor), the location of the assets and the residency of the beneficiary (heir, legatee, donee). These rules apply subject to any international tax treaty rules that may override them (Article 750 ter, General Tax Code (CGI)).

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

Rules governing the residency of the deceased (donor) and the beneficiary (donee)

People meeting the criteria below are considered as domiciled in France for tax purposes if:

- ▶ Their home or primary residence is located in France.
- ▶ They are carrying out a non-incidental professional activity in France.
- ▶ The center of their economic interests is in France.



French territoriality rules applicable to inheritance and gift taxes

When the deceased or the donor is domiciled in France, all movable and immovable properties located in France and outside France transferred free of charge are subject to tax in France.

When the deceased or the donor is domiciled outside France, only the movable and immovable assets located in France are subject to tax in France. The following are considered located in France:

- ▶ Tangible assets that are located in France
- ▶ Intangible assets, such as shares in French companies, receivables from a French debtor, patents and trademarks assigned or exploited in France, and shares in foreign companies for up to the value of real estate and real estate rights owned in France compared to total worldwide assets when the value of French real estate and real estate rights represents more than 50% of the corporate assets (real estate and real estate rights or other assets) located in France

When the deceased or the donor is domiciled outside France and the beneficiary has been domiciled in France for at least six years during the last 10 years prior to the death or donation, all movable and immovable property located in France or outside France is subject to tax in France. If the beneficiary does not meet the aforementioned condition regarding domiciliation for tax purposes, the inheritance or gift is taxable in the conditions described in the previous paragraph.

In these three cases, tax paid outside France on assets located outside France is deducted from the tax due in France (Article 784A, CGI).

Impact of international tax treaties

France has signed more than 30 treaties relative to inheritance tax and 8 treaties relative to gift tax, which significantly override the rules presented below.

Most of the treaties follow these rules:

- ▶ When the donor or the deceased is domiciled in France, all movable property located in and outside France and only immovable property located in France transferred free of charge are subject to tax in France.
- ▶ 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 six 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 net worldwide assets are valued at or above €1.3 million.
- ▶ Non-French residents whose net assets located in France (except financial investments in France, which are exempt) are valued at or above €1.3 million.

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 (see Section 11.2).

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:

- ▶ €100,000 for direct line inheritances and gifts (scale applicable as from 1 September 2012).
- ▶ €15,932 for inheritances between siblings.
- ▶ €159,325 for inheritances and gifts to disabled people (this allowance is added to the allowance to which such people are entitled within the family).

The principal allowances applicable to gifts only, in addition to those listed above, are as follows:

- ▶ €80,724 for gifts between spouses.
- ▶ €31,865 per share for all gifts to grandchildren.
- ▶ €5,310 per share for all gifts to great-grandchildren.

The back tax rule for gifts given less than 15 years ago is applicable. Therefore, this allowance is applicable only once every 15 years.

Rates

The rates and the allowance and reduction amounts given are effective as of 1 January 2011.



Rates applicable to both gifts and inheritances

Direct line inheritances and gifts, collateral line inheritances and gifts, and inheritances and gifts among non-relatives are subject to the same rates.

Transfer in favor of ascendants and descendants:

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%

Transfer between siblings:

Value transferred	Rate (%)
Up to €24,430	35%
Above €24,430	45%

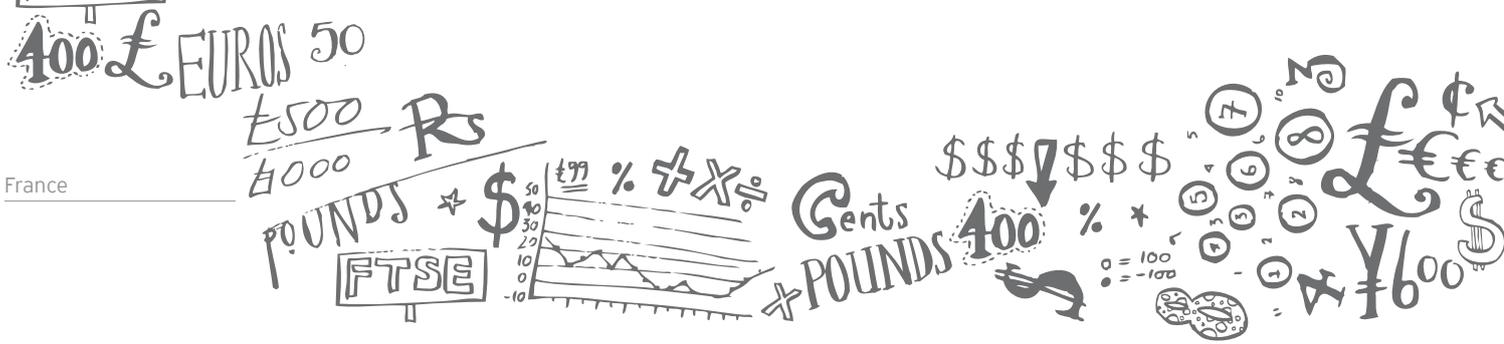
Other cases	Rate (%)
Transfer between blood relatives up to the fourth degree (whatever the amount)	55%
Transfer between remote blood relatives (beyond the fourth degree) and unrelated parties (whatever the amount)	60%

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 €902,83 - €1,805,677	40%
Above €1,805,677	45%



France

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 six rates (from 1 January 2013):

Fraction of net taxable value of assets	Applicable rate (%)
Not exceeding €800,000	0
Greater than €800,000 and less than or equal to €1.3 million	0.50
Greater than €1,300,000 and less than or equal to €2.57 million	0.70
Greater than €2.57 million and less than or equal to €5 million	1
Greater than €5 million and less than or equal to €10 million	1.25
Greater than €10 million	1.50

If the net taxable value of the assets is equal to or greater than €1,3 million, but less than €1,4 million, the tax is calculated according to the scale shown in the table above and is reduced by €17,500 - 1.25%P, where P is the net taxable value of the assets.

For taxpayers resident in France, the amount of the wealth tax calculated after application of the scale above may be reduced so that the cumulated amount of wealth tax and various other taxes paid by these taxpayers does not exceed 75% of their overall revenue.

The tax is reduced by the difference between:

- ▶ The amount of wealth tax and of all the taxes due in France and outside France in respect of the revenue for the previous year.
- ▶ 75% of the worldwide revenue received.

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:

- ▶ Units or shares in companies with a business activity 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)
- ▶ 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



- ▶ 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)
- ▶ 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 bis, CGI), reduced to half of their value if the amount exceeds €102,717
- ▶ Units in rural land groups under certain conditions (Article 848 bis, CGI)
- ▶ Buildings classified as historical or related monuments and shares in real estate companies owning such buildings under certain conditions (Article 795A, CGI)
- ▶ 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 exempt from gift tax for up to €31,865 if the donor is less than 80 years old and the donee is of full age or is an emancipated minor.

This exempt gift can be renewed every 15 years.

4.2 Exemptions from wealth tax

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

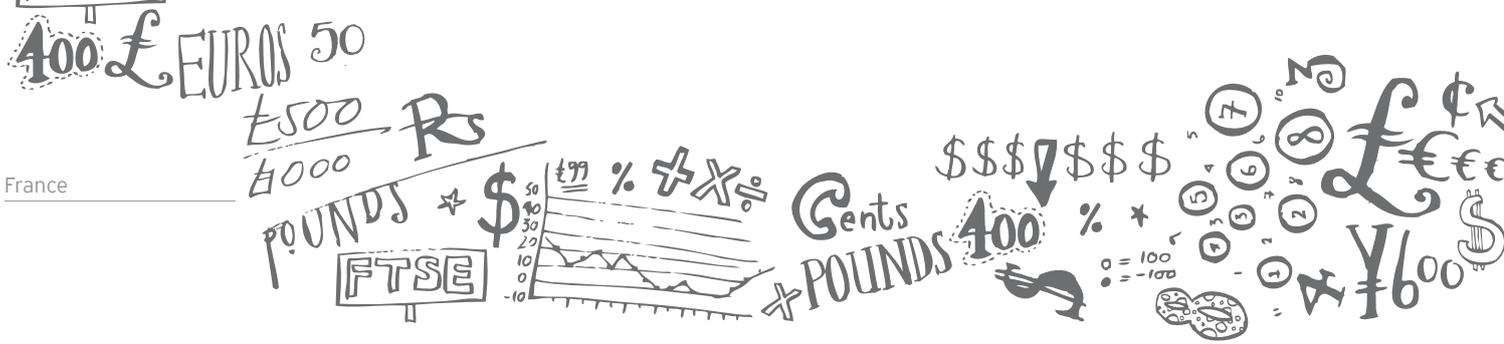
- ▶ Antiques, works of art or collectors' items
- ▶ Industrial property rights, as well as literary and artistic property rights held by the author (but no exemption for the rights held by the heirs)
- ▶ Woodlands and forests, as well as forest group units, for three-quarters of their value, provided that they are operated according to specific standards
- ▶ Professional property needed for the exercise of a profession, including company shares under certain conditions
- ▶ 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
- ▶ 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)
- ▶ Rural property and shares in agricultural land groups under certain conditions

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

French law also exempts financial investments of nonresidents. 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 the death 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 nonresident 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 nonresident 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

Taxpayers subject to wealth tax whose assets are worth between €1.3 million and €2.57 million must indicate each year the amount of the gross and 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 €2.57 million 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 must comply with several filing requirements when:

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



These filing requirements are as follows:

The trustee must, within one month of the event, file a statement concerning any creation, modification or extinction of a trust, the settlor or beneficiaries of which are French residents or, if this is not the case, if the trust holds an asset in France. The statement must also include the stipulations governing the functioning of trusts (form 2181-TRUST 1).

The trustee must, no later than 15 June of each year, file an annual statement of the assets placed in the trust as of 1 January of that year, if the assets placed have not been declared within the context of the French wealth tax due by the settlor (form 2181-TRUST 2). It must describe the terms of the deed of trust and list the assets placed in the trust and their FMV on 1 January of the year of declaration. The annual return is accompanied by payment of a tax equal to 1.5% of the assets comprising the trust, if appropriate (see Section 7.1).

These forms must be completed in French.

Failure to declare a trust may result in a fine amounting to 12.5% of the value of the assets placed in the trust, with a minimum fine of €20,000.

5.5 Declaration of funds held outside France

When declaring their annual income, individuals resident in France must declare any bank accounts that they hold abroad and any insurance policies taken out abroad.

A taxpayer who fails to make this declaration will be liable to a tax fine of €1,500 per undeclared item (€10,000 if the account is in a country that does not accept the exchange of information).

If the total of the undeclared funds exceeds €50,000, the fine per account or policy is equal to 5% of the various funds and may not be less than €1,500 (or €10,000 depending on the case).

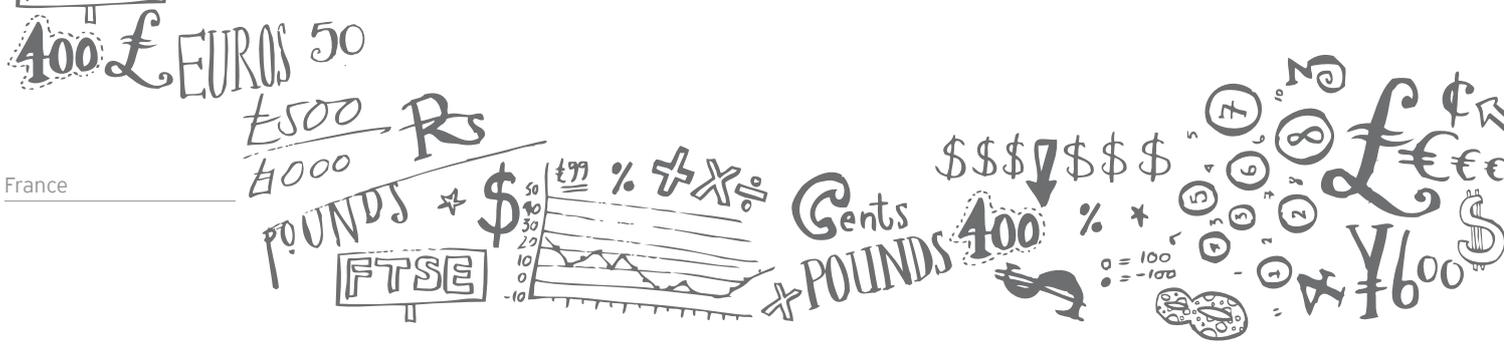
6. Assessment of tax

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 nonresident 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 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, which 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 settlor 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 settlor) according to territoriality rules similar to those relating to inheritance tax (see Section 2.1.).
- ▶ 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 (see Section 5.4).

Taxation of transfers made by means of trusts

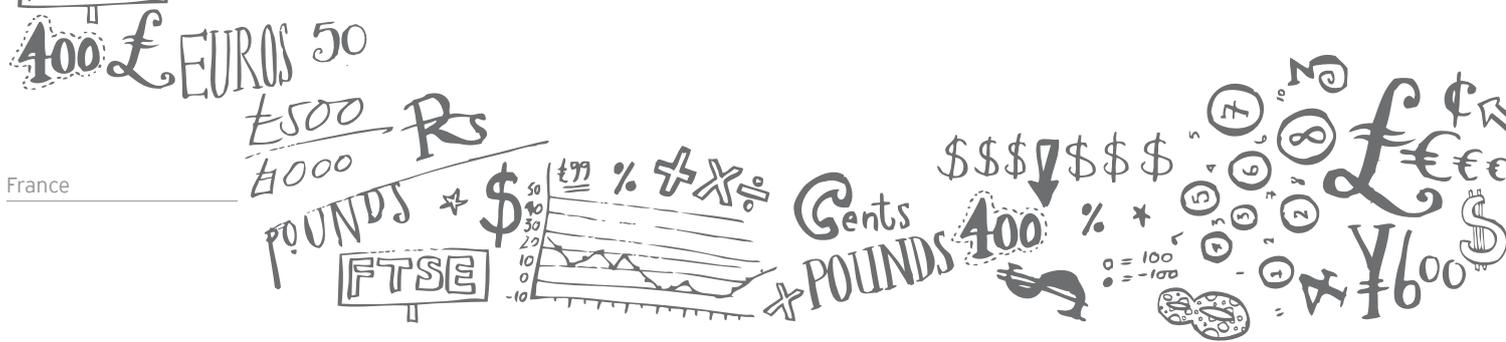
The rules described below apply to gifts and deaths occurring as of 30 July 2011.

Duty on transfers without valuable consideration is due:

- ▶ On the entirety of the assets of the trust, regardless of their location, when the settlor is a French resident or when the beneficiary(ies) has (have) been domiciled in France for at least six 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 settlor 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 settlor 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 settlor and the beneficiary.
 - ▶ If, at the time of the death, a share is allocated globally to the settlor'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 settlor 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 settlor (or after his or her death, the beneficiaries treated as the initial settlor) is subject to net wealth tax on:

- ▶ The assets placed in the trust, regardless of the location of such assets, if the settlor is a French resident.
- ▶ The assets placed in the trust located in France (except for financial investments) if the settlor 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 1.5% 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 settlor and the beneficiaries are French residents.
- ▶ Only on the assets located in France (except for financial investments) if the settlor and the beneficiaries are not French residents.

This 1.5% tax would not be due on assets:

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

Those liable for the 1.5% tax are the settlor and the beneficiaries of the trust jointly. However, this 1.5% tax must be computed and paid by the trustee by means of a declaration to be filed on 15 June each year.

7.2 Fiducie

In 2007, French law created a new institution called "Fiducie," governed by articles 2011 to 2031 of the French Civil Code.

In some ways, the Fiducie resembles a trust. Indeed, it allows a settlor to transfer property and rights to a "fiduciaire" (trustee) who will act for the benefit of a beneficiary.

The Fiducie may be useful for the management of the assets of minor orphans or legally disqualified persons.

However, contrary to a trust, the Fiducie cannot, according to the law (Article 2013 of the French Civil Code), be used for the purpose of donation at the risk of it being rendered null and void.

For the purposes of this guide, the Fiducie is therefore of little interest, and its tax regime will not be further developed here.

8. Grants

With regard to estate taxes, there are no specific rules in France on grants.

9. Life insurance

Money paid by an insurance company under a life insurance policy held by the deceased and whose beneficiary is a third party is theoretically not subject to the rules governing successions. Consequently, this method, with its related tax advantages, is popular in France for carrying out asset transfers that the application of civil law rules (affecting the reserved portion) or tax rules (cost) could prevent.



Under civil law, the situation of the beneficiary of the contract is as follows:

- ▶ The money paid by the insurer is outside the succession; consequently, the money is neither subject to hotchpot (the process of returning to the mass of the succession any properties that a beneficiary has received in advance of his or her share so as to achieve equal division between beneficiaries) nor reducible through action for abatement.
- ▶ Furthermore, the premiums paid by the policyholder are not subject to hotchpot or abatement and may not be considered as forming a voluntary disposition subject to hotchpot or action for abatement unless the premiums paid were clearly exaggerated compared to the person's income or assets.
- ▶ From a fiscal viewpoint, money paid by the insurance company is not, in principle, part of the taxable estate.

However, this money may be partially taxable in application of specific tax rules for policies taken out since 21 November 1991:

- ▶ Premiums paid by the insured after age 70 will be subject to inheritance tax for the portion exceeding €30,500 (Article 757B, CGI); conversely, interest generated by these premiums remains non-taxable (Article 757B, CGI).
- ▶ A special 20% tax is levied on money paid by the insurance company in excess of €152,500 per beneficiary on the amounts corresponding to the premiums paid prior to the insured's 70th birthday (Article 757B, CGI).

The tax rate is 25% on the portion of the net taxable profit exceeding €902,838. (As from 1 July 2014, the rate is to change to 31.25% and the amount is to be reduced from €902,838 to €700,00).

Currently, only policies taken out before 21 November 1991 and whose premiums were paid before 13 October 1998 give entitlement to full exemption for death benefits.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

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

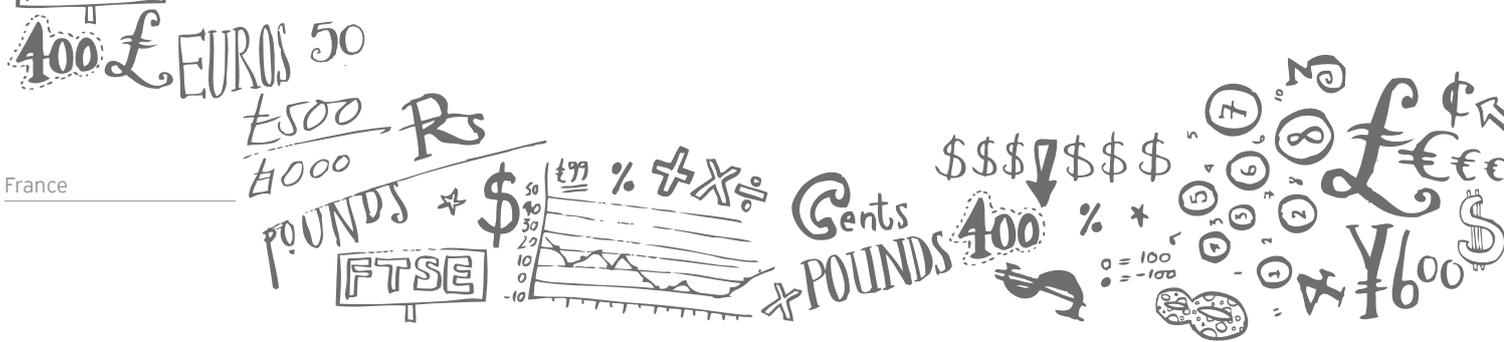
- ▶ A civil objective: to make it possible to anticipate the transfer of one's assets according to one's wishes, in order, for instance, to favor one's spouse.
- ▶ A tax objective: to limit the taxation impact of the transfer of assets.

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).



France

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 15 years to allow the application of the lower rates of the tax scale.

Abuse of law

In the presence of a tax-saving scheme, the tax authorities may use the procedure for the prevention of abuse of law (Article L64, LPF) when the scheme appears to be legitimate and difficult to dispute.

The authorities may call the scheme into question, arguing that it is:

- ▶ Fictitious and it conceals another operation (for example, a sale at a very low price concealing a donation)
- Or
- ▶ Has been carried out solely for tax purposes, without any economic, legal, financial or family justification

In the event of acknowledgement of abuse, the penalty is equal to 80% of the tax evaded.

10.2 Succession

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

- ▶ 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 (see Section 10.5).
- ▶ The heirs become owners of the assets of the deceased upon the death thereof without formalities except when an administrator is appointed.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ The right for a person to dispose of his or her estate free of charge is limited, 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).



- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Gifts are generally irrevocable.
- ▶ It is impossible to disinherit a descendant.
- ▶ There is a principle of equality among heirs of the same degree (except for the disposable portion).

Transfer of property

French 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.

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

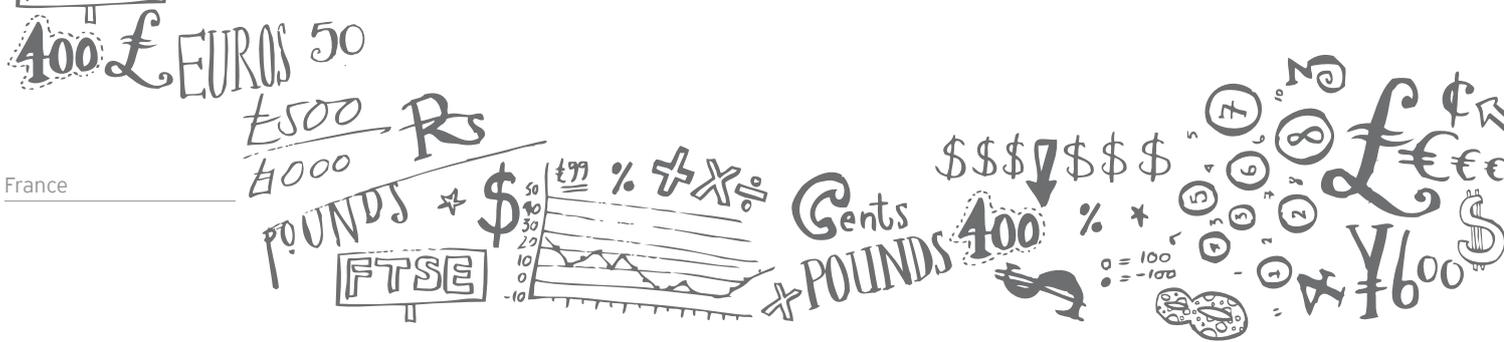
Heirs may simply accept the estate, which would make them the owners of all of the assets and liabilities of the deceased.

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.
- ▶ Voluntary dispositions already made are brought into hotchpot 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 determines the presumptive heirs and establishes 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 may be inapplicable in cases in which foreign law designated by French law refers back to French law by refusing its own competence.

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.

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.

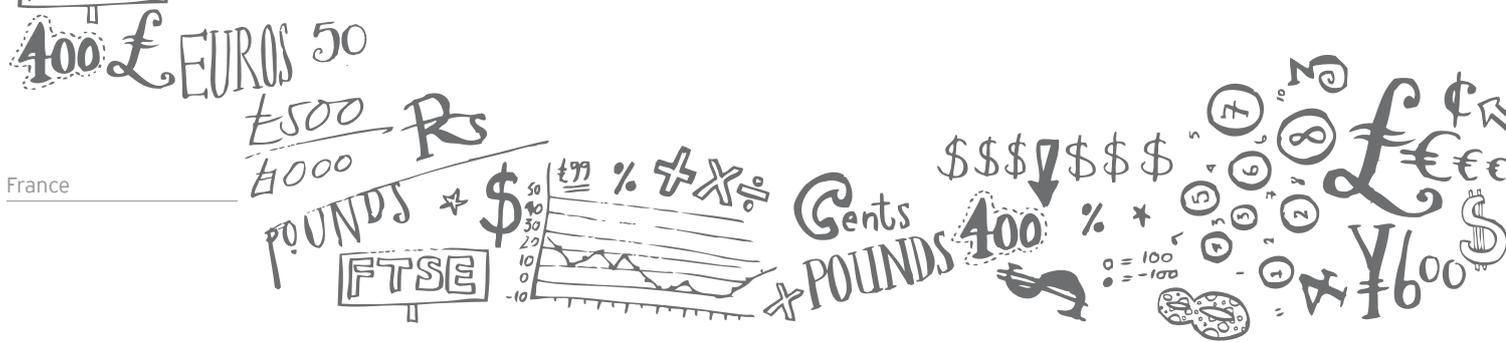
The combination of national law and private international law may create situations that are contrary to the deceased's will and cause conflicts between the heirs and the surviving spouse.

However, the rule of scission is going to be changed for deaths occurring as of 17 August 2015.

In the case of deaths occurring after 16 August 2015, new conflict-of-law rules are going to apply for the European Community States (except for Denmark, Ireland and the UK), and will concern all residents of the European Community, regardless of their nationality. In the European Community, the law applicable henceforth to a succession will be the law of the last habitual residence of the deceased and will concern real estate as well as movable assets. However, the deceased may choose, by will, to designate his/her national law as the applicable law. This choice may already be exercised, but will only take effect for deaths occurring after 16 August 2015.

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.



France

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, salaries, 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 preciput 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).

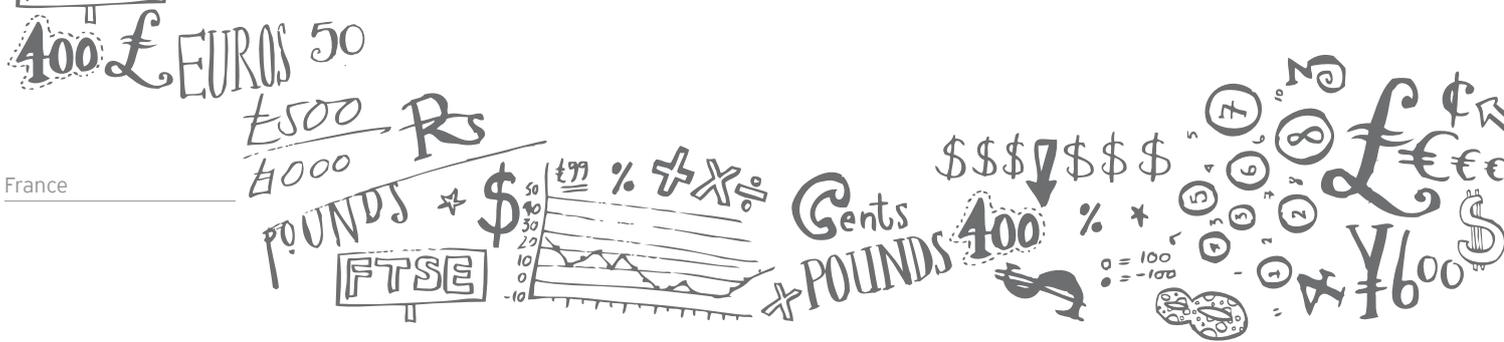
French law recognizes the consequences on the estate in France of a civil partnership registered under foreign law only for the movable or immovable assets owned in France.

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.



France

The law organizes succession by designating as heirs the surviving spouse, if any, and the members of the deceased's family which it classes according to four groups depending on how closely related they are to the deceased (descendants, mother and father with the brothers and sisters, grandparents, uncles and aunts with the cousins). If there are no members in the group most closely related to the deceased, then the next group in line becomes eligible.

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, 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.
- ▶ If the deceased does not leave any descendant, father or mother, brother or sister or their children, the surviving spouse inherits everything.

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 and territories:

- ▶ 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, the United States and United Arab Emirates.

France has concluded gift-tax treaties with the following countries and territories:

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

France has concluded wealth tax treaties with the following jurisdictions:

- ▶ Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Guinea, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Namibia, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Norway, Oman, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States, Uzbekistan and Zimbabwe.

Germany

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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.

At present, a court decision by the Federal Constitutional Court (*Bundesverfassungsgericht*) is pending regarding the question whether the German Inheritance and Donation Tax Act in its current form violates German Constitutional Law or not. The hearing (*mündliche Verhandlung*) took place on 8 July 2014; as a rule, a decision of the Federal Constitutional Court will be pronounced within three months after the hearing of the case has been closed.

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 on the date of the first transfer of property to 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 between 4.5% and 5.0% (depending on where the real estate is located). But a transfer by inheritance or gift and is usually exempt from real estate transfer tax.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Unlimited liability

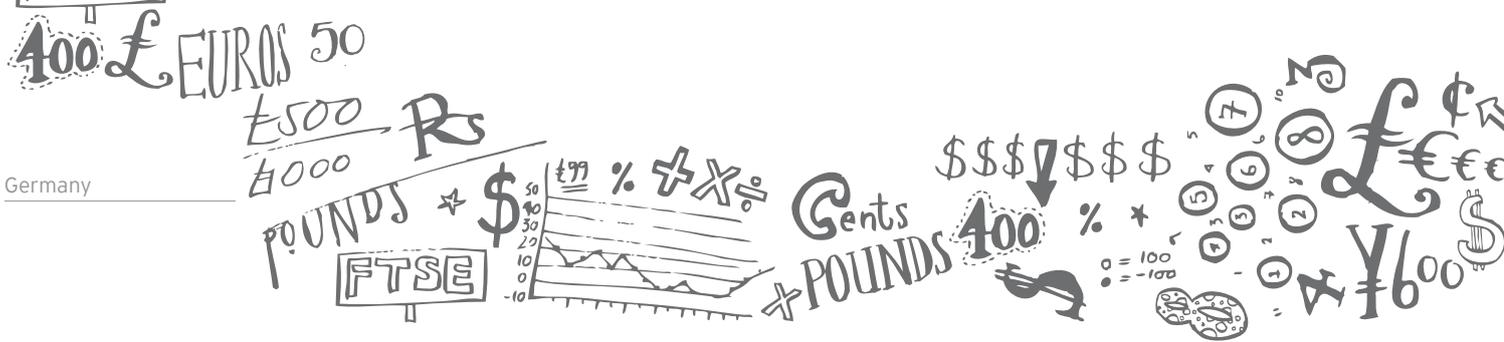
Any transfer of worldwide net property either at death or by gift (or by deemed gift) is generally subject to unlimited taxation if either the decedent (donor) or the beneficiary (donee) is considered to be domiciled in Germany for tax purposes. German tax domicile exists if any of the following conditions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

- ▶ An individual has his or her residence or habitual place of abode in Germany.
- ▶ A nonresident 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 nonresident German citizen is employed by a legal entity organized under German public law. In this case the dependents who live in the household of such German citizen have a German tax domicile as well.
- ▶ 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 *ErbSt* only upon the transfer of net property, which is regarded as German-situated according to German national tax law. German-situated property means:

- ▶ Real estate, agricultural and forestry property situated in Germany
- ▶ Assets pertaining to a permanent establishment of a commercial business located in Germany



Germany

- ▶ 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
- ▶ Inventions, designs and topographies recorded in a German register as far as assets of a German permanent establishment
- ▶ Assets that have been leased to a commercial business operated in Germany
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Any beneficial interests (e.g., right of usufruct) in the aforementioned assets
- ▶ Claims arising from silent partnerships and profit participating loans if the debtor is situated in Germany

A nonresident individual as decedent (donor) is subject to an extended limited tax liability (e.g., with regard to capital claims vis-à-vis domestic debtors or with regard to moveable property abroad), provided:

1. Such individual was subject to unlimited income tax liability in Germany within the last 10 years prior to a transfer at death or by gift and
2. Such individual was cumulatively a German national and subject to unlimited German income tax liability for a combined period of five years within a time period of 10 years prior to the end of the unlimited income tax liability.

2.3 Domicile

Residence

Under German tax law, an individual's residence is the place that he or she occupies under circumstances that indicate that he or she will retain and use it on more than a temporary basis. Residence requires an intent to stay, which must be evidenced by objective criteria. The German tax authorities' interpretation of intent to stay is quite broad: such 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 under 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 is 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.



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 million	23%	35%	50%
€13 million	27%	40%	50%
€26 million	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 who acquire agricultural or forestry or other business assets, interests in a partnership and substantial shareholdings (direct participation of more than 25% of the registered share capital) in a corporation resident in Germany, in the European Union (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 to be applied pursuant to the actual relationship to the deceased/donor 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:

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

Tax class II:

- ▶ Parents and ancestors (acquisition by gift)
- ▶ Siblings
- ▶ Nephews and nieces
- ▶ Stepparents
- ▶ Sons and daughters-in-law
- ▶ Parents-in-law
- ▶ Divorced spouse and partners of a dissolved registered same-sex partnership



However, the 85%-privilege is only granted if assets tax-favored in principle are transferred and the ratio of the value of non-operating assets (*Verwaltungsvermögen*) to the total value of the business assets (*Verwaltungsvermögensquote*) at the time of the transfer does not exceed 50%. In the case of the 100%-privilege such ratio may not exceed 10%. Furthermore, the privilege of 85% or 100% is not applied in view of non-operating assets (*Verwaltungsvermögen*) that have been kept for a period of less than two years (*Junges Verwaltungsvermögen*).

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 are subject to a pool agreement and can only be disposed of according to certain rules set out in such pool agreement or can only be transferred to other shareholders being or becoming pool members upon the share transfer, and the voting rights vis-à-vis shareholders not bound by the pool agreement can only be exercised unanimously
- ▶ German assets of agricultural or forestry businesses, as well as corresponding foreign assets that serve a permanent establishment in the EU and EEA

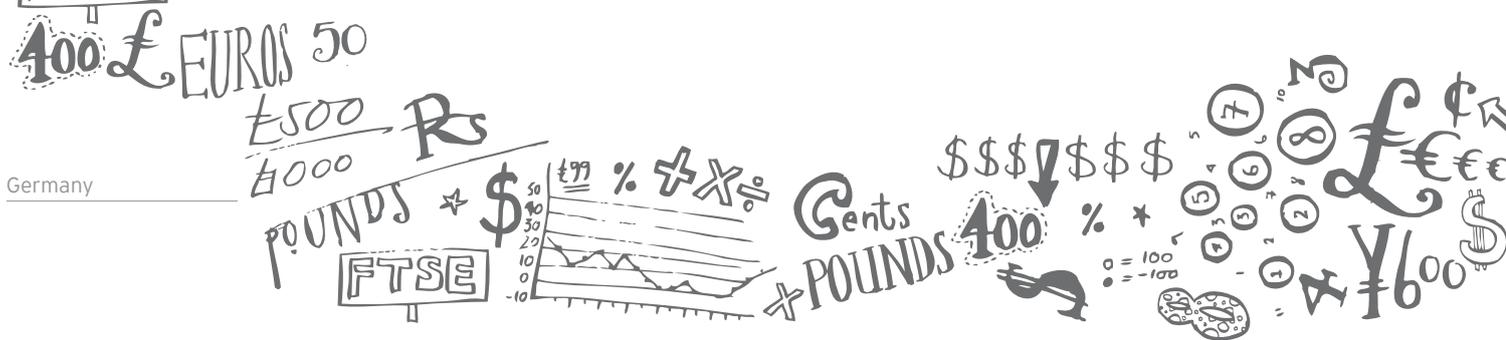
Non-operating assets (*Verwaltungsvermögen*) are defined as:

- ▶ Real estate, portions of real estate, rights equivalent to real estate rights and buildings provided to third parties for use
- ▶ Shares of 25% or less in a subsidiary corporation
- ▶ Shares of more than 25% if the subsidiary corporation has non-operating assets of more than 50%
- ▶ Interests in a subsidiary partnership with non-operating assets of more than 50%
- ▶ Securities and comparable receivables
- ▶ Since 26 June 2013, a new legislation is in force: the catalog of non-operating assets also comprehends now the FMV of the amount of currency, (bank) money and other claims if it exceeds 20% of the FMV of the business assets after deduction of liabilities (regulation is not applicable for finance companies within group structures and for certain assets of other financial institutions)
- ▶ Collections of art, art items, precious metals, precious stones (gems), 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



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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 is 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 and similar payments 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 is granted once every 10 years in each transferor/transferee relationship, regardless of the personal relationship between the transferor and transferee. As a reaction to the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice an option to choose unlimited taxation under ErbStG has recently been implemented. Making use of this option leads to an unlimited taxation of all assets and liabilities being transferred along with the assets subject to limited taxation, including transfers within a time period beginning 10 years prior to the transfer for which the option has been used and ending 10 years after such transfer. On the other hand, personal allowances are determined on the basis of the actual personal relationship between the parties.

5. Filing procedures and date for payment of tax

Generally, on any transfer of property subject to 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, certain exceptions to this notification obligation if i.a. 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 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 after 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 on 1 January 2009, the tax assessment basis for the German ErbSt is the FMV of the transferred asset. The key principles are set out below.

The decisive factor in the valuation of real estate is the type of land to be valued. The value of undeveloped real estate is based on the real estate value, considering the area and the most recent standard land values issued by the local committee of experts (*Gutachterausschuss*).

The value of developed real estate is determined using the following methods:

- Sales comparison approach (for apartments, part-ownership, semi-detached and detached houses). The sales comparison approach involves determining the market value of real estate based on actual purchase prices paid for real estate that is comparable in terms of location, use, layout and soil conditions.



- ▶ Capitalized earnings method (for rented residential property, commercial and mixed-use real estate). 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 real estate. The building earnings value is calculated using the net annual rent less facility management costs and the interest on the real estate value multiplied by a factor that depends on the property yield and the remaining useful life.
- ▶ 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 real estate as well as the real estate value (area × standard land value).

Business assets/company shares

Company assets are valued using uniform valuation methods, regardless of the legal form of partnership or corporation. The FMV 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 FMV of operating assets is derived primarily from sales among third parties that have taken place no 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 value 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 laid out in IDW S1, issued by the Institute of Public Auditors in Düsseldorf, Germany (*Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e.V. or IDW*).

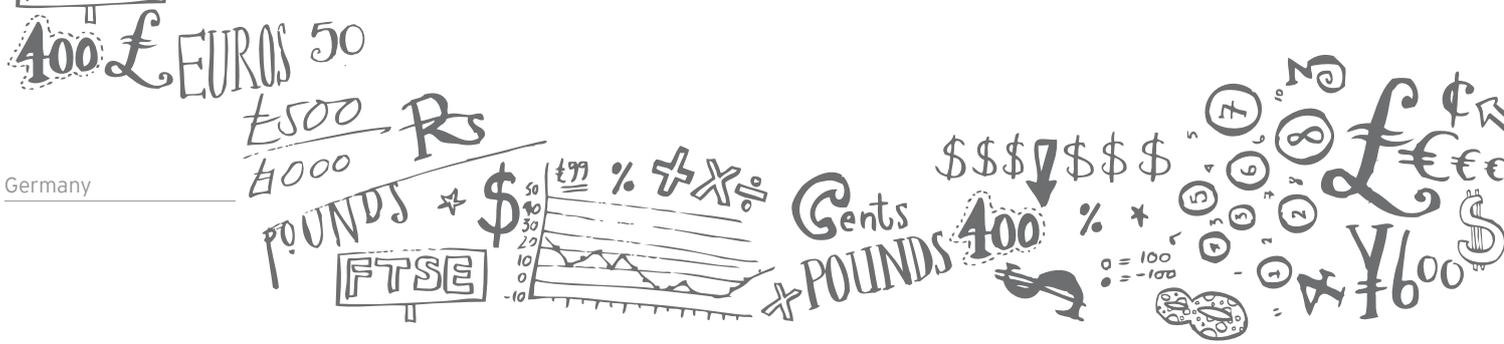
If the capitalized earnings method is used, the companies can also choose a simplified capitalized earnings method, which is set out in the German Tax Valuation Act (*Bewertungsgesetz*).

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

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

The capitalized earnings value of the operating assets is calculated using the following formula:

- ▶ Annual earnings that can be achieved on a long-term basis X the discount factor
- ▶ The annual earnings that can be achieved on a long-term basis are derived from the average earnings over the last three fiscal years prior to the valuation date. The discount factor is the reverse of the discount rate. If the assumed discount rate is 9%, the discount factor is 11.1. The discount rate comprises a variable base interest rate that is calculated on the first working day of the year by the German Central Bank and a lump-sum risk markup of 4.5%. Since the variable base interest rate for 2014 is 2.59%, the discount factor applicable in 2014 is 14.1.
- ▶ Intrinsic value method: The minimum value disclosed is the FMV of all individual assets less the liabilities.



7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

7.1 Trusts

German civil law does not contain specific provisions for trusts, and Germany has not ratified the Hague Convention on the Recognition of Trusts dated 20 October 1984.

For example, a foreign trust with German-situated property set up by a will is invalid from a German civil law perspective. Any trust that is created will be assimilated to the legal entity under German civil law, which most closely resembles the provisions of the trust (e.g., foundation, aggregation of property, nominee agreement, execution of a last will).

Taxation of the trust

The tax authorities classify a trust on the basis of the following criteria:

- ▶ *Revocable trust*: The ownership of the assets cannot be transferred to the trust. Income and assets of the trust remain taxable in the hands of the settlor.
- ▶ *Irrevocable trust*: The ownership of the assets can be transferred to the trust. The trust itself with its income and assets is subject to tax.

Taxation of the endowment with capital – inheritance and gift tax

The German tax treatment of a trust created under a foreign jurisdiction depends mainly on the economic substance of the foreign settlement. The basic criterion for determining whether the formation of a trust does constitute a taxable event under German tax law depends on whether the settlement involves a final and irrevocable disposal of economic ownership of the transferred assets. The transfer of assets to a trust is only subject to gift tax if the trust is then factually and legally able to freely dispose of the assets. According to the German Supreme Tax Court, the review of this criterion should be limited to the civil law position. The ruling stated that the party to whom the assets are attributable from an economic perspective is irrelevant. Consequently, the structure must be deemed a revocable trust and not constitute a transaction subject to gift tax if the settlor has reserved the following rights under the trust's constitution:

- ▶ To amend the constitution at any time
- ▶ To revoke the trust at any time
- ▶ To issue instructions to the trustee

Accordingly, the creation of a grantor's trust is, as a rule, not subject to gift tax if the settlor of a grantor's trust reserves the right to issue wide-ranging instructions to the trustee that extend to revoking the trust. In contrast, gift tax is regularly incurred in the transfer of assets to a revocable trust, as the trustor merely reserves the right to revoke the trust but not the right to issue any other instructions to the trustee. In that case, as a rule, the transfer of assets to a revocable trust should trigger gift tax. The later revocation of the trust donation also causes the tax relating to the past to be extinguished.

Tax class III is applied to foreign trust transfers and subjected to gift tax.

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:

- ▶ If it is possible for the settlor to revoke the trust and unconditionally reclaim the assets (a revocable trust), and if the settlor has substantial influence on the investment decisions of the trustee, then the items of income (*Einkünfte*) and assets of the trust will most likely be taxed as items of income and assets of the settlor (viewed as a nominee arrangement).
- ▶ Irrevocable trusts of which more than 50% of the beneficiaries or remaindermen are relatives of the settlor are treated as foreign "family foundations," and, are subject to the German controlled foreign companies (CFC) legislation (i.e., if the settlor is a resident in Germany, the items of income of the trust 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).



- ▶ If the settlor is a nonresident, but one beneficiary or remainderman is resident in Germany, the items of 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.
- ▶ 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% (1% in the case of certain investment income), the items of income of such company will be attributed to the settlors or beneficiaries proportionally as well.
- ▶ 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, items of 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.
- ▶ 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)*: the donor can either be retained or transferred. In 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 donee-acquired property.

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 the founder's family members (*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 the first endowment or by an external donation – is a gift because the founder or donator does not receive anything in return (like a share or membership right). 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.



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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 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 the capital of such a foundation 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 deprive himself or herself of the assets for good in favor of charitable purposes. Donations of individuals to the capital reserve (*Vermögensstock*) 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 an amount of €2 million for donations. 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 (€2 million for spouses) can only be requested 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 a certain amount of its profit to the founder or his or her family as (appropriate) alimony (with a maximum 30% of the foundation's annual income). 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:

- ▶ This includes 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.

Heirs may refuse an inheritance via 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 FMV of the estate on intestacy:

- ▶ Less the FMV 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 FMV of any *inter vivos* gift from the decedent to a third person within the 10-year period prior to the death of the decedent. The addition is reduced by one-tenth for each year following the earlier bequest provided the succession takes place on or after 1 January 2010.

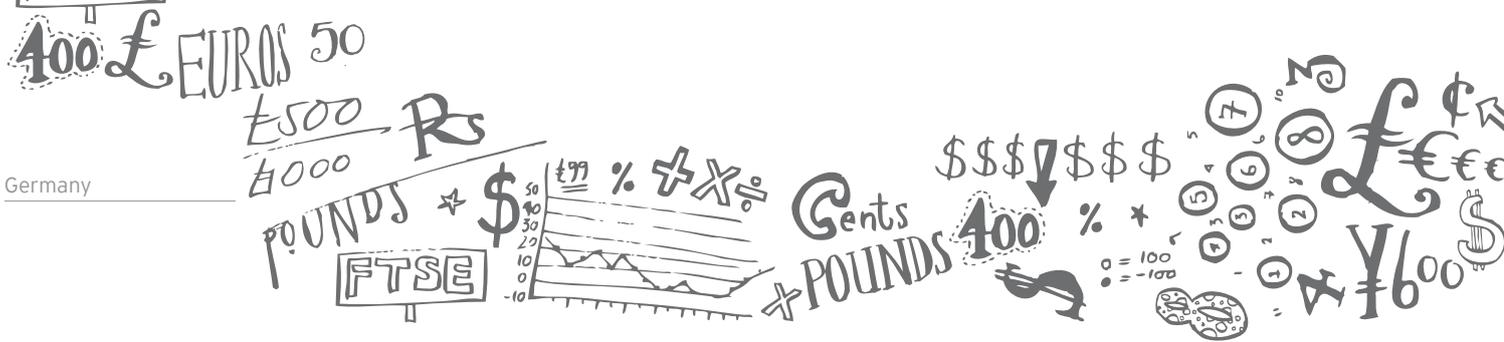
According to a ruling of the German Supreme Court with regard to a previous version of the respective provision, the 10-year period will not begin unless the donor gives up any economic use with respect to the gift (e.g., the 10-year period will not begin if a right of usufruct is retained by the donor).

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:

- ▶ Statutory marital property regime (*Zugewinnngemeinschaft*): community of accrued gain): 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 is to 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, the 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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 assets 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 do 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.



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8.4 Intestacy

A will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after his or her 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 the time of death. Whether an individual has the personal legal capacity to make the dispositions in a will is generally governed by the law of the deceased's citizenship.

If there is no valid will at his or her death, 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.

A system of succession per stirpes governs intestate succession that 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 1 child* survives	Spouse and 2 children* survive	Spouse and 3 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 US.

Additional reading materials

Völkers, H., Weinmann, N., and Jordan, G. (Editors), *Erbschaft- und Schenkungsteuerrecht*, NJW-Schriften 62, Third edition, (Munich: Verlag C.H. Beck, 2009).

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India

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax and tax on gifts during lifetime

There is no estate duty (inheritance tax) payable in India. Estate duty on property that is passed on to the legal heirs on death of a person was removed in 1985. Prior to removal, estate duty was payable on a slab basis ranging from 7.5% to 40% of the principal value of the estate. In 2012, this topic had gained prominence as there were news reports that the Indian government was thinking of reintroducing this levy, but as yet, no formal proposal has been tabled before the Parliament.

1.2 Tax on gifts

Until 1998, gift tax was levied on donors in India on transfer of any existing movable or immovable property without consideration, at the rate of 30%. In 2004, taxation on transfer without consideration or inadequate consideration (together referred to as gift) was reintroduced in the form of income tax in the donee's hands on receipt of gift albeit with certain exceptions. However, the tax exemption on transfer of property by way of gift to the transferor continues. Currently, the following specified gifts when received by an individual are taxable in his or her hands at the rate applicable to him or her (see Section 3):

- ▶ Any sum of money received without consideration
- ▶ Any other property as mentioned below, received without consideration or for consideration less than its fair value:
 - ▶ Immovable property
 - ▶ Shares and securities
 - ▶ Jewelry
 - ▶ Archeological collections
 - ▶ Drawings
 - ▶ Paintings
 - ▶ Sculptures



- ▶ Any work of art
- ▶ Bullion

In case of gift of property, the difference between the fair value and the consideration paid by the donee, if any, is taxable for the donee. The methodology for determining the fair value of the property has also been specified under income tax law.

As mentioned above, certain categories of gift are exempt for the donee from such income tax which are as under:

- ▶ Gift received of value not exceeding INR50,000
- ▶ Gift received from relatives (such as spouse, brother or sister of individual, parents of individual or spouse, etc.)
- ▶ Gift received on occasion of marriage
- ▶ Gift received from will or inheritance
- ▶ Gift received in contemplation of death of the donor

On subsequent transfer of the asset received by the donee as a gift, the difference between the sale consideration and the cost of such asset is taxable in the hands of the donee as capital gains. The cost of acquisition would differ in the following two scenarios:

- ▶ *Where the donee had paid income tax on receipt of gift.* The cost of acquisition would be the fair value of such asset on which the donee had paid income tax.
- ▶ *Where the donee had not paid income tax on account of such gift being exempt.* The cost of acquisition would be the same as the cost of acquisition of such asset in the hands of previous owner (i.e., the donor).

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

From the estate and succession perspective, no real estate transfer tax is levied in India. However, transfer of real estate in India may be subject to income tax and stamp duty (discussed below in greater detail).

1.4 Endowment tax

India does not levy endowment tax.

1.5 Transfer duty

Transfer of movable and immovable property is subject to following duty and tax:

Stamp duty

Stamp duty is paid in respect of a transaction executed through a document or instrument under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act of 1899 (central law governing the country) or the State Stamp Acts. Stamp duty is applicable on transfer of movable and immovable property and also on various other transactions, e.g., lease, conveyance, mortgage, partitions, transfers, order passed by the High Court to sanction a scheme of arrangement, etc.

Payment of accurate stamp duty on instruments gives them legality. Such instruments have evidentiary value and can be admitted as evidence in a court of law.



The rate of duty is generally calculated on an *ad valorem* basis depending on the nature of the instrument and the state where it is executed. Typically for immovable property this duty is payable in the state where the property is located. The rates of stamp duty on instruments related to the transfer of immovable property vary from 3% to 10% on fair market value (FMV) of the property.

Stamp duty on transfer of shares of an Indian company is levied at 0.25% of the value of the transaction. However, if the shares are transferred under the depository mechanism, no stamp duty is payable on such transfer of shares.

No stamp duty is required to be paid for executing a Will or a codicil. Also, no stamp duty is levied on inheritance of property by the legal heirs. Generally stamp duty is payable on settlement of property into a trust and distribution of the assets of the trust to the beneficiaries.

1.6 Net wealth tax

In India, wealth tax is payable at 1% if the taxable value of an individual's net worldwide wealth exceeds INR3 million. Such tax is levied on net wealth as calculated on 31 March of every year. However, if the individual is a foreign citizen, nonresident, or resident but not ordinarily resident (See Section 2.1 for rules of residency), exemption from wealth tax is available on assets located outside India.

Assets subject to tax include residential houses, cars, yachts, boats, aircraft, urban land, jewellery, bullion, precious metals, cash and commercial property not used as business, office or factory premises. While certain categories of assets are specifically excluded from the ambit of net wealth, for others, a deduction is allowed for debts incurred in relation to taxable assets.

2. Who is liable?

As mentioned above, there is no inheritance tax in India. Regarding income tax, the extent and scope of Indian income tax liability depends on the residential status of the individual. For income tax purposes, an individual may be resident, nonresident or not ordinarily resident.

2.1 Residency

An individual is treated as resident in a year if present in India:

- ▶ For 182 days during the year (1 April to 31 March)
- Or
- ▶ For 60 days during the year and 365 days during the preceding four years

Individuals fulfilling neither are nonresidents. (The rules are slightly more liberal for Indian citizens residing abroad or leaving India for employment abroad.) A resident who was not present in India for 730 days during the preceding seven years or who was nonresident in 9 out of 10 preceding years is treated as not ordinarily resident. Residents are taxable on worldwide income. Nonresidents are taxed only on income that is received in India or arises or is deemed to arise in India. A person not ordinarily resident is taxed like a nonresident but is also liable for tax on income accruing abroad if it is from a business controlled in or a profession set up in India.

2.2 Domicile

Taxation in India is not governed by rules of domicile.

3. Rates

Individuals are taxed on the income arising in a financial year (1 April to 31 March) at the specified slab rates with the highest slab being 30%. Presently, where the total income of such individual exceeds INR10 million, a 10% surcharge on the total tax



liability of the individual is applicable. An additional levy of 3% on the total tax liability is applicable on income tax towards education cess.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

India does not have any inheritance tax.

5. Filing procedures

As mentioned above, there is no inheritance tax in India. With respect to income tax, all income is taxed using a fiscal tax year from 1 April to 31 March. All taxpayers, including nonresidents, must file return of income in India if they have income which is chargeable to tax in India. Resident and ordinarily resident individuals who have an asset (including a financial interest in an entity) located outside India or signing authority in an account outside India must file a return even if they do not have any taxable income.

Nonresidents are subject to the same filing requirements as residents. However, nonresident citizens (including persons of Indian origin) who have only certain types of investment income need not file returns if the required tax is withheld at source. Nonresidents are subject to assessment procedures in the same manner as residents.

6. Assessments and valuations

Upon the death of an individual, his or her income is taxable for his or her legal representative as it would have been taxable for the deceased had he or she not died. The liability of a legal representative is limited to the extent to which the estate is capable of meeting the liability.

The income from the estate of a deceased person is also chargeable to tax in the hands of the executor(s) as a representative assessee, prior to its distribution to the legal heirs. Such tax paid can be recovered by the executor from the estate of the deceased.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

The Indian Trusts Act of 1882 governs the constitution of trusts, which can be set up as either:

- ▶ Discretionary trust. Where the trustee has discretion with respect to income or corpus on how to distribute (whether, when and how much) and to decide on the extent of distribution to each beneficiary.
Or
- ▶ Determinate trust. Where the settlor fixes the entitlement of the beneficiaries, the trustees have little or no discretion.

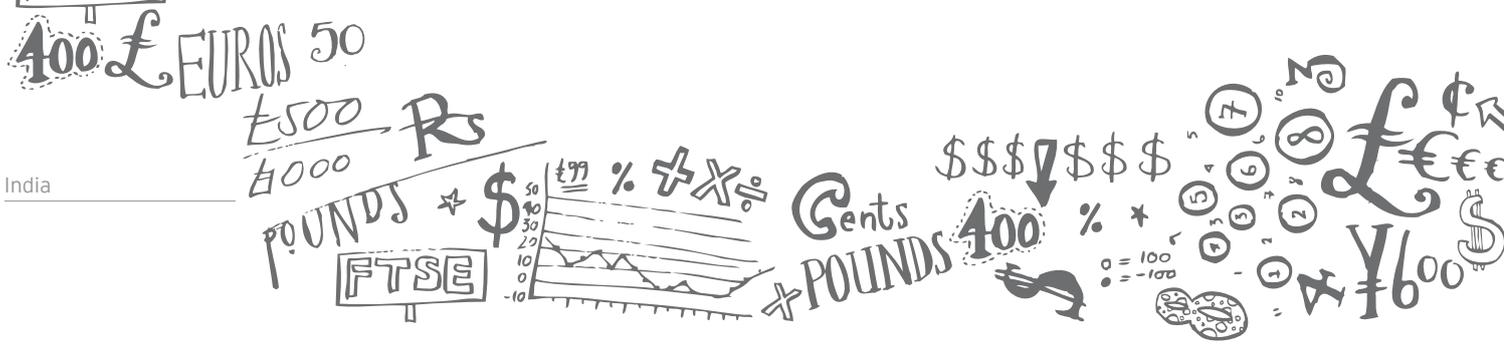
Taxation of trust

The rules governing taxation of a trust are quite complex. The taxability of a trust is dependent on the residential status of a trust, which is a fact-specific exercise.

The income of a trust is taxable for the trustee as a representative assessee of the beneficiary. However, in certain cases, tax authorities may tax either the trustees or the individual beneficiary directly.

Taxability on settlement of property into a trust

Settlement of property in a trust is not taxable for the settlor. Since Indian tax law envisages taxability in the hands of the recipient on receipt of a gift, there may be tax implications for the trust or beneficiary on settlement of property in a trust depending on the facts of the case.



Taxability of income earned or generated by a trust

The Indian tax law governing taxability of income earned by a trust depends on the nature of trust.

Nature of trust	Tax rate
Discretionary trust	Income is taxable at the maximum marginal rate <i>If the beneficiaries are individuals:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 30.9% (if the individuals earn less than INR10 million) or 33.99% (if the individuals earn more than INR10 million) <i>If the beneficiaries are domestic companies:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 32.45% (if the domestic companies earn more than INR10 million but less than INR100 million) or 33.99% (if the domestic companies earn more than INR100 million)
Determinate trust	Income is generally taxable at the tax rates applicable to each beneficiary except when it includes income from business (in which case, it is taxable at maximum marginal rate).

Taxability on distribution by a trust to the beneficiaries

Typically, at the time of distribution by the trust to the beneficiaries, no tax should arise. However, the same is dependent on facts of the case.

Exchange control regulations governing trust

While India allows current account convertibility, full capital account convertibility is not allowed. Various restrictions are imposed on cross-border transactions. Due to possible complexity, attention should be given to settlement of trust involving a nonresident.

8. Grants

There aren't any death grants in India.

9. Life insurance

Premium paid for securing life insurance policy for oneself, his or her spouse or his or her child of an amount not exceeding INR100,000 is allowed as a deduction while computing the taxable income of an individual. Any sum received under a life insurance policy on death of a person is tax exempt.

10. Civil law on succession¹

10.1 Estate planning

Trusts are often used as estate and wealth planning and asset protection vehicles. India recognizes testamentary and living trusts. Trusts can be oral or written. However, a trust in which immovable property is settled has to be compulsorily written and registered.

Wealthy or internationally-mobile Indian families use trusts in addition to conventional wills to facilitate the devolution of assets and to mitigate inter alia issues of probate and asset protection.

¹ Based on information available in the public domain.



10.2 Succession

The rules of succession differ for different religions:

- ▶ Succession to the property of Hindus is governed by the provisions of Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- ▶ Succession to property of Muslims is governed by Muslim Law, which is not yet codified but is based on their religious texts (Sunni and Shia laws).
- ▶ Succession of persons other than Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains is governed by Indian Succession Act 1925.

10.3 Forced heirship

There is no concept of forced heirship in Indian succession laws in respect of self-acquired properties. However, certain laws such as Muslim law, are exceptions to this rule.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

The Indian law does not recognize civil partnership. Matrimonial rules vary depending on religion. Generally, prenuptial agreements are not recognized under the Indian legal system.

10.5 Intestacy

Under the Indian Succession Act, the order of succession that is prescribed for distribution of property upon death of the deceased who dies intestate is as follows:

- ▶ If there is no spouse or lineal descendant, the estate passes to the State according to the doctrine of escheat.
- ▶ If the deceased leaves behind a spouse and lineal descendants, the spouse will be entitled to one-third of the estate, while the remaining two-thirds will be divided between the lineal descendants.
- ▶ If the deceased leaves a spouse and persons who are kindred to him or her, but no lineal descendant, the spouse inherits half of the estate and those who are kindred shall inherit the other half.
- ▶ If the deceased leaves behind a spouse, but no lineal descendants or persons who are of related to him or her, then the whole estate passes to the spouse.

Similarly the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and Muslim Law also contain rules for distribution of property where a person dies intestate.

10.6 Probate

A will of which no probate has been obtained cannot be used to prove that any person named therein is entitled to the estate of the testator. However, absence of a probate does not debar the executor from dealing with the property of the deceased, e.g. collecting assets, selling property to pay debts, etc.

11. Estate tax treaties

India has entered into an inheritance tax treaty only with the UK. As per the treaty, inheritance tax would not be imposed in the UK on the death of an individual who is not domiciled in UK at the time of his death but is domiciled in India, in respect of his assets situated outside the UK.

Indonesia

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax and tax on gifts during lifetime

Indonesia does not levy inheritance or gift tax.

Regarding tax on gifts, Indonesian income tax law stipulates that grants or gifts from the parent directly to the children (or vice versa) or gifts received are not taxable as long as there is no business or employment relationship.

1.2 Gift tax

There is no gift tax in Indonesia.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

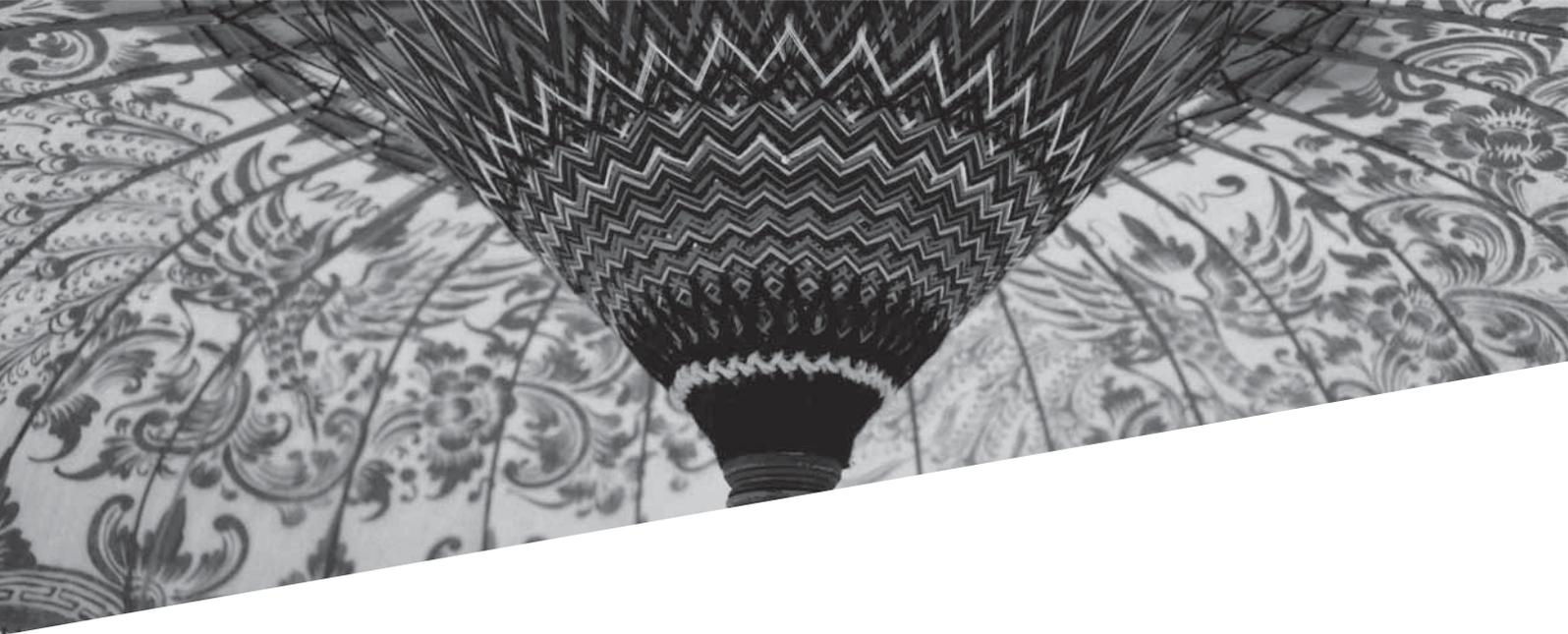
The transfer of the real estate (i.e., land and building) is subject to final tax of 5% of the gross proceeds. The transfer of a basic house (*rumah sederhana*) and basic flat (*rumah susun sederhana*) by a taxpayer whose main business is the transfer land and/or building, is subject to final tax of 1%.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Indonesia.

1.5 Transfer duty

A land and building acquisition duty of 5% is payable when a person obtains rights to land or a building with a value greater than IDR60 million. A number of exemptions apply, including on transfers in connection with transfers to relatives.



1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax. However, the Indonesian income tax law states that net increment in wealth originating in income not yet subject to tax is taxable. In the Indonesian individual income tax return, the individual taxpayer is required to declare assets and liabilities. The tax office may assess additional income tax should there be any net increment of the assets, such as, from income not yet reported on the tax return.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency/domicile

Resident taxpayer

Based on the Indonesian tax law, an individual is qualified as an Indonesian tax resident if the individual:

- ▶ Domiciles in Indonesia
- ▶ Is present in Indonesia for more than 183 days within 12-month period
- Or
- ▶ Is present in Indonesia during a calendar year with the intention to reside in Indonesia

The resident taxpayers are taxed on their worldwide income.

Nonresident taxpayer

Nonresident taxpayers are only taxed on Indonesia sourced income only.

3. Rates

As Indonesia does not have any inheritance, gift, endowment and net wealth tax, this is not applicable.

For real estate transfer tax, the final tax rate for resident taxpayer is as follows:

- ▶ 1% for the transfer of basic house (*rumah sederhana*) and basic flat (*rumah susun sederhana*) by a taxpayer whose main business engages to transfer land or building.
- ▶ 5% for the transfer of land or building other than above.

In addition, the table below shows the income tax rate for a resident taxpayer who receives other taxable income.

Taxable income bracket (IDR)	Tax rate (%)
Up to 50 million	5%
Over 50 million-250 million	15%
Over 250 million-500 million	25%
Over 500 million	30%



The tax rate for a nonresident taxpayer who receives Indonesian-sourced income is final tax of 20%. However, the rate of real estate transfer tax for a nonresident taxpayer is not applicable.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

For real estate transfer tax, the exemption is available for the following conditions:

- ▶ The transfer of land or building as part of the gift by parent directly to children (or vice versa).
- ▶ The transfer of land or building as part of inheritance.
- ▶ The transfer of land or building which the transfer value is less than IDR60 million by an individual whose annual income is less than the threshold of non-taxable income (i.e., IDR24.3 million).
- ▶ The transfer of land or a building as part of a gift by an individual or corporate to a religious organization, education foundation and social organization.

5. Filing procedures

The due date of the payment for the land and building transfer tax is before the deed of the transfer is signed by the authorized official. If the transfer of the land and building is done by taxpayer engaged in business of sale and purchase of land and building, the tax payment is due before the deed of the transfer is signed by the authorized official or by the 15th of the following month after payment received.

The due date of filing is by the 20th of the following month after the transfer is incurred or the payment is received.

Furthermore, the individual is required to report the above in his or her individual income tax return. Please note that it is for reporting purposes only; there will be no additional tax on the transfer of real estate. The filing due date is on 31 March of the following year.

Late payment of tax will be subject to penalty of 2% per month on tax due calculated from the due date until the date when the tax is paid for a maximum of 24 months, which is payable upon issuance of tax collection notice from the tax authority. Late filing of the annual tax return is subject to penalty of IDR100,000 per annual tax return, payable upon issuance of tax collection notice from the tax authority.

6. Assessments and valuations

See Section 1.3.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Not applicable, as there is no tax on inheritance and gifts.

8. Grants

The granting assets received by immediate descendants and blood relatives (e.g., parents to children or children to parents) or by any religious body or educational body, social charity body, including foundation, cooperative, or individual running micro small scale business, as stipulated by the Minister of Finance, to the extent that there is no linkage of business, employment, ownership and control between the parties, is not taxable.



9. Life insurance

Insurance premium paid by Indonesian employer to the Insurance Company is taxable income (i.e., subject to employee income tax withholding: the progressive tax rate is applied (i.e., 5% to 30%). If it is paid by the individual, the premium paid is not deductible in calculating the tax. Further, when the individual receives the benefit directly from the insurance company, the amount received is not taxable to the individual.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

This may not really be applicable in Indonesia because there is no inheritance tax.

10.2 Succession

Based on the law, there are two ways to receive the inheritance: as heirs based on the laws or appointed in a testament.

10.3 Forced heirship

This would depend on the rules that are followed in distributing the inheritance, which can be based on the religion (Islamic inheritance rule), culture (many Indonesian tribes has their own rule in inheritance) or Indonesian inheritance law.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

The assets acquired during the marriage become the property of the spouses equally. For assets owned before the marriage, the right is fully with the spouse who brought the assets. For assets granted to a spouse during marriage, the right is also fully with the spouse who received the grant (gift), unless he or she agreed otherwise.

A prenuptial agreement to separate the ownership of the assets acquired during the marriage is possible.

10.5 Intestacy

Based on the law, there are two ways to receive the inheritance: as heirs based on the laws or appointed in a testament.

11. Estate tax treaties

Indonesia does not have any estate tax treaties.

Ireland

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

Inheritances in Ireland are liable to capital acquisitions tax (CAT), which is the tax levied on inheritances and gifts. There is no estate tax in Ireland; instead, CAT is levied on each beneficiary in an estate based on whether the inheritance is within the charge to CAT and the value of the benefit. Each beneficiary is allocated a threshold depending on their relationship with the deceased. The value of the benefit is aggregated with certain other gifts and inheritances previously received by the beneficiary, and the excess is taxed at the current rate of 33%. The tax is payable by the beneficiary who is accountable for the tax.

There is no stamp duty payable on an inheritance, and generally there is no capital gains tax payable on an inheritance.

1.2 Gift tax

CAT is also chargeable on gifts, and is calculated in the same manner as that on inheritances and is payable by the beneficiary. However, in contrast to inheritances, gifts can also be liable to capital gains tax and stamp duty.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Stamp duty is payable on the transfer of all assets including real estate so a gift of real estate would be liable to stamp duty. The rate applicable is 2% on nonresidential property and 1% on residential property up to a value of €1 million, and 2% on the excess over this value. There is no stamp duty on an inheritance of real estate by a beneficiary.



1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Ireland.

1.5 Transfer duty

A gift of chargeable assets (generally most property that is not euro cash) is a disposal for capital gains tax purposes. The tax is levied on the gain, being the difference between the cost of acquiring and enhancing the asset (less any debt written off in respect of such costs) and the sale consideration (less expenses) on disposal. In the case of a gift, where the disposal is between connected parties or not for full consideration, the disposal is deemed to take place at market value. The gain is taxed at the current rate of 33% and the person liable is the disponent. Where Capital Gains Tax and Capital Acquisitions Tax arise on the same event (e.g. a gift) the beneficiary who pays the Capital Acquisitions Tax can claim a credit of the Capital Gains Tax paid by the disponent as against his/her Capital Acquisitions Tax.

A gift of property is also a transfer or conveyance of property which is liable to Stamp Duty. The duty is calculated on the market value of the property in the case of gifts. The rate of stamp duty is 1% on shares/stock and 2% on other property including nonresidential land (however this rate on nonresidential property can be halved for transactions between connected parties). For residential property a rate of 1% applies to the value up to €1 million, and 2% on the value in excess of €1 million.

Stamp duty applies to an instrument of transfer of Irish property, or where the instrument transferring the property is executed in Ireland or relates to a matter in Ireland.

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Ireland.

2. Who is liable?

CAT (inheritance and gift tax) is payable by the beneficiary who is the accountable person and liable for the tax. The disponent has the option to pay the tax under the legislation, which is treated as a further taxable benefit for the beneficiary and also liable to tax.

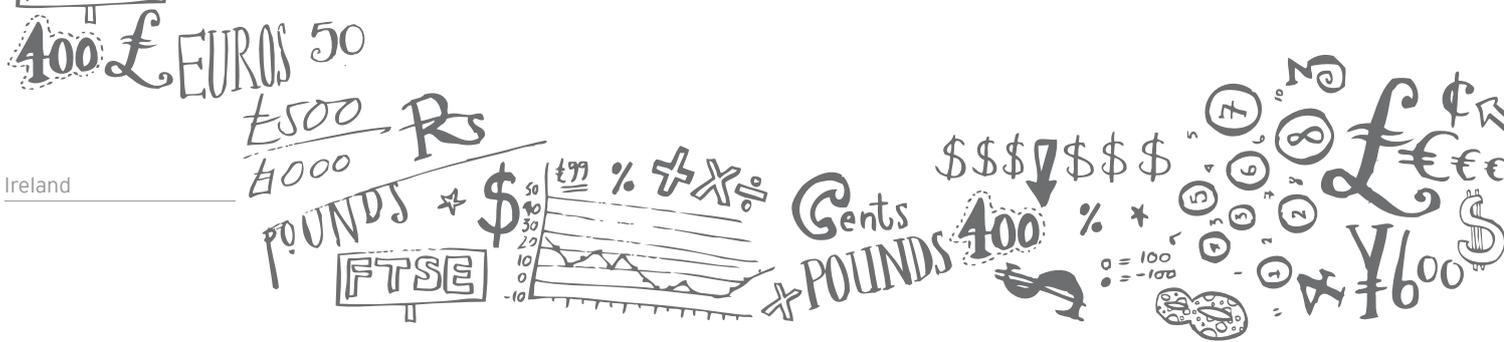
The principles of residence, ordinary residence and domicile, together with the situs of the property – the subject of the gift or inheritance – determine the liability to CAT.

2.1 Residency

Tax residence

An individual is considered a tax resident for a tax year if present in Ireland for:

A total of 183 days or more in the tax year or a total of 280 days or more in aggregate in the current tax year and the preceding year (this test only applies where an individual has spent more than 30 days in Ireland in each year).



From 1 January 2009, an individual is considered as present for a day if he or she is present in the country at any time during that day.

A “tax year” is the same as the calendar year.

Ordinarily resident

An individual becomes ordinarily tax resident in Ireland after being tax resident in Ireland for three consecutive tax years.

An individual who is ordinarily tax resident and who ceases to be tax resident in Ireland will be treated as continuing to be ordinarily tax resident for three tax years after the tax year of departure and can therefore remain taxable in Ireland.

2.2 Domicile

An individual is born with a domicile of origin, which is usually the domicile of his or her father. A person never loses their domicile of origin; however, they can acquire a domicile of choice that would then take precedence. A domicile of choice is where a person resides and where he or she intends to permanently reside. A domicile of choice can only be abandoned if a person intends to abandon it, and then either his or her domicile of origin applies or he or she acquires another domicile of choice.

2.3 Charge to CAT

With respect to gifts and inheritances received on or after 1 December 1999, a charge to CAT arises when:

- ▶ The disponent is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland
- ▶ The beneficiary is resident or ordinarily resident in Ireland
- ▶ The gift or inheritance consists of Irish situate property

If any one of these conditions is fulfilled, the gift or inheritance is within the charge to CAT.

From December 2004, if disponents or beneficiaries are non-Irish domiciled, they will not be treated as resident or ordinarily resident unless they have been a resident in Ireland for five consecutive years immediately preceding the year of the gift or inheritance and have also been a resident or ordinarily resident in that year.

For example, non-Irish domiciled individuals living in Ireland, can gift non-Irish assets to beneficiaries outside of Ireland, without a charge to gift tax, provided they have not been continuously residing in Ireland for the five years prior to the gift. Non-domiciled individuals may decide to break Irish residency every five years, so that the inheritance of their non-Irish estate does not fall within the charge to Irish CAT on their death.

Regarding gifts or inheritances received prior to 1 December 1999, a charge to CAT arises when either:

- ▶ The disponent was domiciled in Ireland on the date of the gift or the date of the inheritance
- Or
- ▶ The gift or inheritance consisted of Irish situate property

Specific rules apply to trusts and appointments from certain trusts settled prior to 1 December 1999 that remain chargeable under the pre-December 1999 charging provisions.

3. Rates

CAT is charged at 33% on the benefit, aggregated with certain prior benefits, and after deducting a threshold allocated to the beneficiary depending on their relationship with the disponent.



There are three tax-free threshold groups, and the table below shows the group threshold amounts applying to gifts and inheritances taken on or after 6 December 2012.

Group	Relationship to disponer	Group threshold from 6 December 2012
A	Applies where the beneficiary is a child (including adopted child, step-child, child of a civil partner and certain foster children) or minor child of a predeceased child or that predeceased child's civil partner. Parents also fall within this threshold where they take an inheritance of an absolute interest from a child.	€225,000
B	Applies where the beneficiary is a brother, sister, child of a brother or child of a sister, child of the civil partner of a brother or sister or lineal ancestor or lineal descendant of the disponer.	€30,150
C	Applies in all other cases	€15,075

Any prior benefit (gift/inheritance) received since 5 December 1991 within the same group threshold is aggregated with the current benefit for the purposes of determining whether any tax is payable on the current benefit.

CAT is charged on the excess of the aggregate current and prior benefits after deducting the relevant threshold amount. The current rate is 33%.

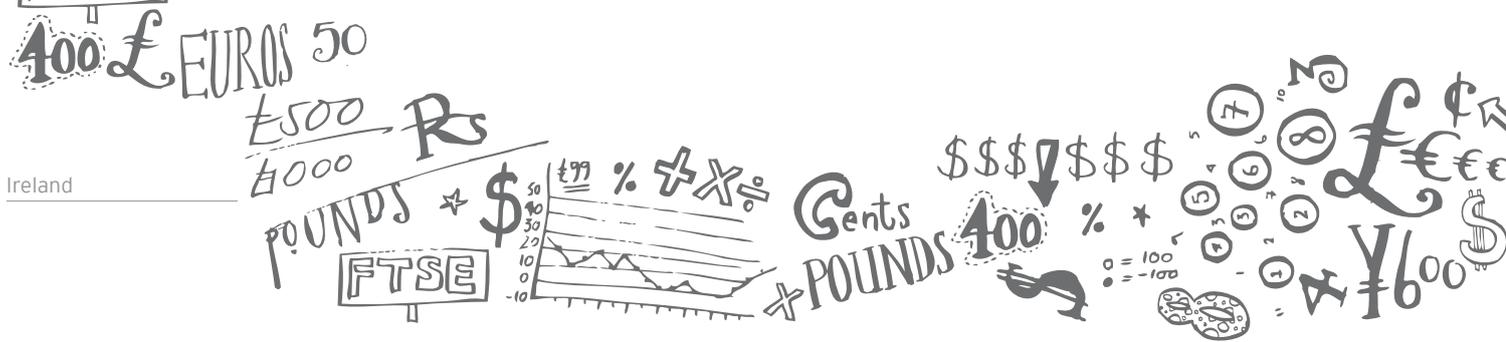
For example, an individual who received a gift of €100,000 from his or her mother in the year 2000, and receives an inheritance from their father's estate of €750,000 in 2013, would have an aggregated taxable benefit on the inheritance of €850,000 taxed as follows:

Current inheritance	€750,000
Plus prior benefit in same group	€100,000
	<u>€850,000</u>
Less Group A threshold	€225,000
	<u>€625,000</u>
Taxable benefit	€625,000
Tax @ 33%	€206,250

If the gift in 2000 was from an uncle instead of being from the individual's mother, the prior benefit would not be aggregated with the current inheritance for the purposes of calculating the tax on the inheritance because the benefits are in different groups for CAT (the inheritance being in Group A and the prior benefit in Group B).

The tax on the inheritance would be:

Current inheritance	€750,000
Less threshold	€225,000
	<u>€525,000</u>
Taxable benefit	€525,000
Tax @ 33%	€173,250



4. Exemptions and reliefs

Exemptions

- ▶ A gift or inheritance received from a spouse or civil partner.
- ▶ First €3,000 of all gifts taken from each disponer in any one calendar year.
- ▶ An inheritance taken by a parent on the death of a child to whom either parent had made a taxable gift or inheritance in the previous five years.
- ▶ A gift or inheritance for public or charitable purposes.
- ▶ A gift or inheritance of a house the disponer owns where the beneficiary occupied the house as his or her main residence for three years prior to the disposition and continues to occupy it as his/her main residence for a further six years may be exempt.
- ▶ Heritage property subject to conditions.
- ▶ Government securities (subject to conditions) where the donee is neither domiciled nor resident in Ireland.

Reliefs

- ▶ Where a gift or inheritance consists of business property, the value of the business may be reduced by 90% provided certain conditions are met, for the purposes of calculating the tax. Also a nephew or niece who worked substantially in the business with the disponer can avail of the same thresholds as a child, i.e., Group A for the purposes of calculating the tax.
- ▶ Where a gift or inheritance consists of agricultural property, the value of the agricultural property may be reduced by 90% provided certain conditions are met, for the purposes of calculating the tax. The beneficiary must be a “farmer” to receive the relief, which requires that 80% of the assets that the beneficiary owns, including the assets acquired in the benefit, are agricultural assets. Also a nephew or niece who worked substantially on the farm with the disponer can receive the same thresholds as a child (Group A) for the purposes of calculating the tax.
- ▶ Where CGT and CAT arise on the same event, the CGT paid can be credited against the CAT liability arising, provided the property is not disposed of within two years, commencing on the date of the gift.

5. Filing procedures

The beneficiary is accountable for paying the CAT. Where beneficiaries of an estate are non-Irish resident, the personal representative and/or solicitor acting in the estate can be held accountable.

The valuation date for a benefit determines when the CAT becomes payable. The valuation date for a gift is the date of gift. In the case of an inheritance the valuation date depends on the circumstances, but is generally no earlier than the date of the grant of probate or administration, and in the case of a share of a residue, it is the date when it is possible to ascertain the value of the residue.

When the valuation date falls between 1 January and 31 August, CAT must be paid and a return filed by 31 October of the same year. When the valuation date falls between 1 September and 31 December, CAT must be paid and return filed by 31 October of the following year. Failure to deliver a return and discharge a CAT liability by the specified pay-and-file date will give rise to interest and a surcharge.

6. Assessments and valuations

CAT is a self-assessment tax, with the beneficiary having an obligation to file a return and pay the tax. However the revenue commissioners have the power to raise assessments of CAT when a return has not been filed or when an assessment is incorrect or too little. The commissioners have a four-year time limit to issue a correcting or additional assessment from when they receive the return, as long as all the relevant information is provided.

The value of property for gift and inheritance tax purposes is the price the property would fetch if sold on the open market. Discounts can be applied in the case of quoted shares in public companies or minority shareholdings in private companies. However, discounts are not applicable when the beneficiary is “deemed” to have control over private companies. For



determining whether a beneficiary has “control” of the company, the shareholding and rights of the beneficiary in the company (including the inheritance/gift) together with the shareholding and rights of connected parties to the beneficiary are taken into consideration. For example, no minority discount would apply to the inheritance by a son of shares in the family company when immediate family members own the other shares.

A surcharge can be imposed when incorrect valuations are returned.

7. Trusts, foundations and private-purpose fund

For Irish domiciled and resident individuals, trusts are used when there are minor or incapacitated beneficiaries or can be used as a long-term succession planning mechanism for future generations.

Transfer of property (not euro cash) into the trust can give rise to CGT and stamp duty as it is treated as a disposal to a separate entity. Gift and inheritance tax arises when a beneficiary becomes beneficially entitled to a benefit from the trust. If this arises when the trust is created, or when assets are put into the trust, the arising CAT is then payable by the beneficiary. If it arises when assets are appointed out from the trust to a beneficiary as in the case of a discretionary trust, the gift/inheritance does not arise until the date of appointment. However this deferral of gift/inheritance tax in the case of a discretionary trust can be countered by discretionary trust tax that applies to those trusts.

Foundations do not form part of Irish law; instead, trusts or companies limited by guarantee are utilized as are family partnerships.

Different types of trusts are:

Bare trusts

This type of trust is where one person holds a property as nominee for another. While the trustee only holds the legal interest, the beneficial interest in the property is owned by the other person.

Express trusts

In an express trust, instructions of exactly how and to whom distributions are to be made are clearly provided. For example, a life interest trust would include an individual who is entitled to income from the trust property for life, with a balance/capital being passed on to other named beneficiaries on his or her death.

Discretionary trusts

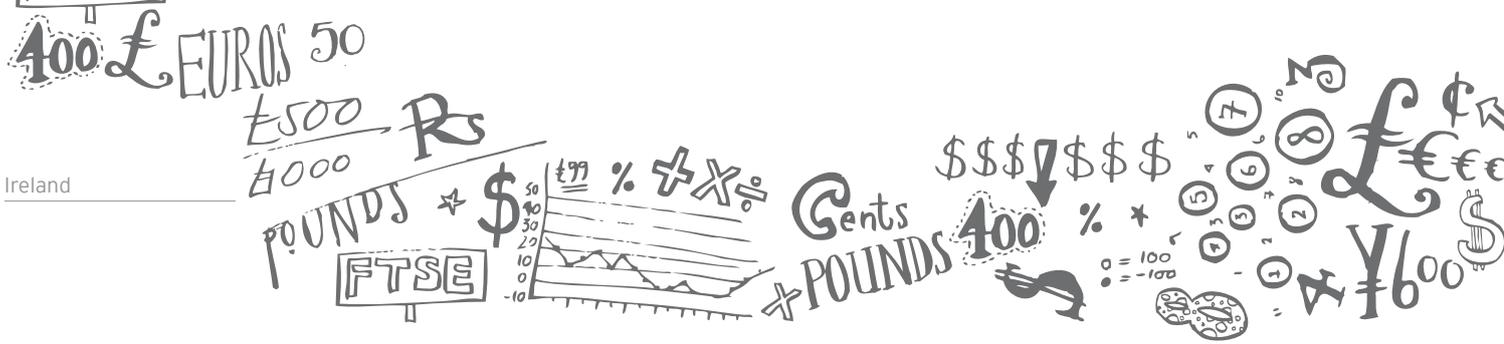
A discretionary trust is where trustees have the absolute discretion as to which class of beneficiaries or beneficiary to appoint the trust property to. The beneficiary of a discretionary trust only has the right to be considered favorably in the appointment of the property. Unless and until the trustees make an appointment out of the trust, no liability to gift or inheritance tax arises to the beneficiary.

Due to its flexibility, a discretionary trust is particularly useful when the beneficiaries are very young or incapable of managing their affairs. They can also be used for long term succession planning.

That said, discretionary trusts are liable to discretionary trust tax. This tax arises when the settlor (i.e., individual who sets up the trust) is dead and all the principal objects are over 21 or not incapacitated. The principal objects of a discretionary trust for these purposes include the spouse or civil partner of the settlor, children under age 21 of the settlor, or his or her civil partner, or if these children are predeceased, their children and their civil partner’s children.

Discretionary trust tax is payable as a one-time initial charge of 6% on the value of the assets in the trust and thereafter as an annual charge of 1%. If all the assets of the trust are appointed out within five years, a refund of 3% of the initial charge is given.

Discretionary trust tax also applies to foundations that are similar to discretionary trusts.



8. Grants

There are no estate taxes in Ireland. Beneficiaries are taxed on gifts or inheritances.

9. Life insurance

Payments of life insurance policies are taxable on beneficiaries on the basis that it is a benefit to them and can be within the charge to CAT, and the beneficiary can be liable to this tax on the benefit received. Certain life insurance policies that are specifically taken out to pay gift or inheritance tax, will be exempt from CAT where they are used for the purpose of paying that tax.

10. Law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

For Irish resident and Irish domiciliaries

Full utilization of reliefs and thresholds are important as is ensuring that the conditions of significant reliefs such as agricultural and business relief are fully complied with so the reliefs are available.

Dwelling house relief can be significant depending on the circumstances, because there is no limit to the value of the dwelling house that the relief applies to.

For family businesses and investments, structures in which potential increases in value in the assets occur in the hands of the children can be beneficial in mitigating future gift and inheritance taxes.

Non-Irish domiciliaries

A non-Irish domiciled individual who becomes non-Irish resident for one year out of five can mean that a gift or inheritance of non-Irish property would not be liable to CAT.

10.2 Succession

The Succession Act 1965 governs the law of succession in Ireland. This Act provides the law applicable to wills to include what constitutes a valid will as well as the rules of succession and intestacy.

Certain property of a testator may not pass under the terms of his or her will. This would include property that the testator jointly owns with another and/or others. Depending on the legal title, this property could pass by "survivorship" on death, i.e., automatically pass on to the surviving joint owner, which may not be under the terms of the will.

Assets held in trust would also pass under the terms of the trust and not under the terms of a will. This can apply also to life policies that pass under the terms of the policy and not under the terms of a will.

10.3 Forced heirship

Under the Succession Act 1965, a spouse or civil partner is entitled to a "legal right share" in the deceased's estate, which overrides the provisions of the will. When there are no children, the spouse or civil partner is entitled to one-half of the estate. When there are children, the spouse or civil partner is entitled to one-third of the estate.

Children do not have any automatic right, but they have a right to apply to the courts under the Succession Act 1965 for a share of the estate, where they believe that "proper provision" was not made by the deceased for them. The court will look at all factors before deciding whether "proper provision" was made to include the extent to which proper provision was made during



the testator’s lifetime and the financial situation of the testator and the child. The court has power to alter the terms of a will and make provision for a child from the estate, if found that the testator did not make the said “proper provision.”

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

There is no matrimonial regime in Ireland. However, spouses and civil partners get an automatic share of the estate of a deceased spouse or civil partner.

Civil partnerships became law in Ireland in 2010, and legislation has been amended to give civil partners similar rights as spouses. Tax legislation has been amended to reflect this, so civil partners get the same exemptions and reliefs afforded to spouses.

10.5 Intestacy

When a deceased person fails to make a valid and effective will, the estate is distributed according to the rules on intestacy, as provided for in the Succession Act 1965.

These rules determine how the estate is distributed based on the degree of relationship of surviving relatives to the testator, as shown in the table below:

Surviving close relatives	Share in estate
Spouse or civil partner and no children	Spouse or civil partner inherits all of estate
Spouse/civil partner and children	Spouse/civil partner two-thirds, children one-third (and special provisions for children of deceased children)
No spouse/civil partner or children	Parents inherit entire estate
No spouse/civil partner, children or parents	Surviving brothers and sisters in equal shares with children of predeceased brothers and sisters taking their parents share equally

The rules continue to divide assets among more distant relatives with the State as the ultimate successor.

10.6 Probate

Before the assets of an estate in Ireland can be administered, an application must be made to the probate office, a division of the High Court, for a grant of probate in the case of a valid will, and a grant of administration in the case of an intestacy. The process of the application and who is entitled to apply is governed by the Succession Act 1965. The grants give to the personal representatives power to administer the estate of the deceased and deal with the assets.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

Unilateral rules apply to allow for a credit for foreign tax on a gift or inheritance as against the Irish CAT liability where the taxes arise on the same event, and where double-tax treaties do not provide for a relief.

11.2 Double taxation treaties

Ireland has two double tax treaties in place that provide for relief for the double taxation of gifts and inheritances. One treaty is with the US and only covers inheritance taxes and not gift tax. The second treaty is with the UK.

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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), 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 application of the inheritance and gift tax and the applicable tax rates. Law 296 then introduced some further minor changes.

Both inheritance and gift taxes apply to the whole, worldwide estate where the deceased (donor) is resident in Italy at the time of death (donation). Taxation will only apply to Italian assets, if the deceased was not resident in Italy.

The tax is levied on the net share of the inheritance or donation passing to the beneficiary (e.g., 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 transferred asset (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 real estate rights, 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).

Instead of applying the aforementioned percentages on the value of the property in the case of inheritance or endowment of the "first house," the beneficiary pays a fixed rate of €200 for mortgage and €200 for cadastral taxes.

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 €50 up to 9% of the value of the real estate depending on the specific features of the transfer.

1.4 Net wealth tax

As of 2011, a wealth tax on financial assets held abroad by individuals resident in Italy has been introduced at the rate of 0.1% per year on the value of the financial asset. Starting from 2014, this rate will be increased to 0.20%. Taxpayers are entitled to claim a tax credit equal to the amount of wealth tax already paid in the country in which the financial assets are held.

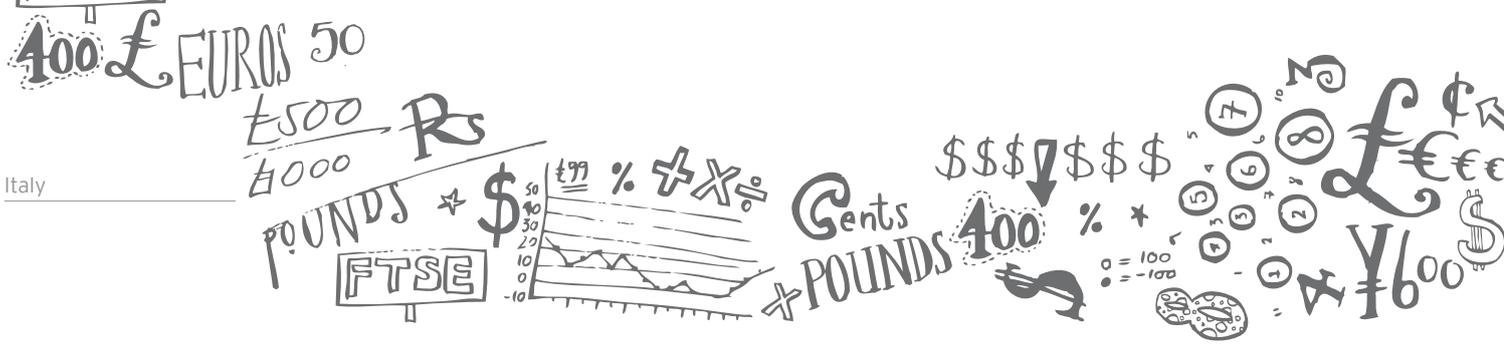
Italian government has also introduced a wealth tax for real estate properties held abroad by Italian fiscal residents. On December 2012, the Italian government decided to postpone the entry in force of both wealth taxes to the tax year 2012, therefore, taxpayers who already paid this tax with reference to the tax year 2011 can claim the refund or use the payment as advance payment for tax year 2012 wealth tax. This wealth tax is applied at a rate of 0.76% per year on the value of the property. Taxable value is equal to the purchase cost or, in the absence of this, to the fair market value (FMV) of the property, or, in some cases, a notional value determined according to both Italian law and foreign law. It should be noted that different rules apply to real estate located in the EU and some EEA countries and properties held in other countries.

Under certain circumstances taxpayers are entitled to claim a tax credit equal to the amount of wealth tax already paid in the country in which the property is located.

1.5 Others

Nonresident

In tax year 2012, a new tax on real estate held in Italy replaced the ICI tax (the Italian acronym for the municipal tax on real estate). This new tax, called IMU (Unified Municipal Tax) is applied at a rate of 0.76% per year on the value of the real estate. The taxable value for IMU is calculated based on the cadastral value - i.e., a notional value - attributed to each property by the local municipal offices.



Italy

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 located 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 to collect evidence to establish whether residence in Italy has been established. This group's main purpose is to demonstrate:

- ▶ 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 listed in the table below.

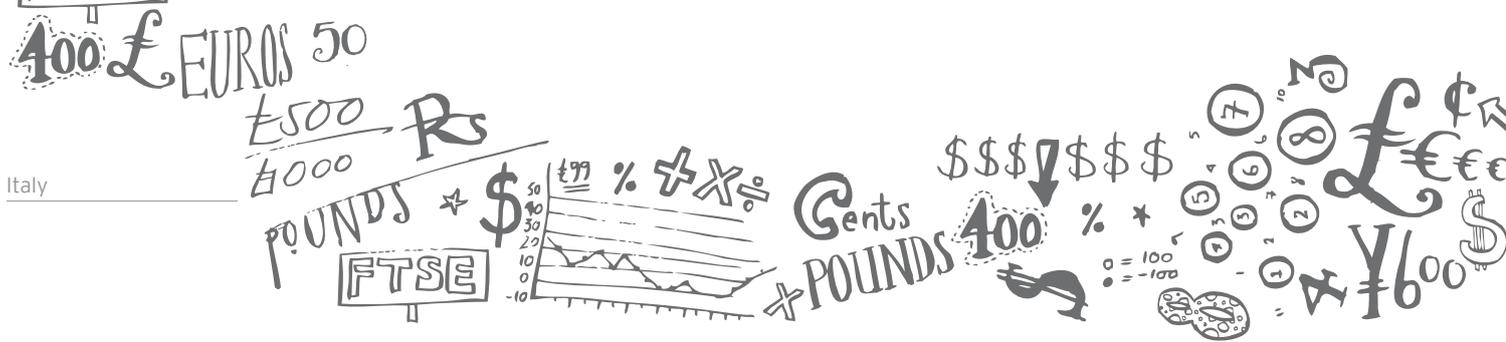
Beneficiary	Inheritance and gift tax and tax-exempt threshold
Spouse, linear relatives (descendant, ascendant)	4% on the total assets' value with a tax-exempt threshold of €1 million for each heir/beneficiary
Brother or sister	6% on the total assets' value with a tax-exempt threshold of €100,000 for 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 €1.5 million 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. As of 1 January 2014, the €168 fix tax has increased to €200. In particular, these taxes are summarized in the table below.

Beneficiary	Registration Duty	Cadastral Tax
Spouse, linear relatives (descendant, ascendant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €50 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value* of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €50 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties
Brother or sister	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €200 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €200 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"> ▶ €200 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €200 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"> ▶ €200 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €200 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"> ▶ €200 for the main dwelling ▶ 2% on the value of other immovable properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ €200 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.

It must be noted that, for the applicability of the above-mentioned tax-exempt thresholds with regard to inheritance rules, 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).



Italy

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 taxpayer's death.

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 submitted at the local inland revenue office where the deceased had his or her last residence. The declaration is null and void if any other form is used.

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, mortgage and cadastral taxes as well as 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.

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.

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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (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 nonresident 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.

¹With 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).



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 catchall 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:

- ▶ If the capital is paid as a consequence of the death of the policyholder, no taxation occurs.
- ▶ If the payment of capital is linked to the policyholder's survival, Italian tax law provides 2 different methods of taxation, depending on when the insurance policy was purchased:
 1. Insurance policy purchased before 1 January 2000: a flat tax rate of 20% 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.
 2. Insurance policy purchased after 1 January 2000: a flat tax rate of 20% 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 nonresident 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.



Italy

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 nonresident, 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.

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 as listed in the table below.

Only 1 child and no spouse	One-half of the inheritance assets
2 or more children but no spouse	A total of two-thirds of the inheritance assets in equal shares
1 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 laws and civil partnerships

The Italian matrimonial law 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.

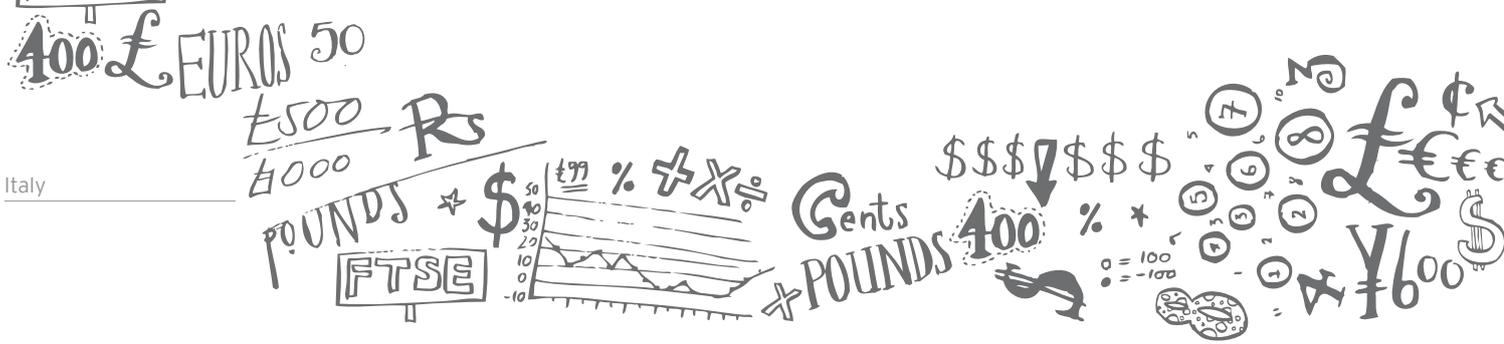
With regard to the trust, under certain circumstances, Italian tax authorities would likely consider this kind of arrangement equivalent to the setting up of "vincoli di destinazione" and, as a consequence, they would consider it subject to gift tax. Based on the above, a case-by-case analysis would 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 testamento 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).



Italy

Under Italian law there are three ways of making a valid will:

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 residents and nonresidents 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

Italy has concluded inheritance and gift tax treaties with Denmark, Greece, Israel, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

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, 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 settlor. 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 settlor and the beneficiaries. On the contrary, where no beneficiaries are clearly identified, the relationship between the settlor 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.

Additional reading materials

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Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition adopted on 1 July 1985 and ratified by Italy through Law No. 364 of 16 October 1989.

Central body of tax inspectors, *Report 'Il trust riconosciuto in Italia. Profili civilistici e fiscali'*, 2008.

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Emiliano Rossi, *The application of inheritance and gift tax to trusts: the Italian tax courts rule against the opinion of the tax authorities*, September 2010.

Nicola Saccardo, *Taxation of trusts in Italy*, November 2008.

Japan

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

The Japanese Inheritance Tax Law (*sozoku zei ho*) covers inheritance tax (*souzoku 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

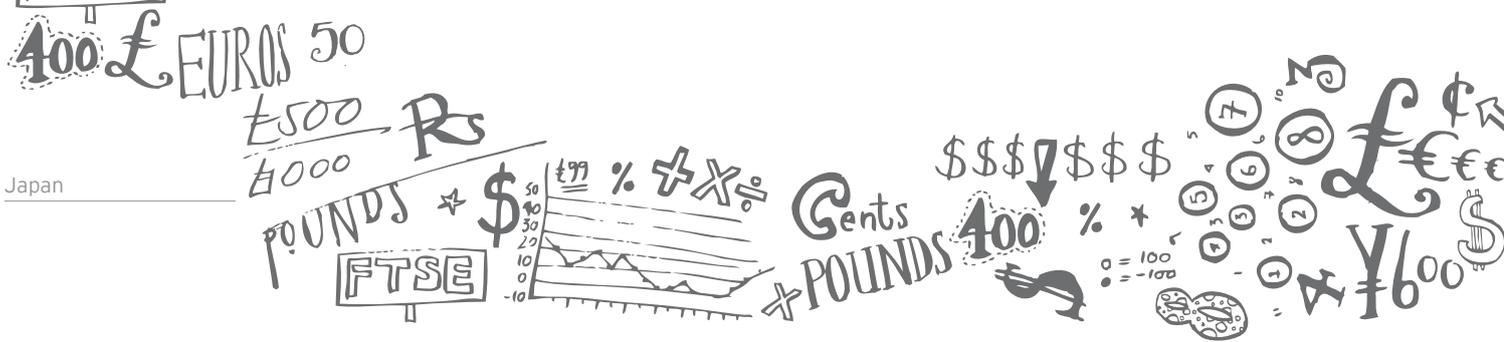
The calculation is based on the following steps:

- ▶ Aggregate the amount of taxable properties acquired by all heirs and legatees (net of the liabilities succeeded).
- ▶ Deduct the basic exemption of ¥50 million (¥30 million for inheritances on or after 1 January 2015) plus ¥10 million (¥6 million for inheritances on or after 1 January 2015) multiplied by the number of statutory heirs from the above “aggregated taxable estate value.”
- ▶ Allocate the aggregated taxable estate value to each statutory heir according to their statutory share.
- ▶ Calculate the inheritance tax separately for each statutory heir’s portion allocated above, by the application of the following progressive tax rates (the tax rates will be increased for inheritances on or after 1 January 2015):

Until 31 December 2014		From 1 January 2015	
Up to ¥10 million	10%	Up to ¥10 million	10%
Above ¥10 million up to ¥30 million	15%	Above ¥10 million up to ¥30 million	15%
Above ¥30 million up to ¥50 million	20%	Above ¥30 million up to ¥50 million	20%
Above ¥50 million up to ¥100 million	30%	Above ¥50 million up to ¥100 million	30%
Above ¥100 million up to ¥300 million	40%	Above ¥100 million up to ¥200 million	40%
		Above ¥200 million up to ¥300 million	45%
Above ¥300 million	50%	Above ¥300 million up to ¥600 million	50%
		Above ¥600 million	55%

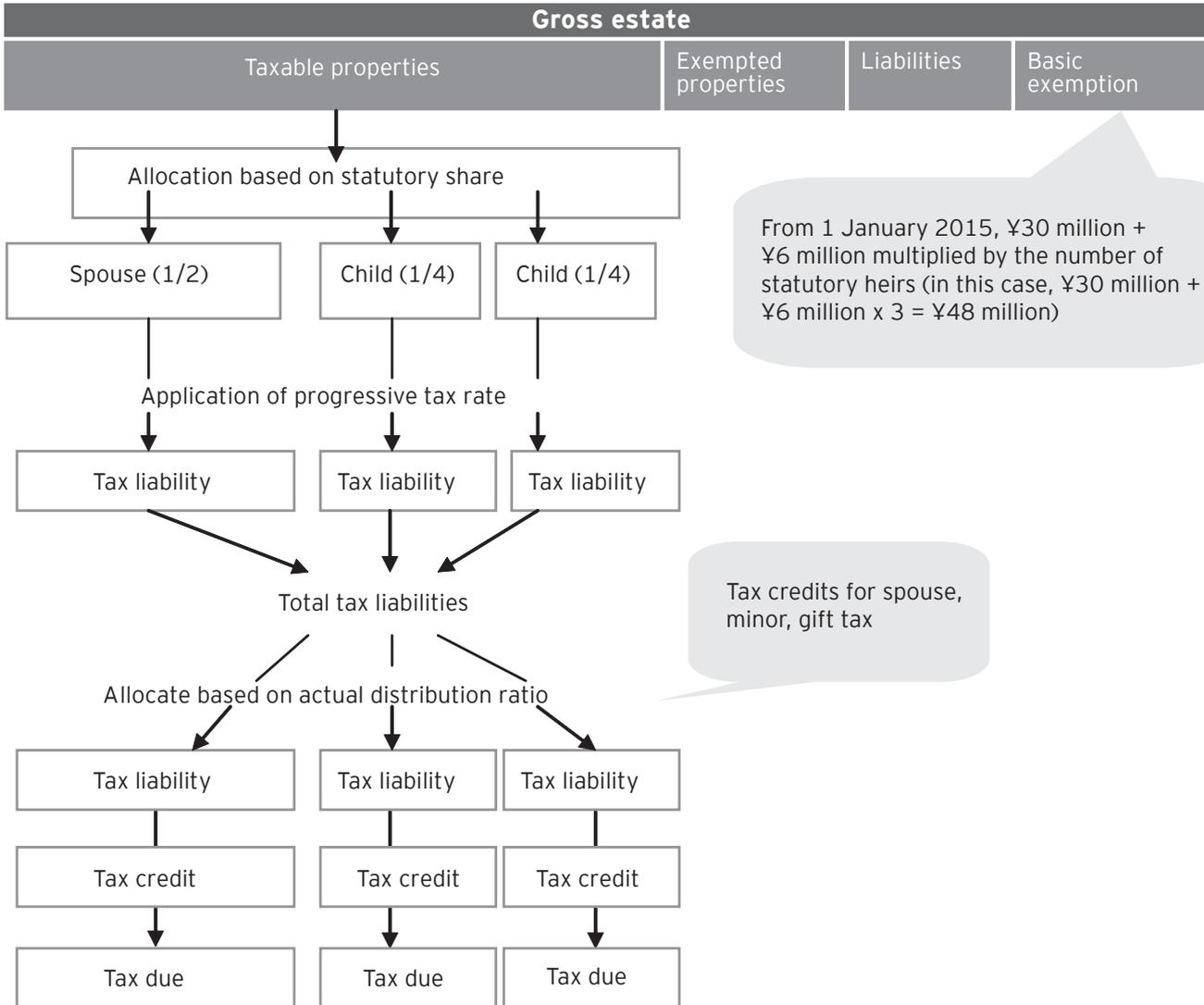
- ▶ Aggregate the inheritance tax calculated above, “aggregated inheritance tax.”
- ▶ Allocate the aggregated inheritance tax to each of the heirs and legatees based on the ratio of the value of the taxable properties actually acquired by him or her against the aggregated taxable estate value.
- ▶ A 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.
- ▶ 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.



Japan

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 (the tax rates will be increased for gifts on or after 1 January 2015):

Until 31 December 2014		From 1 January 2015	
Not more than ¥2 million	10%	Not more than ¥2 million	10%
Above ¥2 million up to ¥3 million	15%	Above ¥2 million up to ¥3 million	15%
Above ¥3 million up to ¥4 million	20%	Above ¥3 million up to ¥4 million	20%
Above ¥4 million up to ¥6 million	30%	Above ¥4 million up to ¥6 million	30%
Above ¥6 million up to ¥10 million	40%	Above ¥6 million up to ¥10 million	40%
		Above ¥10 million up to ¥15 million	45%
Above ¥10 million	50%	Above ¥15 million up to ¥30 million	50%
		Above ¥30 million	55%

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%. Temporarily, the rate for land and residential buildings is reduced until 31 March 2014.

Real estate acquisition tax

The acquisition of real property by gift or sales is generally subject to a real estate acquisition tax at 4%. Temporarily, the acquisition of land and a residential home until 31 March 2015 is subject to a real estate acquisition tax at 3%. However, 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 nonprofit 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.



Japan

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Who is liable – unlimited liability

Nationality and domicile

The heir or the donee who is domiciled in Japan when acquiring property at the death of the deceased or by gift has unlimited liability for inheritance tax or gift tax, regardless of his or her nationality. In addition, in cases where the heir or the donee has Japanese nationality, but is not domiciled in Japan at the time of property acquisition, he or she will still be subject to unlimited liability if either the heir or the deceased or the donee or the donor has been domiciled in Japan any time within five years immediately before the time of death of the deceased or at the time of the gift (unlimited liability taxpayer with Japanese nationality). From 1 April 2013, in cases where the heir or the donee without Japanese nationality is not domiciled in Japan, he or she is also subject to unlimited liability if the deceased or the donor is domiciled in Japan at the death of the deceased or at the time of the gift.

Unlimited liability taxpayers are subject to inheritance tax or gift tax on all of the properties acquired regardless of whether the properties are located in or outside Japan.

Domicile

For the purposes of inheritance tax and gift tax, a “domicile” is defined as the principal base of living, which is determined based on facts and circumstances. The following individuals (as heirs or donees) will be treated as being domiciled in Japan, though they are actually located outside Japan:

- ▶ An individual who is studying abroad and is treated as a dependent of a Japanese resident for Japanese income tax purposes.
- ▶ An individual who is assigned to work or provide personal services outside Japan for a period of approximately one year or less.

2.2 Who is liable – limited liability

An individual who is not domiciled in Japan at the time of death of the deceased or at the time of a gift, excluding an unlimited liability taxpayer with Japanese nationality domiciled outside Japan, is categorized as a limited liability taxpayer. The limited liability taxpayer is subject to inheritance tax or gift tax only on the properties situated in Japan.

Whether the property is situated in Japan or not is determined based on the following location rules:

Kind of property	Location
Personal property	Place where the property is located
Real property	Place where the real property is situated
Ships or aircraft	Place where they are registered
Mining or quarry rights	Location of the mine or quarry
Fishing concession rights	Place where the coast is nearest to the fishing grounds
Deposits with a bank	Location of the office deposited
Insurance proceeds	Location of the head office or the principal office of the insurance company that issued the policy
Retirement allowances	Location of the head office or the principal office of the payer company
Loans	The domicile, the head office or the principal office of the debtor



Kind of property	Location
Shares in a company or bond and debentures issued by a company	Place where the issuing company has the head office or its principal office
Interests in collective investment trusts or taxable trusts	Location of the trustee's office
Patents, trademarks, etc.	Place where they are registered
Copyrights or publishing rights	Location of the publisher's office
Trade receivables, goodwill and other rights related to business operation	Place of business to which they are related
Japanese government bonds	Japan
Foreign government bonds	The issuer's country
Others	The domicile of the deceased or the donor

3. Rates

This is not applicable in Japan.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Exemptions and tax credits

There are several asset or purpose-related exemptions and personal exemptions and tax credits.

Main items of exemptions

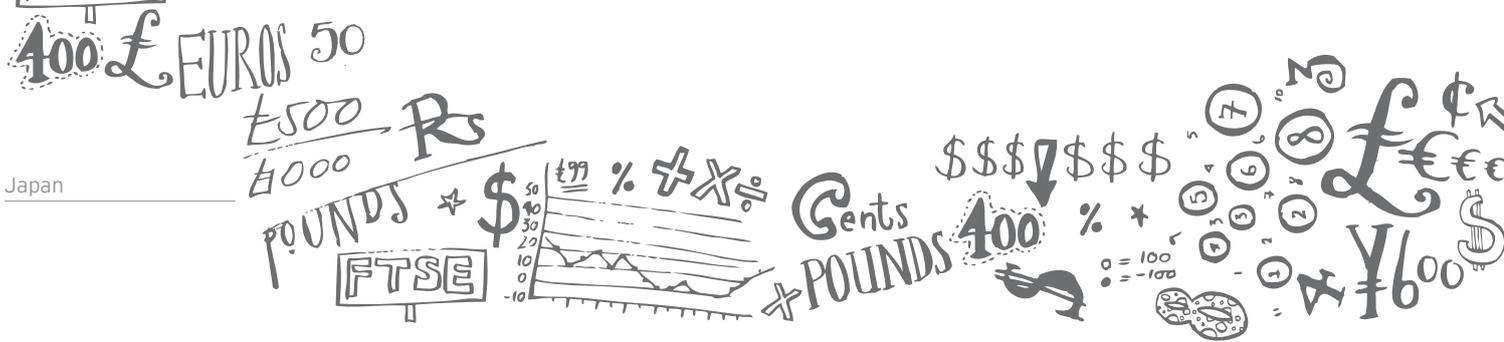
- ▶ Donations of properties to certain specified nonprofit organizations or foundations of the Japanese government; a local public organization if the heir makes the donation by the filing due date of the inheritance tax.
- ▶ ¥5 million per statutory heir of life insurance proceeds (as deemed estate property).
- ▶ ¥5 million per statutory heir of retirement allowance (as deemed estate property).
- ▶ Only a certain portion (e.g., 20%) of the acquisition of small-scale business or residential land is subject to inheritance tax. A maximum of 240 sq. meters (330 sq. meters for inheritances on or after 1 January 2015) of land used as a residence and a maximum of 400 sq. meters of land used for a business qualifies for the treatment.

Main items of tax credits

- ▶ As for inheritance tax to be paid by a spouse, the portion of tax due attributed to the spouse pursuant to the statutory share (the greater amount of the spouse's statutory share, or ¥160 million) is creditable against the spouse's inheritance tax due.

Example

Assuming that the heirs are the spouse and a child (in this case, the portion of statutory share is 50% for each); the aggregated taxable estate value is ¥1 billion and the aggregated inheritance tax due is ¥371 million, respectively; and the spouse inherits the properties in the amount of ¥500 million, no inheritance tax is payable by the spouse, since tax due attributed to the spouse is based on the statutory share (i.e., ¥185.5 million; ¥371 million x ¥500 million/¥1,000 million) is creditable. The child will have a tax liability of ¥185.5 million (i.e., ¥371 million x ¥500 million/¥1,000 million).



For inheritances on or after 1 January 2015:

Assuming that (i) the heirs are the spouse and a child (in this case, the portion of statutory share is 50% for each), (ii) the aggregated taxable estate value is ¥1 billion and the aggregated inheritance tax due is ¥381 million, respectively, and (iii) the spouse inherits the properties in the amount of ¥500 million, no inheritance tax is payable by the spouse, since tax due attributed to the spouse is based on the statutory share (i.e., ¥190.5 million; ¥381 million x ¥500 million/¥1,000 million) and is creditable. The child will have a tax liability of ¥190.5 million (i.e., ¥381 million x ¥500 million/¥1,000 million).

- ▶ For minor heirs under 20 years old, ¥60,000 (¥100,000 for inheritances on or after 1 January 2015) x 20 – the heir’s age.
- ▶ For handicapped heirs with ¥60,000 (¥100,000 for inheritances on or after 1 January 2015) (¥120,000/¥200,000 for inheritances on or after 1 January 2015) in the case of special disabilities) x 85 – the heir’s age when the deceased paid inheritance tax due to estate property’s acquisitions within 10 years immediately before the death of the deceased. In such cases, the inheritance tax that the deceased paid can be creditable based on a certain formula.
- ▶ A foreign tax credit is available in order to avoid double taxation on the inheritance.

Gift tax exemptions

The following are exempt from gift tax:

- ▶ Gifts from a corporation, which is subject to income tax.
- ▶ Gifts to dependents for the necessity of living and education.
- ▶ Gifts of education funds up to ¥15 million to dependents from 1 April 2013 to 31 December 2015, subject to a certain conditions.
- ▶ Gifts to a person engaged in activities for religious, charitable, scientific, educational or social welfare purposes, to be used for such activities.
- ▶ Gifts of money or goods from a specified public interest trust to students or pupils to support their educational costs.
- ▶ Providing a right to receive a subsidy from a local public organization to a handicapped person.
- ▶ Qualified donations to a candidate for a public election campaign, which are duly reported.
- ▶ Obtaining trust beneficiary rights up to ¥60 million by a special handicapped person according to a special support arrangement.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Exemption of up to ¥5 million (per donee) during 2014 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. 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. When a 65-year-old parent (a 60-year-old parent or grandparent for gifts on or after 1 January 2015) donates properties to an adult child or grandchild, 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 parent's death, the above properties will be added to the taxable estate assets and will be subject to inheritance tax. The adult child or grandchild who elected the special taxation system will credit the gift tax already paid against their inheritance tax due. If the paid gift tax 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 Japanese tax authorities-issued Basic Property Valuation Circular introduced deals with a specific method of valuation for various properties, including land, buildings, tangible and intangible assets, shares in companies, bonds and debentures.

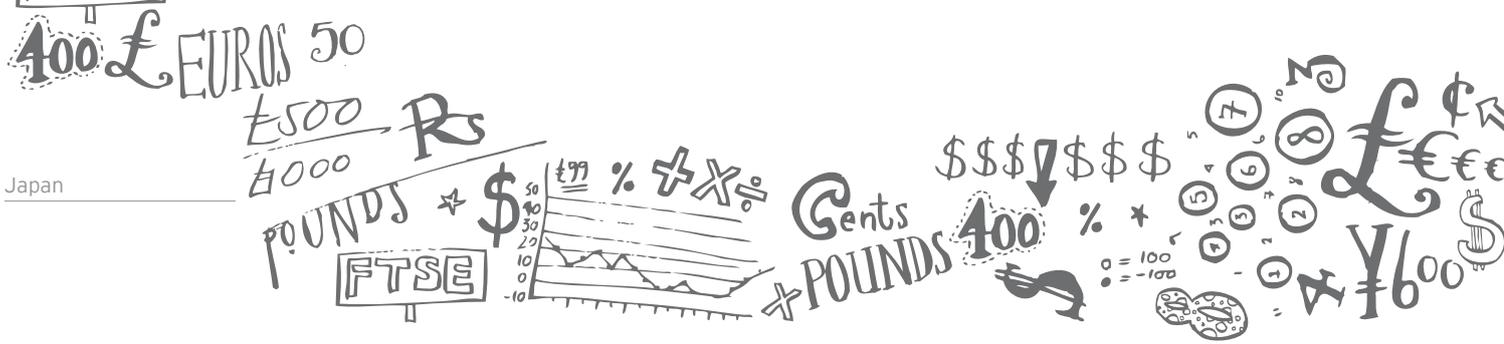
Land

The value of land is generally determined based on the assessed value¹ that the tax authorities annually publishes.

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.

¹Roadside value per square meter of land or *rosenka*.



Japan

▶ Large company – comparative value of similar company

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:

$$A \times \left[\frac{\frac{b}{B} + \frac{c}{C} \times 3 + \frac{d}{D}}{5} \right] \times 0.7$$

- 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
- B. Average dividend of comparable companies per share, published by tax authorities
- C. Earnings of comparable companies per share, published by tax authorities
- D. Net asset value, based on book value, of comparable companies per share, published by tax authorities

▶ Small company – net asset value method

The value of unlisted shares in a small company is calculated based on the net asset revaluated for inheritance tax purposes.

▶ Medium company

The value of unlisted shares in a medium company is calculated based on the combination of comparative value of similar company and net asset value method.

However, 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 either transparent, not transparent and not a taxable entity, or a corporation, depending on its legal character. When 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:

- ▶ Trusts substituting testaments
- ▶ Trusts under which the subsequent beneficiaries can be designated in advance

By settling the latter type of trust, for example, the settlor 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 noncorporate 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 nonprofit organization and the income is derived from nonprofit 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 types of wills. A few high-net-worth individuals (HNWIs) 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. For example, at the time of the deceased's death, all heirs jointly own the estate properties and distributed among each other according to as previously agreed upon. 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, the law of the deceased's home country (nationality) governs succession.

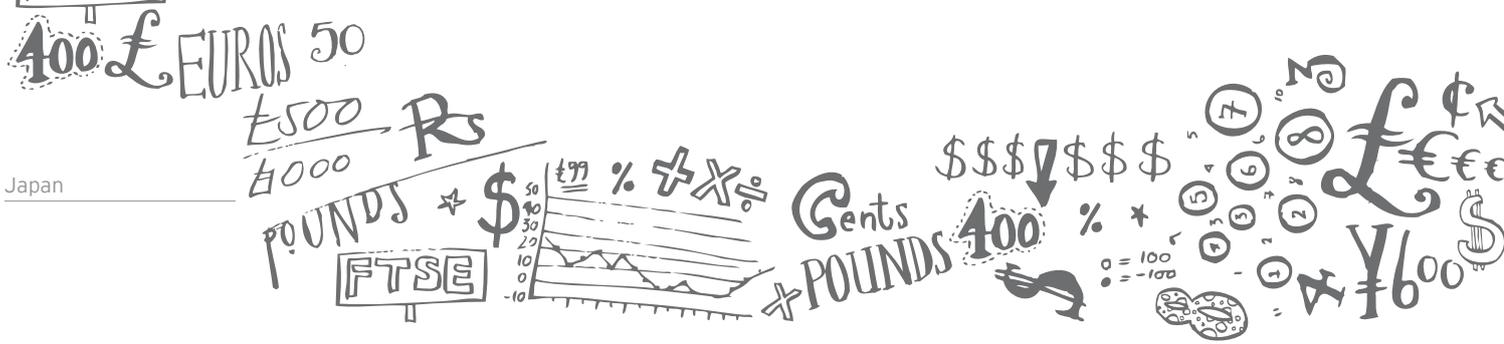
There are no regional rules on succession law (Civil Code) in Japan.

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.



Japan

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 determines 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: one-half Children: one-half in total (equally for each)	Spouse and children: one-half in total Children only: one-half in total
2	Lineal ascendants of the deceased (i.e., father, mother, grandfather, grandmother)	Spouse: two-thirds Lineal ascendants: one-third in total (equally for each)	Spouse and lineal ascendants: one-half in total Lineal ascendants only: one-third in total
3	Brother(s) and sister(s) of the deceased (if the brothers and sisters are already deceased, their sons and daughters)	Spouse: three-quarters Brother(s) and sister(s): one-quarter in total (equally for each)	Spouse, brother(s) and sister(s): one-half 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 comprehensibly 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 with the US as agreed in 1955. This tax treaty is not based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) inheritance tax model.

Luxembourg

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1. Types of estate tax

Under the Luxembourg law, inheritances and gifts are subject to indirect taxes. The Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines levies these taxes and is authorized to collect, *inter alia*, inheritance taxes and registration duties, such as, gift taxes and property transfer taxes. This administration is not responsible for collecting income taxes, which are not covered in this update.

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 (*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. Ancestors' partition is a method through 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

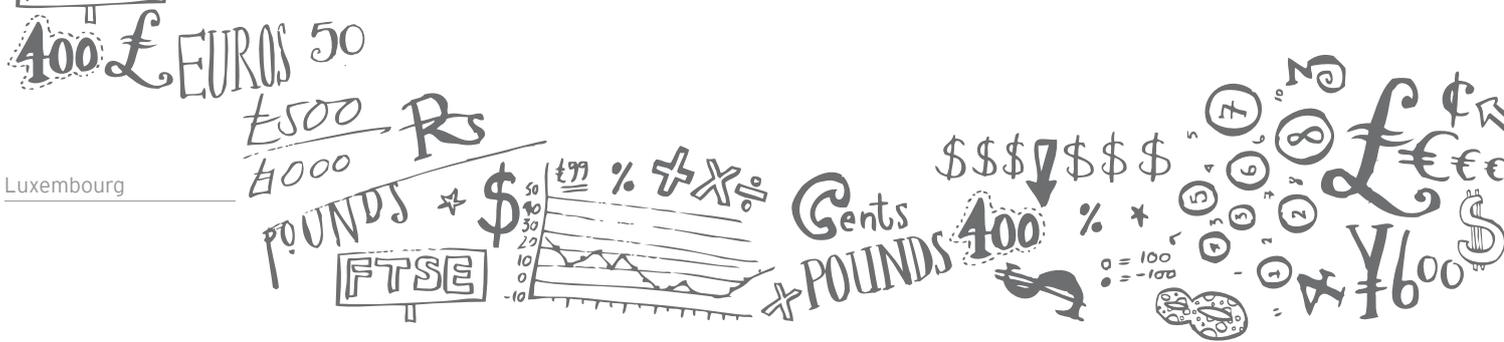
Gifts of movable property, which are made in Luxembourg by notarial deed, are subject to percentage gift taxes wherever the movable property is located.

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.



Luxembourg

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 three years having common children or descendants	0%	0%
Between spouses or registered partners since more than three 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%
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 €	Up to €	
€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



Scale		Tax rate increase
From €	Up to €	
€750,000	€870,000	16/10
€870,000	€1 million	17/10
€1 million	€1.25 million	18/10
€1.25 million	€1.5 million	19/10
€1.5 million	€1.75 million	20/10
€1.75 million	-	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%).

3.2 Inter vivos gifts tax rates

	Gift tax rates (including a 2/10 increase)
In favor of direct heirs, without reintegration exemption (<i>sans dispense de rapport</i>)	1.80%
In favor of direct heirs, with reintegration exemption (<i>avec dispense de rapport en nature ou par préciput et hors part</i>)	2.40%
Ancestors' partitions	
Attribution of shares without exceeding the statutory shares	1.80%
Attribution of shares exceeding the statutory shares but within the disposable portion	2.40%
Attribution of shares exceeding the statutory share and the disposable portion	3.00%
Between spouses or partners registered since at least three years without any marriage contract	4.80%
Between spouses with a marriage contract or a gift in contemplation of marriage	2.40%
Between siblings	6.00%
Between siblings through a marriage contract or a gift in contemplation of marriage	3.00%
In favor of municipalities, hospices and non-registered charities	4.80%
In favor of nonprofit making organizations	4.80%
Between uncles or aunts and nephews or nieces	8.40%
Between the adopting parents and the adopted children	8.40%
Between father-in-law or the mother-in-law and the son-in-law or the daughter-in-law	8.40%
Between the individuals listed above if the donations are made through a marriage contract or are given in contemplation of marriage	4.20%
Between great-uncles or great-aunts and great-nephews or great-nieces	9.60%
Between the adopting parents and the adopted children's descendants	9.60%
Between the individuals listed above if the donations are made through a marriage contract or are gifts in contemplation of marriage	4.80%
Between all relatives having a lower kinship than those mentioned above	14.40%
Between father-in-law or the mother-in-law and the son-in-law or the daughter-in-law in the case where the deceased spouse has not left any common children or descendants of them	14.40%
Between the same individuals listed above if the donations are made through a marriage contract or are gifts in contemplation of marriage	7.20%



4. Exemptions and reliefs

4.1 Inheritance tax and death duty exemptions

Inheritance tax and death duty exemptions apply in the following cases:

- ▶ Any direct heirs' inheritance (except for the share exceeding the statutory share).
- ▶ Any inheritance between spouses or registered partners since more than three years having at least one common child.
- ▶ Any inheritance by the surviving spouse or partner registered for more than three years in the form of an usufruct or annuity, in cases where the decedent's children of a previous marriage inherited the property subject to such right of usufruct or have responsibility for the annuity.
- ▶ Any inheritance if its net value does not exceed €1,250.
- ▶ 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 partner registered 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 nonresident 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.

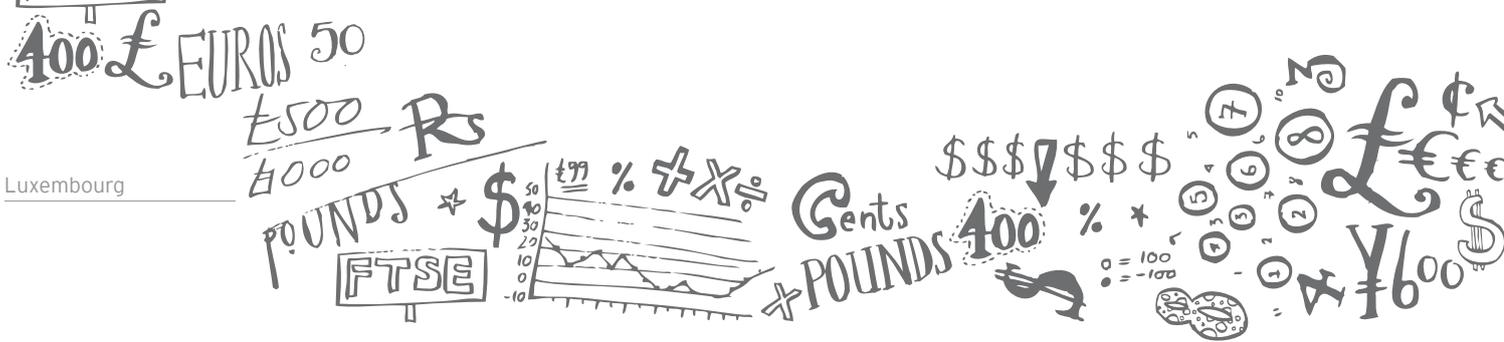
The taxable amount is established on the basis of the following valuation rules:

- ▶ 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 (FMV) 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.



Luxembourg

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 (life 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	90%	10%
Between 20-29	80%	20%
Between 30-39	70%	30%
Between 40-49	60%	40%
Between 50-59	50%	50%
Between 60-69	40%	60%
Between 70-79	30%	70%
Between 80-89	20%	80%
90 and over	10%	90%

The above valuation rules are based on the law of 26 March 2014 and should enter into force as of 1 April 2014.

The usufruct with a fixed duration is valued at 2/10 of the value of the full ownership per 10-year period, with the limitation that the value of the fixed duration usufruct should not exceed the value of the life usufruct as described above.

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 retransfer 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



Luxembourg

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
1 child	Half for the child	Half
2 children	Two-thirds for the two children	One-third
3 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 rule 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 rule 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).

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 consult the Central Register of Wills to find out whether a will was filed with 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.

Additional reading materials

R & M Watgen (2009) *Successions et Donations*, 4ième édition, Luxembourg: Promoculture

Brandenbourger, J., Vouel, G., Scharfhausen, M. *La Déclaration de succession* (2004) *Etudes fiscales*, no. 137/138

Luxembourg Tax Code, Volume 5 and 5a

Luxembourg Civil Code

<http://www.aed.public.lu>

<http://www.guichet.public.lu>

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

Maltese law does not include an inheritance tax, but duty on documents and transfers applies to transmissions *causa mortis* of certain assets.

1.2 Gift tax

Maltese law does not include gift tax, but donations of certain assets attract income tax on capital gains and duty on documents and transfers. Exemptions with respect to donations to close relatives are expected.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Transfers of immovable property situated in Malta are subject to property transfer tax. Generally, property transfer tax is charged at 12% of transfer value, but there are cases when the 12% tax is levied by reference to the excess, if any, of the transfer value over its acquisition.

In certain cases, the transferee can elect to opt out of property transfer tax and pay income tax on capital gains on transfers of immovable property done by persons who are resident and domiciled in Malta. Cases when a person may opt out of property transfer tax involve property situated in special designated areas, transfers by nonresidents and transfer of property owned less than 12 years.



1.4 Individual income tax

Individuals who are both ordinarily resident and domiciled in Malta are subject to tax on their worldwide income.

Persons who are either ordinarily resident in Malta or domiciled in Malta are subject to tax only on local-source income, local-source chargeable capital gains and foreign-source income received in Malta.

Generally, individuals are considered resident in Malta if they spend more than 183 days in a calendar year in Malta.

Temporary residents, who are in Malta without the intention to establish residence in Malta and who have not actually resided in Malta at one or more times for a period equal to six months in the year preceding the year of assessment, are not taxed on foreign-source income.

1.5 Business tax

Companies are subject to tax at the rate of 35%, but when such companies distribute their profits to their shareholders (irrespective of whether such shareholders are residents or nonresidents, individuals or bodies of persons), the shareholders are entitled to receive a refund of a substantial part of the tax paid by the distributing company. Outbound dividend payments are not subject to further tax.

1.6 Deed tax

There are no deed taxes in Malta, but fees for enrollment of deeds in the Public Registry and the Land Registry are contemplated.

1.7 Stamp duty

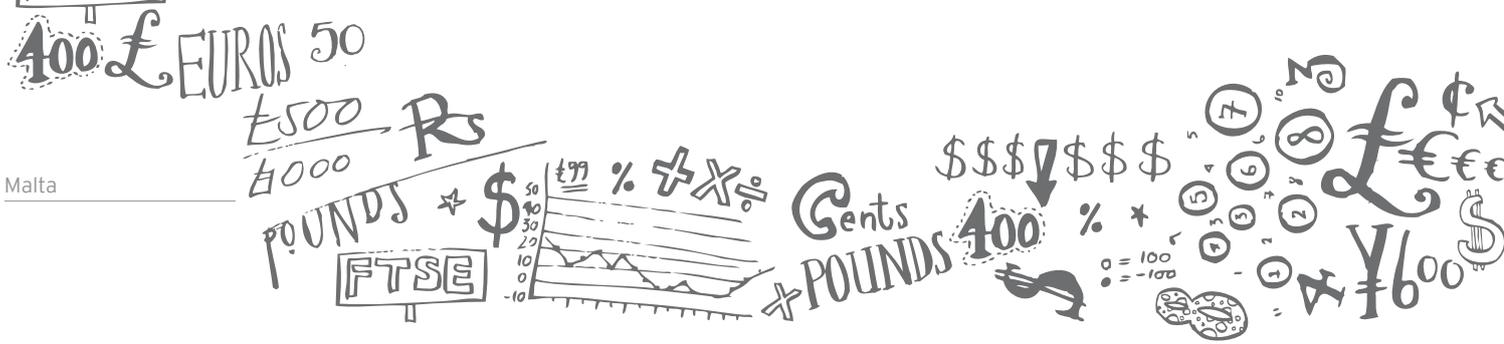
Immovable property

Transfer of immovable property is subject to duty on documents and transfers, which is calculated at the rate of 5% of the amount or value of the consideration for the transfer of such thing or of the value of such thing, whichever is higher.

Marketable securities

Duty on documents is due at the rate of 2% on the acquisition of marketable securities. However, if the securities are held in a property company with at least 75% of its total value of assets is held in immovable property, the duty increases by 3%.

Exemptions for companies owning assets outside Malta are considered.



1.8 Land appreciation tax

No land appreciation tax is levied in Malta.

1.9 Endowment tax

No endowment tax is levied in Malta.

1.10 Transfer duty

No transfer duty is levied in Malta.

1.11 Net wealth tax

No wealth tax is levied in Malta.

2. Who is liable?

The taxation of individuals in Malta is determined by their residence and domicile status.

2.1 Residency status

Individuals who are both ordinarily resident and domiciled in Malta are subject to tax on their worldwide income and chargeable capital gains.

In practice, individuals generally are considered resident in Malta if they spend more than 183 days in a calendar year in Malta. Individuals are considered ordinarily resident if Malta is their habitual residence.

2.2 Domicile status

Domicile is not only about a physical stay but also about intention (the intention to live permanently in a country). People are deemed to be domiciled in the country where they have their permanent home. It refers to the place they are mostly connected to and determines the way they conduct their lifestyle. In the case where a person has homes in more than one country at one time, for the purposes of determining his or her domicile, a further inquiry may have to be made to decide which, if any, should be regarded as his or her principal home.



There are three types of domicile:

1. **Domicile of origin**

Domicile of origin is acquired at birth and is normally the domicile of the father.

2. **Domicile of choice**

A person of age and who is not incapacitated at law may wish to sever the ties with the domicile of origin because he or she intends to reside permanently in another country. Such individual must not have an intention to return to the domicile of origin. This means that domicile of choice is acquired by the combination of **residence** and the **intention of permanent or indefinite residence**. Therefore, one must consider the **intention** of the individual to establish domicile of choice. If the necessary intention is there, an existing domicile of choice can sometimes be abandoned and another domicile acquired.

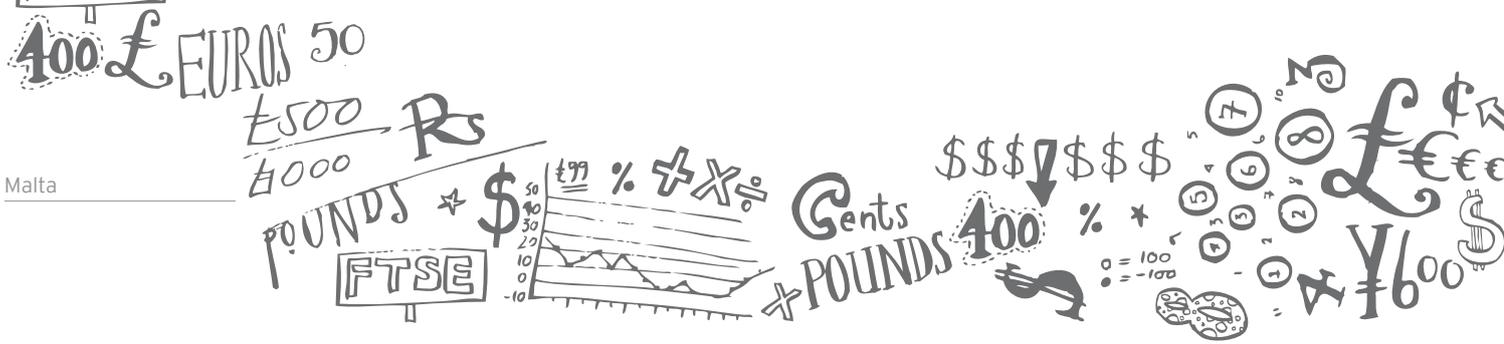
3. **Domicile of dependents**

Generally, wives acquire the domicile of their husbands upon marriage. (This has been challenged in UK; however, it had never been challenged in Malta until now.) Children acquire the domicile of their father. When either the child's father is dead or the child is illegitimate, the child acquires the domicile of the mother. Children of unknown parents are domiciled in the country where they are found.

3. Exemptions and reliefs

The laws of Malta include a number of exemptions and reliefs, such as the following:

- ▶ The transfer of property between companies forming part of the same group is exempt from tax. The conditions for a company to be considered as part of a group are found in Article 5(9) of the Income Tax Act, which is also applicable with respect to exemption under the new system.
- ▶ A transfer of property is also exempt in the case where a person transfers the property that he or she occupied for at least three consecutive years immediately preceding the date of transfer within 12 months from when he or she vacated the premises.
- ▶ The transfer of immovable property and marketable securities between married couples or couples who were formerly married, consequent to a consensual or judicial separation or to a divorce between such persons, or on the dissolution of the community of acquests existing between them or on any partition of any property held in common between spouses, being community property or otherwise on the death of one spouse between the surviving spouse and the heirs of the deceased spouse, is exempt from tax.
- ▶ Donations to spouses, descendants or ascendants in the direct line, or to the spouse of any such descendant or ascendant or in the absence of any descendants in the direct line, to a brother or sister or to a descendant of the brother or sister or to a philanthropic institution, such donation would be exempt from tax.



4. Filing procedures

The transfer of immovable property in Malta must take place by a public deed published by a notary public. The notary public is obliged by law to register every transfer of an immovable property.

5. Assessments and valuations

See Section 1 for details.

6. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Maltese law provides for trusts and foundations.

7. Grants

There is no death grant in Malta.

8. Life insurance

A duty of 10% is charged on any policy of life insurance, which shall only be chargeable on policies where the policyholder is resident in Malta or in cases where the policyholder is a legal person and where such policyholder is incorporated or otherwise created in Malta.

The income of any retirement fund or retirement scheme that is duly licensed other than income from immovable property situated in Malta is exempt from tax.



9. Civil law on succession

9.1 Succession

A person can either die testate (with a public will or secret will) or intestate (without a will). The law provides for intestate succession in favor of the descendants, the ascendants, the collateral relatives and the spouse of the deceased, and the Government of Malta, in the order laid down in the Civil Code, Chapter 16 of the Laws of Malta.

The surviving spouse and the descendants of the deceased are automatically entitled to a statutory share of the deceased's estate ("the reserved portion"), even if the provisions of the last will of the deceased do not leave the surviving spouse and/or the descendants as heirs.

The reserved portion due to all children is one-third of the value of the estate if such children are not more than four in number or one-half of such value if they are five or more.

Where a deceased spouse is survived by children or other descendants, the surviving spouse shall be entitled to one-fourth of the value of the estate in full ownership and if there are no children or descendants, the surviving spouse shall be entitled to one-third of the value of the estate in full ownership.

The surviving spouse is also entitled to the right of habitation over the tenement occupied as the principal residence by the surviving spouse at the time of the death of the deceased.

10. Estate tax treaties

Malta does not have estate tax treaties, but at the moment Malta has more than 60 double tax treaties.

Mexico

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1. Taxation

1.1 Inheritance

Mexico legislation does not recognize an inheritance tax. According to Mexican legislation, succession is the legal mean through which a person substitutes another on his or her rights and obligations due to the latter's absence. For Mexican tax purposes, a process must also be observed that goes in hand with the civil process, i.e., at the beginning of the testamentary succession to distribute the assets or wealth for which a notice must be filed with the Mexican tax authority (SAT).

According to the Civil Code of the Federal District (CCDF), a succession starts at the time of the decedent's death or when the death is presumed in the case of absences or disappearances. A testamentary succession or intestate is formed when an executor is named.

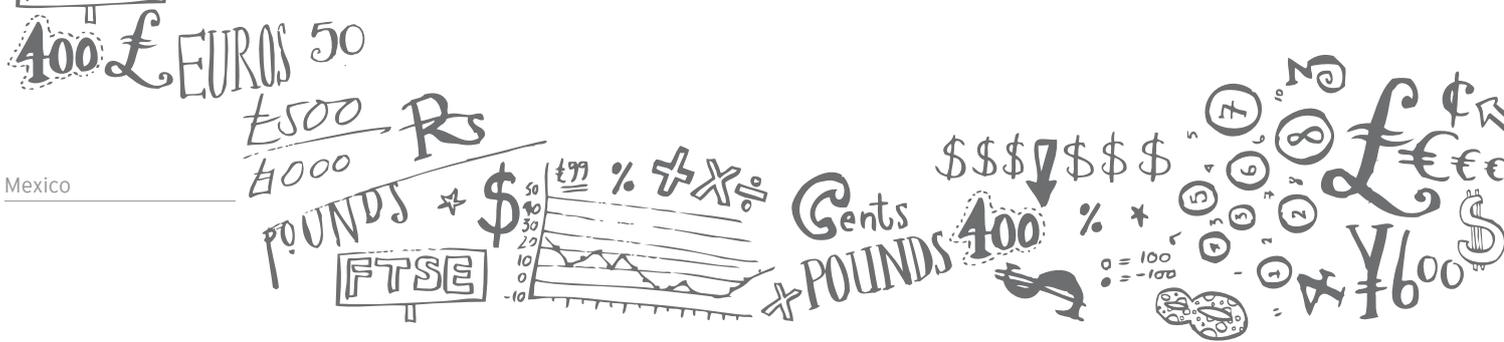


The succession is integrated in the four stages shown in the table below.

Stages	Activities
Succession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The testament or testimony at the Notary ▶ Only the heirs who are listed on the will have the right to the inheritance. ▶ Appointment and removal of executor and inspector, and recognition of hereditary rights. ▶ Resolution on the validity of the testament, capacity to inherit and preference of rights.
Inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Inventory of the inspector. ▶ Inventory and estimate by the executor. ▶ Respective incidents (if so). Sentential on inventory and estimate.
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ All regarding administration. ▶ The accounts, gloss and his calcification. ▶ The verification of covered the fiscal tax.
Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Project of distribution provisional. ▶ Project of distribution. ▶ Respective incidents (if so) and adjustments. ▶ Resolutions regarding the application of the goods that form the inheritance.

The executor is the representative of the succession against third parties and she or he will have the following obligations:

- ▶ Presenting of the testament.
- ▶ Securing of the goods of the inheritance.
- ▶ Forming of inventories.
- ▶ Administering of the goods and surrendering of the accounts.
- ▶ Paying of the mortuary, hereditary and testamentary debts.
- ▶ Dividing and awarding of inheritance between the heirs and legatees.
- ▶ Judging and defending the validity of the inheritance testament.
- ▶ Representing the succession in all judgments promoting themselves in their name or any promotions against them.



The executor or the legal representative of an estate will pay income tax each year for account of the heirs or legatees. In doing so, the representative will consider the joint income, until the settlement of the estate is deemed to have concluded. Such payments will be considered definitive, unless the heirs or legatees elect to include, in their gross income, the income corresponding to them, in which case they may credit their pro-rata share of tax paid.

1.2 Gift or donation

Under the Mexican Income Tax Law (MITL) donations are tax exempt in the following cases:

1. Between spouses or received by descendants from their lineal ascendants, whatever the amount of the donation.
2. Those received by ascendants from their direct descendants, provided that the assets received are not transferred or donated by the ascendant to another lineal descendant.
3. Other donations, provided that the total value of the donations received in a calendar year is no more than three times the annual general minimum wage in effect in the taxpayer's geographic area (MXN73,683 in Mexico City in 2014). Income tax will be paid on the excess amount if any.

MITL states that Mexican resident individuals are to report in their annual tax return, loans, donations as well as prizes which value separately or jointly, exceeds (MXN600,000). Loans and donations not declared nor reported to the tax authorities will be taxable income. Therefore tax residents in Mexico require including the amount of donation as tax-exempt income. If this is not declared and the authorities detect the omission the taxpayer lose the exemption.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax – ISAI (tax on acquisition of real state property)

Individuals and companies must pay tax on acquisition of real state property (this includes any type of real state, either land, or buildings) in Mexico City as well as in other states. Acquisition means all acts by which the property is transmitted, including the donation or the contribution to any sort of associations or corporation occurring because of death.

In the case of acquisitions because of death, a rate of 0% of ISAI will be applied on acquisition of real estate, whenever the value from the real estate property at the date of the award does not exceed the sum equivalent to 12,073 times of the minimum general wage in force in the Federal District (MXN812,392 for 2014). This is the amount of the exemption.

The payment of the tax must be made via an official form after 15 days of the adjudication of the decedent's estate to the heir or legatee or in cases where the estate is disposed or sold to a third party, at the time of succession. In the latter case, tax is collected immediately after the estate is formally bequeathed to the third party. In cases where the legatee or heir passes away before formalizing a contract to sell off his or her inheritance, the tax burden due from the legatee/heir as well as the tax due because of the sale of the estate rests on the third party who is purchasing or acquiring the estate.

In the acquisitions that are pointed out in public writing, the notaries that by legal disposition have notarial functions, will calculate the tax under their responsibility and will declare in the offices authorized, within the 15 working days following to acquisition becomes formalized in public deed.



If the acquisitions are listed in the documents, it is the purchaser's responsibility to calculate the tax and pay for it. The tax is calculated by applying the total value of the building based on tariffs as shown in the table below.

Rank	Lower limit (MXN)	Upper limit (MXN)	Fixed amount (MXN)	Percentage to be applied on the excess above the lower limit
A	0.12	87,159.70	164.31	0.00000
B	87,159.71	139,455.47	164.32	0.03163
C	139,455.48	209,183.01	1,818.43	0.03261
D	209,183.02	418,366.13	4,092.25	0.03261
E	418,366.14	1,045,915.32	10,913.71	0.03696
F	1,045,915.33	2,091,830.65	34,107.94	0.04565
G	2,091,830.66	And above	81,853.96	0.04565

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Mexico.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no specific transfer duty in Mexico.

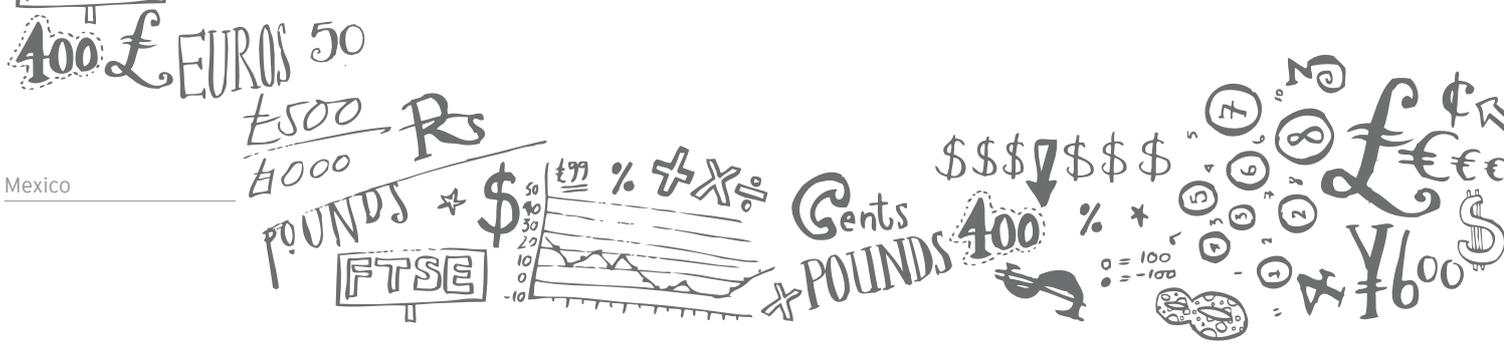
1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Mexico.

2. Who is liable?

According to the Civil Code, a testamentary or intestamentary succession comes when the deceased has goods in his or her name for which an executor will be named realizing an act for effects to indicate to the designation and acceptance of the position. To facilitate the local procedures (payment of taxes, notifications at the local authorities), the legal representative should have a Federal Taxpayer Identification Number in Mexico and electronic signature in force.

For tax purposes, declarations will continue to be presented regularly as the decedent presented it while he or she was alive. It is the responsibility of the executor to ensure that this is changed and the presentation is correctly represented.



2.1 Residency

In Mexico, residents are considered to be those who have established their home in the country. If individuals keep a home in another country, they are considered resident in Mexico if their center of vital interest is located in Mexico. An individual's center of vital interest is considered to be located in Mexico if at least one of the following circumstances is true.

1. More than 50% of the individual's income in a calendar year is derived from Mexican sources; or
2. The center of the individual's professional activities is located in Mexico.

Legal entities are considered residents of Mexico when the location of the principal administration of the business is located in Mexico.

In the succession, the legal representative in Mexico is forced to fulfill the fiscal obligations of the deceased according with his tax residence situation.

A trust is in charge of fulfilling the fiscal obligations of its own organization.

3. Rates

Lifetime transfers

These transfers are considered tax-exempt income if the taxpayer declares them in the annual tax return.

Transfers on death

Legal representative shall make estimated payments of the tax and file the relevant annual tax return, considering income and deductions altogether.

Heirs and legatees may elect to include income corresponding to them from the estate in their gross income for the year. Likewise, they may credit the tax paid by the estate's legal representative in the same ratio of the estate's income that corresponds to them.

Once the estate is liquidated, the legal representative, the heirs or legatees that did not make the election referred to in the preceding paragraph may file an amended return for the five years preceding the year in which the liquidation took place, when applicable, in order to include in gross income the portion of the estate's income that corresponded to them on those years, and credit the portion of the tax paid each year by the estate's legal representative. Payment carried out in this form will be definitive, unless the heirs or legatees choose to accumulate the respective income that corresponds to them, in which case will be able to credit the proportional part of the paid tax.



The income tax for fiscal year 2014 shall be calculated in accordance with the following schedule:

Tax rate schedule			
Lower limit (MXN)	Upper limit (MXN)	Fixed amount (MXN)	Percentage to be applied on the excess above the lower limit %
0.01	5,952.84	0.00	1.92
5,952.85	50,524.92	114.24	6.40
50,524.93	88,793.04	2,966.76	10.88
88,793.05	103,218.00	7,130.88	16.00
103,218.01	123,580.20	9,438.60	17.92
123,580.21	249,243.48	13,087.44	21.36
249,243.49	392,841.96	39,929.04	23.52
392,841.97	750,000.00	73,703.40	30.00
750,000.01	1,000,000.00	180,850.82	32.00
1,000,000.01	3,000,000.00	260,850.81	34.00
3,000,000.01	And above	940,850.81	35.00

Date for payment of tax

Lifetime transfers

Taxpayers should include transfers in their annual tax returns, which is filed on 30 April.

Transfers on death

The representative should file a return including income earned by the deceased from 1 January of the year of death up to the moment of his or her death within 90 days after the designation.

When income accrued up to the moment of the person's death was not effectively received in life, it should be declared in the following year's annual tax return on 30 April.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Income received for inheritance or bequests are tax exempt.

The following exemptions may be applied for each income received after the liquidation of the succession.



Retirement, pensions, retirement insurance

MITL establishes that there is no payment of taxes for retirement, pensions, retirement benefits, as annuities or other forms of retirement from the retirement insurance sub-account; the retirement, early retirement and old-age sub-account set forth in the Social Security Law; or the individual account of the Retirement Savings System set forth in the Law of the Government Workers' Social Security and Services Institute [Ley del Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado], in cases of disability, early retirement, old age, retirement or death, the provided daily amount does not exceed 15 times the annual general minimum wage (MXN368,413 in Mexico City in 2014) in effect in the taxpayer's geographic area. Income tax shall be paid on the excess amount. The transfer of these accounts to the heirs should also be considered as exempt income for income tax purposes.

Sales

Sale of home is tax free when the transferor demonstrates that he or she has not sold another home for which the exemption has been claimed during the five years immediately preceding the date of transfer, provided that the amount of the consideration received does not exceed 700,000 investment units (MXN3,500,000 approximately in 2014) and the transfer is executed before a person with notarial functions. Gains shall be determined on the basis of the excess. The annual tax and estimated payment shall be calculated upon such gain and considering the deductions in proportion to the ratio obtained by dividing the excess proceeds by the excess on the exemption. The person with notarial functions shall calculate and make payment of the estimated tax, in accordance with the regulations.

The exemption shall apply, provided that the transferor had not transferred the property of another dwelling during the five years preceding the date of the transfer, for which he or she had claimed the exemption and that the transferor so states under oath before the person with notarial functions who certifies the transaction, who has the obligation to verify the transferor's statement, at the tax authority's website.

Personal property other than shares, ownership interest, securities and investments secured by the taxpayer, in one calendar year cannot exceed the difference between total sales and the verified acquisition cost of the assets sold and/or cannot be greater than three times the annual general minimum wage (MXN73,683 in Mexico City) in effect in the taxpayer's geographic area.

Shares sold or listed on a stock exchange

The tax exemption on gains derived from the sales of shares on Mexico's stock exchange has been repealed. Such exemption was granted to shareholders that held, either directly or through a group of related parties less than 10% of the shares of the listed company, or even when they held greater amounts of stock or exercised control over the company they did not sell the related shares within a period of 24 months.

For 2014 and onwards, a 10% tax will be payable on the net gains derived from the sale of shares through Mexico's stock exchange. This Tax is not creditable against the taxpayer's final tax liability determined in its annual income tax return. This new tax is applicable on (i) shares or securities that represent shares issued by Mexican companies sold through Mexico's stock exchange, (ii) securities traded on the Mexican Derivatives Exchange and (iii) Shares or securities which represent shares of foreign entities trades though Mexico's Stock Exchange or the Mexican Derivatives Exchange.

- ▶ The gain or loss will be determined by the broker, by comparing the sales price (reduced by the commissions paid for the sale) with the average purchase price (added with the commissions paid for the purchase).
- ▶ The average purchase price and the losses incurred will be updated to reflect the inflation effects during the holding period.
- ▶ The 10% tax will be determined each tax year, adding the gains and subtracting the losses derived from the trading of each company's stock.
- ▶ In order to determine the purchase price of shares acquired before 1 January 2014, a transitional rule established that the taxpayer may opt to determined such price using the 22 closing prices listed during December 2013 or closing prices quoted during the previous six months in case the share are not regularly traded.



5. Filing procedures

Once the process of succession ends a notice of cancelation of Federal Taxpayer Identification Number or RFC (*Registro Federal de Contribuyentes*) by liquidation of the succession, it must be filed by the executor.

In cases of death of a person required to file an annual tax returns, the following shall apply:

1. Within 90 days following the date when the executor is appointed, he or she shall file a return for income earned by the deceased from 1 January of the year of death up to the moment of his death, in order to pay the relevant tax.
2. Income accrued up to the moment of the person's death that was not effectively received in life, shall be subject to the following rules:
 - a. Salary income and entrepreneurial income, as well as income from providing professional services, described, shall be exempt from payment of the tax for the heirs or legatees, since such income is considered tax exempt.

Taxpayers who in the fiscal year have obtained total income in excess of MXN500,000, including income on which income tax is not required to be paid and on which the definitive tax was paid, must declare all of their income in their annual tax return. Inheritance should be reported in the Mexican annual tax return for informative purposes only.

- b. Additional income (sale of goods, interest income, dividends, as well as income from entrepreneurial activities, excepting income prizes) may be considered income received by the deceased person and declared under the preceding section or when the heirs or legatees elect to include such income in their income tax return and pay the corresponding tax.

6. Assessments and valuations

For Mexican purposes, assets are valued at the price that they would be reasonably expected to fetch if sold in the open market.

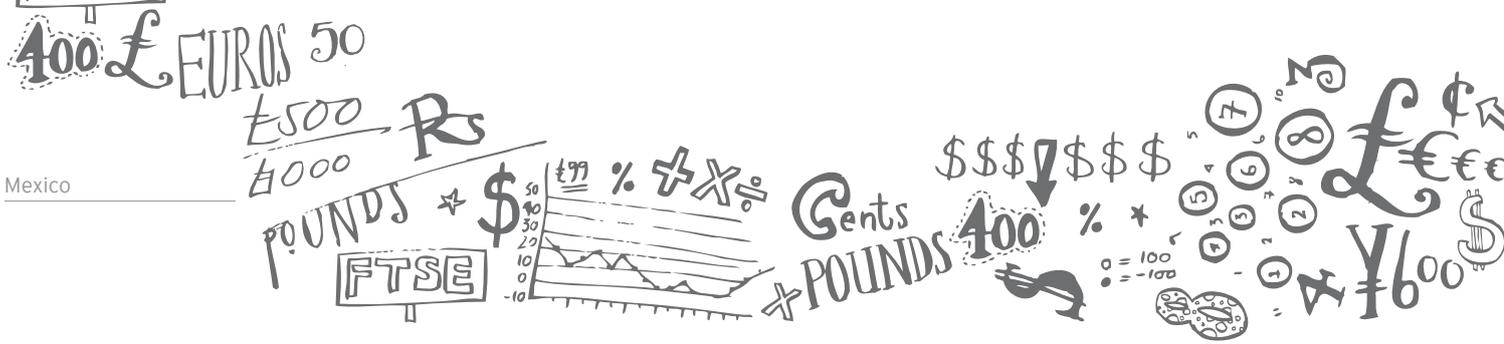
For contributions to be considered effective, besides the fiscal authority, they can only be authorized by the following:

1. Experts properly registered before the fiscal authority.
2. Credit institutions.
3. Civil or mercantile societies whose specific object is the accomplishment of valuations.
4. Main directorate of real estate patrimony.
5. Public broker.

Experts properly registered before the fiscal authority will be independent. The main directorate of real estate patrimony and the public broker are the only ones who can conduct the evaluations under the direction of the civil or mercantile societies.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

From an estate-planning point of view, trusts are often used to make lifetime gifts to enable the donor to place constraints on the donee. The trust can be constituted by means of the testament, i.e., the goods will be contributed until the death of the testador or can be contributed before his or her death so that he or she begins to regulate all the aspects of protection, guarantee and administration of the affected goods.



Types of Mexico trust

Revocable trust

A revocable trust is one in which the trustee reserves the right to revoke it and therefore to reacquire the goods of the fiduciary.

Irrevocable trust

An irrevocable trust is where one property is transferred to the trust without the possibility of reacquiring them.

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. Following are key benefits of the testamentary trust.

- ▶ It guarantees that the dispositions of the author of the inheritance will be met.
- ▶ Its goods cannot be an object of affectation by a third party.
- ▶ It can be formalized while still living or until the death of the author of the inheritance via testament.
- ▶ It can be saved to guarantee that the goods are safe until the established term.
- ▶ It avoids conflicts between the heirs, and it is perfectly stipulated to whom the inheritance belongs.
- ▶ It grants legal security to legatees and executors.

The fiduciary will determine the result or the tax loss of these activities in each exercise and will fulfill on behalf of the assembly of the trustees the tax obligations. Cash or assets from the trust delivered by the trustee to the trust beneficiaries will be considered reimbursements of capital contributed until said capital has been recovered. In addition, these deliveries will decrease the balance of each of the individual capital contribution accounts maintained by the trustee for each beneficiary until the balance of each account has been exhausted.

Non-Mexican settlements

Trusts incorporated under the Mexican legislation are subject to the Mexican legislation regardless of the residence of the settlor or the time of their creation or the situs of the assets held.

When a trust beneficiary is an individual who is a Mexican resident, the portion of the taxable income or tax profit stemming from the entrepreneurial activities conducted through the trust and corresponding to the individual in accordance with the agreement will be considered income from entrepreneurial activities.

Foreign resident trust beneficiaries are considered to have a permanent establishment in Mexico because of the entrepreneurial activities conducted in the country through the trust. These residents must file annual income tax returns for the portion of the taxable income or tax profit derived from said activities corresponding to them for the fiscal year.

8. Grants

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

9. Life insurance

Income tax will not be paid on amounts paid by insurance companies to the insured or beneficiaries for life insurance contracts when the premium be paid directly by the employer on behalf of its employees, when the benefits of the said policies are only paid in the event of death, disablement, organ loss or disability of the employee, preventing him or her from performing a dependent service, in accordance with the social security laws. When a policy covers the death of the policyholder, the beneficiaries must be the spouse, the common-law spouse, and his or her lineal ascendants or descendants in order to be exempt on the payment. No exemption will apply to amounts paid by insurance companies as dividends derived from the insurance policy.



10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Successions

“Succession” is generally restricted to the transmission of goods and property caused by death of the testator and is thus considered a synonym of inheritance. From an objective perspective, we can identify inheritance as the aggregate of goods that are transmitted to another person due to death and, from a legal perspective, the transmission of rights and obligations from one person to another due to death.

Succession includes all the rights and obligations of the decedent (the deceased) that were not extinguished with his or her death, as per the Federal Civil Code of Mexico.

Therefore, there are three types of succession:

1. Testamentary: Determined by the personal will of the person behind the inheritance, the testator.
2. Legitimate: The civil authority’s application of the will that is presumed to be that of the person behind the inheritance.
3. Mixed: It includes both types described above, part testamentary and part legitimate or intestate, due to the person not disposing of all the rights and obligations within his legal sphere.

10.2 Testamentary succession

The testament (or will) is an individual legal act, personal, subject to revoking and free through which a person with full legal capacity transmits his goods and rights and declares the fulfillment of obligations for after his or her death. Three basic elements must exist in a testamentary succession:

1. The right of the testator to dispose of his or her goods while alive.
2. The duty of the testator to fulfill the obligations and duties owed to his or her family members.
3. The obligation to fulfill any and all obligations that the testator might have with third parties and that are considered legal.

Interpretation of the testament is a special aspect of legal interpretation in general, which implies that the testament is never to be considered in isolated wording or terms, but as a single act of the author’s will.

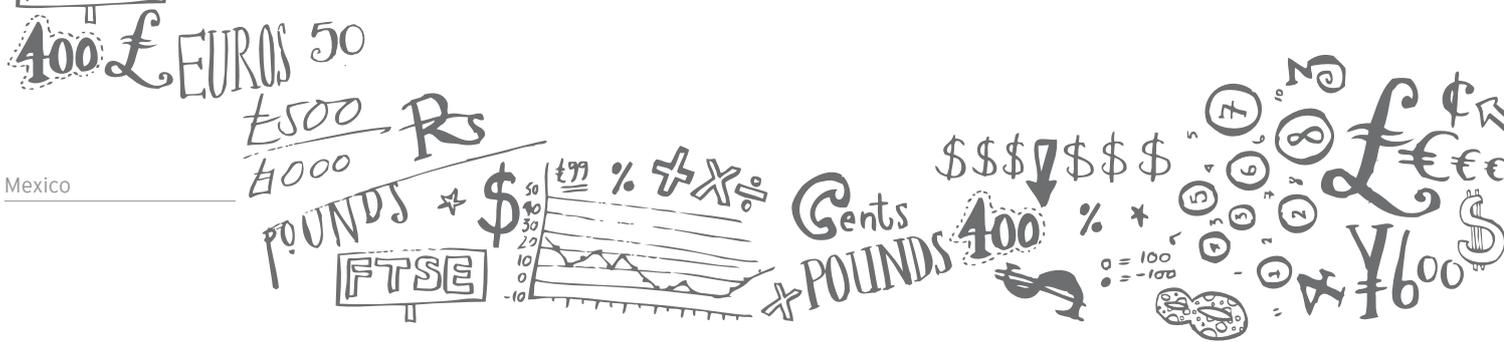
Any and all persons not precluded by law can become a testator: persons younger than 16 years old; persons without full legal capacity or those who generally or incidentally are not in his or her full judgment capacity.

Any person of any age, individual or collective, can be designated as an heir, unless their legal capacity is lost by any of the causes mentioned in the law: lack of legal personality, having been sentenced for the commission of a crime, presuming alterations or influence on the free will of the testator, among others.

The testator can dispose of his or her goods in full (universal disposal) or in part (particular disposal). People who inherit the total rights and obligations of the testator are designated inheritors. Inheritors or heirs are expected to respond for any credits that the inheritance has due. For example, if the inheritor succeeds the testator by becoming the legal owner of all the properties of the latter but one of them is under a mortgage, the inheritor must pay for such obligation using the rest of the properties until the debt is covered or until the value of the received properties can cover.

Legatees may inherit parts of the testator’s rights and obligations. For example, the legatee can inherit a set of paintings or works of art and nothing else.

Testaments can be classified as ordinary and special. Ordinary testaments are granted under normal circumstances and are divided into open or public testament, simplified testament or handwritten.



Special testaments are granted in times and places where it is unusual or extraordinary to do so. They include private testament, military testament, maritime testament which can be granted in another country.

Each case's applicable conditions are subject to the local valid legislation of the state where the testament is executed.

10.3 Legitimate or intestate succession

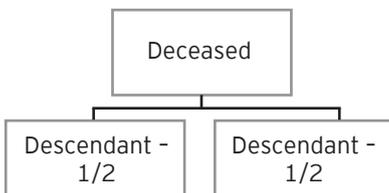
In the event of a person dying without leaving will or if there are assets that were not referred into, the Civil Codes of each state contain the rules in accordance to which such assets shall be distributed. However, there are some general rules to follow:

The following persons possess the right to inherit:

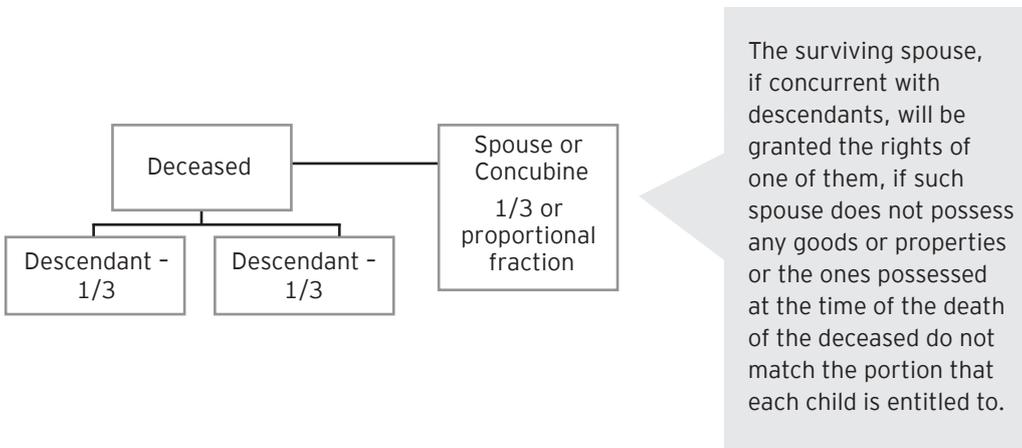
- ▶ Descendants, spouses or domestic partners.
- ▶ Ancestors, in the absence of descendants, spouses or domestic partners.
- ▶ In absence of all the aforementioned, collateral relatives up to fourth degree, with preference placed on brothers or, in the absence of these, relatives in increasing degree.
- ▶ In absence of these, public welfare.

The specific rules bound by the criteria applicable to succession are noted in the charts below:

1. If only first-degree descendants

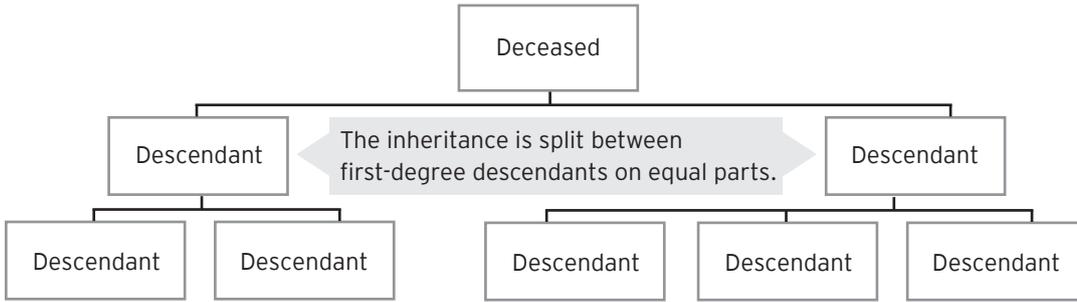


2. If spouse concur with first-degree descendants



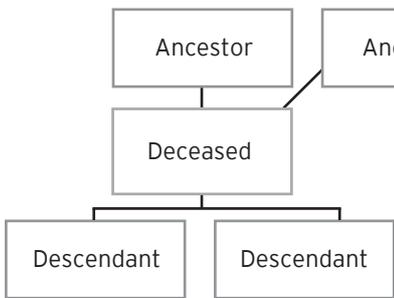


3. If first-degree descendants concur with second-degree descendants



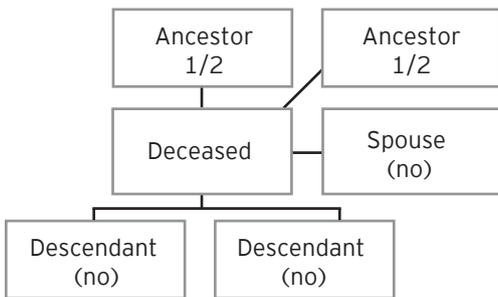
In case second-degree descendants concur, each first-degree descendant will split its part of the inheritance in half; one half will remain with the first-degree descendant and the second half will be split between its second-degree descendants.

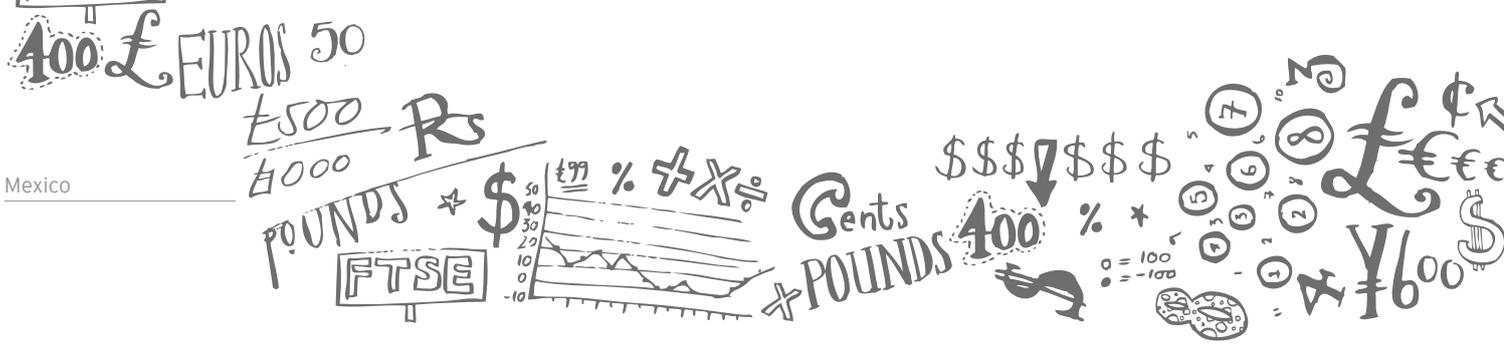
4. If first-degree descendants concur with ancestors



If ancestors and descendants concur, the ancestors are entitled to a fraction of the compensation not larger than one of the descendants.

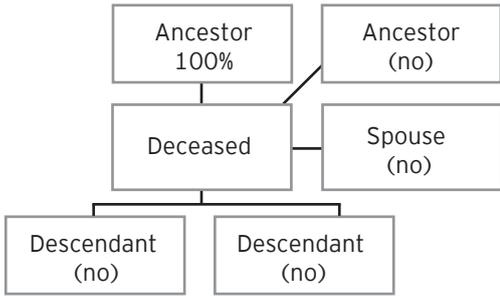
5. If only ancestors



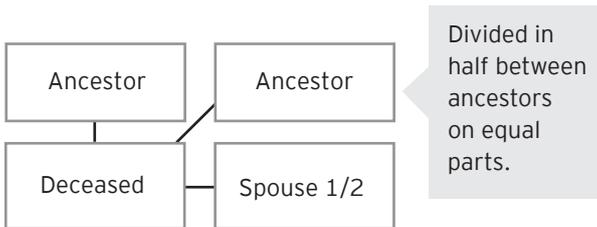


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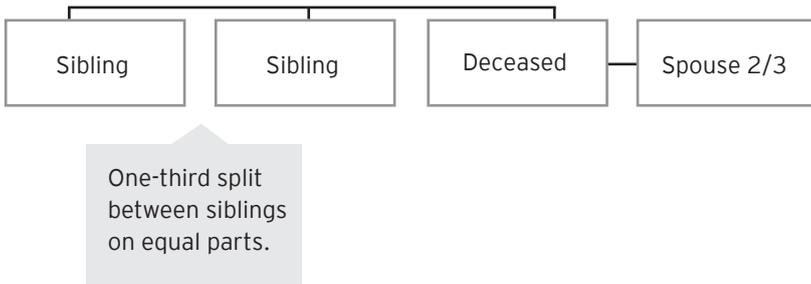
6. If only ancestor



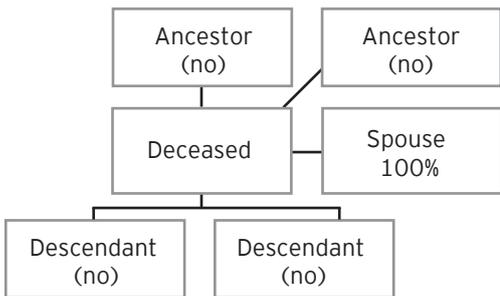
7. If ancestors concur with spouse



8. If spouse concur with siblings

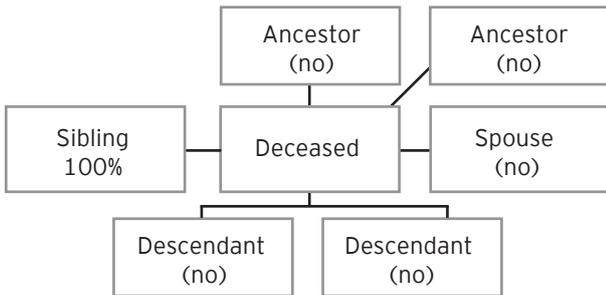


9. If only spouse





10. If only siblings



11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

Mexico does not have specific rules on tax credits or transfer of properties abroad.

11.2 Double-taxation treaties

Mexico has not signed any gifts and inheritance tax treaties.

Additional reading materials

Inter-American Editors, Juan M. Aspron Pelayo (1996) Sucessions, McGraw-Hill: Mexico

Legal Research Institute UNAM, Maria de Montserrat Perez Contreras (2010) Family Law and Sucessions, Nostra Editors: Mexico

Federal Civil Code of Mexico (2014), Juridiediciones Editors: Mexico

Mexican Income Tax Law

Regulations of the Mexican Income Tax Law

Federal Fiscal Code

Fiscal Code of Federal District

Netherlands

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1. Types of tax

Based upon the Succession Code 1956 (the Code), two types of tax are levied:

- ▶ Gift tax
- ▶ 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 regarding Dutch *situs* property) was abolished in 2009.

Technically neither tax is considered an estate tax 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:

- ▶ Receipt of property based on a provision in a (prenuptial) agreement that provides for a transfer of the property upon death.
- ▶ Receipt of property on condition that the person who receives it is alive at the time of demise of the donor.
- ▶ Property transferred during the lifetime of the deceased subject to a usufruct in his or her favor that lasts until death.
- ▶ Property of which the deceased acquired the usufruct when the usufruct is financed out of the property of the deceased.
- ▶ All gifts received within a period of 180 days before death.
- ▶ Receipt of the proceeds of a life insurance if the deceased was legally obliged to contribute to the premiums paid for such insurance.
- ▶ 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.

Another provision holds that 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 (FMV) 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 FMV 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, annuities and residential property.

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. Persons who do not have Dutch nationality are deemed to be a resident of the Netherlands for a one-year period after departure. 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 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 Situs assets

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 describe the Dutch situs concept because it can still be relevant in applying the Dutch unilateral law to avoid double taxation. The following assets are considered as situs assets:

- ▶ The value of a domestic enterprise or a part of a domestic enterprise (which is determined by a permanent establishment).
- ▶ 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 makes up 50% of the assets).

1.6 Net wealth tax

Net wealth tax as such is nonexistent 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 10 years after having emigrated from the Netherlands. The Court of Justice of the EU has ruled that the "10-year rule" does not violate European Union (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). Persons who do not have Dutch nationality are deemed to be a resident of the Netherlands for a one-year period after departure.

The person who acquires property by way of bequest or gift is liable to pay the taxes due. If an executor is appointed, he or she is required to fulfill all obligations imposed by the Succession Code 1956 in the same way as the heirs and the executor is liable for the inheritance tax due towards the tax authorities.

3. Rates

The rates for inheritance tax and gift tax are the same. The following rates are all based on figures that apply in 2014.

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 into three categories:

Partner and the children ¹	10% up to 20% for acquisitions above €117,214
Grandchildren	18% up to 36% for acquisitions above €117,214
Other persons	30% up to 40% for acquisitions above €117,214

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 6 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 a notarial agreement with a mutual duty of care 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.



4. Exemptions and reliefs

Several exemptions apply for inheritance tax and gift tax. The following amounts are all based on figures that apply in 2014.

The most important exemptions for inheritance tax are:

- ▶ Acquisition by the state, a province or a municipality of the Netherlands.
- ▶ Acquisition by a charity (acts for 90% or more in the public interest) or an entity that contributes to the social welfare of the community.
- ▶ Acquisition by the surviving partner: minimum exemption of €162.071 and maximum exemption of €627.367, depending on the value of any pension rights, half of which is subtracted from the exempt amount of €627.367 (but the mentioned minimum exemption always remains).
- ▶ For sick and disabled children: €59,601.
- ▶ Exemption for children and grandchildren: €19,868.
- ▶ Exemption for parents: €47,053.
- ▶ In all other cases the exemption: €2,092.

All exemptions apply regardless of the amount of the acquisition.

The most important exemptions for gift tax are:

- ▶ Gifts received from the King or other members of the Royal Family, from the state, a province or a municipality of the Netherlands.
- ▶ Gifts from parents to their children: €5,229.

In addition, there is a general one-off exemption of €25,096 for a gift to a child whose age is between 18 and 40. This exemption may be raised to €52,281 if the gift is used for the purchase of a home or to fund an expensive education. As of 1 October 2013, there is a temporary exemption of €100.000 for a gift to any person (regardless of the relationship to the donor) to purchase a home, to repay the home acquisition debt, or to improve and maintain a home.

- ▶ Other gifts up to an amount of €2,092.
- ▶ Gifts received from a Dutch charity in accordance with the statutes of the charity and gifts given to such a charity.
- ▶ Gifts received by an entity that contributes to the social welfare of the community.

All exemptions apply regardless of the amount of the acquisition.

Exemptions and reliefs for business property

If business property is donated by way of gift or acquired by way of bequest, an important exemption applies (business succession facility). This facility also applies to the acquisition of shares that constitute (in the hands of the donor or deceased) directly or indirectly a substantial interest (5% or more) in an active trading company.

If all legal requirements for application of the business succession facility are satisfied, the value of the total business up to €1.045.611 is exempt. For the possible remainder value of the business (assets), an exemption of 83% applies. In addition, 5% of the value of the business assets is exempt when the company is holding investments to that amount that cannot be qualified as business assets.

The deceased must have been an entrepreneur during the entire year prior to his or her death, so as to avoid the situation where taxable assets are converted into exempt assets (business property) while death is imminent. For gifts, this period is five years.

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.

A lower Dutch court decision states that this business succession facility should also be applied to nonbusiness property because this facility is contrary to the principle of equality. However, the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court decided that the business succession facility does not violate this principle. The legislator is allowed to make a distinction between taxing business assets and taxing private equity, according to the Supreme Court.

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 exemption or relief is not available if the deceased buys the country estate from his or her heir(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 six weeks after the date of the tax assessment.

6. Assessments and valuations

As mentioned earlier, the sum subject to inheritance tax is generally the FMV of the bequest at the time of death. The FMV 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 dwellings is determined on the basis of the (Dutch) Real Estate Appraisal Act, which can differ from the FMV.

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, such as 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 private interests more than incidentally.”

The tax rules regarding PPFs do not apply to all kinds of trusts (and foundations) but do apply to those entities that can be characterized as irrevocable and discretionary in character. In the application of these structures, there is no individual that owns enforceable rights against the trust (or the foundation). When the trust (or foundation) can be qualified as fixed, these 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 for income tax and inheritance and gift tax. For these 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.

Upon 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 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 earlier, 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.

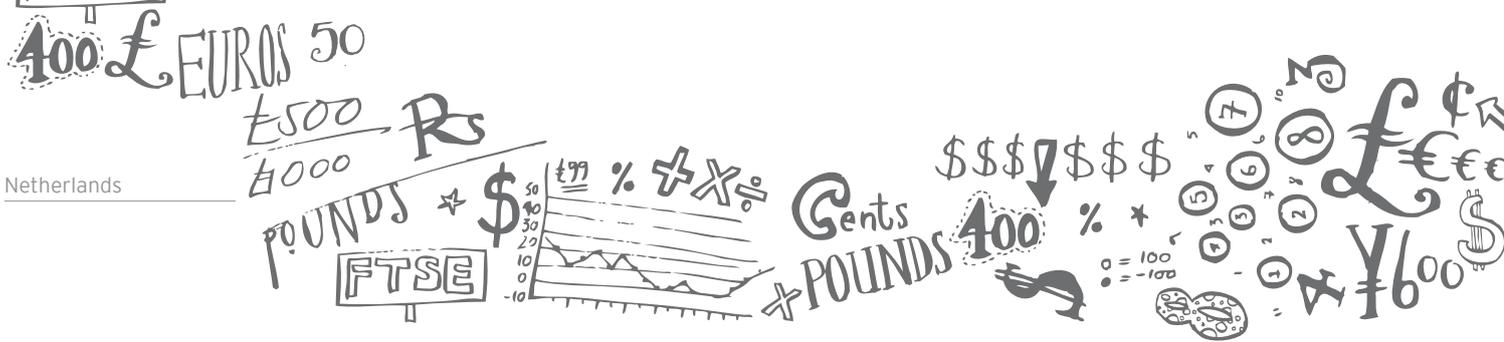
10.3 Intestacy

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 grandparents 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 only the general exemption of €2,092 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, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US. Furthermore a tax arrangement applies between the Netherlands and the Caribbean islands of Curaçao, Aruba and St. Maarten.

All treaties cover inheritance tax and transfer duty with respect to bequests. As mentioned in Section 11.1, transfer duty was abolished as of 1 January 2010.

The only treaties that cover gift tax are the treaties with the United Kingdom and Austria. The tax arrangement that applies between the Netherlands and Curaçao, Aruba and St. Maarten also applies to gifts.

Additional reading materials

Holdert, L.M. and Lambregtse, C.M. (1956) *Fiscale encyclopedie De Vakstudie. Successiewet* Deventer: Kluwer

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

New Zealand abolished estate tax 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 tax has been abolished for gifts made on or after 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 (VAT) 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 accommodation (other than in relation to commercial dwellings) and related land.

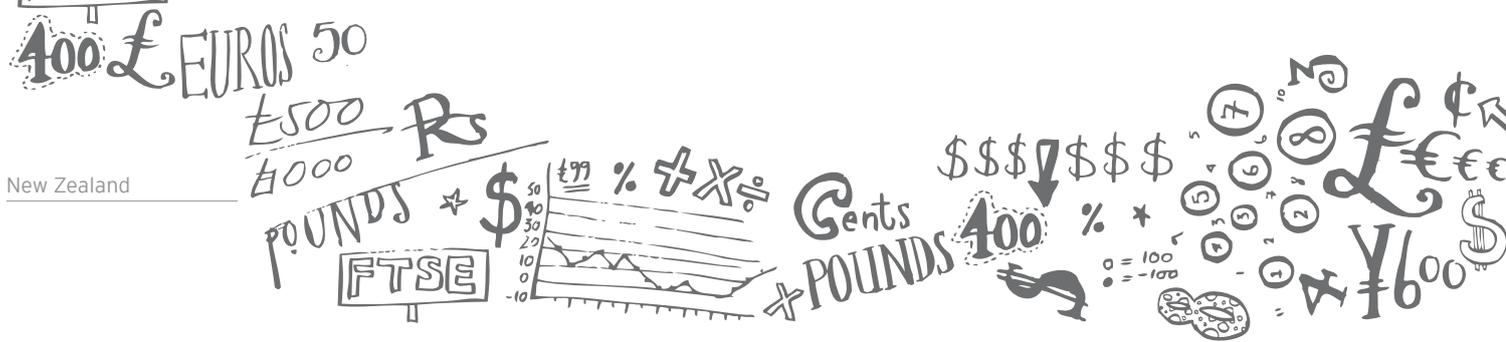
2. Who is liable?

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. Nonresidents 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:

- ▶ A business is carried on wholly or partly in New Zealand.
- ▶ Contracts are made or wholly or partly performed in New Zealand.
- ▶ Employment income is earned in New Zealand.
- ▶ Income is derived by the owner of land in New Zealand.
- ▶ Income is derived from shares in or membership of New Zealand-resident companies.
- ▶ 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. He or she 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 – 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 nonresidents 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, nonresident 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 nonresident 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 beneficiaries who are New Zealand resident or by trustees where 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.

3. Rates

Income tax

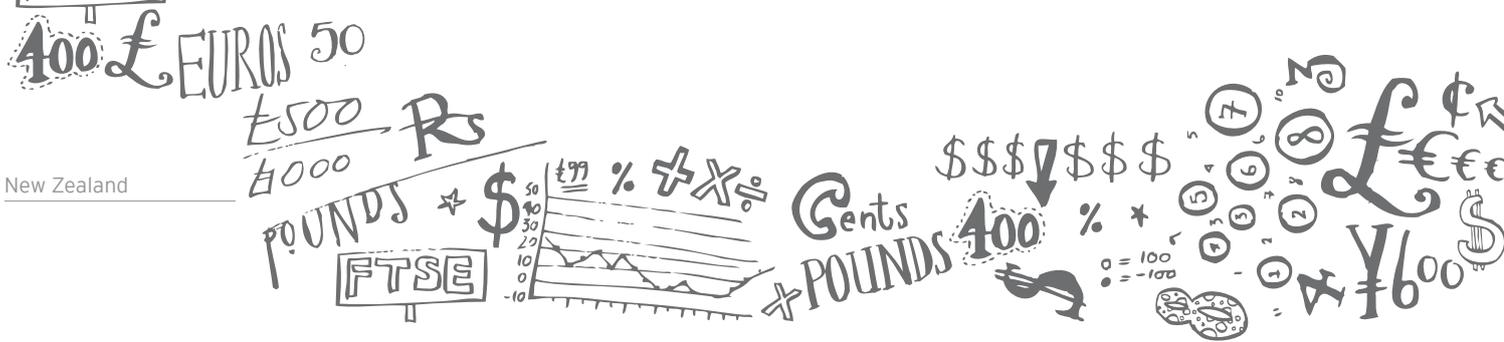
The current rates of income tax applicable for resident, nonresident and transitional resident individuals are as follows:

Income bracket	Year ending 31 March 2012 (2011-12 income year) and subsequent income years
NZ\$0-NZ\$14,000	10.5%
NZ\$14,001-NZ\$48,000	17.5%
NZ\$48,001-NZ\$70,000	30%
Over NZ\$70,000	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 how trusts are categorized for New Zealand income tax purposes at the times distributions are made. Trusts can be categorized as:

- ▶ Complying trusts in which there are no taxes on such distributions.
- ▶ Foreign trusts in which distributions are generally 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.
- ▶ Non-complying trusts in which distributions are taxable at 45% except for distributions of amounts settled on the trust as corpus which may be distributed tax free, but which are generally subject to ordering rules.

As outlined below, the New Zealand income tax treatment of trusts is complex.



GST

The standard rate of GST is 15%. 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

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.

5. Filing procedures and date for payment

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 nonstandard 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 fifth, ninth and thirteenth 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-month 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 a one-month period (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

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 limit applies for income tax purposes if returns are fraudulent or wilfully misleading or do not mention income of a particular nature or from a particular source. No such time limit 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

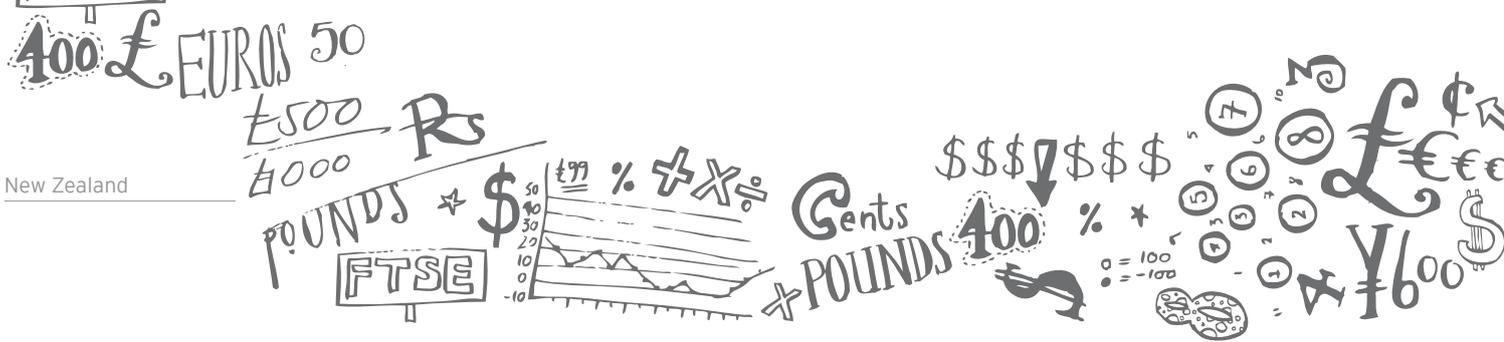
Trusts are well-established and recognized under New Zealand law, and trusts are commonly used for asset protection and succession planning purposes. The terms of discretionary trusts can provide considerable flexibility as to income and capital entitlements and distributions while retaining significant 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 could previously be subject to gift duty (on the same basis as dispositions of property to any other person or entity could constitute dutiable gifts up to 30 September 2011) and is likely to have New Zealand income tax implications. Distributions to beneficiaries in terms of a trust were not regarded as constituting dutiable gifts, and resettlements may or may not have involved dutiable gifts (up to 30 September 2011), 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 or if the transfers are intended to defeat the rights of spouses/partners under the Property (Relationships) Act 1976.

New Zealand's Law Commission has recently carried out a comprehensive review of New Zealand's trust law, and its recommendations are being considered by the Government.



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 arguably 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 nonprofit purposes. If such trusts are registered under the Charities Act 2005 or otherwise approved as donee organizations for income tax purposes, settlements or donations to them may provide income tax credits for resident individual donors or tax deductions for company donors (subject to their having sufficient taxable income).

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 nonprofit 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 nonprofit 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

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 nonresident 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 nonresident 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).

Specific advice should be obtained in advance in all cases.

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, 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 Registry at Wellington 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.

Norway

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1. Types of tax

The Norwegian unified inheritance and gift tax was terminated on 1 January 2014. The reason for this termination was to relieve the strain on liquidity in cases of generation changes of companies and transfer of family property.

1.1 Inheritance tax

The inheritance and gift tax was replaced with rules of continuity for tax purposes, meaning the heir or beneficiary is to assume the testator or benefactor's tax values and tax positions. The purpose of these rules is to secure latent profits occurring during the testator or benefactor's period of ownership. As the recipient is entitled and obligated to continue the tax values of the assets, such latent profits will become taxable when the recipient sells them.

The rules are neutral regarding transfer of privately operated businesses, registered shares and non-registered shares and assets. Furthermore, the rules are given a general application for assets owned within and outside of business, allowing all tax positions to be transferred with continuity.

Exceptions regarding property

There is an important exception from the continuity rules with regards to transfer of residential property, holiday property and general farms and forestry, under the prerequisite that the testator or benefactor was in a position to sell such property tax-free. This makes the rule neutral for tax and inheritance tax purposes, as the seller is given the opportunity to sell the property without taxation, and transfer the proceeds without inheritance tax.

As such, when the exception applies the recipient will be able to set the tax base of the property to the market value at the time of transfer. Future profits on the property will be taxable unless the recipient himself fulfils the requirements for tax-free profits when selling.



Withdrawals of company assets for gift purposes

In the case of withdrawals of company assets for gift purposes, there is an exception from the tax normally applicable to the donor when the recipient is entitled to succession by law, and continues all or part of the business.

Transfer against partial compensation

Cases of transfer against no or partial compensation is treated equally with regards to tax. Transfers against partial compensation may therefore trigger a profit tax for the donor. If a gift sale triggers such tax, the donor may choose whether the profits are to be cited. If the profits are not taxed for the donor, the recipient is obliged to assume the donor's tax bases with continuity. If the donor chooses profit taxation, the recipient is entitled to a proportional revaluation of the tax base on the acquired assets.

1.2 Gift tax

As of 1 January 2014, Norway has terminated its gift tax.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

This is not applicable in Norway.

1.4 Endowment tax

This is not applicable in Norway.

1.5 Transfer duty

Registration of transfer of title to property triggers a transfer duty of 2.5% of the fair market value (FMV) 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 FMV 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 NOK1 million (2014), whereby 0.7% is payable to the municipality and 0.3% to the state.



Norway

2. Who is liable?

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

3. Rates

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

5. Filing procedures and date for payment of tax

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

6. Assessments and valuations

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

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, settlors, 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 (e.g., family foundations, aggregation of property, nominee agreement). Generally, the trust would be recognized for tax purposes, and beneficiaries resident in Norway could be liable to be taxed on the income and the value of the trust under the controlled foreign company (CFC) rule.

7.1 Gifts to a foreign trust

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

7.2 Inheritance to a foreign trust

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

7.3 Inheritance taxation at the time of the settlor's death

This is no longer applicable in Norway.



8. Grants

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

9. Life insurance

This is no longer applicable in Norway.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

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.

If the grantor of shares in a non-listed company 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. Class B shares with less voting rights or dividend rights can be transferred to his or her children.

10.2 Succession

When a person dies, the estate will be distributed to the heirs according to specific rules in the Norwegian Inheritance Act (Arveloven). 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 "Testamentary documents and intestacy" (see Section 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

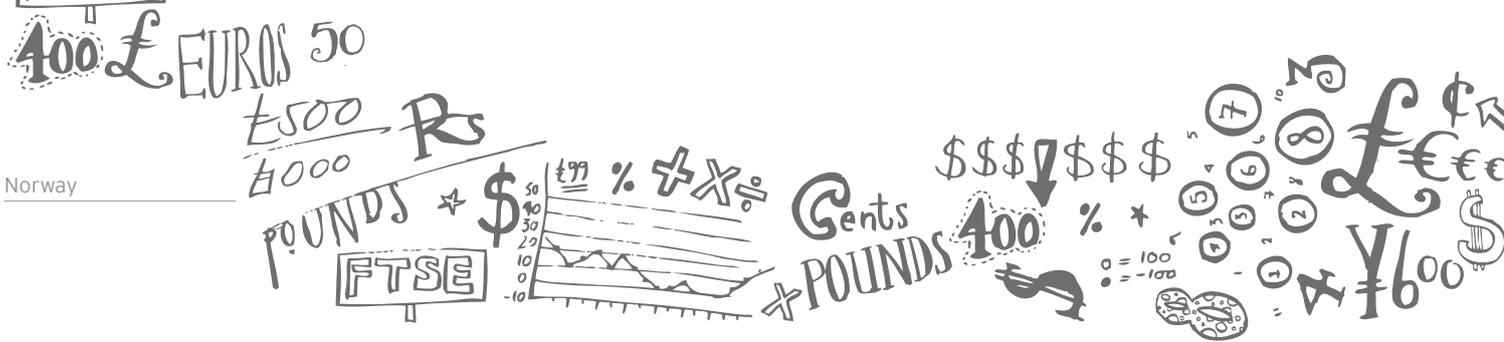
The Inheritance Act provides a certain minimum inheritance for spouses and children. These regulations do not, however, apply to gifts.

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 million per child.

For spouses, the law provides a minimum inheritance of one-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.

Each year the Norwegian Parliament determines a National Insurance Amount (G), now NOK85,245. Under no circumstances may the spouse's inheritance be reduced below four times the National Insurance Amount (NOK340,980) if there are lineal descendants.

If there are no lineal descendants, the minimum inheritance will be equivalent to six times the National Insurance Amount (NOK511,470).



Norway

10.3.1 Co-habitants

For cohabitants who have joint lineal descendants, the law provides a minimum inheritance of four times the National Insurance Amount (NOK304,980). 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 beneficiary.

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, while the separate property settlement assets are divided among the heirs of the deceased. This applies as long 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 full disposal over the assets of the deceased. If the longest living spouse or cohabitant uses the right to retain undivided possession of the estate, the rights of the heirs will be reduced accordingly. 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 or cohabitant 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 a person’s 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 he or she has made a will. If there is no will, 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 the Act will apply if such an agreement cannot be reached. 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 one-quarter 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>

**Children of a predeceased child of the intestate parent take their parent’s share.*

10.5 Probate

The administration of the deceased’s estate 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

This no longer applicable in Norway.

Philippines

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Estate tax and tax on gifts during lifetime

There used to be both inheritance tax (tax on the right of heirs to inherit) and estate tax (tax on the net estate of the decedent) in the Philippines.

Now, the Philippines only imposes estate tax, which applies on the fair market value (FMV) of a decedent's estate at the time of the person's death. In determining the value of the gross estate, the FMV of all properties, real or personal, tangible or intangible, is included regardless of their location. With respect to nonresident aliens, only properties located in the Philippines are subject to estate tax.

The following should be included as part of gross estate:

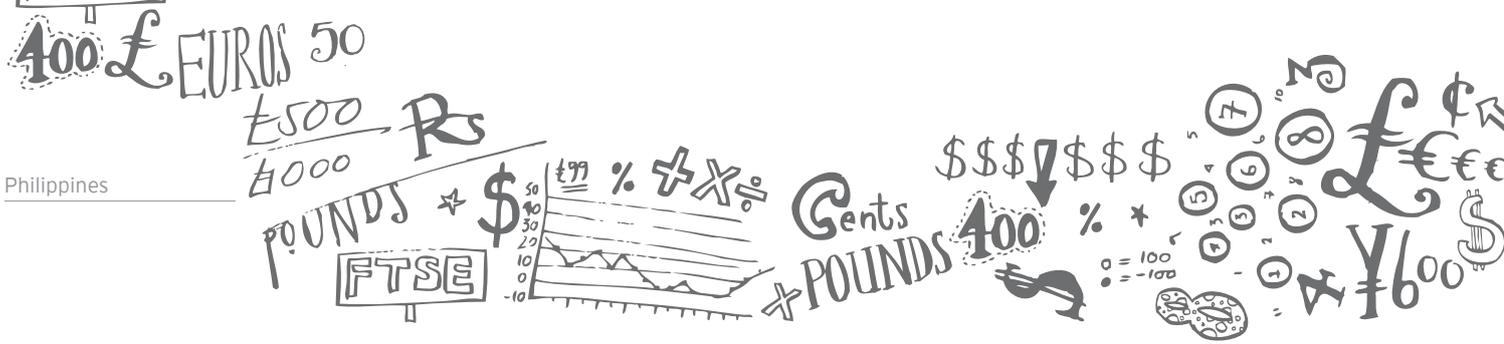
- ▶ **Decedent's interest.** This refers to value of the decedent's right or expectation (short of naked title) on a property.
- ▶ **Transfers in contemplation of death.** This refers to the value of any disposition, whether by trust or otherwise, that is intended to take place only after the decedent's death (*donation mortis causa*).
- ▶ **Revocable transfers.** The value of any transferred property in which the decedent retained the power to amend, alter or revoke the transfer during the decedent's lifetime. This is regardless of whether the decedent actually exercised his or her power.



- ▶ **Transfers with retention of rights of ownership.** This refers to the value of any transfer where the decedent retained the power to enjoy the fruits or income of the asset during the decedent's lifetime. Since this means that the transfer done by decedent is not absolute and transfer of all rights of ownership will only take place upon the decedent's death, the value of the asset transferred should still be considered part of the decedent's gross estate.
- ▶ **Property passing under the general power of appointment.** This refers to the value of any property transferred to the decedent during his or her lifetime wherein he or she was given the power to appoint any person, including himself or herself, to be the recipient or beneficiary. Since the decedent enjoys the right to dispose the property any way he or she wants to as if he or she is the owner, the value of such property should be included in the decedent's gross estate.
- ▶ **Proceeds of life insurance.** The value of insurance proceeds from insurance policies taken out by the decedent upon his or her own life should be included in the gross estate of the decedent when the designation of the beneficiary is revocable or when the decedent has made himself or herself or the decedent's estate, executor or administrator as the beneficiary regardless of whether the designation is irrevocable.
- ▶ **Transfers for insufficient consideration.** This refers to the excess of the FMV at the time of death over the value of the consideration received by the decedent for any disposition by sale that the decedent made during the decedent's lifetime that is less than a bona fide sale for an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.
- ▶ **Property owned in common with surviving spouse.** This refers to the value of any property owned in common with the surviving spouse should be included in the decedent's gross estate. However, the value of the equal share of the surviving spouse should be deducted from the estate after all conjugal expenses have been deducted from the gross estate.

The gross estate is entitled to claim the following deductible expenses to determine the net estate:

- ▶ **Funeral expense.** Actual funeral expenses includes cost of clothes for bereavement or 5% of the gross estate, whichever is lower but in no case to exceed PhP200,000.00
- ▶ **Judicial expense.** Fees of executors, administrators and lawyers as well as expenses for the preservation of the estate.
- ▶ **Claims against the estate.** Third-party creditor claims like loans obtained by the decedent. They must be evidenced by a notarized agreement.
- ▶ **Claims against insolvent persons.** Basically, bad debts/receivables of the decedent.
- ▶ **Mortgage indebtedness, taxes and loss.** This refers to unpaid mortgages, unpaid taxes before the death of decedent and any losses from fire, theft or embezzlement incurred by the estate that is not covered by insurance.
- ▶ **Vanishing deduction.** Certain percentage of the value of an asset may be deducted from the gross estate if they were acquired by inheritance or by gratuitous title by the decedent at a time proximate to the decedent's death. For example, the value of property acquired by decedent by inheritance at least four years but not more than five years before the decedent's death may be deducted from the gross estate to the extent of 20% thereof. If such property was inherited by the decedent within one year before his or her death, then 100% of the value of such asset is deductible from his or her gross estate.
- ▶ **Transfer for public use.** Any bequeath, legacies, devisees to the Philippine government or any of its political subdivisions for public use.
- ▶ **Family home.** The actual FMV of the decedent's family home or PHP1 million, whichever is lower.
- ▶ **Standard deduction.** The amount of PHP1 million is deductible, no questions asked.
- ▶ **Medical expenses.** Actual medical expenses incurred within one year prior to the death of the decedent or PHP500,000, whichever is lower.



1.2 Gift tax

Donations made during the lifetime of the donor (*donation inter vivos*) is subject to donor's tax. Donor's tax is imposed on total net gifts made in any calendar year. Generally, any donation to a "stranger" is subject to donor's tax at the rate of 30% of the FMV of the property or cash donated. Otherwise, the donation is subject to graduated scale that you will see under item 4 below. A "stranger" is a person who is not a:

- ▶ Brother or sister (whether by whole or half-blood), spouse, ancestor and lineal descendant; or
- ▶ Relative by consanguinity in the collateral line within the fourth degree of relationship.

Donor's tax is also imposable on any transfer of any property (other than real property classified as capital asset) for less than adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

Philippines has real estate transfer tax that is imposable on all transfers of real estate property including transfer by way of inheritance. Referred to as local transfer tax (LTT), it is imposed by the local government unit having jurisdiction over the location of the property and not by the national government. In the case of cities, the maximum rate of LTT is 75% of 1% of the FMV, zonal value or consideration received, whichever is higher of the three. On the other hand, municipalities cannot impose LTT that is higher than 50% of 1% of the FMV, zonal value or consideration received, whichever is higher.

In case of transfer by way of inheritance, the LTT should be paid within 60 days from the time of death of the decedent.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in the Philippines.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty in case of transfer by way of inheritance. Documentary stamp tax (DST) is applicable, however, on any transfer or disposition of real property or shares of stock in a domestic company, during the lifetime of the person. DST rate on transfer of shares is PHP0.75 or PHP200 of the total par value of the shares. The DST on transfers of real property is PHP15 for every PHP1,000 of the zonal value, FMV or consideration received, whichever is higher.

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in the Philippines.



2. Who is liable?

The estate tax should be paid by the executor or administrator of the estate or any person in actual or constructive possession of the property. The estate tax is a lien on the property of the decedent and must be paid before any distribution can be made to the heirs. Heirs are secondarily liable for estate tax to the extent of his distributive share in the estate.

2.1 Residency

The estate of any decedent, citizen or not, who, at the time of their death, is a resident of the Philippines, shall be subject to estate tax in the Philippines, regardless of the location of the property, tangible or intangible, real or personal property.

Nonresident aliens are subject to estate tax only on properties situated in the Philippines, whether they are real or personal, tangible or intangible. However, intangible personal properties of such nonresident alien will be excluded in the gross estate if the foreign country (of which the decedent is a resident at the time of his or her death) did not impose a transfer tax of any character, in respect of intangible personal property of citizens of the Philippines not residing in that foreign country (reciprocity rule).

Residence is generally determined by presence of intent to return (*animus revertendi*). It usually refers to a permanent home where one intends to return whenever away for business or pleasure.

2.2 Domicile

Domicile is similar to residence as far as Philippine estate tax is concerned.

3. Rates

Estate tax

The net estate of every decedent, whether resident or nonresident, shall be subject to estate tax based on the value of such net estate in accordance with the following schedule (in PHP):

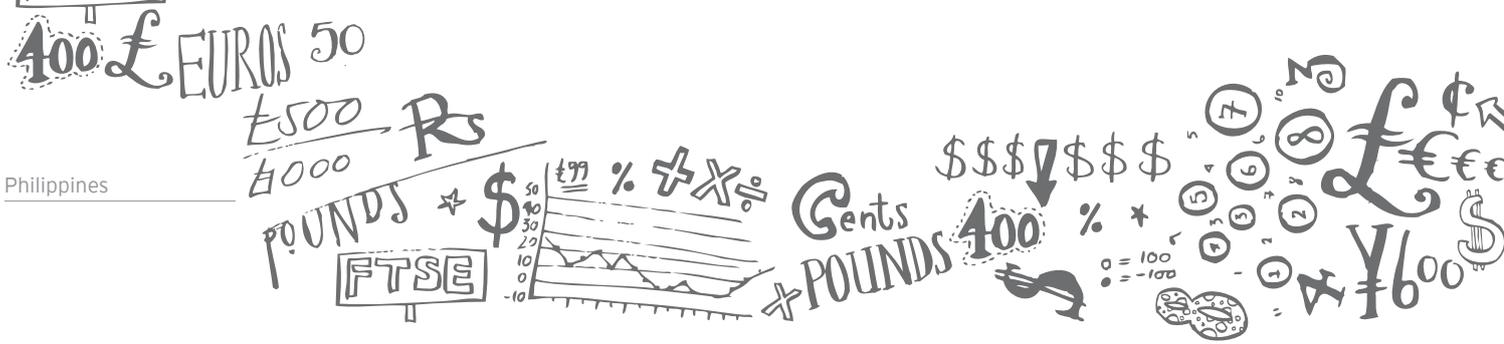


Table 1

Amount (PHP)	The tax shall be	Plus	Of the excess over
< 200,000	Exempt		
200,001 - 500,000	0	5%	200,000
500,001 - 2 million	15,000	8%	500,000
> 2 million - 5 million	135,000	11%	2 million
> 5 million - 10 million	465,000	15%	5 million
> 10 million	1.22 million	20%	10 million

Donor's tax or gift tax

Donor's tax is imposed based on total net gifts made during the calendar year in accordance with the following schedule (in PHP):

Table 2

Amount (PHP)	The tax shall be	Plus	Of the excess over
< 100,000	Exempt		
100,000 - 200,000	0	2%	100,000
200,001 - 500,000	2,000	4%	200,000
500,001 - 1 million	14,000	6%	500,000
> 1 million - 3 million	44,000	8%	1 million
> 3 million - 5 million	204,000	10%	3 million
> 5 million - 10 million	404,000	12%	5 million
> 10 million	1,004,000	15%	10 million

4. Exemptions and reliefs

Estate tax

As can be seen from Table 1, it is only when the net estate is below PHP200,000 that the estate will be exempt from estate tax.

However, the following transmissions are also not subject to estate tax:

- ▶ The merger of usufruct in the owner of the naked title
- ▶ The transmission or delivery of the inheritance or legacy by the fiduciary heir or legatee to the commissary
- ▶ The transmission from the first heir, legatee or donee in favor of another beneficiary, in accordance with the desire of the predecessor and
- ▶ All bequests, devises, legacies or transfers to social welfare, cultural and charitable institutions, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any individual, provided. However, not more than 30% of the said bequests, devises, legacies or transfers shall be used by such institutions for administration purposes



Donor's tax

From Table 2 above, it can be seen that it is only when the net gift is less than PHP100,000 during the calendar year that the donation is exempt from donor's tax.

However, the following donations of a Philippine resident during his or her lifetime are also exempt from donor's tax provided:

- ▶ Dowries or gifts made on account of marriage and before its celebration or within 1 year thereafter by parents to each of their legitimate, recognized natural, or adopted children to the extent of the first PHP10,000
- ▶ Gifts made to or for the use of the national government or any entity created by any of its agencies that is not conducted for profit, or to any political subdivision of the said government
- ▶ Gifts in favor of an educational and/or charitable, religious, cultural or social welfare corporation, institution, accredited nongovernment organization, trust or philanthropic organization, or research institution or organization provided; however, more than 30% of said gifts shall be used by such donee for administration purposes

In the case of a nonresident alien, only first and second bullets above are exempt.

5. Filing procedures

Estate tax

Before an estate tax return can be filed, the executor, administrator or heirs must apply for a new tax identification number (TIN) for the estate using Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) Form 1901. The decedent's TIN will be canceled.

A notice of death must be filed by the executor, administrator or any of the legal heirs within two months after the decedent's death with the Revenue District Office (RDO) that has jurisdiction over the place of the decedent's residence at the time of his death or if there be no legal residence in the Philippines, with the Office of the Commissioner. The notice of death is required to be filed where the gross value of the estate exceeds PHP20,000.

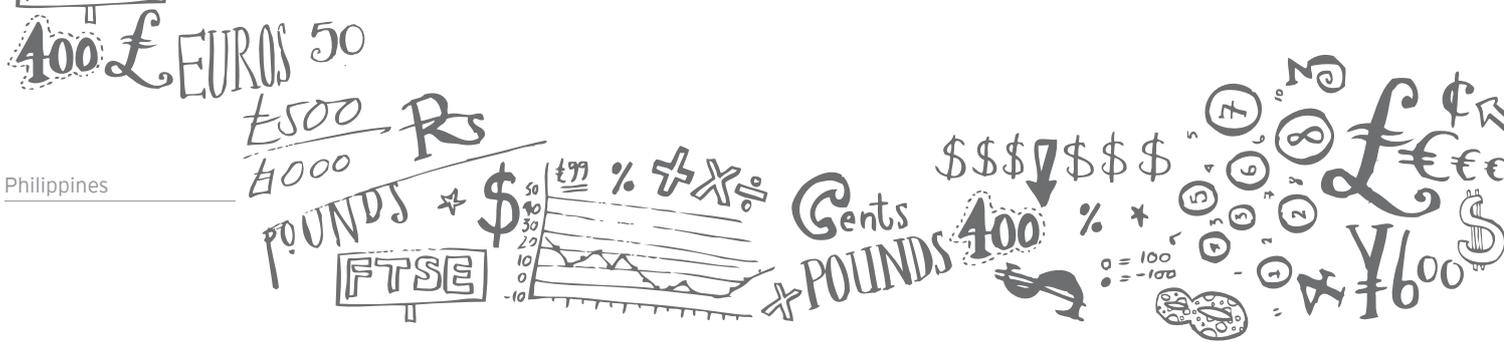
An estate tax return (BIR Form 1801) is required to be filed when the gross value of the estate is over PHP200,000 or when the gross value of the estate is composed of real properties, shares of stock, motor vehicles, or any property in which a BIR tax clearance is required as a condition precedent for the transfer of ownership.

Estate tax returns showing a gross value exceeding PHP2 million shall be supported with a statement duly certified by a certified public accountant (CPA) containing the following:

- ▶ Itemized assets of the decedent with their corresponding gross value at the time of his or her death, or in the case of a nonresident, show that part of his or her gross estate situated in the Philippines
- ▶ Itemized deductions from gross estate allowed under the law
- ▶ The amount of tax due whether paid or still due and outstanding

Estate tax returns are required to be filed within six months from the decedent's death. The Commissioner shall have authority to grant, in meritorious cases, a reasonable extension not exceeding 30 days for filing the return.

If there is estate tax payable, the estate tax must be filed and paid with the authorized agent bank of the Revenue District Office that has jurisdiction over the place of the decedent's residence at the time of his death or if there be no legal residence in the Philippines, with the Office of the Commissioner.



The estate tax must be paid at the time the return is filed by the executor, administrator or the heirs. However, if the Commissioner finds that the payment on the due date of the estate tax or of any part thereof would impose undue hardship upon the estate or any of the heirs, he may extend the time for payment of such tax or any part thereof not to exceed five years, in case the estate is settled through the courts, or two years when the estate is settled extra-judicially. In such cases, the amount in respect of which the extension is granted shall be paid on or before the expiration date of the extension, and the running of the Statute of Limitations for assessment as provided in Section 203 of this Code shall be suspended for the period of any such extension.

A certified copy of the schedule of partition and the order of the court approving the same shall be furnished by the Commissioner within 30 days after the promulgation of such order.

If an extension is granted, the Commissioner may require the executor, administrator or beneficiary, as the case may be, to furnish a bond in such amount not exceeding double the amount of the tax and with such sureties as the Commissioner deems necessary, depending on the payment of the said tax according to the terms of the extension.

6. Assessments and valuations

The estate shall be appraised at its fair market value as of the time of death. However, the appraised value of real property as of the time of death shall be, whichever is the higher of the following:

- ▶ The FMV as determined by the Commissioner
- or
- ▶ FMV as shown in the schedule of value fixed by the provincial and city assessors

With respect to usufruct, the value of the right of usufruct, use or habitation, as well as that of annuity, there shall be taken into account the probable life of the beneficiary in accordance with the latest Basic Standard Mortality Table approved by the Secretary of Finance, upon recommendation of the Insurance Commissioner.

The book value based on the latest audited financials of the company is presumed to be the FMV of the shares of stocks of a domestic company for estate tax purposes.

For shares that are listed and traded in the stock exchange, the market price nearest to the date of death is considered the FMV of the listed shares.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

As an estate planning tool, only irrevocable trusts in whatever name, shape or form can be used to reduce the estate and minimize estate tax. However, as transfers to an irrevocable trust is considered full transfer of all rights and ownership over the assets that are placed in the trust, it is a donation *inter vivos* (donation during the lifetime of the giver), hence, subject to donor's tax. If the irrevocable trust is in favor of a brother, sister (whether by whole or half-blood), spouse, ancestor and lineal descendant or first cousin, the donor's tax will be depend on the graduated scale in Table 2 above. If it is in favor of a stranger, the donor's tax is 30% of the property's FMV at the time of the transfer in reference to the irrevocable trust.

For the trust to be considered irrevocable, the trustor must not retain any right to amend, alter or revoke the trust. The trustor must not also retain the power to possess or enjoy the property or any of its fruits or income.



Also, assets that are considered part of the legitime (that portion of a parent's estate in which he or she cannot disinherit his children, without a legal cause) of compulsory or forced heirs cannot be the subject of any condition. In other words, only assets other than those pertaining to the legitime of forced heirs can be transferred to an irrevocable trust subject to certain conditions, say for example, scheduled and periodic release of the funds or upon the beneficiary reaching a certain age.

Life insurance trust

Since the proceeds of life insurance (taken upon the life of the decedent where the irrevocable beneficiary is other than the decedent or his estate) is not considered part of the gross estate, the said proceeds may be placed in a trust and be the subject of certain conditions like gradual and periodic release of funds to see to it that an improvident child-beneficiary, for example, will not be able to squander the whole amount.

Generation-skipping trust

As the merger of usufruct in the owner of the naked title is not subject to estate tax, therefore a trust can be formed where the naked title to the asset of the trust can be placed in the name of a grandchild but the usufruct or right to use the same can be given to the immediate child of the decedent. Hence, when the child of decedent dies, the usufruct and the title on the asset will merge in the grandchild, which is exempt from estate tax. Thus, one generation of estate tax is saved.

However, again, this can only be done on properties that are not part of the legitime of forced heirs as legitime cannot be the subject of any condition, burden or substitution.

Foundations

Formation of foundations is useful in reducing the taxable estate and retaining valuable assets (e.g., expensive paintings) within family line.

Donations to foundations created for charitable purposes are exempt from the donor's tax. Such donations can become tax-deductible expenses of the donor if the foundation is an accredited donee-institution.

8. Grants

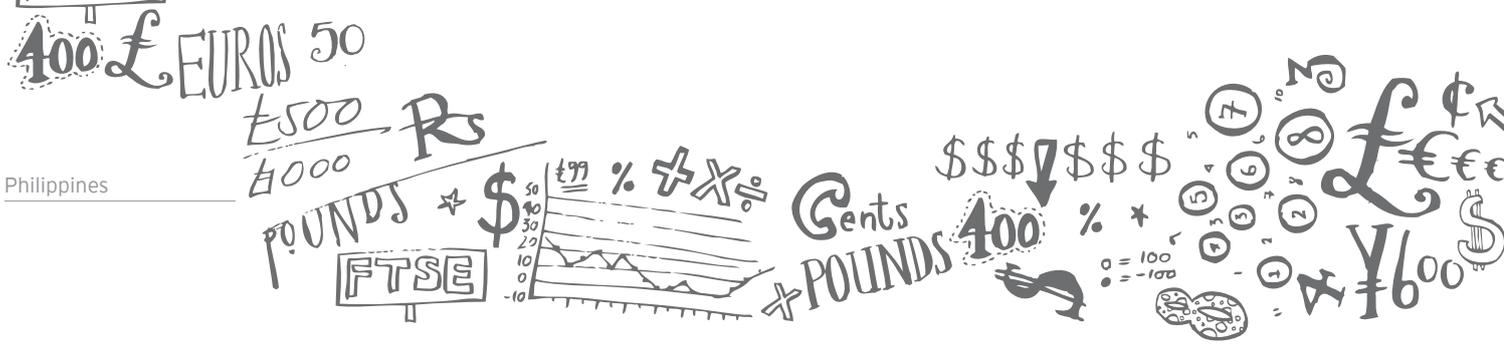
Grants forming part of the estate of the decedent at the time of his or her estate are considered subject to estate tax. Grants given by the decedent during his or her lifetime are subject to donor's tax unless they will qualify as one of the donations exempt from donor's tax as enumerated above.

9. Life insurance

Premiums paid as well as proceeds of the life insurance do not form part of the gross estate for estate tax purposes provided:

- ▶ It is taken out of the life of the decedent
- ▶ The beneficiary is other than decedent, his or her estate, executor or administrator
- ▶ The designation of the beneficiary is irrevocable

If any of these conditions are not met, then, the proceeds of the life insurance should be included in the gross estate and will become subject to estate tax.



10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

As briefly mentioned above, there are several estate planning tools that can be used to cushion the impact of estate tax, such as:

- ▶ Donations or gifts
- ▶ Life insurance
- ▶ Trusts
- ▶ Foundations
- ▶ Straight sale
- ▶ Tax-free exchange

Donations or gifts and foundations have already been discussed above. Hence, we will focus on straight sale and tax-free exchange as planning tools.

Sale of asset

This mode of transfer during the lifetime of the decedent is the simplest way of reducing an estate, and the tax implications of a sale transaction is, in fact, lower than donor's tax.

Sale of unlisted shares in a Philippine company by a parent to his or her children, for example, will only entail capital gains tax (CGT) of 5% on the first PHP100,000 of the net gain and anything in excess of the PHP100,000 is subject to tax of only 10%. There will also be stamp duty of PHP0.75/PHP200 of the total par value of the domestic shares sold.

On the other hand, sale of shares listed in the Philippine Stock Exchange is subject only to stock transaction tax of one-half of 1% of the gross selling price or gross value in money of the shares of stock sold.

Sale of real estate properties that are considered capital assets is subject only to 6% CGT based on presumed gain, that is, based on selling price, FMV or zonal value of the BIR, whichever is higher. There will also be stamp duty of 1.5% based on selling price, FMV or zonal value of the BIR, whichever is higher.

Hence, taxes applicable to sale as a mode of transfer is still generally lower compared to donor's tax and estate tax.

However, it goes without saying that a transfer by way of sale requires that there is a bona fide sale that requires the capacity to buy of the transferee (buyer).

It should also be noted that transfer by way of sale of real estate properties that are classified as ordinary asset is not recommended since this will entail higher taxes, namely, 32% income tax for individual sellers, plus 12% VAT and 1.5% stamp duty. A real property is considered an ordinary asset for Philippine tax purposes when it is being used in business or when it is being held out for sale or for lease.



Tax-free exchange

This is more popularly known as a “property-for-shares swap” and is a very tax-efficient tool for transferring real properties that normally appreciates in value over time.

Philippine tax laws require that the transferor (parent) gains control, i.e., at least 51% of the transferee-corporation (NewCo) so that the property-for-shares swap will qualify as a tax-free exchange. The CGT on the exchange is deferred until the shares are sold by the parent. The transfer of the real property is also exempt from stamp duty. Stamp duty will only apply to the new issuance of shares at the rate of PHP1/PHP200 of the total par value of the shares subscribed.

The next step would be for the parent to sell his or her NewCo shares to his or her children. The sale of shares to the children is subject to 10% CGT on net gain. The book value or selling price of the shares, whichever is higher, less historical cost of the land. The sale of shares is also subject to stamp duty of PHP0.75/PHP200 of the total par value of the shares sold.

Please note that any incremental increase in value of the real property is not considered in the computation of the book value of the NewCo shares, thus, effectively, the increase in value of the real property will not affect the book value of the shares when the latter are subsequently sold. Thus, effectively, what was achieved is an indirect transfer of real property where the incremental increase in value of the real property is not being subject to tax. What is more, the CGT on the transfer of shares is only 10% compared to estate tax where the maximum statutory rate is 20%. Also, note that the CGT on sale of shares is based on net gain while estate tax is based on the FMV of the property at the time of death.

However, recently, the BIR issued a revenue regulations that requires the inclusion of the incremental increase in value of the underlying real property in the computation of the book value of the shares. Purportedly, the said revenue regulations is meant to capture the “gain” from the increase in value of the real property. This revenue regulations is controversial since it seeks to tax gains that are not yet realized.

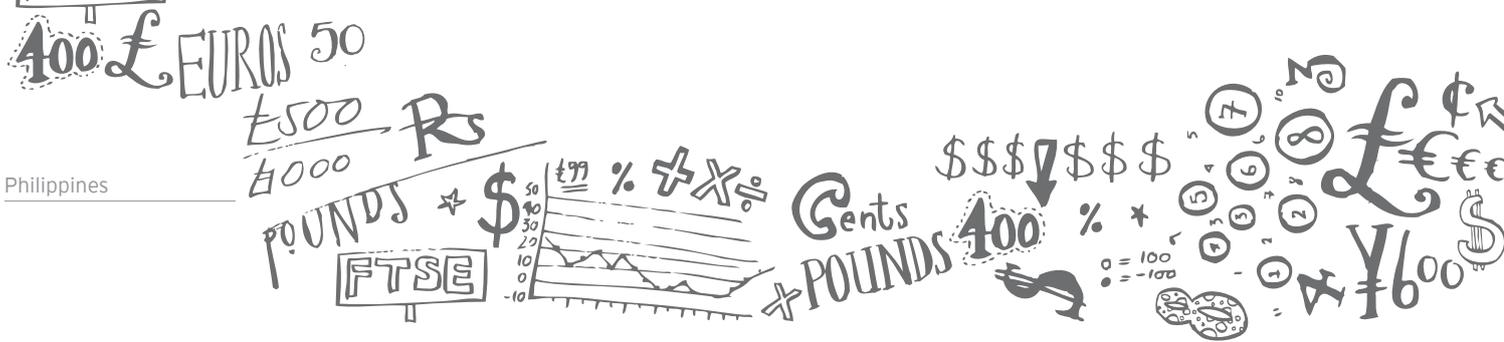
10.2 Succession

The Philippines has institutionalized compulsory heirs and their legitime. Thus, regardless of the wishes and desires of a testator as provided in his or her will, the legitime of compulsory heirs must be respected. Legitime cannot be the subject of any burden, restriction, condition or substitution.

10.3 Forced heirship

Legitime or automatic inheritance of compulsory heirs must be respected at all times. Compulsory heirs can rescind or collate inofficious dispositions of the decedent/testator if they impair their legitime. Hence, legitime is the minimum amount of inheritance to which compulsory heirs are entitled to. Once the legitime of each compulsory heir is satisfied, everything else is considered part of “free portion” that the testator can freely dispose of, or bequeath to any person, natural or juridical, and which may be subject to conditions imposed by the testator.

If a citizen dies without a last will and testament, intestate succession rules will govern the distribution of the decedent’s entire estate and there will be no “free portion” to speak of.



Compulsory heirs are legitimate and illegitimate children, spouse and, in some instances, parents or ascendants. (See Table 3 in Annex A for the legitimes of compulsory heirs and available free portion when a person dies with a will. Table 4 shows the summary of legitimes when a person dies without a will, in which case, intestate succession takes place.)

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

If the marriage was solemnized after February 1988 between the husband and the wife, the default property rule is considered Absolute Community of Property (ACP) where everything brought into the marriage and acquired during the marriage are presumed co-owned by the parties. Thus, should husband and wife do not execute any prenuptial agreement, their property regime will be ACP.

Marriages celebrated before February, 2008 are governed by Conjugal Partnership of Gains (CPG) unless the parties agreed by way of a prenuptial agreement that they will be governed by another property regime like complete separation of property (CSP). In CPG, everything brought in as exclusive properties of the husband or the wife, remains as his or her own, respectively. However, everything acquired during the marriage is presumed co-owned by the parties.

Common law relationships (living together without the benefit of marriage), where there is no legal impediment to marry each other, is deemed governed by the rules on co-ownership.

10.5 Intestacy

Intestate succession rules will govern when a citizen dies without a will.

When a citizen dies with a will, the will has to be probated in court where the extrinsic (formal) and intrinsic (substantive) validity of the will and testament will be determined.

For aliens, resident or not, the formal validity of wills is determined by the rules of the jurisdiction where they were executed. Generally, the rules of succession of the foreign country of his or her nationality will determine the hereditary rights of his or her heirs. The rules of his country of domicile or residence may also come into play. In some cases, Philippine rules on succession will apply if his country of nationality or residence, as the case may be, adheres to *renvoi doctrine* (referring back to the country of his residence at the time of death).

10.6 Probate

As long as a will exists, probate proceeding has to take place. The validity or invalidity of the said will becomes the subject of the probate proceeding. If the entire will is invalidated for violating formal or substantive rules in making a will, the intestate succession will be determined in the same proceeding.



11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

Foreign tax credit for estate taxes paid in foreign jurisdiction may be claimed in the Philippines with respect to assets situated or subject to estate tax in the Philippines. The foreign tax credit may be claimed with according to the following formula:

One other foreign country is involved

$$\text{Tax credit} = \frac{\text{Net estate in foreign country}}{\text{Entire net estate}} \times \text{Philippine estate tax}$$

Or

The actual estate paid in foreign country, whichever is lower

Two or more foreign countries are involved

Limit 1: Per foreign country

$$\frac{\text{Net estate per foreign country}}{\text{Entire net estate}} \times \text{Philippine estate tax}$$

Limit 2: By aggregate

$$\frac{\text{Net estate all foreign countries}}{\text{Entire net estate}} \times \text{Philippine estate tax}$$

Or

The actual amount of foreign estate tax paid, whichever is lower.

11.2 Double-taxation treaties

The Philippines does not have any estate tax treaties with any other country to date. Current tax treaties of the Philippines with other countries do not cover estate tax or gift.

Poland

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax and tax on gifts during lifetime

Inheritance and gift tax is levied on acquisition of goods located in Poland and property rights executed in Poland because of a donation or an inheritance. Tax is also levied when goods are located outside Poland and property rights are executed outside Poland when the decedent dies, or the gift agreement concludes that the beneficiary has Polish nationality or has a place of residence in Poland.

Inheritance and gift tax also applies to the acquisition of property through adverse possession (usucaption) and on the acquisition of a right to savings deposits and the acquisition of units in an investment fund according to the depositor's/investor's instructions in the event of his or her death. These two tax events are not further described.

Individuals who receive inheritances or gifts are liable to pay tax on the value of the goods or property rights received. If a notary is involved in the transaction, he or she is obliged to withhold the tax due.

Individuals who receive inheritances or gifts from spouses, descendants (also adopted, stepchildren and grandchildren), ascendants (i.e., parents, stepparents and grandparents), brothers and sisters are exempt from tax, if declared with the respective tax office within six months. In the case of money donations, receipt of money has to be additionally documented via bank transfer confirmation or postal order. Donations of money do not have to be declared if made via notarial act.

Taxpayers are classified into the following three categories, according to the proximity of the relationship between the deceased/donor and the beneficiary/donee:

- ▶ Category 1: spouses, descendants (also adopted, stepchildren and grandchildren), sons and daughters-in-law, ascendants (i.e., parents, also stepparents, parents-in-law and grandparents), brothers and sisters
- ▶ Category 2: nieces and nephews, uncles and aunts, spouses of brothers and sisters; siblings of the spouse, and spouses of other descendants
- ▶ Category 3: others



Taxable base

Inheritance and gift tax is levied on the net market value of the property received, after deduction of debts and other burdens. The valuation is made on the date when the tax liability arises, e.g., the conclusion of a gift agreement or the acceptance of inheritance. If the declared value of the property does not correspond to its market value, the tax authorities may assess the value.

The value of taxable property received from the same person over a five-year period is aggregated and treated as a single acquisition. In the case of periodic payments such as annuities and pensions, the value of the payments is established during the course of the payment, if the value cannot be established at the moment when the tax liability arises. Payments made during a definite period of time or in installments are attained by multiplying the annual value of the payment by the number of years or installments.

Other payments, including payments made during an indefinite period of time are valued by multiplying the annual value of the payment by 10.

If a usufruct is inherited or donated, the annual value of the usufruct is deemed to be 4% of the value of goods subject to usufruct.

The catalog of items exempt from inheritance and gift taxes includes:

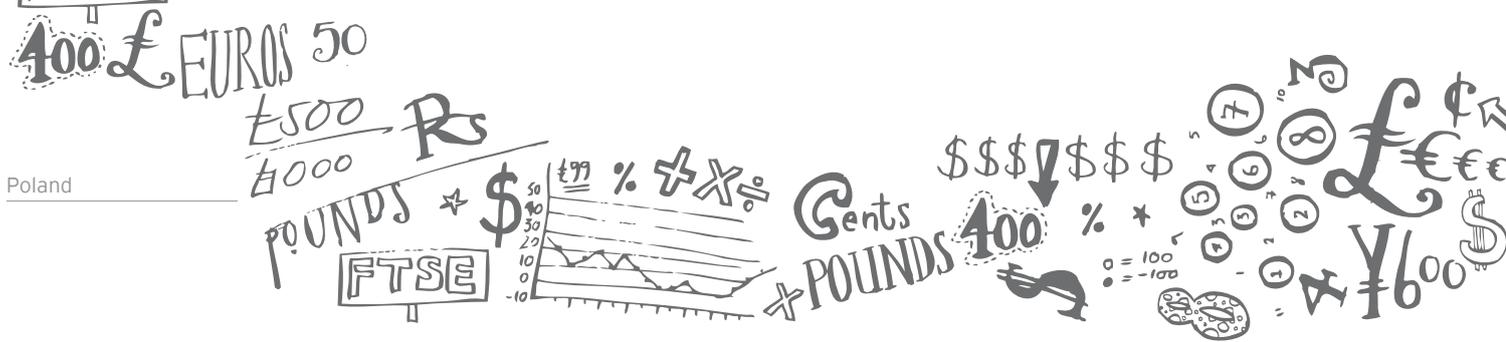
- ▶ Inherited furniture, clothing, etc. under some conditions
- ▶ Inherited collections of ancient art, monuments, etc. under some conditions
- ▶ Property inherited or received from spouses, descendants (also adopted, stepchildren and grandchildren), ascendants (i.e., parents, stepparents, and grandparents), brothers and sisters if reported to the tax authorities and in case of cash payments if documented by the bank transfer

Gifts and inheritances of property located in Poland are exempt if neither party is a Polish national nor a person domiciled in Poland.

Double taxation relief

Poland has concluded treaties for the avoidance of double taxation on inheritance tax with a number of countries. The table below shows a few examples.

Country	Date of signature	Date of entry into force
Austria	24 November 1926	22 May 1928
Czech Republic	23 April 1925	14 December 1925
Hungary	12 May 1928	21 August 1931
Slovak Republic	23 April 1925	14 December 1925



1.2 Gift tax

There is no gift tax in Poland.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

In general, a supply of immovable property, including land made within the scope of economic activity is subject to VAT. However, if neither party is subject to VAT on that transaction, the operation falls within the scope of Tax on Civil Law Transactions (TCLT). Additionally, TCLT liability also arises on sales and exchanges of immovable property that are exempt from VAT.

TCLT applies to immovable property located in Poland. Transactions involving immovable property located abroad are subject to tax only if the following conditions are jointly met: the transaction is performed in Poland and the acquirer has a place of abode in Poland or its seat is in Poland. The sale of agricultural farms is exempt from TCLT.

The taxable base is the market value of the property. TCLT on the transfer of immovable property is levied at the rate of 2%.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Poland.

1.5 Transfer duty

The transfer duty in Poland is governed by TCLT.

TCLT is levied, *inter alia*, on the following transactions: the sale of immovable property; the sale of certain movable property; and the sale of property rights, loan agreements and mortgage agreements. If at least one party to the transaction is liable to pay VAT or is exempt from VAT on that particular transaction (with the exception of, *inter alia*, immovable property transfers where a special regulation applies), such transaction is excluded from the scope of TCLT.

The taxable base depends on the type of the transaction (see below).

TCLT is imposed on the establishment of a company or a partnership. The establishment of capital of partnerships is subject to taxation if a partnership has a registered office in Poland. In the case of companies, such operation is taxable if a company has a registered office or an effective place of management in Poland. The concept of the effective place of management is prevailing, *i.e.*, if the registered office is located in Poland, TCLT is levied only if the company's effective place of management is outside the European Union (EU).

The scope of TCLT also covers the transfer of an effective place of management or the registered office of companies that had their former effective place of management or the registered office in a non-EU country. The rate of TCLT on the establishment of a company is 0.5%. The taxable base is the share capital value. The taxable base is reduced by the sum of the loans granted to a company by its shareholder (stockholder) and any additional payments to a company which were subject to TCLT and which were subsequently converted to increase the company's share capital.

Exempt from the scope of TCLT are:

- ▶ A merger of companies
- ▶ A change of legal form of a company
- ▶ A contribution of a branch or majority of shares in a company (or additional shares when the company receiving the shares is already a majority shareholder) to another company in exchange for its shares
- ▶ Increase of the capital of a company, which was previously decreased due to losses incurred by the company, provided that the increase of the capital takes place within four years since its decrease



A share premium is not subject to the TCLT. However, if the share premium is subsequently converted into the share capital, the TCLT is due. If, for example, 10 of 100 is paid for a share capital of a company and 90 is treated as a share premium, the TCLT is levied on 10 only. If the remaining 90 is later incorporated in the share capital, the 90 will be subject to TCLT.

A partnership agreement/articles of association and any amendments thereto are subject to TCLT also where they would be exempt from VAT.

1.6 Net wealth tax

There is no net wealth tax in Poland.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency

Under domestic law measures, individuals who have their center of personal or economic interests (a center of vital interests) in Poland or stay in Poland for a period exceeding 183 days in a given tax year are generally considered Polish tax residents. Individuals who do not have their center of personal or economic interests in Poland and stay in Poland for a period shorter than 183 days in a given tax year are taxed in Poland only on Polish source income.

2.2 Domicile

Under Polish tax law, no domicile rules are applicable for tax purposes.

3. Rates

The rates of the inheritance and gift tax are progressive and depend on which category the taxpayer falls under and the value of the property received, as follows:

Category 1

Taxable income (PLN)	Tax on lower amount (PLN)	Rate on excess (%)
up to 9,637	0	0
9,637-10,278	0	3
10,278-20,556	308.3	5
over 20,556	822.2	7

Category 2

Taxable income (PLN)	Tax on lower amount (PLN)	Rate on excess (%)
up to 7,276	0	0
7,276-10,278	0	7
10,278-20,556	719.5	9
over 20,556	1,644.5	12



A separate tax return must be filed with respect to capital gains from the sale of securities and business income subject to the flat-rate regime. Interest income subject to a final withholding tax is not reported in the annual tax return.

The annual tax return must be filed with the regional tax office with jurisdiction over the taxpayer's place of residence. The tax return must state all sources of income and must show income tax due. If a taxpayer keeps accounting records, financial statements must be attached to the annual tax return. If a taxpayer does not submit the annual tax return, the tax office establishes the amount of tax due by the assessment.

Failure to file a return and late payment of tax may result in penalty interest and fines.

Tax returns may be filed electronically, either by the taxpayer or his or her proxy. In the latter case, the taxpayer has to provide the tax office with the power of attorney for a proxy to file electronically on behalf of the taxpayer.

6. Assessments and valuations

Assessment

Self-assessment is a default system in Poland. The tax authorities may question the taxpayer's assessment during the formal proceeding.

Appeals against assessment

Appeals against assessment are generally not applicable in the case of individual income tax. The deadline for appealing against the decision of the tax authorities issued during the formal proceedings against the taxpayer's assessment is usually 14 days from the receipt of the decision.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Income from investment funds is calculated as the difference between income obtained and cost incurred to acquire the investment fund units. The income from investment funds is not aggregated with income from other sources and thus is not subject to tax at the progressive rates.

8. Grants

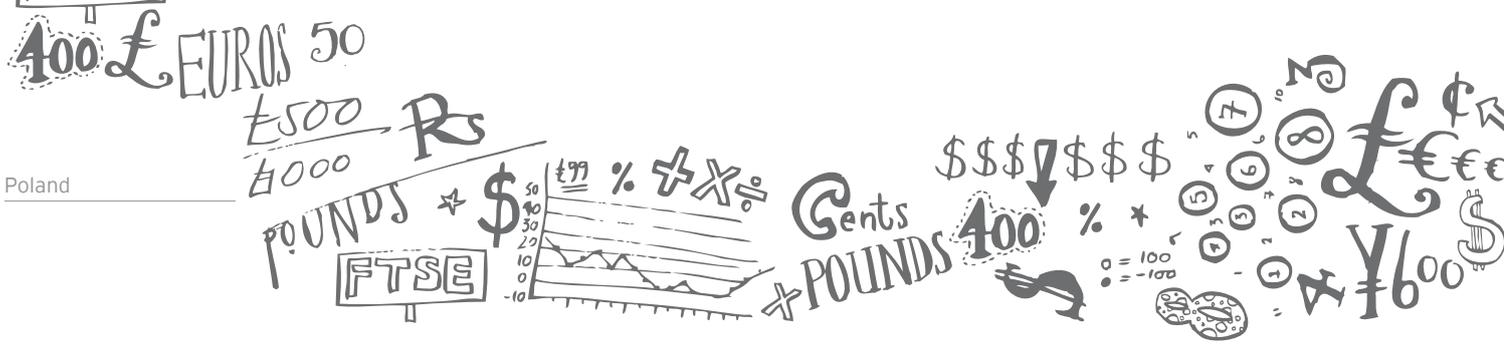
There are no specific rules in Poland with regard to grants.

9. Life insurance

Pension income comprises old-age pensions and disability pensions, including their increases and supplementary payments, except for family and nursing supplementary payments and certain supplementary payments for orphans.

Pensions are treated as income from dependent services and are taxable at the moment of payment or when they are put at the taxpayer's disposal. The general progressive rates apply.

Pensions derived from certain voluntary private pension plans, however, are exempt (contributions to these plans are not deductible for income tax purposes).



10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

In general, real estate income may be taxed at a flat rate of 19%. Real estate income is the difference between the sales price and respective expenses, which includes the purchase price.

Generally, individuals deriving rental income may opt for flat-rate taxation instead of regular individual income taxation. The taxable base is the gross income. The flat-rate tax is levied at the rate of 8.5%.

In both cases, if the sale of real estate occurs more than five years after the end of the calendar year in which the real estate was acquired or built (six months for other property, counted from the end of the month in which the property was acquired), the proceeds of the sale are not subject to tax.

In general, rental income from immovable property is taxable at the progressive rates. If immovable property is made available free of charge, taxable income is deemed to be the amount of rent that would have been due had the property been rented for consideration.

Real estate rental income may be taxable as self-employment income or may be treated as a separate source of income.

10.2 Succession

This is not applicable in Poland.

10.3 Forced heirship

Under Polish inheritance law, specified legal heirs, including descendants, surviving spouse and parents, are entitled to a legal portion of an estate if certain conditions are met.

10.4 Matrimonial regulations and civil partnerships

A community property regulation applies in Poland to married couples. Under the regulation, property acquired before the marriage or during the marriage for proceeds received as an equivalent for the property acquired before the marriage remains separate. Couples may amend or opt out of the regulation via a notarized agreement.

10.5 Intestacy

This is not applicable in Poland.

10.6 Probate

This is not applicable in Poland.



11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

Unilaterally, Poland grants ordinary foreign tax credits. The domestic tax law provides that if income derived from sources located outside Poland is subject to income tax abroad, such income is aggregated with the income derived from sources located in Poland. In such a case, the amount corresponding to the income tax paid in the foreign country is deducted from the tax assessed on the total income. The tax credit is granted on a per-country limitation basis, i.e., the deduction may not exceed that part of the tax as assessed prior to the deduction, which is proportional to the income derived in the foreign country.

Under Poland’s signed tax treaties, double taxation may be avoided through tax credit or exemption with progression. For a list of tax treaties in force, see below.

11.2 Double taxation treaties

Poland has entered into general double-tax treaties with a number of countries and territories. Some of them are listed below. Most of the treaties follow the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) model convention.

Albania	Germany	Malta	Sri Lanka
Algeria	Greece	Mexico	Sweden
Armenia	Hungary	Moldova	Switzerland
Australia	Iceland	Mongolia	Syria
Austria	India	Morocco	Tajikistan
Azerbaijan	Indonesia	Netherlands	Thailand
Bangladesh	Iran	New Zealand	Tunisia
Belarus	Ireland	Nigeria	Turkey
Belgium	Isle of Man	Norway	Ukraine
Bulgaria	Israel	Pakistan	Former USSR
Canada	Italy	Philippines	United Arab Emirates
Chile	Japan	Portugal	United Kingdom
China	Jordan	Qatar	United States
Croatia	Kazakhstan	Romania	Uruguay
Cyprus	Kuwait	Russian Federation	Uzbekistan
Czech Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Saudi Arabia	Vietnam
Denmark	Latvia	Singapore	Former Yugoslavia
Egypt	Lebanon	Slovak Republic	Zambia
Estonia	Lithuania	Slovenia	Zimbabwe
Finland	Luxembourg	South Africa	
France	Macedonia	South Korea	
Georgia	Malaysia	Spain	

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance and gift tax

Historically, inheritance and gifts were subject to Inheritance and Gift Tax (Imposto sobre Sucessões e Doações). However, as a result of a tax reform, effective from 1 January 2004, inheritance and gift tax was revoked and inheritance and gifts became subject to stamp tax (ST) (Imposto do Selo) hereinafter ST. The ST Code was adjusted to accommodate the rules previously applicable under the Inheritance and Gift Tax but also to introduce several changes to the taxation of gratuitous transfers (including inheritance and gifts).

With regards to incidence, the ST Code expressly indicates which goods and rights are not subject to tax, eliminating taxation on personal or domestic goods as well as the assumption of their existence.

Gratuitous transfers in favor of taxpayers subject to corporate income tax (CIT) (Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Colectivas) became also excluded from ST. Only individuals became subject to ST.

With regards to territoriality, ST continues to apply to transfers of goods and assets located in Portuguese territory.

The rules to determine the taxable amount of a gratuitous transfer are simplified and aligned with other taxes, e.g. personal income tax or (PIT) (Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Singulares) and property tax (Imposto Municipal sobre Imóveis).

The Portuguese Tax Administration assesses the tax due on a gratuitous transfer.

The most important innovation in this regard is that the tax basis on transmissions by death ceased to be the hereditary share of each heir, becoming the global hereditary mass for the person who was the head of the household. Thus, the tax assessment does not require the prior sharing process of the inheritance – although ideal – that constituted an important factor of simplification and efficiency.

The tax rate applicable on gratuitous transfers suffered a significant reduction to 10%.



1.2 CIT

Gratuitous transfers in favor of taxpayers subject to CIT are excluded from ST; instead, they are subject to CIT.

A gratuitous transfer would represent a positive net worth variation, taxable at the applicable standard tax rate (currently 23%) plus any additional municipal and estate surcharges that are applicable.

For the purposes of determining the taxable income for CIT purposes, the acquisition cost of a gratuitous transfer is the fair market value (FMV), which shall not be lower than the value that would result from the rules foreseen in the ST Code.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax (RETT)

RETT is levied on the transfer for consideration (i.e., onerous transfers) of ownership rights or parts thereof on real estate (immovable property) situated in the Portuguese territory, regardless of how such transfer is carried out.

1.4 Registration fee

Transfers of ownership of real estate or real estate rights are subject to a registration fee of relatively low amounts.

1.5 Net wealth tax

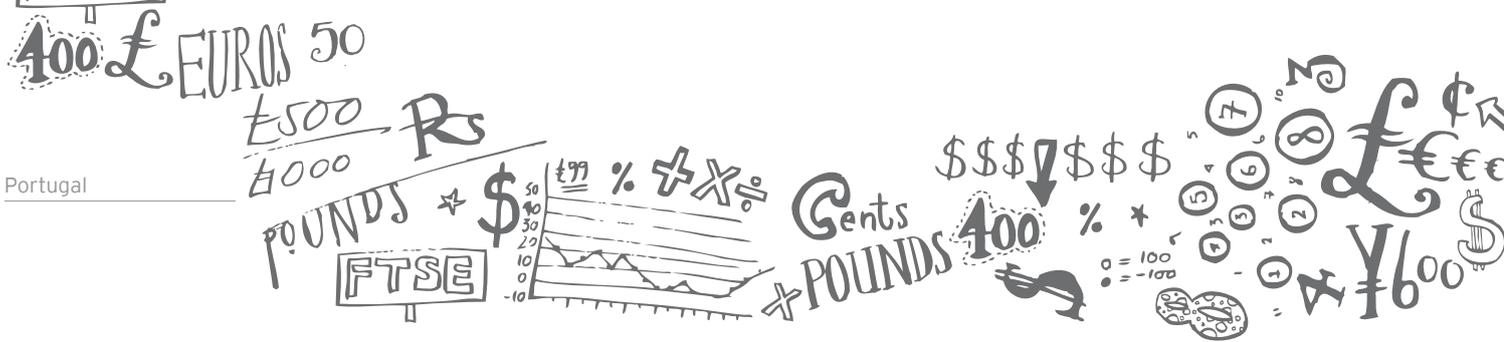
Portugal does not impose net wealth tax.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Liability and territoriality rules applicable to inheritance and gifts

Gratuitous transfers can refer to:

- ▶ Ownership rights or partial rights on immovable property, including acquisition by adverse possession/by prescription
- ▶ Movable property subject to registration, license or number plate
- ▶ Corporate rights, securities and debt claims associated thereto, even if autonomously transferred; government bonds as well as monetary amounts, even when deposited in bank accounts
- ▶ Commercial, industrial and agricultural establishments
- ▶ Industrial property rights, copyrights and other rights connected thereto
- ▶ Debt claims of shareholders on noncommercial pecuniary payments connected with their participation, regardless of the name, nature or form of the incorporation or modification deed, namely shareholder loans, loans, supplementary capital contributions, ancillary capital contributions, as well as any other advance payments granted to the company
- ▶ Acquisition resulting from voidness or nullity, dissolution, waiver or desistance, dissolution or revocation of a gift *inter vivos*, with or without a usufruct reservation, except in those cases provided for under Articles 970 and 1765 of the Civil Code, in relation to goods and assets and rights referred to under the preceding paragraphs



Portugal

The following will not qualify as gratuitous transfers for ST purposes:

- ▶ Family allowance in debt upon death of the beneficiary, credits arising from life insurance, and pensions and subsidies paid by social security systems, even if paid as a death allowance
- ▶ Amounts invested in retirement-savings funds, education-savings funds, retirement-education-savings funds, stock-savings funds, pension funds, or movable and immovable investment funds
- ▶ Gifts granted under the provisions of the Patronage Law (Lei do Mecenato)
- ▶ Gifts of goods or values not listed above, according to the common use, up to €500
- ▶ Transfers on behalf of taxable persons subject to CIT, even when exempted from it
- ▶ Goods of a personal or domestic use

In gratuitous transfers, ST taxpayers are those individuals to whom the goods are transferred, subject to the following rules:

- ▶ In successions *mortis causa*, tax is due on the estate, this being represented by the head of the household and the legatees
- ▶ In any other gratuitous transfer, including the acquisition by adverse possession, tax is due by the beneficial owners

In gratuitous transfers, tax is due whenever goods are located in national territory. The following are deemed to be considered goods/properties located in Portugal:

- ▶ The rights over movable and immovable property situated therein
- ▶ Movable property registered or subject to registration or number plate in national territory
- ▶ Credit or patrimonial rights over individuals or collective persons when the debtor has residency, registered office, effective management or permanent establishment in the national territory, and provided the beneficiary is domiciled therein
- ▶ Shareholdings when the company in question has its headquarters, effective management or permanent establishment in the national territory, provided that the beneficiary is domiciled in this territory
- ▶ Monetary values deposited in institutions with headquarters, effective management or permanent establishment in the national territory, or, if not monetary values deposited, the author of transmission has domicile, headquarters, effective management or permanent establishment in this territory
- ▶ Industrial property rights, copyrights and other rights connected thereto registered or subject to registration in national territory

ST Code defines domicile using the rules applicable for PIT purposes for assessing tax residency. Accordingly, the following individuals are resident in Portuguese territory:¹

1. Those who have remained therein for more than 183 days, consecutive or otherwise
2. Those who have stayed for less time, but who have available therein, as of 31 December of the relevant year, a home in conditions that indicate an intention to keep and occupy it as an habitual residence
3. Those who, on 31 December, are crew members of vessels or aircraft, provided that they are in the service of entities with residence, head office or (place of) effective management in that territory
4. Those who discharge abroad an office or commission of a public nature, in the service of the Portuguese State
5. Individuals who constitute the household always regarded as resident in Portuguese territory when the head of household resides therein

¹ Individuals who become tax residents in Portugal under any of the criteria set for in (1) to (5) and that have not been considered as such in Portugal in the last five years may benefit from a PIT special tax regime, known as the non-habitual residents' law. See more in the Global Executive Guide.



- Individuals of Portuguese nationality who relocate their tax residency to a country, territory or region subject to a clearly more favorable tax regime, as in the list approved by order of the Minister for Finance, shall continue to be regarded as resident in Portuguese territory in the year of relocation and in the four subsequent years, unless they prove that the change is for reasonable purposes, including a temporary assignment on behalf of an employer domiciled in Portuguese territory

Please note that rule (5) may be overcome. Indeed, as of 2006, Portuguese tax law states a special rule that prevents tax residence, in Portugal, for the spouse remaining abroad who would only be deemed tax resident because of the other spouse residing in Portugal. Accordingly, when one of the spouses stays abroad for most of the year (being for less than 183 days in Portugal), has his or her habitual place of residence abroad and mainly derives foreign sourced income (not connected with the Portuguese territory and proof of that can be made), on the one hand, the spouse staying most of the year abroad will be treated as nonresident and, on the other hand, the spouse residing in Portugal will be taxed as resident under rules applicable to split couples (*separado de facto*).

3. Rates

3.1 ST

ST on inheritance and gifts is levied at a fixed rate of 10%. An additional 0.8% applies to gifts of real estate (immovable property).

3.2 CIT

A gratuitous transfer would represent a positive net worth variation, taxable at the standard tax rate applicable (currently 23%) plus additional surcharges applicable (municipal and estate).

4. Exemptions and reliefs

4.1 ST

The following exemptions are available:

- Exemption of ST on inheritance for spouses, civil partners, descendants and ascendants.
- Exemption of ST on gifts for spouses, civil partners, descendants and ascendants, except for gifts of real estate (immovable property) where a 0.8% rate applies.
- Tax exemptions on transfers carried out free of charge as laid down in agreements between the Portuguese State and any person of public or private law.

5. Filing procedures, assessments and valuations

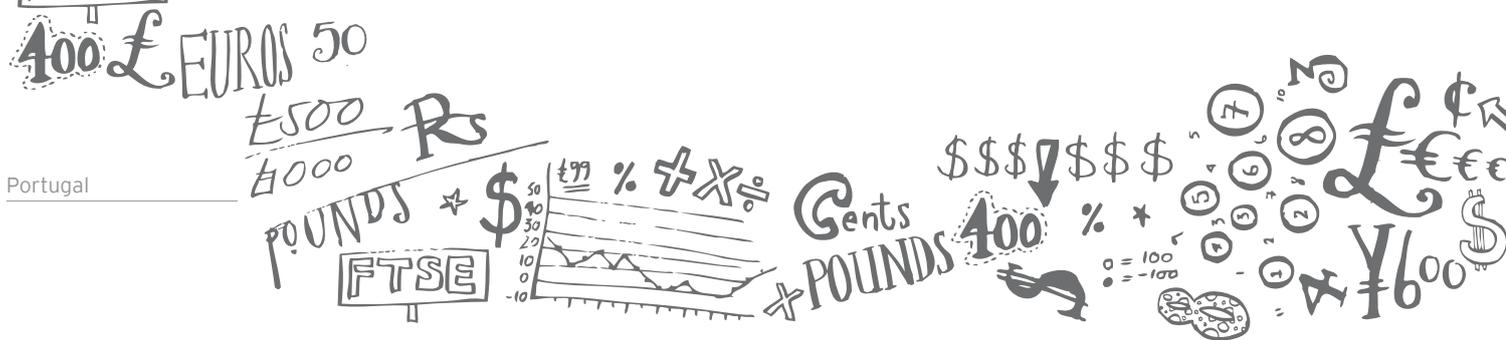
5.1 ST

Taxable amount

The taxable amount for ST purposes is defined in the General Stamp Tax Table. Under specific situations foreseen in the law, the taxable amount may be assessed by indirect methods.

ST on gratuitous transfers applies on the value. Value depends on the type of goods and assets or rights being transferred, for example:

- Real estate: taxable value (also cadastral value) for property tax purposes (*Imposto Municipal sobre Imóveis*).
- Motor vehicles, motorcycles, tourism aircrafts and recreational boats: higher between the market value and the amount determined according to the rules foreseen in the PIT.



Portugal

- ▶ Quotas: value as per the last balance sheet or the amount assigned in the sharing process or liquidation of the company, except if, the company would not continue with the heir, legatee or donee of the deceased partner, the value of the quotas has been defined in the articles of incorporation.
- ▶ Shares: official quotation or nominal value up to €500 or amount resulting from a specific formula.

Responsibility for tax assessment

The following are the rules applicable:

1. The assessment of the tax payable as a result of a gratuitous transfer is a responsibility of the tax authorities' central services, being promoted by the competent local tax office where the author of the transfer or adverse possessor resides in national territory.
2. In the absence of residency in the national territory, the tax assessment is promoted by the tax office of the residence of the head-of-household or beneficiary.
3. If there are several beneficiaries for the same transfer, as provided for by the end of the preceding paragraph, the tax assessment is promoted by the tax office in which the older beneficiary resides, or, in the case the transfer refers to goods located in national territory, where the goods of a higher value are located.
4. In the case of several donors, all or some domiciled in national territory, the tax assessment is promoted by the tax office where the donor resident in this territory that donated the goods of higher value is domiciled and, if the goods are of equal value, the tax office where the older donor is domiciled.
5. In case all donors are domiciled outside national territory, rules (2) and (3) shall apply.

Filing obligations

The head of the household and the beneficiary of any gratuitous transfer subject to tax are required to notify the competent tax office on the gift, death of the *de cuius*, presumptive death or judicial justification of death, judicial justification, notarial or carried out under the terms laid down by Immovable Property Register Code (Código do Registo Predial) for the acquisition by way of adverse possession, or any other deed or contract involving a transfer of property. The notification must be lodged with the competent tax office for the purpose of tax assessment no later than the end of the third month following the event giving rise to tax liability.

Regardless of whether tax is due or not, there shall always be a requirement to present a statement and a list describing any goods and assets and rights, which, in case of tax exemption, shall only include those goods and rights referred to in Article 10 of the PIT Code, as well as any other goods subject to registration, license or number plate.

Payment

The total tax amount assessed on gratuitous transfers shall be paid until the end of the second month following the notification or during the month in which each installment is due. If tax is paid in a lump sum until the end of the second month following the notification, a deduction of 0.5% per month is available and shall be computed on the amount of each installment according to the circumstances described below, excluding the first mentioned one.

If the tax payable is higher than €1,000, it shall be divided into equal installments up to a maximum of 10 and a minimum of €200 per installment, the first being increased by the fractions resulting from the rounding sum of all the others, together with any compensatory interest and the real estate transfer tax that may be due. The first installment shall be paid in the second month following the notification and each one of the remaining installments six months after the maturity date of the previous one.



6. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Trusts are not recognized figures in the Portuguese legal system or in the Portuguese tax system, with the exception of the specific regime for the Madeira Free Zone. Portugal has not ratified the Hague Convention on the Recognition of Trusts dated as of 20 October 1984.

The lack of recognition of this figure implies that the tax treatment of trusts is still a gray area in Portugal. Recently, though the Portuguese tax authorities issued a ruling indicating that trusts do not benefit from the application of the double tax treaties when they obtain income in Portugal, except, if so expressly stated in the treaties (as in the case of the treaties signed with the US and Canada), by requiring proof that the trust is the beneficial owner of such income (beyond other requirements foreseen in each of these two treaties).

On the other hand, foundations have a specific legal framework in Portugal. There is no specific tax regime for foundations. Even though, as a general rule, they are subject to several taxes, e.g., CIT and ST, some exemptions may be available, depending on the type of foundation.

There are several types of private funds in Portugal, such as, immovable property funds and movable property funds, pension funds, venture capital funds. Normally, each type has its own legal and tax regime (even though there might not be a specific tax regime, there may be specific rules applicable).

7. Life insurance

Premiums and commissions related to life insurance benefit from an exemption from ST.

8. Civil law on succession

8.1 Estate planning

As mentioned above, the Portuguese tax law provides for a very favorable tax regime for inheritance and gifts:

- ▶ Exemption of inheritance tax for spouses, descendants and ascendants.
- ▶ Exemption of gift tax for spouses, descendants and ascendants except for gifts or real estate where a 0.8% rate applies.

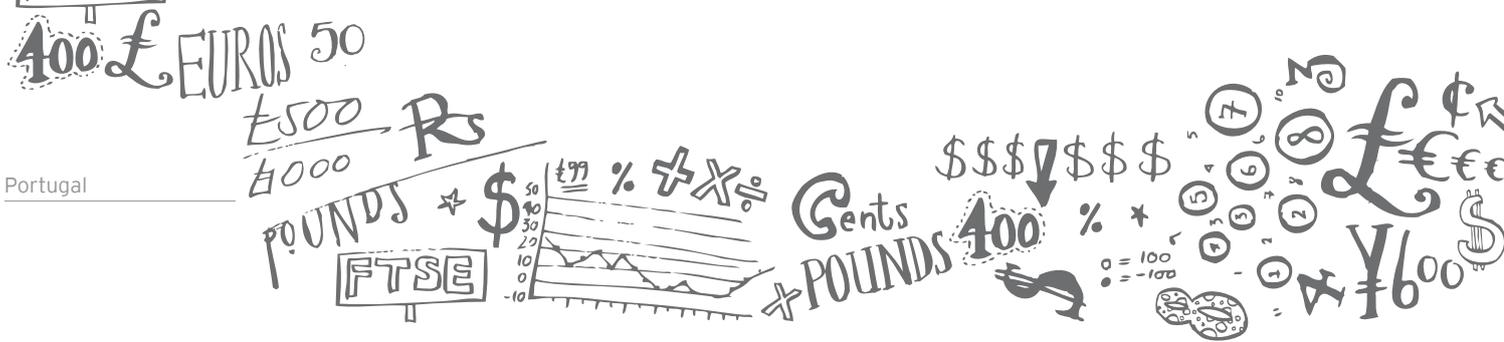
8.2 Succession

The Portuguese Succession Law follows universal succession principles according to the law of the deceased's nationality.

Heirs have universal succession, and unless they refuse 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, the heirs' liability is limited to the value of the inheritance received in case the heir accepts the inheritance with the benefit of inventory, in which case only the goods and assets included in the inventory respond toward the respective liability (as set for article 2071 of the Portuguese Civil Code). On the contrary, if the inheritance is accepted pure and simple (not accepted under the benefit of inventory), it is up to the heir to make proof that there are not enough values found in the inheritance to meet the respective liabilities.

A legatee under a will has only a personal claim against a compulsory heir (subjected to forced heirship laws) and is not liable for a deceased's debt although it is liable for the relevant taxes on any legacy.

The main connecting factor for succession purposes is the nationality of the deceased.



Portugal

8.3 Forced heirship

In Portugal, a spouse, relatives² and the Portuguese State have automatic inheritance rights (*Heres necessarius*) irrespective of the provisions in a will. This compulsory share or forced heirship is called “legitima.” Forced heirship applies to all of the deceased’s goods and assets and to all of the inheritance rights.

If the deceased makes a disposition prejudicing the rights of any of these heirs, such disposition can be challenged before a Portuguese Court and the heirs can make a claim for the associated damages suffered. In the same way, lifetime gifts (donations) can be challenged before a Portuguese Court, even if performed in favor of other legitimate heirs.

In practice, forced heirship rules restrict the ability to decide how goods and assets should be distributed after death.

The following relatives are entitled to receive the minimum statutory quotas:

Relatives	Minimum statutory quotas
One child and no spouse	One-half of the inheritance goods and assets
Two or more children and no spouse	A total of two-thirds of the inheritance goods and assets
One or more ancestors (parents, no spouse and no children)	One-half of the inheritance goods and assets
Surviving spouse	One-half of the inheritance goods and assets
Surviving spouse and a child	One-third of the inheritance goods and assets to each
Surviving spouse and two or more children	Two-thirds of the inheritance goods and assets
Surviving spouse with no children and ancestors	Two-thirds of the inheritance goods and assets

8.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

Portuguese family law distinguishes between three marital property regimes:

1. Statutory marital property regime (i.e., community of accrued gains – *Comunhão de bens adquiridos*). According to this regime, spouses and partners of registered same-sex partnerships hold their goods and assets as separate property during their marriage or partnership, although there are partial restraints on management and disposal. Upon divorce or death, the gains 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. Goods and assets inherited are considered own goods and assets, i.e., separate property.

Upon formal agreement to be implemented by notarial deed by means of a pre-marriage contract (*Convenção ante nupcial*), spouses may elect one of two contractual matrimonial property regimes, which may be further modified (within certain limits) by contract as well.

2. Separation of property (*Separação de bens*): under this regime, each spouse holds his or her property independently in separate ownership. Management and disposal are not subject to any limitations deriving from the marital status.

² For the purposes of this law, “relatives” are defined to include children, parents, siblings, grandparents, grandchildren or corresponding in-law or “step” relation.



3. Community of property (Comunhão geral de bens): under this regime, all goods and assets become joint property of the spouses (common property). Immediate joint ownership is also presumed for any asset acquired by any spouse during the marriage or the partnership while this property regime is in force. Goods and assets that cannot be transferred by legal transaction will not become common property. Within the pre-marriage contract, spouses can agree to exclude certain goods and assets from common property. Goods and assets acquired on inheritance at death or by gift are also excluded if so stipulated by the decedent or the donor.

8.5 Intestacy

Under the Portuguese Law of Succession, a person may only dispose of its legally available quota of property or estate (Quota disponível) for the time after death by will (Testament).

When a person dies leaving a valid will concerning the disposable quota of its goods and assets or estate (in accordance with the quotas described in Section 8.3 above), the law will ascertain the validity of the will provided a set of formalities to be complied with and, in some cases, the taxes to be paid.

The Portuguese law of succession will also ensure that the immediate members of the deceased's family are not deprived of their minimum statutory quota of the estate (see Section 8.3).

Under the Portuguese rules of succession, there are two forms of making a valid will:

- ▶ Public will (Testamento público) this is a document drafted by a Portuguese notary upon the instructions of the testator (Testador) read by the Notary to ensure that it complies with the wishes of the testator and is signed by the testator in front of two witnesses.
- ▶ Secret will (Testamento cerrado) this is a will drafted by the testator and approved by the notary under the notarial laws. The testator may keep the secret will in its power, have it kept under the custody of a third party or deposit it in any notary office.

Where there are cross-border issues, the Conflicts of Law provisions will be relevant, which is beyond the scope of this book.

8.6 Probate

Portuguese law does not require executors to be appointed; however, when a person dies owning property, it may be necessary to collect documentation, organize certified translations of documents, appoint a local notary and follow specific procedures.

After completing the probate procedure, it will be possible to register the immovable assets in the name of the heirs.

9. Estate tax treaties

Portugal has not concluded any double tax treaty with other jurisdictions in connection with inheritance and gifts or real estate transfers.

Portugal has signed several double tax treaties for income tax purposes: Algeria, Austria, Barbados*, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia*, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guinea, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macau, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru*, Poland, Qatar*, Romania, Russia, San Marino*, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, East Timor*, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Venezuela.

* This tax treaty is not yet in force.

Russia

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Moscow

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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 that previously existed, was abolished effective January 2006.

Alongside the abolishment of inheritance and gift tax, personal income tax applies in certain instances where individuals receive gifts.

In certain cases, individuals receiving income through inheritance may also be subject to 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 may be levied.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

There is no real estate transfer tax in Russia, although in certain cases personal income tax may 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.

However, there have been discussions with respect to changes in taxation of wealth. The first draft of the changes was introduced in May 2012 in the “Tax Politics of Russia for 2013” and the intentions of the Russian authorities to continue this tendency were announced in the “Tax Politics of Russia for 2014” as well. These changes do not affect the wealth tax as it exists in most European Union (EU) countries, but rather they introduce a new concept for the taxation of prestige consumption.

The draft law on the property tax for individuals proposes calculating the property tax rate on a progressive basis in connection with the cadastral value of the property. The increased taxation is supposed to be applicable to the property, the cadastral value of which is higher than RUB300 mln. The property tax is expected to be implemented in Russia gradually. The transition period will last up to 1 January 2018.

Effective from 1 January 2014, the tax burden for owners of expensive vehicles is increased. In respect of cars with a value of more than RUB3 million, the transport tax is calculated using the multiplying coefficients.

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 who spend at least 183 days in Russia within a 12-month consecutive period, while Russian tax nonresidents are those who spend fewer 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). Russian tax authorities have adopted and used this approach in practice.

The Russian Tax Code does not provide a definition of “Russian days” for the purposes of the 183-day 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. The Ministry of Finance has issued many clarifying letters to confirm this, while tax authorities have adopted and used this in practice.



Russia

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 nonresidents are taxable only on their Russian source of 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 nonresidents) 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. While 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).

4. Exemptions and reliefs

The Russian Tax Code establishes the following exemptions with regard to taxation of the income received through inheritance or donation.

Inheritance

Income received from individuals by way of an inheritance is generally exempt from taxation in Russia with exception of royalties paid to the heirs (successors) of authors of works of science, literature and art and of discoveries, inventions and industrial samples.

Donation

Income irrespective of the form, i.e., both in cash and in-kind, received from individuals through a gift is generally exempt from taxation in Russia, except for immovable property, motor vehicles, shares, stakes and participatory interests, unless the donor and the recipient are members of a family and/or close relatives in accordance with the Russian Family Code, i.e., spouses, parents and children, including adoptive parents and adopted children, grandfather, grandmother and grandchildren, full siblings and half siblings (having a common father or mother).

Income irrespective of the form, i.e., in cash and in-kind, received from organizations and/or individual entrepreneurs is generally subject to personal taxation in Russia in excess of RUB4,000. The tax due may be subject to withholding at source if the organization (or individual entrepreneur) is qualified as a tax agent under the Russian tax law.



5. Filing procedures and date for payment of tax

Russian personal income tax is paid either via withholding at source or via filing of a Russian personal income tax return to the tax authorities.

The personal income tax return is submitted to the tax authorities on an annual basis no later than 30 April of the year following to the year-end, with an exception for departing expatriates, who must file the tax return no later than one month prior to their final departure.

The corresponding tax due must be paid no later than 15 July of the year following the year-end. Departing expatriates pay tax within 15 days of the departure tax return filing.

6. Valuation

Since the income received through inheritance or donation is considered as regular taxable income (if not exempt from taxation as described above), the general valuation rules established for the personal income tax purposes are to be applied.

In general, for income in kind that an individual receives through inheritance or donation, taxable base for the personal income tax purposes is defined based on the fair market value of received property.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

In general, the concept of trusts does not exist in the Russian civil and tax legislation. In practice, for personal income tax purposes, income received from trusts (trust distributions) is most likely treated as ordinary income received from a foreign source and taxable at respective rates in Russia.

8. Grants

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

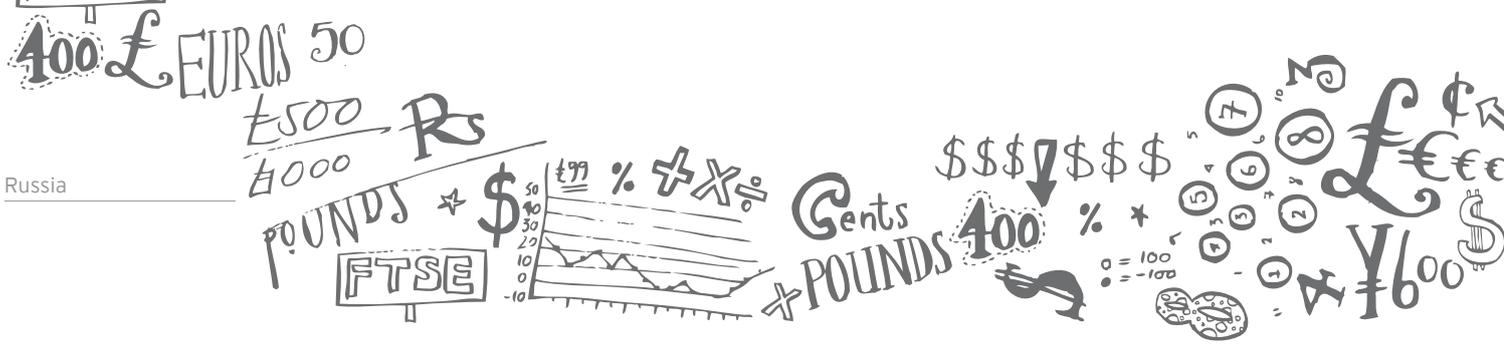
9. Life insurance

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.



Russia

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 the deceased owned 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 Code-established rules.

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.



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 follows:

- ▶ 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 to 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.

Singapore

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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 to 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 S\$600,000 for nonresidential 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 if the properties are distributed in accordance with the individual's will or the Intestate Succession Act or the Muslim Law of Inheritance; in these cases 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 such cases, full duty will be charged on the excess entitlement acquired by the beneficiary.

For example, under the Intestate Succession Act, if a widower died without leaving a will and was survived by four children, these children would be entitled to equal shares 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 (75%) will be subject to full duty.

Documents are required to be stamped within:

- ▶ 14 days from the date of execution provided the document was signed in Singapore.
- ▶ 30 days of its receipt in Singapore provided the document was signed overseas.

A penalty of up to four times may be imposed if the documents are stamped late or stamped 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 market value of the shares. Market value in the case of shares listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange refers to the closing price as at the date of transfer and net asset value of the shares transferred in the case of unlisted Singapore companies.

With effect from 22 February 2014, the stamp duty rates are as follows:

- ▶ 1% on first S\$180,000.
- ▶ 2% for the next S\$180,000.
- ▶ 3% for the remainder.

The stamp duty rate for the transfer of shares is 0.2% on the purchase price or market 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:

- ▶ 14 days from the date of signing of the document (which is the date of the document).
- ▶ 30 days from the date of receipt in Singapore if the document is signed overseas.

A penalty of up to four times may be imposed if the documents are stamped late or insufficiently.

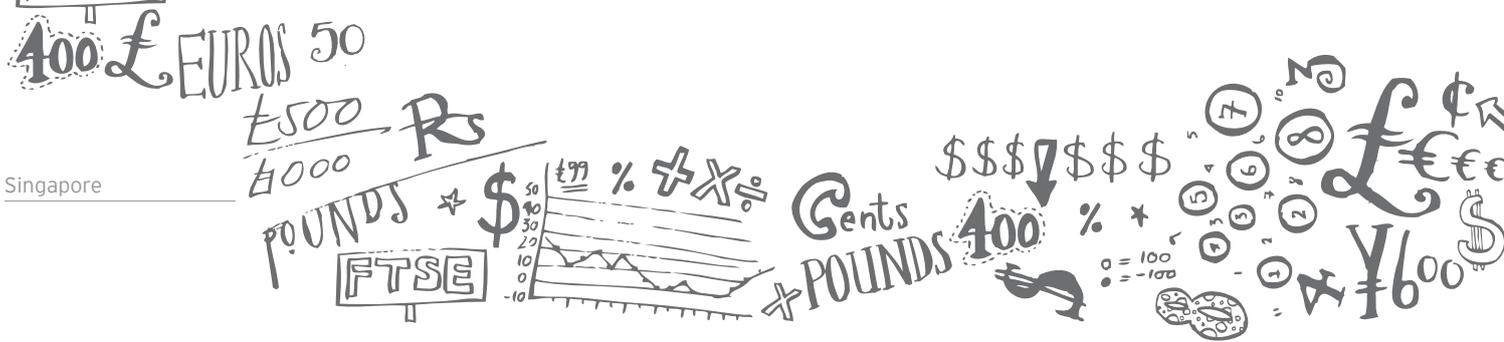
If full duty is payable (i.e., transfer by way of gift), then the submission for stamping should be as follows:

- ▶ 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 a document is signed relating to a transfer of property by way of a gift on or after 1 January 2009, then it is 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. An individual 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 (SSD) payable upon the sale of a property that was transferred to a beneficiary at death. SSD is also due for any other form of sale or transfer of residential property outside of that transferred via inheritance.

For residential property transferred because of inheritance or right of survivorship in joint tenancy, the SSD 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), within three years if acquired on or after 30 August 2010 or within four years if acquired on or after 14 January 2011.



Singapore

The rate of the SSD in this scenario is applied to the market value of the residential property, as follows:

Residential property acquired between 20 February 2010 and 29 August 2010 (inclusive)

- ▶ Disposal within one year:
 - ▶ 1% on the first S\$180,000
 - ▶ 2% on the next S\$180,000
 - ▶ 3% on the remainder
- ▶ Disposal after one year:
 - ▶ No SSD payable

Residential property acquired between 30 August 2010 and 13 January 2011 (inclusive)

- ▶ Disposal within one year:
 - ▶ 1% on the first S\$180,000
 - ▶ 2% on the next S\$180,000
 - ▶ 3% on the remainder
- ▶ Disposal after one year of ownership but not exceeding two years:
 - ▶ 0.67% on the first S\$180,000
 - ▶ 1.33% on the next S\$180,000
 - ▶ 2% on the remainder
- ▶ Disposal after two years of ownership but not exceeding three years:
 - ▶ 0.33% on the first S\$180,000
 - ▶ 0.67% on the next S\$180,000
 - ▶ 1% on the remainder
- ▶ Disposal after three years:
 - ▶ No SSD payable

Residential property acquired On or after 14 January 2011

- ▶ Disposal within one year:
 - ▶ 16%
- ▶ Disposal after one year of ownership but not exceeding two years:
 - ▶ 12%
- ▶ Disposal after two years of ownership but not exceeding three years:
 - ▶ 8%
- ▶ Disposal after three years of ownership but not exceeding four years:
 - ▶ 4%
- ▶ Disposal after four years:
 - ▶ No SSD payable

On 11 January 2013, the Government announced that SSD will be imposed on industrial properties, which are bought or acquired on and after 12 January 2013 and sold or disposed of within three years. The SSD rates in these cases are as follows:

- ▶ Within one year:
 - ▶ 15% of the market value or price (whichever is higher)



- ▶ Within two years:
 - ▶ 10% of the market value or price (whichever is higher)
- ▶ Within three years:
 - ▶ 5% of the market value or price (whichever is higher)

For industrial properties acquired prior to 12 January 2013 no SSD will be levied.

There are various exemptions/reliefs that may be available in certain scenarios.

The SSD is generally payable within 14 days of signing the sales agreement or when it is executed overseas, SSD must be paid within 30 days of the receipt of the Contract or Agreement in Singapore.

Penalties of up to 400% may be imposed if under-reporting is discovered.

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 in Section 7.

Examples of estate and trust income are:

- ▶ Rental income.
- ▶ Interest income.
- ▶ Share of profit from partnership (tax at trustee level is final).
- ▶ Profit from sole-proprietorship business (tax at trustee level is final).
- ▶ Dividends from shares declared after death (excluding exempt or one-tier dividends).
- ▶ Director's fee and non-contractual bonuses declared after death.
- ▶ Income distributions from unit trusts and real estate investment trusts (REITs).
- ▶ Gains from share options exercised after death.
- ▶ Royalties.
- ▶ 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 lapses 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.

Beneficiaries, who are residents of Singapore and entitled to trust income are accorded concessions, exemptions and foreign tax credits as if the beneficiaries had received the trust income directly. In other words, it is deemed to have retained the nature of the underlying trust income. No tax will be imposed at the trustee level, except in the case of income from a trade or business, in which case it is subject to a final tax at the trustee level and distributions are then considered non-taxable capital.

Trustee derives trade or business income	Trustee derives income other than trade or business income		
	Beneficiaries are entitled to trust income		Beneficiaries are not entitled to trust income
	Resident beneficiaries	Nonresident beneficiaries	
<p>No tax transparency.</p> <p>Tax at the trustee level is final.</p> <p>Trustee is to be treated as a body of persons for purposes of tax and claim for relief, concessions and exemptions.</p> <p>Distributions received by beneficiaries are capital.</p>	<p>Tax transparency will be accorded. Hence, tax will not be applied at trustee level.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are entitled to trust income. Hence, distributions are deemed to have retained the nature of the underlying trust income for the purpose of claiming concessions, exemptions and foreign tax credits.</p>	<p>Tax transparency will not be accorded.</p> <p>Tax at trustee level is final.</p> <p>Trustee is to be treated as a body of persons for purposes of tax and claim for relief, concessions and exemptions.</p> <p>Distributions received by beneficiaries are capital.</p>	

To the extent that tax is due at the trust/estate level, 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%

Example: Resident beneficiary who is entitled to trust/estate income, which is derived from income other than trade or business.

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 year of assessment (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 nonresidents) should submit 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

Residency does not impact stamp duty or SSD. As outlined above, in the case of estate income/trusts the following applies:

- ▶ Nonresident beneficiaries

Tax on nonresident 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.

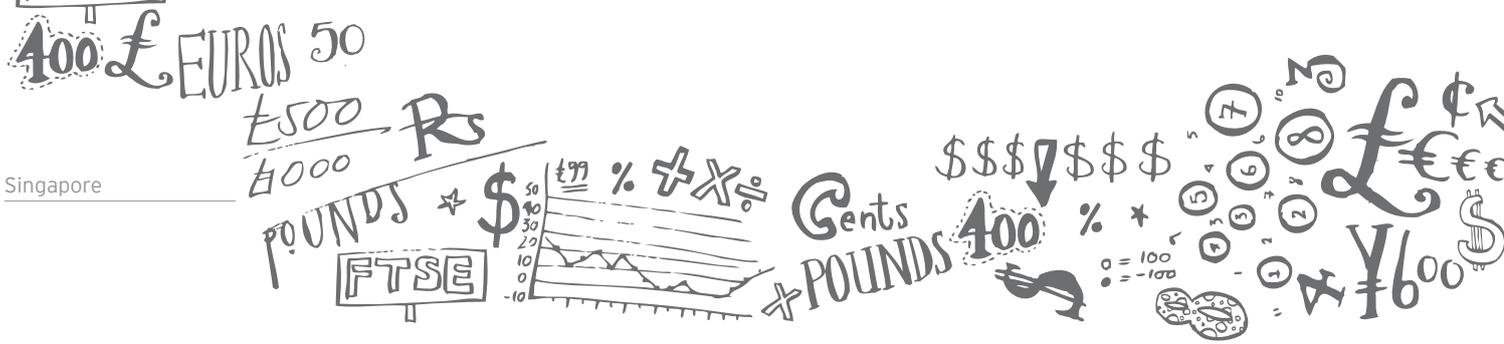
2.2 Domicile

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 2013 are as follows:



Singapore

Resident

Singapore income tax rates for individual tax residents Year of assessment 2013 (i.e., 2012 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		S\$6,800
On the next	S\$120,000	18	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).

Nonresident

- ▶ Higher of resident rates or a 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

Trust income is taxed in the same way as estate income as outlined above. If final tax is payable at the trustee level, the rates are as follows:

Years of assessment 2005-2007	20%
From year of assessment 2008	18%
From year of assessment 2010	17%

However, as outlined above, 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 nonresident 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 nonresidents) should submit the Form T:

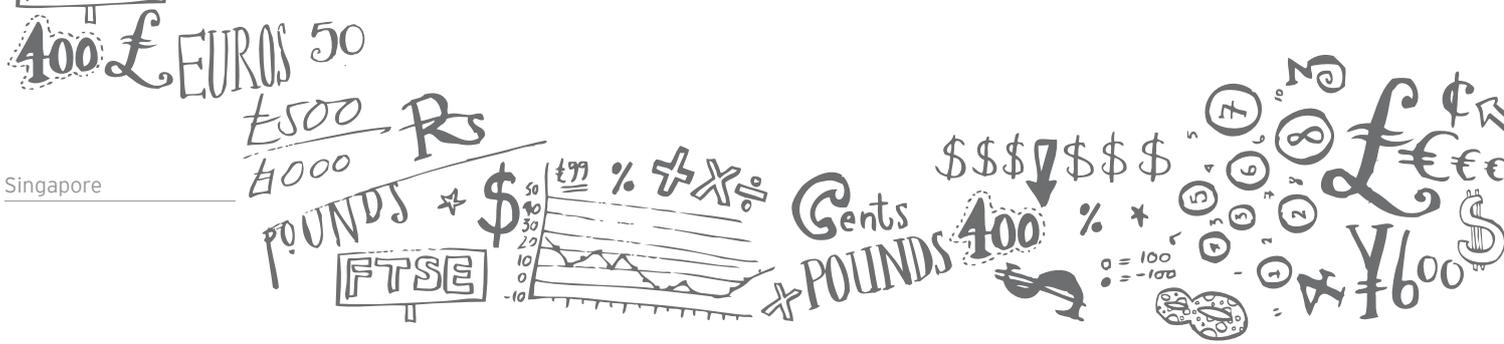
- ▶ Legal personal representatives (administrator or executor) of an estate of a deceased or trustee of an estate held in trust.
- ▶ Trustee of a private trust or settlement.

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.



Singapore

9. Life insurance

Personal 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

See Section 10.5.

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 therefore certain polygamous marriages are taken into account in the relevant intestacy acts.

10.5 Intestacy

If a person dies intestate with 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:

- ▶ If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse, no issue and no parent, the spouse shall be entitled to the whole of the estate.
- ▶ If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse and issue, the spouse shall be entitled to one-half of the estate.
- ▶ 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 children 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 take, according to their stocks, the share that he or she would have taken.



- ▶ If an intestate dies leaving a surviving spouse and no children 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.

South Africa

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1. Types of tax

1.1 Inheritance tax

South Africa has an estate duty applicable on the death of an individual. This is provided for 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 value of assets disposed of during the course of winding up the estate, is the value to be used, and assets transferred to heirs are priced at market value on the date of death. The statute contains rules relating to deemed property and deemed valuations with respect to certain transactions.

Liability to the tax

The estate of a person who was ordinarily resident in South Africa on the date of his or her death, including 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 that the beneficiary pays (an interest factor of 6% per annum to index the deduction escalates the premium).

Exceptions to this inclusion exists with respect to the policies for the benefit of a spouse or child under a registered pre-nuptial contract, business partners or shareholders who take out mutual survivorship policies and policies in which no relative is a beneficiary and the deceased didn't pay any premiums.



- ▶ 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

Donations (gift) tax is applicable transfers of property and is in part V (sections 54 to 64) of the Income Tax Act No. 58 of 1962. The donations tax is levied on the amount or value of goods donated. The statute contains rules relating to deemed property and deemed valuations in respect of certain transactions. The first R100,000 of donations per annum is exempted.

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 in the Transfer Duty Act No. 40 of 1949 and applies to the transfer of immovable property. It does not apply to transfers of fixed property to heirs in an estate.

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 (other than the duty referred to in Section 1.3).

1.6 Net wealth tax

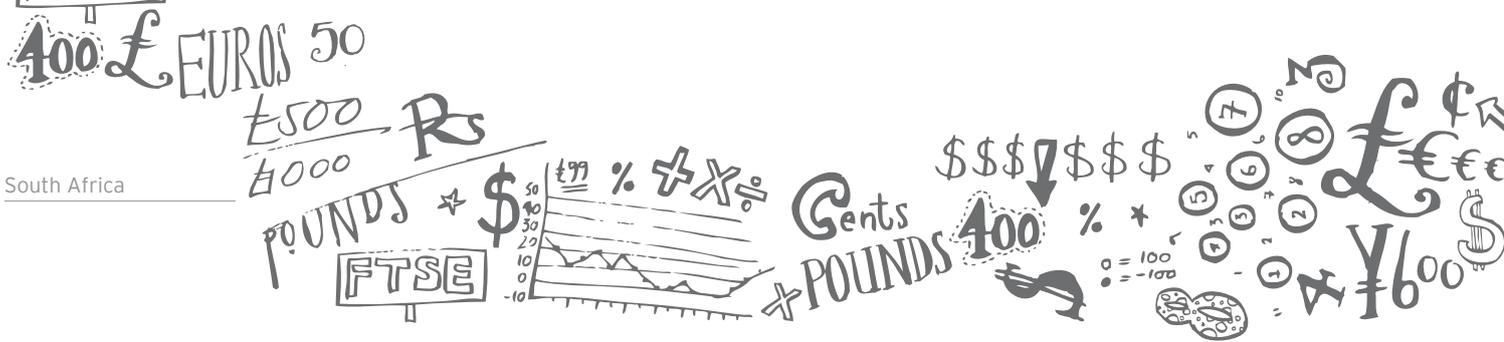
There is no net wealth tax in South Africa.

1.7 Capital gains tax

Capital gains tax (CGT) is levied on death. This tax is 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 on 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 70 countries and is in negotiation or awaiting ratification with another 21.

In the case of a deceased who was not a resident on 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 on 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. Deducting the base cost of the asset from the deemed proceeds determines all the capital gain (or loss). Base cost is (broadly):

- ▶ In assets acquired on or after 1 October 2001, the expenditure that the deceased actually incurred in acquiring the asset and improving it (provided the improvements still exist at the time of death).
- ▶ In 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 was anticipated that the estate duty might have been abolished by 2014, 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 that the Commissioner for SARS manages. All tax assessments 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 on 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 cannot 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 UK and the US. The provisions of these treaties vary substantially and are beyond the scope of this article. 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.



Nonresidents

In the estate of a person who was not ordinarily resident in South Africa for estate-duty purposes on 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 that any person resident in South Africa makes. 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 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 nonresident 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 nonresident. A number of subsidiary rules within the days of presence test, which affect the commencement and termination of residence, are beyond the scope of this note.

Nonresidents are not subject to donations tax irrespective of whether the property concerned is 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 at the time of death of the first spouse, 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 Master of the High Court's lodgment and acceptance of the estate accounts filed under the Administration of Estates Act. Interest on the duty finally assessed is payable from a date six months after the date of death.

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 per annum.



Capital gains tax

CGT is charged at the marginal rate of income tax applicable to the deceased's income tax return on 33% of the net gain from the deemed disposal of assets. Since the maximum marginal rate of tax for an individual is 40%, the effective rate of tax for an individual is generally 13.3% 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:

- ▶ In the case of a resident, any property or rights in or to properties situated outside South Africa if acquired:
 1. Before he or she became ordinarily resident in South Africa for the first time.
 2. After he or she became ordinarily resident for the first time, through a donation or an inheritance, from a person who was not resident at the time of the gift or death.
 3. Out of the profits or proceeds of any such property.
- ▶ Any life interest held on the date of death that a predeceased spouse created in respect of which no deduction had been allowed to that predeceased spouse.
- ▶ Lump-sum benefits payable on death by retirement funds.
- ▶ In the case of persons not ordinarily resident in South Africa on the date of death:
 1. Any movable or immovable property situated outside South Africa.
 2. 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 on the date of death that have been discharged from property included in the estate.
- ▶ Debts due to nonresident 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:

- ▶ Donations cancelled within six months from the date they take effect.
- ▶ Donations of property situated outside South Africa and that the donor acquired:
 1. Before the donor became a resident in South Africa for the first time.
 2. Through an inheritance or a donation from a person who was not resident at the time of donation or death.
 3. Out of funds derived from the above events or out of revenues from property referred to.
- ▶ A trust's distributions (i.e., the trustees are not subject to donations tax on amounts or assets distributed under and in pursuance of that trust).
- ▶ 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 on the 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 that the estate disposed 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 to 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 is 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, which exceeds the cumulative R100,000 relief. Donations must be reported on Form IT144 filed with SARS.

The person liable for payment of the tax is the donor, provided 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 (FMV) 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 on 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 a 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 on 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 the trust earned from the assets concerned may be attributed to the creditor for income-tax purposes, if not distributed during the tax year to a beneficiary of the trust (other than a minor child of the creditor).



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), with modifications introduced from Anglo-Saxon common law. The South African trust is a bilateral agreement between the founder and the trustees, so that the rights, powers and duties of the founder, the trustees and the beneficiaries are derived *ex contractu*. It is now settled law that the terms of an *inter vivos* trust may be amended via 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. A testamentary trust may not be amended otherwise than by court order. 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

There are no specific rules in South Africa regarding estate taxes.

9. Life insurance

There are no specific rules in South Africa other than those referred to in Section 6 discussion on estate duty regarding estate taxes.

10. Civil law on succession

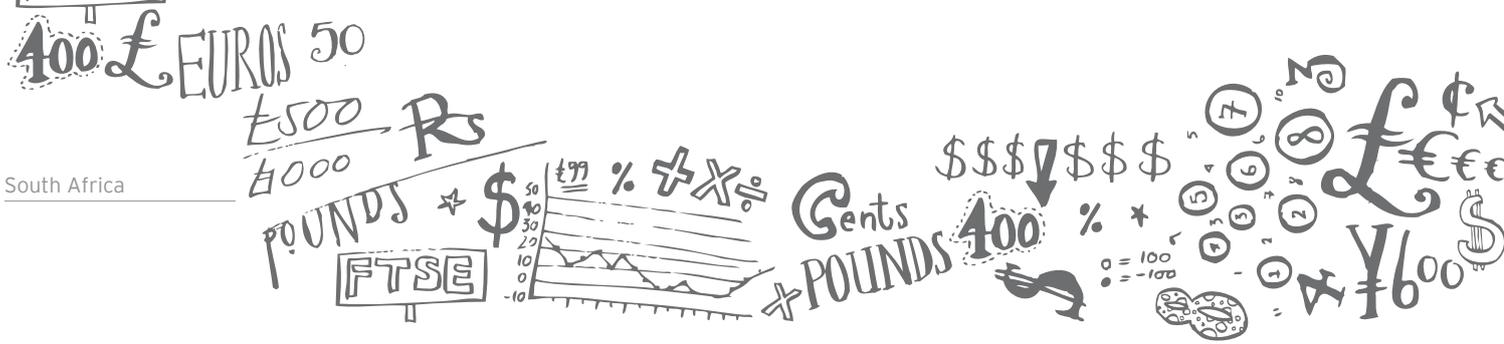
10.1 Estate planning

There are no specific rules in South Africa regarding estate taxes.

10.2 Laws of succession

Succession and probate

The Master of the High Court appointed executor (usually) winds up the deceased person's estate and administers the will of the deceased on the 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 the Master of the High Court's inspection, this is advertised for objection. Thereafter, the assets are distributed. This process generally takes between nine months and two years to complete depending on complexity.



South Africa

10.3 Forced heirship

There are no forced heirship rules in South Africa.

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

South Africa recognizes three matrimonial property laws:

- ▶ Community of property (which is now largely obsolete except in certain conservative or rural communities).
- ▶ Complete separation of the estates of spouses because of a prenuptial (or, occasionally, postnuptial) contract.
- ▶ A presumptive 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 prenuptial or postnuptial 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 surviving spouse, the spouse inherits the entire estate.
- ▶ In the case of a deceased person who leaves descendants and a surviving spouse, 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 children 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. The Master of the High Court of South Africa grants the probate for a will for the division in which the deceased was a resident on the date of death or, in the case of a nonresident, where assets are situated.



11. Estate duty and income tax treaties

South Africa has concluded treaties affecting estate duty with Sweden, the UK and the US. The provisions of these treaties vary substantially and are beyond the scope of this article.

Comprehensive income tax treaties have been entered into with: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, former Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Korea, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, US, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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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 South Korea bequeathed by a nonresident.

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 nonresident, only those donated properties that are located within the territory of South 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:
 - ▶ KRW5 million, if the actual cost incurred is KRW5 million or below.
 - ▶ Actual amount, if the actual cost incurred is above KRW5 million to KRW10 million.
 - ▶ KRW10 million, if the actual cost incurred exceeds KRW10 million.
 - ▶ Actual burial chamber usage fee incurred up to KRW5 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 nonresident, 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 South Korea.

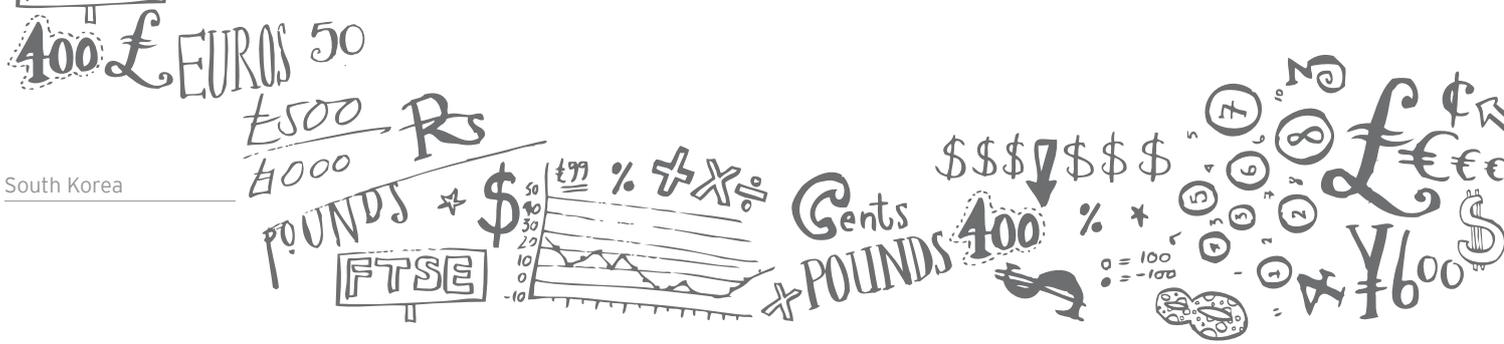
1.2 Gift tax

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 nonresident on the day of the donation is obligated to pay gift taxes only in respect of that donated property located within the territory of South Korea. In addition, such a donee is subject to gift taxes on the following assets donated by a resident:

- ▶ Assets held in an overseas financial account (e.g., savings in an overseas bank account)
- ▶ Shares in a foreign company whose domestic assets account for 50% or more of its total assets



However, except for the foregoing cases, where any property or asset located abroad is donated to a nonresident (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 nonresident.

Tax base

The gift tax covers all property donated to a resident and all property within the territory of South Korea donated to a nonresident.

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. Acquired shares through an employer’s stockholder association by a domestic corporation employee.
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 KRW40 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 Properties transferred to the spouse or lineal ascendants/descendants (hereafter referred to as spouse, etc.) shall be deemed to be the value of donated properties of the spouse, etc. by presuming that the spouse, etc. have obtained donations of the value of such properties.



1.4 Endowment tax

This is not applicable in South Korea.

1.5 Transfer duty

This is not applicable in South Korea.

1.6 Net wealth tax

This is not applicable in South 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 South Korea for one year or longer is considered a tax resident of South Korea, while an individual who is not a tax resident shall be treated as a nonresident of South 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 South Korea bequeathed by a nonresident. As summarized earlier, more expenses and deductions are permitted to residents than to nonresidents.

Gift tax

Gift tax covers all property donated to a resident and all property within the territory of Korea donated to a nonresident. (e.g., assets held in an overseas financial account and shares in a foreign company whose domestic assets account for 50% or more of its total assets).

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 South 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 nonresident 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
KRW100 million or less	10%
Above KRW100 million to KRW500 million	KRW10 million + (20% x the excess above KRW100 million)
Above KRW500 million to KRW1 billion	KRW90 million + (30% x the excess above KRW500 million)
Above KRW1 billion to KRW3 billion	KRW240 million + (40% x the excess above KRW1 billion)
More than KRW3 billion	KRW1.04 billion + (50% x the excess above KRW3 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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%

- 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
KRW100 million or less	10%
Above KRW100 million to KRW500 million	KRW10 million + (20% x the excess above KRW100 million)
Above KRW500 million to KRW1 billion	KRW90 million + (30% x the excess above KRW500 million)
Above KRW1 billion to KRW3 billion	KRW240 million + (40% x the excess above KRW1 billion)
More than KRW3 billion	KRW1.04 billion + (50% x the excess above KRW3 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. Deductions

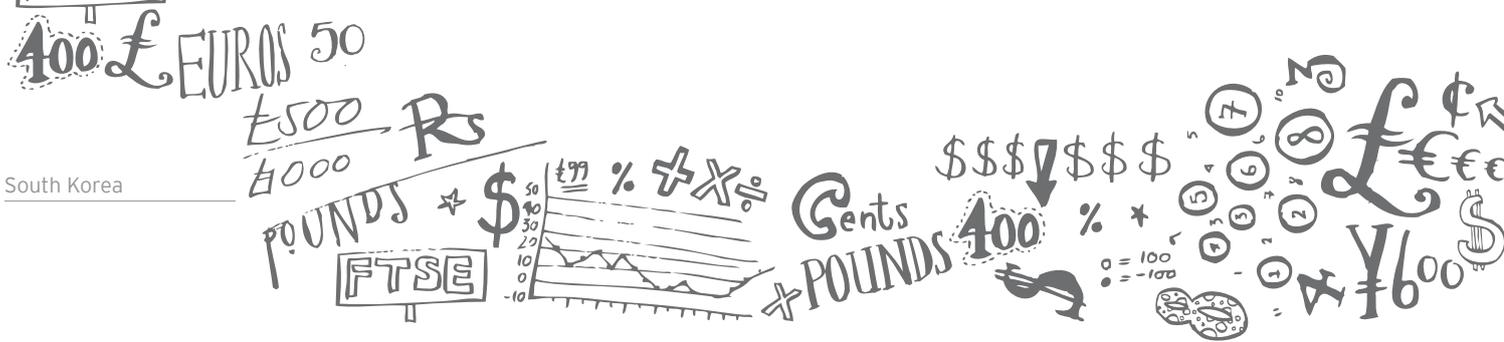
4.1 Inheritance tax

Inheritance deductions

Among the various deductions stated below, only a basic deduction is applied if the deceased is a nonresident, while all of the deductions are applied if the deceased is a resident.

Itemized deductions

1. Basic deduction, KRW200 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) – The amount of deduction is 100% of property value of an inherited family business up to KRW20 billion (up to KRW30 billion for a business run for 15 years or longer and up to KRW50 billion for a business run for 20 years or longer).
 - ▶ Inherited farming business (including livestock raising, fishing and forest management) – the value of the inherited farming business, up to KRW500 million.
3. The actual amount inherited by the spouse is deductible. The amount of spousal deduction is allowed between the minimum of KRW500 million and the maximum of KRW3 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, KRW30 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 minor KRW5 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, minor KRW30 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 KRW5 million is granted until he or she reaches their expected remaining years as announced by the Statistics South 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 KRW500 million.

Lump-sum deduction option

The taxpayer has an option to deduct either the sum of (1) and (4) (stated in Section 4.1) or a lump-sum amount of KRW500 million, whichever is greater. If the deduction option is not reported, the deductible amount is fixed at KRW500 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 KRW20 million, the total amount of the net financial property.
And
- ▶ Where the value of the net financial property ranges between KRW20 million and KRW100 million, KRW20 million.
Or
- ▶ Where the value of the financial property amounts to more than KRW100 million, 20% of the total inherited financial property value, but up to KRW200 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, KRW600 million.
- ▶ Lineal family members, KRW50 million (for a minor, KRW20 million).
- ▶ Relative other than a spouse and a lineal family member, KRW5 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 KRW10 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 KRW20 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 KRW10 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

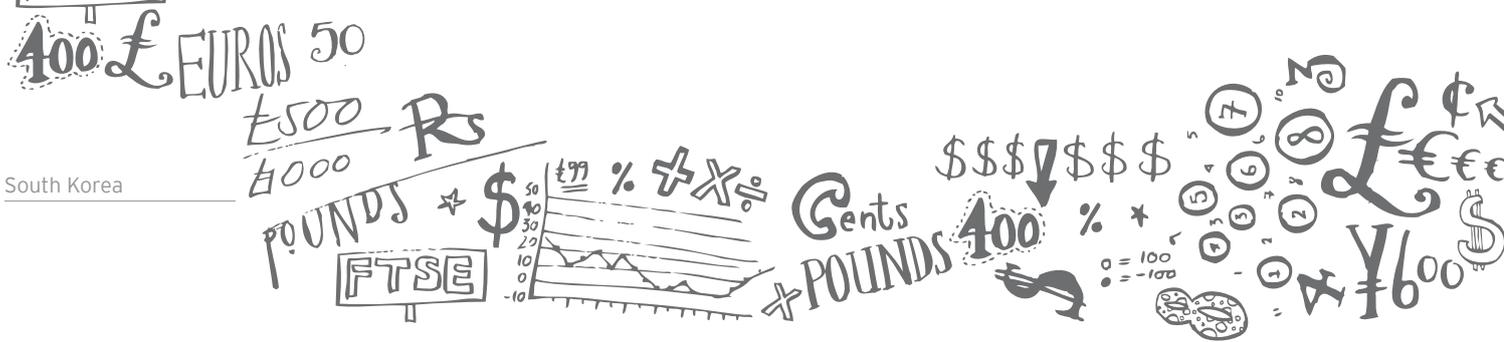
A donee having a gift tax liability must file a tax return within three months of the last day of the month in which the donated property was received, together with detailed supporting documentation.

In cases where the total liability is in excess of KRW10 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 KRW10 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: Weighted average value of net asset value and profit value by applying the weight ratio of two [net asset value] to three [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: Weighted average value of net asset value and profit value by applying the weight ratio of two [net asset value] to three [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% of the total number of stocks (10% 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 South Korea.

11. Estate tax treaties

South Korea has not entered into any estate tax treaties.

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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 was reintroduced for 2011 and 2012, and subsequently extended to 2013 and 2014. 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.
- ▶ Family business relief: This continues to apply and exempts from tax business property, including shares in operating companies, provided certain conditions are met.
- ▶ Works of art: Provided certain requirements are met and the National Heritage regulations are complied with.

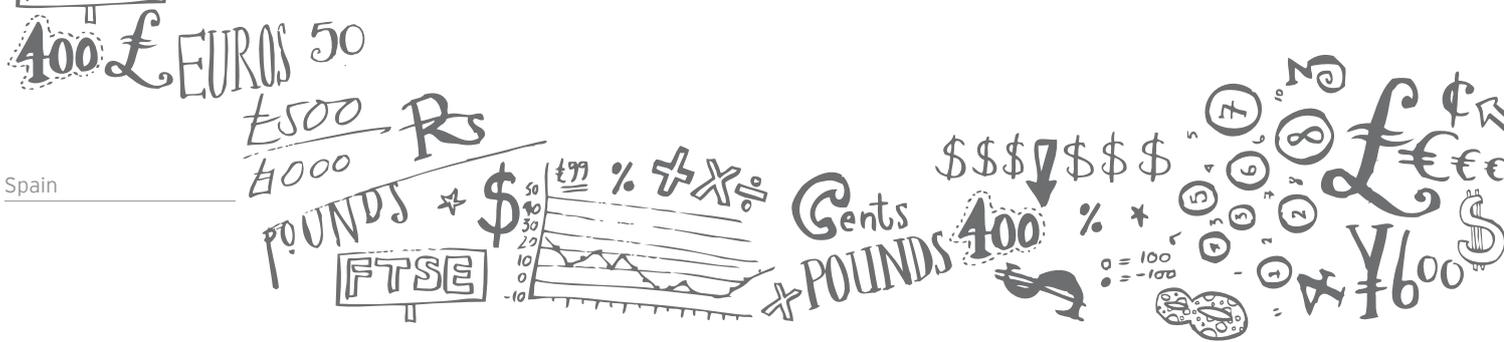
Is there any other exempt amount?

The Royal Decree has increased the general amount exempt to €700,000 of net worth per taxpayer, now including nonresident 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 2014 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2013.



Spain

Does this apply on the same terms all over Spain?

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 and different scales in a number of communities. In addition, the Madrid autonomous community has a 100% quote relief, therefore exempting their taxpayers from wealth tax.

However, 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.

Limited liability

Nonresident 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.

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.

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.
- ▶ A presumption of residence arises if an individual's family lives in Spain.

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 nonresident, gift tax shall be levied by the tax office of Madrid.



3. Rates

The taxable base is taxed (both for gift and inheritance tax purposes) by application of the following progressive scale:

Up to	EUR	Remaining	%
€0.00	€0.00	€7,993.46	7.65
€7,993.46	€611.50	€7,987.45	8.50
€15,980.91	€1,290.43	€7,987.45	9.35
€23,968.36	€2,037.26	€7,987.45	10.20
€31,955.81	€2,851.98	€7,987.45	11.05
€39,943.26	€3,734.59	€7,987.46	11.90
€47,930.72	€4,685.10	€7,987.45	12.75
€55,918.17	€5,703.50	€7,987.45	13.60
€63,905.62	€6,789.79	€7,987.45	14.45
€71,893.07	€7,943.98	€7,987.45	15.30
€79,880.52	€9,166.06	€39,877.15	16.15
€119,757.67	€15,606.22	€39,877.16	18.70
€159,634.83	€23,063.25	€79,754.30	21.25
€239,389.13	€40,011.04	€159,388.41	25.50
€398,777.54	€80,655.08	€398,777.54	29.75
€797,555.08	€199,291.40	excess	34.00

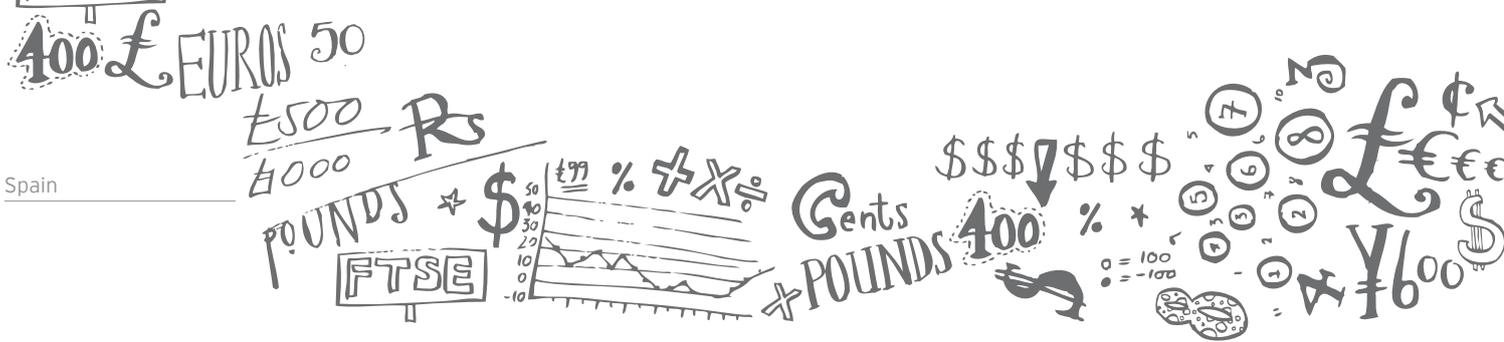
The resulting gross tax should be further increased by application of certain additional coefficients, which take into account the acquirer's net wealth prior to the acquisition,¹ as well as his or her relationship with the donor/deceased (as per the groups mentioned in Section 4.5).

Donee's pre-existing wealth (EUR 000)	Group (family relationship)		
	I and II	III	IV
0-403	1.0000	1.5882	2.0000
404-2,007	1.0500	1.6676	2.1000
2,007-4,020	1.1000	1.7471	2.2000
4,020+	1.2000	1.9059	2.4000

Therefore, the effective maximum rate may reach 81.60% (i.e., maximum general rate: 34% x maximum personal rate: 2.4 = 81.60%).

These rates have been slightly modified in certain autonomous regions.

¹ The net wealth prior to the acquisition is calculated accordingly to Spanish Net Wealth Tax provisions (see Section 1.5).



Additional relevant issues

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ There are special rules governing life and temporary usufructs created by reason of inheritance or donation.
- ▶ Important reductions may apply to the transfer of family business and/or art collections to certain family members.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Since 1 January 2004, many of the autonomous regions have established some modifications in the gift and inheritance tax, including the following:
 1. Balearic Islands, Asturias, Galicia and Murcia have almost eliminated taxation in cases of inheritance by Group I acquirers (descendants under 21 years old).
 2. La Rioja, Cataluña, Castilla La Mancha and Madrid, have almost eliminated taxation in cases of inheritance by Group I and II acquirers (ascendants, descendants and spouse). Murcia has recently removed the 99% tax credit for heirs belonging to Group II.
 3. For 2014, Catalonia only maintains the 99% tax credit in the case of inheritance by the spouse. For all other heirs, such tax credit will be reduced progressively as the taxable base increases.
 4. Castilla La Mancha and Madrid have almost eliminated taxation in cases of donation to Group I and II acquirers (under certain formal conditions).
 5. Valencia has recently reduced the applicable discount from 99% to 75% in cases of inheritance and donation regarding Group I and II acquirers.
 6. Aragón has established an exemption up to €3 million 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

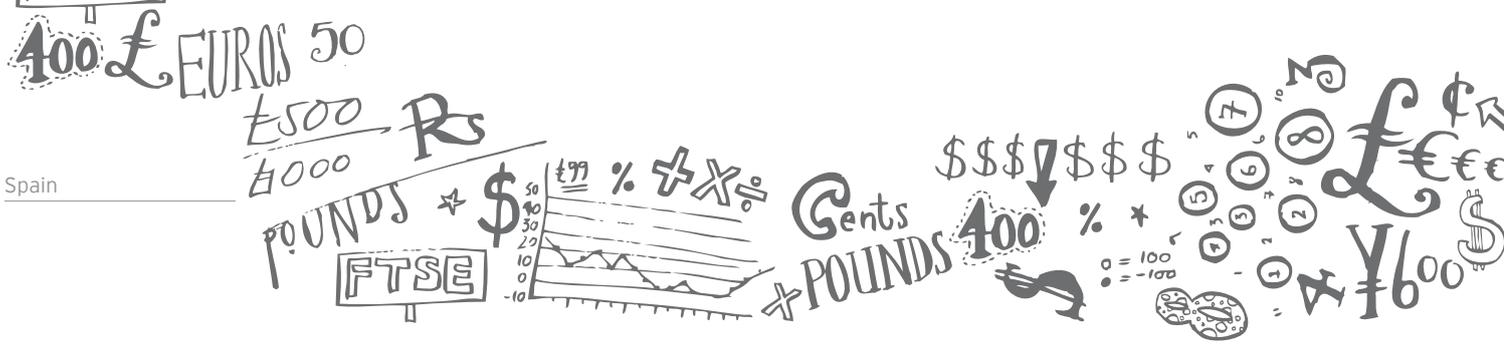
The taxable value of the acquisition by the taxpayer is determined by taking into account the fair market value of the assets forming part of the estate or donated, or the benefit from the life insurance policy.

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 depending on whether the taxpayer is a Spanish tax resident or nonresident.

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:

► Reductions on inheritance, depending on the family relationship between the heir and the deceased, as follows:

1. 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.
2. Group II: descendants older than 21, spouse and ascendants: €15,956.
3. Group III: ascendants and descendants by affinity. Second- and third-degree collaterals (brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts, nieces and nephews): €7,993.
4. Group IV: others: 0
 - a. Disabled acquirers: €47,858 or €150,253. Disability is determined according to Spanish social security regulations.
 - b. Acquisition of the principal private residence by close relatives: 95% of the real estate value, up to an amount of €122,606.
 - c. 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.
 - d. There are a number of transitional measures applicable to life insurance policies contracted before 19 January 1987.
 - e. 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 nonresident 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 (FMV) 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 assets or part thereof after their death is 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 France, Greece and Sweden.

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 acquisitions 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 2014, this fee amounts to SEK825).

1.3 Property tax

There is no property tax levied in Sweden on private housing. The tax has been replaced by a yearly municipal property charge. However, commercial and industrial buildings are still subject to property tax to a certain percentage of the assessed value.

The municipal property charge is based on the assessed value of the property with a maximum of SEK7,112 or 0.75% (for 2014) of the assessed value for single family houses. The same applies to apartments owned directly by individuals. The rules also apply to (i) a plot of land upon which the dwelling is owned by another person (e.g. leasehold), and (ii) dwellings which assessment value does not exceed SEK50,000.

New buildings containing dwellings are exempt from fee for the first five years, and the fee is half for the following five years (for 2014 0.375% of the assessed value or maximum SEK3,556). However, as of 1 January 2013 dwellings with assessment year 2012 and onwards are exempted from municipal property charge for the first 15 years. The system with half fee is abandoned.

On properties situated outside of Sweden, there is no property tax or municipal property charge.

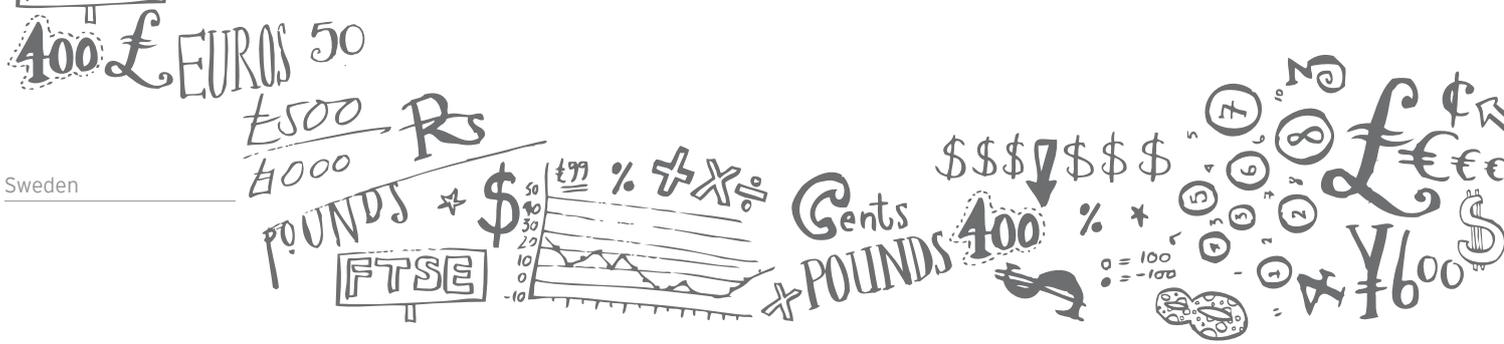
1.4 Net wealth tax

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, nonresidents are tax liable on certain Swedish source income. Capital gain on the sale of immovable property situated in Sweden is taxable in Sweden. Nonresidents are also taxed on capital gains on Swedish shares or foreign shares, which were acquired when living in Sweden if they have been tax resident in Sweden at anytime during the 10 calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the transaction occurred. Tax treaties often shorten the 10-year period.



Sweden

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 nonresident.

3. Capital gains

3.1 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.

3.2 Rates

All capital gains are treated as investment income and are taxed at a flat rate of 30%.

The taxable base for sales of private property is 22/30 of the profit, effective tax rate of 22%, ($22/30 \times 30\%$), and a loss can be set off against other capital gains with 50% of the loss. The taxable base for sales of industrial property is 90% of the profit, effective tax rate of 27%, ($90/100 \times 30\%$), and a loss can be set off against other capital gains with 63% of the loss.

Dividends and capital gains deriving from shares are subject to income tax at the date of payment (the cash principle). Dividends and capital gains on listed shares are fully taxable, whereas dividends and capital gains on unlisted shares are taxable at five-sixths. In other words, the effective tax rate applicable to dividends and gains on unlisted shares is 25% ($5/6 \times 30\% = 25\%$).

Capital losses on listed and unlisted shares may be set off against capital income and other income as follows:

- ▶ A capital loss on listed shares can be set off against taxable gains on other shares (listed or unlisted) and other similar financial instruments. As mentioned above, dividends and capital gains on unlisted shares are taxable at five-sixths. Consequently, a loss on unlisted shares is also deductible at five-sixths and can be set off against taxable gains on shares (listed or unlisted) and other similar listed financial instruments.
- ▶ Furthermore, 70% of capital losses not set off against such aforementioned gains are deductible from the taxpayer's other capital incomes such as dividends, interest, gain on bonds, etc.



Special rules apply to qualified shares in closely held companies. There are two ways to determine whether a corporation is counted as a closely held company. One is based on the number of owners of the firm (main rule) while the other is regardless of the number of partners (special rule). A share is considered qualified if the shareholder or a relative is active to a significant degree so that his activity has a significant influence on the income generated by the company during the income year or any of the previous five income years. Qualified shares are taxable at 30% at two-thirds of the dividend and gain (or, in other words, by 20% of the dividend and gain) to the extent the dividend and gain fits within the calculated threshold amount. Any dividend that exceeds the threshold amount is taxed as income from employment, which can vary from about 31% to 57%.

4. Reliefs for losses

Any capital losses not set off against other capital income will be subject to a tax reduction. The reduction can be used against national and municipal tax of employment income and against federal property tax/communal property fees of the same income year. The tax reduction is 30% on capital losses up to SEK100,000 and 21% on capital losses exceeding SEK100,000. The same rules apply for all taxpayers regardless of age.

If the loss exceeds the taxes from which a reduction is made, it is not possible to carry forward the losses for individuals.

5. Filing of inventory of estate

The estate of individuals regarded as tax resident in Sweden at the time of their death is set out in an inventory of estate. This inventory must be filed with the Swedish Tax Agency within three months of the date of death. The inventory lists all assets of the deceased as well as his or her liabilities at the time of his or her death.

6. Assessments and valuations

Due to the abolishment of net wealth tax and inheritance/gift tax, there are no assessments or valuations in Sweden.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

In Sweden, trusts are not recognized as a special type of legal entity. Nor is there any special tax regime regarding payments from family trusts. Such payments are usually regarded either as taxable capital income, as an inheritance or as a taxable income of employment, depending on how the trust is designed.

8. Grants

Income from grants, such as child allowance, housing grants from the social security office, scholarships, etc., is tax free in Sweden.



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. As of 1 January 2014, the base for yield tax is:

- ▶ The value of the insurance on 1 January of the income year
- ▶ The value of premiums paid during the first six months of the income year
- ▶ Half of the value of premiums paid during the last six months of the income year

The base is then multiplied with the government borrowing rate 30 November the year before. The yield tax is 30% 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 the following three categories:

- ▶ Children and grandchildren.
- ▶ Parents, siblings and their children.
- ▶ 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 inherits in neither one of the three categories of succession, the estate will be accrued to the Swedish inheritance fund. The foundation has a nonprofit 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.



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 five-year carry forward 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 jurisdictions: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Island, Bulgaria, Canada, Cayman Islands, Chile, China (a), Cyprus, former Czechoslovakia (c), Denmark (b), Egypt, Estonia, Faroe Islands (b), Finland (b), France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guernsey, Hungary, Iceland (b), India, Indonesia, Ireland, Isle of Man, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jersey, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway (b), Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, former USSR (c), United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, former 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 old treaties with former Czechoslovakia, former USSR and former Yugoslavia to the new republics that have not entered into a separate treaty with Sweden, unless a law is enacted providing otherwise.



Additional reading materials

Wallin, Gösta. (2009) *Kommentar till Ärvdabalken, Del I och II (Commentary to the Swedish inheritance code, Part I and II)*. Stockholm: Norstedts Juridik AB.

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Switzerland

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1. Types of tax

Switzerland is a confederation of 26 cantons. In all instances, the cantons have maintained autonomy and sovereignty, unless specifically noted as the confederation in the federal constitution. This is especially the case in tax matters. The cantons have their own constitution and may, in turn, confer certain autonomy on the municipalities. In total there are 27 tax jurisdictions that include 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. In some cantons, this taxing power is shared with the municipalities, such as 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 when 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, 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, in which the cantonal estate tax can be combined with inheritance tax levied at the municipal level.



Although 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 depends 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 because of the sale of real estate 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 but deferred until the new owner sells. However, such a transfer may be subject to inheritance or gift tax.

1.3 Endowment tax

The incorporation of a foundation or a similar transaction upon death may be subject to inheritance or gift tax (see Section 2). However, Switzerland does not have a separate endowment tax.

1.4 Transfer duty

Generally there are no transfer taxes in case of inheritance or gift transactions. However, certain cantons may levy a transfer tax (Handänderungsabgaben) if the transferred asset is real estate.

1.5 Net wealth tax

On the cantonal/communal level, net wealth tax is levied. The tax base 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 (FMV) 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).

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, however, not considered as 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 Swiss Civil Law defines the legal domicile in case of inheritance and gift tax as the place in which an individual resided or 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 canton in which the immovable property is located levies an inheritance and gift tax.

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 depending on whether inheritance and/or gift tax is levied.

Generally, there are two factors that influence the tax rate: the value 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 highly recommended.



4. Exemptions and reliefs

The majority of the cantons presently exempt the spouse/surviving spouse and the children from inheritance and gift tax.

In the cantons of Appenzell Innerrhoden, Neuchâtel and Vaud, children are still subject to inheritance and gift tax. In all other cantons they are exempt from inheritance and gift tax.

In certain cantons, such as Zug and Geneva, the parents are also exempted from inheritance and gift taxes.

Government bodies as well as charitable institutions are exempt from inheritance and 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 assessment authority, with the cooperation of the beneficiaries or the beneficiaries themselves, prepare the estate inventory. The beneficiaries 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 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 donee's self-assessment.

In most cantons, a tax audit can commence at any time within the 10 years following the end of the year of the decedent's death.



Switzerland

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

A Swiss resident settlor's settlement of assets into a trust 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 having 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 having 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 beneficiary.

Taxation of the beneficiaries

Beneficiaries of a trust who are residents in Switzerland will face income tax and net wealth tax consequences based upon the distributions received.

Subject to any specific tax ruling that 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 and consequently, no net wealth tax is levied.

Taxation of the trust/trustee

The trust itself is not subject to tax under Swiss tax legislation. This is also the case for a fully discretionary trust in which all the trustees are residents in Switzerland.

The trustee is considered to hold the trust assets only in a fiduciary capacity and thus is not subject to tax under present Swiss direct tax legislation (income and wealth taxes).

8. Grants

See Section 7.

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.

Nominating a beneficiary of insurance can result in gift tax consequences.

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 regulation, 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

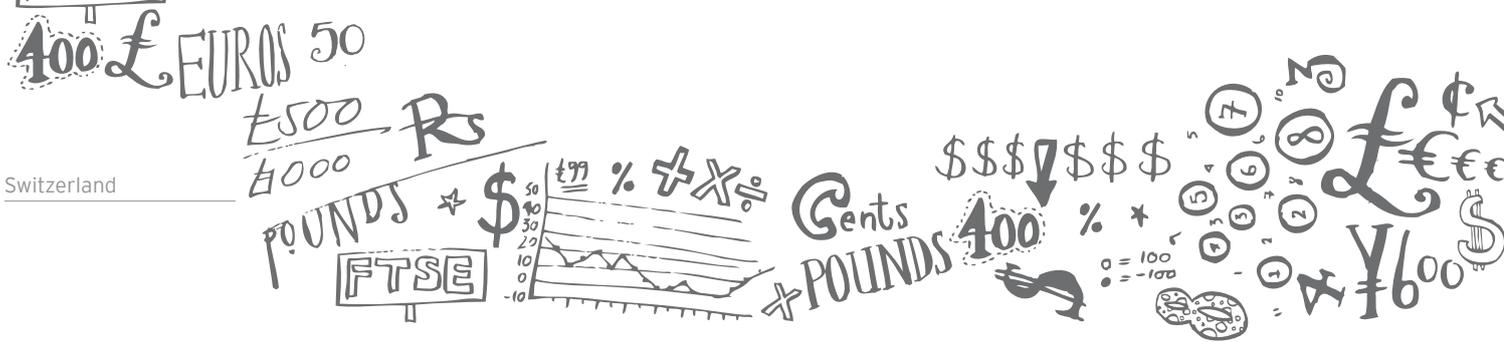
A foreign (non-Swiss) citizen who is a resident in Switzerland, may choose his or her national law to apply to his or her estate and thereby circumvent the Swiss civil code forced heirship rules, which might otherwise be an obstacle to flexible succession planning.

10.2 Forced heirship

In the 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 among the parents and their successors. The third class includes 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.



Switzerland

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 situation).

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 successorial pact whereby the latter renounce their compulsory portion. In an international context, however, the validity of such a successorial 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 the law applicable to the succession and the principle of unity of succession.

Issues connected with the matrimonial regime have been intentionally not dealt with, although they form an integral part of a succession planning in the circumstances of a married couple.

10.4 Intestacy

If the decedent has not created a last will, the inheritance is attributed according to the Swiss civil law (see Section 10.2).

10.5 Probate

Swiss civil law does not normally require a formal procedure in respect of the presentation of a last will to the heirs. On the contrary, the validity of a will does not depend on specific procedures of filing, approval or opening as long as the formal requirements of drafting are respected.



11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

According to the unilateral rules, the worldwide assets are generally taxed in the canton in which the decedent or the donor has his or her legal domicile.

As an exception of this general rule, immovable property is taxed at the place in which it is located (unilateral exemption).

11.2 Double-taxation treaties

The unilateral tax rules are also applicable in international circumstances unless a double-tax treaty limits the taxation right of the canton. This may be the case if a fixed place of business (permanent establishment) is included in the inheritance.

Estate tax treaties

The Confederation has concluded estate tax treaties with 10 foreign countries: Austria, Denmark (including Faroe Islands), Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK and the US.

Certain cantons, such as Zurich and Basel-Stadt, have also concluded international tax treaties with foreign countries in connection with inheritance tax.

There are no double-tax treaties with regard to gift tax.

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.

Turkey

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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 Turkish citizens acquire 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. 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. Also, transfer of wealth to another person by inheritance or gratuitously in another way is subject to inheritance and gift tax.

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 nonresidents.

Nonresident 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.



Turkey

For the 2014 year

Taxable value of the acquisition (*)	Tax rate for inheritance (%)	Tax rate for gift (%)
First TRY190,000	1	10
Following TRY440,000	3	15
Following TRY970,000	5	20
Following TRY1.8 million	7	25
Taxable value more than TRY3.4 million	10	30

* Please note that for the 2014 year, TRY146,306 of inheritance gains and TRY3,371 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:

- ▶ Household goods transferred through inheritance and personal belongings of the descendant and belongings kept as heirlooms such as paintings, swords or medals.
- ▶ For the 2014 year, TRY146,306 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, TRY292,791 of the inheritance share corresponding to the spouse).
- ▶ Gifts, devices, dowry and other things that are given as per customs (except for immovable properties).
- ▶ All charities.
- ▶ For the 2014 year, TRY3,371 of transfers made voluntarily.
- ▶ For the 2014 year, TRY3,371 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ In donations made with recourse condition according to article 242 of the Code of Obligations, in case the donee dies before the donator; donated goods resorted to the donator.
- ▶ Goods transferred in the nature of bare ownership (provided that it stays as bare ownership) except for the transfers made voluntarily between living persons.
- ▶ Goods allocated to foundations, which are granted with tax exemption by the Council of Ministers, for their incorporation or after their incorporation.
- ▶ 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.



- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Economic transfers and aids to be made to government business enterprises from the budgets of general and annexed budget administrations.
- ▶ Entitled parts of the state's contribution to the individual retirement account within the scope of Individual Retirement, Savings and Investment System Law no. 4632 and dated 28 March 2001.

According to the second, fifth, and sixth bullets, 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 TRY1 are ignored.

5. Filing procedures

Date for 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:

- ▶ The declaration will be submitted in four months starting from the date of death as a rule of law.
- ▶ If the death occurs in Turkey and the taxpayer is outside of Turkey, the declaration period is extended to six months.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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 twentieth 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, all 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.

First, 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.	Commodities, ships and vehicles, instalments and machines, inventory stock and other movable assets in a commercial capital included in taxable possessions are valued at arm's length prices.
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. 	Market prices of stocks whether included in the commercial capital or not and stocks which are not registered in the stock exchange are valued at arm's length prices. If it is detected that there is simulation in the determination of the market price, arm's length price is taken as a basis rather than this price.
Bond	Nominal value	Market prices of bonds whether included in the commercial capital or not and bonds which are not registered in the stock exchange are valued at arm's length prices. If it is detected that there is simulation in the determination of the market price, arm's length price is taken as a basis rather than this 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 Section 4 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.

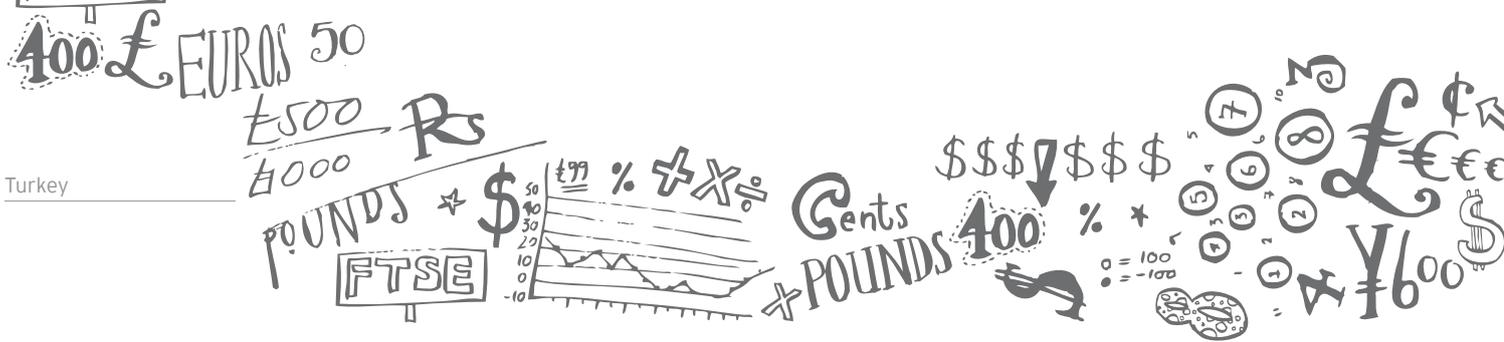
Heritage may be rejected within three months by the heirs.

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 or parents, the grandparents have automatic inheritance right. Grandparents have equal heirship shares. If the grandparents are deceased, their descendants inherit their part.



Turkey

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 state 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:

1. Legal will
2. Oral will
3. Handwritten will

A legal will is a legal document that regulates an individual's estate after death. Two witnesses are needed, and it is edited by a legal civil officer.

If the will is handwritten, witnesses are not necessary. A handwritten will is required to be fully written and be signed. It should also include the exact date, which consists of day, month and year, of the intestacy. A 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 devisor and write a will complying to the declaration of the devisor.

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 the 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, he or she is responsible for the damage caused by not delivering the will. The 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.

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.

Ukraine

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1. Types of tax

Ukraine has no specific inheritance or gift taxes. According to the Ukrainian law, transfer of property – either inherited or received as a gift – is subject to personal income tax. In addition, the state duties may apply in certain cases, such as, verification of testaments and issuance of certificates on the right to inheritance, verification of certain gift agreements.

Personal income tax

In general, current Ukrainian tax law provides the same personal income tax implications with respect to income received as a gift or inheritance.

According to the clarifications from the Ukrainian tax authorities, the taxable event for the heir occurs at the moment he or she obtains the certificate on the right to inheritance. Such a certificate can be obtained as late as six months after the inheritance commencement date, which is the actual date of the testator's death. It should be noted that inheritance of immovable property in Ukraine requires further state registration of the ownership rights to it. Thus, the moment when the individual obtains inheritance and is liable for paying taxes on it and the moment when he or she becomes its actual owner do not always coincide.

The state duty

The state duty is imposed for verification of testaments at the rate of 0.05 of the non-taxable minimum (i.e. UAH0.85 or €0.07 at the current exchange rate) per each testament. It is also imposed for the issuance of the certificate on the right to inheritance at the rate of two non-taxable minimums (i.e., UAH34 or €2.5 at the current exchange rate) per each certificate.

If there are several heirs, the state duty is calculated for each of their shares (portions).

The law stipulates that if a subject matter of a gift agreement is an immovable property or any currency valuables amounting over UAH850 (€64 at the current exchange rate) it must be notarized. The state duty in such a case amounts to 1% of the contractual price, but not less than one non-taxable minimum (i.e., UAH17/€1.3) per contract.

The state duty on verification of succession agreements amounts to 1% of the value of the transferred property, but not less than one non-taxable minimum (i.e., UAH17/€1.3) per the agreement.



1.1 Inheritance tax and tax on gifts during lifetime

There are no inheritance or gift taxes in Ukraine.

1.2 Gift tax

There is no gift tax in Ukraine.

1.3 Real estate transfer tax

There is no real estate transfer tax in Ukraine.

1.4 Endowment tax

There is no endowment tax in Ukraine.

1.5 Transfer duty

There is no transfer duty in Ukraine.

1.6 Net wealth tax

As of now there is no net wealth tax in Ukraine, however, amendments to the tax law introducing the net wealth tax are currently considered.

2. Who is liable?

2.1 Residency

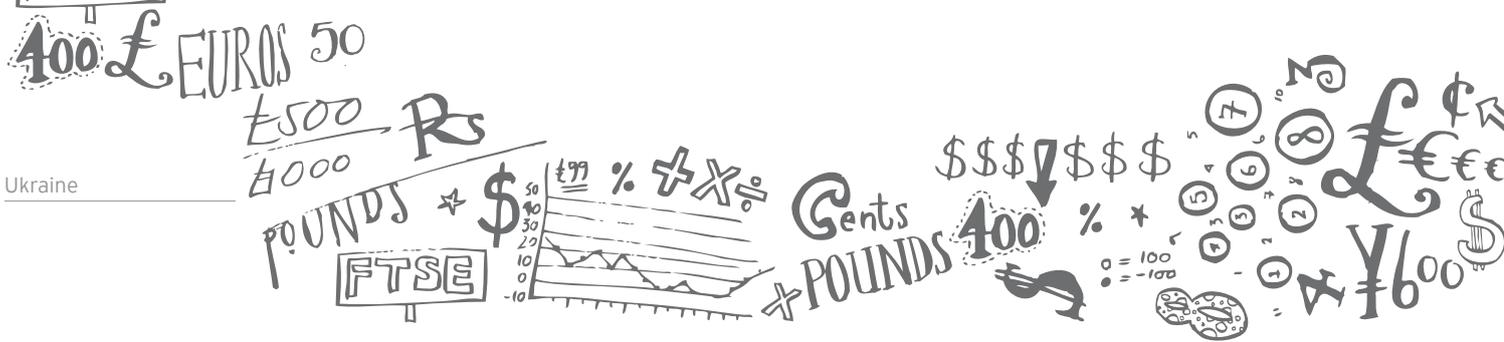
Generally, taxation in Ukraine depends on an individual's tax residence status, source of income and type of income.

In defining tax residency status, the Ukrainian law uses the tiebreaker residency test.

An individual is considered a tax resident of Ukraine if he or she:

- ▶ Has a place of residence in Ukraine
- ▶ Has a permanent place of residence in Ukraine (if he or she also has a place of residence in a foreign state)
- ▶ Has close personal or economic links (center of vital interests) in Ukraine (in case he or she also has a place of residence in a foreign country)
- ▶ Spent fewer than 183 days in Ukraine (including arrival and departure days) (if the state in which an individual has a center of vital interests cannot be defined)
- ▶ Is a citizen of Ukraine (despite the actual time he or she spent on Ukrainian territory during the reporting period)

Regardless of the test, according to the practical approach of the Ukrainian tax authorities, the number of days spent by an individual in Ukraine within the calendar year is considered the main criterion for determination of the tax residence status.



Ukrainian tax residents are taxed on their worldwide income, while Ukrainian tax nonresidents are taxed on the Ukrainian-source income only, that is, on the inherited assets located on the Ukrainian territory or that have their source there. In Ukraine, income tax on inheritance and/or gifts depends on the relationship that the heir, legatee and/or donee has to testator/donor and on tax residency status of both parties. Tax residents have to pay income tax on inheritance and/or gifts, irrespective of the location of the acquired assets.

2.2 Domicile

Domicile is identified in Ukraine with an individual's permanent place of residence and is applicable for determining the individual's tax residence status. See Section 2.1.

3. Rates

The general personal income tax rate in Ukraine is 15% or 17%. A 15% tax rate applies to the monthly income of up to 10 times minimum wage established for 1 January of the reporting year (UAH12,180 or €913 in 2014 at the current exchange rate) and 17% applies to the excess amount. Ukrainian tax law provides for special tax rates applicable to income received in the form of gift or inheritance, which are as follows:

	1st degree of kinship (spouse, parents and children), %	Other family members and all other Ukrainian tax residents, %	Disabled individual of the 1st category, an orphan child or a disabled child, %	Ukrainian tax nonresident, %
Real estate	0	5	0	15/17
Movable property	0	5	0	15/17
Commercial property*	0	5	5	15/17
Insurance payouts	0	5	0	15/17
Monetary assets	0	5	5	15/17
Property owned by a Ukrainian tax nonresident	15/17	15/17	15/17	15/17

* For further taxation purposes investment assets (e.g., securities, dividends) received as a gift or inherited are considered to have been acquired at the value of the state duty and personal income tax paid in connection with such acquisition.

4. Exemptions and reliefs

According to the Ukrainian tax law, a 0% tax rate applies to the income received by Ukrainian tax residents from a Ukrainian tax resident in the form of:

- ▶ Assets received by the heirs, legatees and/or donees of the first degree of kinship
- ▶ Immovable and movable property, monetary assets (both cash and funds available on the bank accounts) received by a disabled individual of the first category or an orphan child
- ▶ Immovable and movable property received by a disabled child
- ▶ Money deposits stored in the former USSR savings bank and state insurance institutions as well as funds invested into the former USSR governmental securities



5. Filing procedures

Income in the form of an inheritance or a gift has to be disclosed in the annual tax return. Filing exemption applies to the individuals who received property taxed at a 0% tax rate or those who paid taxes prior to obtaining the certificate on inheritance or verification of the gift agreement by a notary (e.g., tax nonresidents).

According to the current Ukrainian tax law, an annual tax return has to be filed by 1 May of the year following the reporting one. The deadline for settlement of the personal income tax liability is 31 July of the year following the reporting year.

The Ukrainian tax residents who intend to leave Ukraine permanently are liable to file departure tax returns two months prior to the date of departure.

The Ukrainian tax nonresidents should calculate and pay the income tax liability arising from income received in the form of an inheritance prior to issuance of the inheritance certificate by a notary, but are not obliged to file the annual tax return with respect to the inherited assets (provided that there was no other income subject to taxation in Ukraine in the respective year).

6. Assessments and valuations

According to Ukrainian law, the term “estate” refers to the special object of civil rights and is defined as an item of property or as an accumulation of items, property rights and duties.

Even though an inheritance consists of the rights and duties of the deceased, a taxable base in case of an income received in the form of an inheritance or a gift is defined as the gross value of the received assets and no deductions are applicable (e.g., those related to formalizing the right to inheritance or debts).

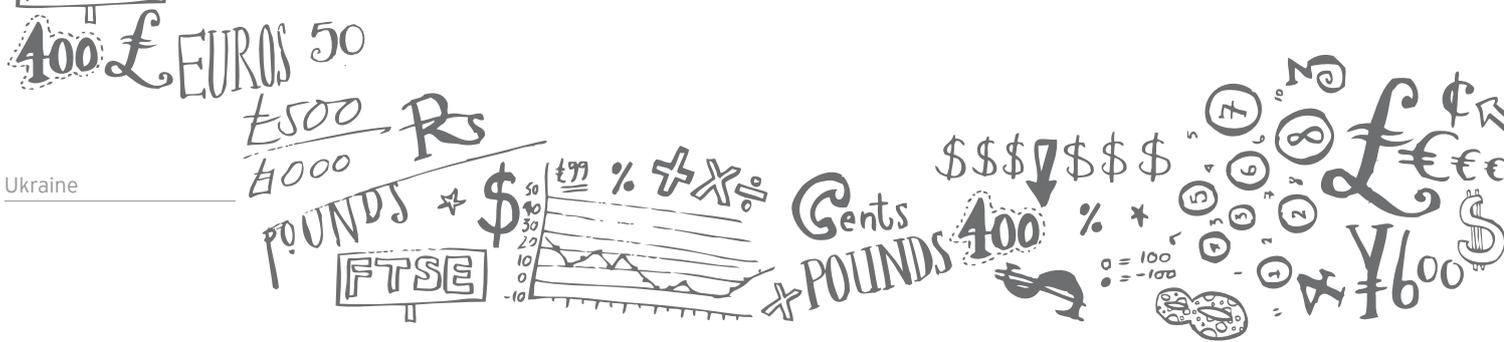
For inheritance taxation purposes, the following types of assets comprise an estate:

- ▶ Immovable property
- ▶ Movable property (e.g., jewelry, transportation vehicles)
- ▶ Commercial property (e.g., securities, corporate rights, intellectual property and business ownership rights)
- ▶ Insurance payouts
- ▶ Monetary assets (both cash and funds on the bank accounts)

According to Ukrainian law, valuation of property for taxation purposes is conducted mostly by independent certified appraisers based on the statutory prescribed methodology for each type of assets. The valuation process is aimed to verify the fair market value (FMV) of a particular piece of property. For movable property such as cars, motorcycles and motor bicycles, the law provides for the possibility to determine the value of inherited/donated assets based on mid-market prices for the same kind of property published quarterly by the Ukraine’s Cabinet of Ministers.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

Ukrainian law does not clearly define what trust is. What the world defines as a “trust” is carried out in Ukraine by means of conclusion of the estate administration agreement. Under such an agreement an owner conveys estate to a legal entity or a private entrepreneur who in return is obliged to manage the estate for the benefit of either the owner himself or herself or the owner-appointed beneficiary, based on an agreed-upon fee. The taxation of the income conferred on the beneficiary is subject to taxation in Ukraine at a 15% or 17% progressive tax rate. See Section 3.



Ukraine

Under an estate-administration agreement, a transfer of limited property ownership rights is restricted because the estate administrator cannot alienate the estate without the owner's consent.

According to Ukrainian law, an estate administration agreement automatically terminates with the owner's death. Therefore, a creation of a testamentary trust to facilitate transfer of property to the potential heirs is not possible.

8. Grants

This is not applicable in Ukraine.

9. Life insurance

By the general rule, an amount of life insurance payout is included into a decedent's estate. Such compensation is payable once an heir or legatee presents his or her certificate on the right to inheritance to an insurance company.

However, if the life insurance contract appoints a certain individual as a sole beneficiary of the insurance payout, this asset is not included into the estate and is not subject to inheritance. The insurance company should act as a tax agent of the life insurance payouts made to the heirs, withholding personal income tax on behalf of the individual and remitting it to the Ukrainian Treasury.

10. Civil law on succession

10.1 Estate planning

Estate planning opportunities in Ukraine are rather limited. The assets of a decedent are taxed at the fixed-tax rates, irrespective of the type of property. Transfer of property among individuals in Ukraine is mostly executed through either sales - purchase/ gift agreements or an inheritance and an income thus received is subject to personal income tax applied to its gross value.

It should be noted that rules for taxation of gifts in Ukraine are the same as those established for taxation of an inheritance. Therefore, there isn't any way to avoid an inheritance taxation by giving away assets as gifts prior to death.

The estate-planning process in Ukraine narrows down to tracing an individual's residence status where possible (as tax rates provide for a less favorable tax regime for tax nonresidents). It also might be considered to transfer a property via succession agreement instead of conducting a will in order to ensure that the assets are excluded from the inheritance pool and a designated individual obtains ownership rights to the property after the owner's death, regardless of any subsequent claims from heirs.

10.2 Succession

The Ukrainian law determines two main types of succession: intestate (by-law) succession and testament succession.

By the general rule, the individuals specified in the will have the right to succession. The law therefore determines by-law succession as a secondary type of succession (after a testament). According to the general intestate procedures, by-law heirs inherit the portion of the assets not covered in the will. The legatees are admitted to inheritance of this portion of assets on the general basis along with the by-law heirs.

By the general rule, the place of a commencement of inheritance is the last place a testator lived. If that place is unknown, the place of commencement is the place in which the testator's real estate (or the majority of it) is located. If he or she had no real estate, the place is where his or her movable property is located.



An heir who accepts an inheritance that includes real estate must obtain and register a certificate on right to the inheritance. Each heir receives his or her own certificate that specifies the names and shares of the other heirs. These certificates are issued six months after the inheritance begins. The heir becomes the owner of the real estate at the moment of its state registration.

Testate succession

According to the Ukrainian law, a will represents an individual's personal instructions in the event of his or her death. The individual must draft the will himself or herself as representation is not allowed. The testator can include either the entire estate or a part of it in the will.

The testator may institute as an heir any individual or a legal entity, Ukraine as a state, the autonomous Republic of Crimea, local authorities, foreign countries and other subjects of public law. He or she can also divest any of the by-law heirs of the right to succession without specifying reasons for doing so.

According to the law, people who intentionally hinder the testator in making, changing or canceling the will in order to become legatees or to increase their shares or other people's shares are divested of the right to succession.

The testator may institute a bequest in favor of an individual or a legal entity and designate a legatee who shall grant to the bequestee a certain scope of the ownership rights with respect to the inherited assets (e.g., the right to inhabit a real estate for a lifetime). The bequestee can claim his or her rights with respect to the estate, starting from the moment of commencement of the inheritance and retain these rights in the event of any changes of the real estate owner.

The testator may grant easements to individuals or entities under the will, authorizing them to use the real estate for certain defined purposes. The testator may also define certain criteria that have to be met before an individual can inherit the estate.

Succession agreement

According to the Ukrainian law, individuals or married couples can conclude succession agreements regarding their property. Under such agreements an acquirer is obliged to undertake actions specified by the alienator(s) in return for ownership rights to the assets after the owner's death. The alienator(s) can appoint an individual to control the execution of the agreement after his or her death.

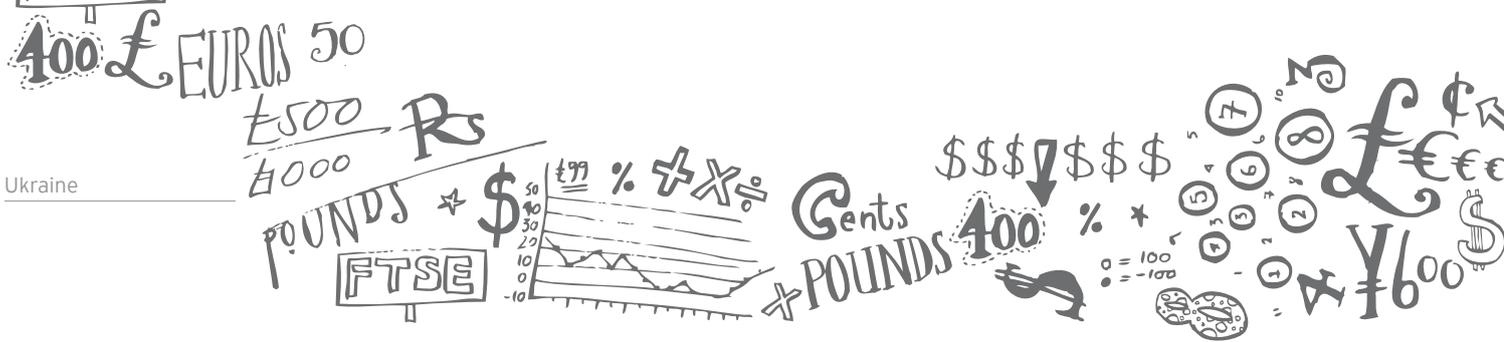
10.3 Forced heirship

The law states that some categories of by-law heirs have the right to succession irrespective of the will. These include the testator's children under 18 years of age, grown-up disabled children, disabled spouses and parents. Such heirs inherit half of the shares in the decedent's estate that would have belonged to them in case of by-law succession. Shares of the aforementioned individuals in inheritance can be reduced by a court's decision (e.g., if they failed to provide necessary care for the deceased before his or her death).

10.4 Matrimonial regimes and civil partnerships

According to Ukrainian law, a property acquired by a married couple during the time of being married comprises their joint property, unless otherwise prescribed by the law or an agreement. The spouse's share in the joint property is subject to inheritance on the general grounds. However, the law provides for an opportunity for the couple to make a marital will covering their joint property. According to the marital will, the spouse who outlived the other inherits the share the deceased had in joint property. The notary imposes a restraint on alienation of the joint property after the death of one of the spouses. Upon death of the second spouse, the estate is distributed among the legatees according to the provisions of the will.

Ukrainian law does not recognize same-sex marriages and civil partnerships. However, individuals who live as part of the testator's family for at least five years before the inheritance commences are granted the right to inherit the assets of the deceased (see 10.5).



10.5 Intestacy

According to Ukrainian law, the by-law heirs inherit the assets if:

- ▶ There is no will
- ▶ The will is void
- ▶ The will comprises only part of the testator’s estate
- ▶ The legatees failed to accept the inheritance (for any reason)
- ▶ The legatees renounce succession
- ▶ The legatees died before the commencement of the inheritance
- ▶ The legatees are divested of the inheritance

Only private individuals can be heirs by law. To execute the right to succession, a by-law heir should provide documented evidence of his or her family or matrimonial relations with the testator and perform all the actions necessary to register ownership rights to the inheritance.

The law states that some categories of heirs are divested of the right to succession, such as individuals who intentionally murdered or attempted to murder the testator or any of the potential heirs or parents divested parental rights to a child (the testator). Moreover, people whose marriages have been declared invalid cannot inherit one another’s property. A court can also divest of the right to succession parents (adopters), grown-up children (adoptees) and other individuals who did not take care of or support a testator who was helpless as the result of age, illness or mutilation.

By-law succession is performed in turns. Ukrainian law provides for five turns of priority of heirs by law.

The first priority	The testator’s children (including children conceived during the lifetime and born after the death of the testator), spouse and parents
The second priority	The testator’s brothers and sisters and both paternal and maternal grandparents
The third priority	The testator’s aunt and uncle
The fourth priority	Individuals who lived as part of the testator’s family for at least five years before the inheritance commenced
The fifth priority	Other relatives of the testator up to the sixth degree of kinship (note: The tax law provides for only two degrees of kinship) and the testator’s dependents other than his or her family members

In general, every next turn of by-law heirs inherit the property when: there are no heirs of the previous priority turn; the heirs of the previous priority turn have been divested of the right to succession; and/or the heirs of the previous priority turn do not accept or refuse to accept the inheritance.

An heir can renounce succession within six months of the date of commencement of the inheritance. If he or she does, the other by-law heirs of the same priority divide his or her share in equal parts. An heir can also refuse his or her share in favor of any of the by-law heirs, irrespective of the priority turn.

If no legatee or by-law heir accepts the inheritance within a year of its commencement, a court can cede the escheat inheritance to the relevant local government.

10.6 Probate

The concept of probate is not applied in the Ukraine. However, the inheritance procedure in Ukraine bears some resemblance to the probate process.



In particular, the law establishes a six-month period for the heirs or legatees to accept the estate and a possibility for a testator to appoint the testamentary executor, which can either be a legal entity or an individual. The appointed testamentary executor's written consent is usually reflected in the testament or added to it. Under certain circumstances heirs or a notary can also be empowered to authorize the testamentary executor.

A testamentary executor's obligations are as follows:

1. To protect the inheritance
2. To inform heirs, legatees and creditors about the commencement of the inheritance
3. To claim fulfillment of obligations by the testator's debtors
4. To administer the inheritance
5. To ensure that each legatee receives the shares that the will determines
6. To ensure that forced heirs receive their portions of inheritance; furthermore, the executor shall ensure that the legatees perform the actions to which they are obliged according to the will

Under the succession agreement the alienator can appoint a person to control the execution of the agreement after his or her death. If no one is appointed, a notary controls it.

11. Estate tax treaties

11.1 Unilateral rules

There are two methods for avoiding double taxation in Ukraine. The first, and the main one, is a foreign tax credit, which is applicable to Ukrainian residents. The second is a tax exemption, which may technically apply to Ukrainian nonresidents.

A foreign tax credit

Taxes that a Ukrainian tax resident pays abroad may be credited against his or her Ukrainian tax liability, provided that a double tax treaty exists between Ukraine and the relevant foreign state.

Should an individual taxpayer be eligible for a foreign tax credit, he or she should state the amount of foreign taxes that demand credit in his or her annual Ukrainian tax return.

Generally, using a foreign tax credit to relieve double taxation is possible if all of the following conditions are met:

- ▶ A double tax treaty between the states in question is available and effective
- ▶ The nature of the taxes paid abroad and to be paid in Ukraine (for example, an income tax) is the same
- ▶ A taxable base is the same
- ▶ A reporting period is the same
- ▶ A taxpayer is the same
- ▶ A certificate from the foreign tax authorities, duly legalized or apostilled and officially translated into Ukrainian, is available

According to the credit method, the total of the foreign taxes credited in Ukraine cannot exceed the tax liability payable in Ukraine.

Should the individual have double citizenship, which the Ukrainian law forbids, he or she is treated for tax purposes as a Ukrainian citizen who is ineligible for a foreign tax credit.



Ukraine

As mentioned above, avoidance of double taxation is possible, provided that all the numerous conditions are met, which significantly decreases the feasibility of getting a relief. These conditions create complications related to:

- ▶ Diverging nature of taxes. There are a lot of countries that levy either inheritance or estate taxes on inheritance, while in Ukraine a personal income tax applies to an inheritance.
- ▶ Diverging taxable person. Ukraine does not levy taxes either on estate in the meaning of a taxable person or on a deceased. In Ukraine only an heir/legatee may be considered a taxpayer.
- ▶ Diverging methodology for valuation of assets and conditions to deduct debts and expenses. In Ukraine, debts and expenses are not deductible for taxation purposes and the gross value of inherited assets is subject to taxation.
- ▶ Diverging taxable events. In Ukraine a taxable event occurs at the moment of obtaining of a certificate on the right to inheritance in contrast to many other countries, which, consider the moment of death as a taxable event. This may cause a situation in which a taxable event in Ukraine will take place in another reporting period, giving no chance for a relief.

Failing to meet even one condition makes getting a foreign tax credit impossible. Therefore, a unilateral relief is insufficient for overcoming double taxation problems in Ukraine.

In addition, the Ukrainian tax law clearly prescribes that the following foreign taxes cannot be credited against Ukrainian income tax:

- ▶ Capital gains taxes, estate taxes
- ▶ Post taxes
- ▶ Sales taxes and other indirect taxes irrespective of whether they fall under the profit tax category or should legally be considered separate types of taxes

Considering the above, the foreign tax credit method of avoiding double taxation of property received via gifts or as an inheritance in the majority of cases will not be applicable in Ukraine.

Tax exemption

Ukrainian tax nonresidents may be eligible for exemption from taxation of a Ukrainian-source income if a relevant double-tax treaty envisages it. Applying for a tax exemption involves filing a certificate substantiating that the individual concerned is a resident of a foreign state.

Just as in the case of a foreign tax credit, a tax exemption may be granted provided that the nature of taxes paid abroad and in Ukraine are the same. However, as a tax residence certificate (which has to be issued by the foreign tax authorities and subsequently duly legalized and officially translated into Ukrainian) does not make a reference to the types of foreign taxes in question, but only confirms an individual's residency in a foreign state, technically a tax exemption may be possible even if the nature of the taxes being paid differed.

Envisaged by the law, such a tax exemption is thus, theoretically possible. In reality, however, tax authorities have never applied it to individuals. Its feasibility for a Ukrainian nonresident individual is therefore questionable.

In addition, in case of tax payment deferrals in a foreign state, neither exemption nor credit applies in Ukraine.



11.2 Double-taxation treaties

There are no inheritance and estate taxes in Ukraine. Thus, Ukraine has not concluded any tax treaties for avoiding double taxation on estate, inheritance and gift taxes.

The income tax on inheritance and gifts in Ukraine falls within the scope of treaties for avoiding double taxation on income and capital. The double-tax treaties address all the types of double taxation, such as residence source, dual residence, dual source, and in most cases apply to the personal income tax from the Ukrainian side.

Double tax treaties with the following countries are currently in effect for Ukraine: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Macedonia, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and former Yugoslavia.

Generally, the method for avoiding double taxation under a treaty follows the pattern that the domestic law envisages for a unilateral relief. That method is, therefore, insufficient given the diverging nature of taxes, taxable person, taxable base and taxable event.

Given the above, avoidance of double taxation is almost impossible due to the fact that there are no double tax treaties on inheritance and gift taxes in Ukraine and the fact that most of the countries levy inheritance or estate taxes on inheritance, while Ukraine levies income tax on inheritance. The relief may be sufficient only in those rare cases, in which the nature of taxes imposed on inheritance in Ukraine and in a foreign country coincide.

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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 depreciatory transactions), and sales at an under value 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

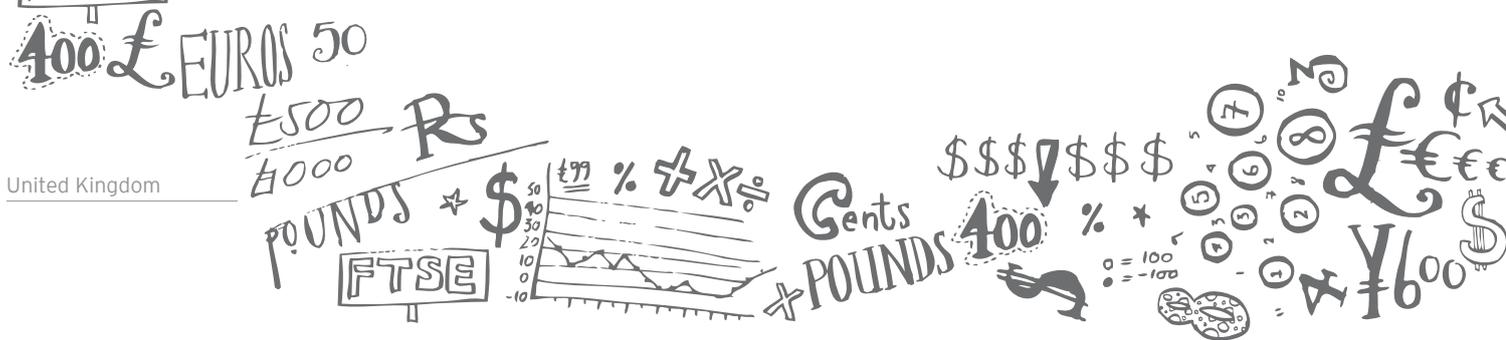
Essentially there are three types of transfer for IHT purposes. These are:

Exempt transfers

As noted in Section 4, 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.



United Kingdom

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 at 40% 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% while 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 or 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 or 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. The pre-owned assets charge on intangible property affects assets that are neither land nor chattels placed in a settlement where a settlor still has an interest and where certain other conditions are also met.

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 7% (for residential properties in excess of £2 million). 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.



As well as this, a special stamp duty land tax (SDLT) rate of 15% is now payable on the acquisition of residential properties above £500,000 by “non-natural persons,” such as companies (which are defined as bodies corporate), collective investment schemes and partnerships where at least one of the partners is a company (irrespective of whether these are UK or non-UK entities). These changes may affect many individuals with offshore structures who use Special Purpose Vehicles or offshore trusts to hold UK property and will not be limited to those who have engaged in SDLT planning.

An annual tax charge (known as the Annual Tax on Enveloped Dwellings or ATED) equivalent to between 0.3% and 0.75% of the property value (but capped at a maximum of £143,750 per annum (p.a.) in 2014/15) will apply to those interests held by non-natural persons from 1 April 2013.

The charge will be extended to properties held by non-natural persons and valued at between £1 million and £2 million from 1 April 2015. The annual tax charge will be £7,000 initially. From 1 April 2016, there will be a further extension to properties held by non-natural persons and valued at between £500,000 and £1 million, with a charge of £3,500 in that year.

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. However, an annual ATED charge (mentioned in Section 1.3) applies from April 2013 for residential properties in excess of £2 million held by “non-natural persons,” with extensions to properties valued at more than £500,000 as described in Section 1.3.

2. Who is liable?

The taxation of individuals in the UK is determined by their residence and domicile status (see below), although residence is less important for IHT. 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. Non-domiciled here means also not deemed domiciled (see below). 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 2013, a statutory residence test (SRT) has been implemented in the UK. The SRT is a three-part test:

1. Automatic Overseas test
2. Automatic Residence test
3. Sufficient Ties test



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 he or she has with the UK. Examples of connecting factors are the availability of accommodation, where his or her family live and UK employment. Broadly, the greater number of connecting factors an individual has to the UK, the fewer days he or she is able to spend in the UK before being treated as UK resident.

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 or 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 is domiciled or has become deemed domiciled in the UK, but leaves to reside permanently elsewhere, or otherwise acquires a non-UK domicile, will continue to be deemed to be domiciled in the UK for three calendar years thereafter.
- ▶ Where one spouse is UK domiciled and the other is non-UK domiciled, there is a lifetime limit of the prevailing nil-rate band (currently £325,000) on the property which can be passed to the non-UK domiciled spouse under the spouse exemption.

From 6 April 2013, the non-UK domiciled spouse can elect to be treated as UK domiciled for the purpose of IHT. This would allow an unlimited exemption for transfers of property between spouses, but would bring the whole estate of the non-UK domiciled spouse into the UK inheritance tax net. An election of this type should relate only to inheritance tax and should not have an impact on their domicile for other purposes (so would not, for example, prevent them from claiming the remittance basis). The election may either be made during lifetime or on death (by the personal representatives of the decedent’s estate). While the election is defined as being irrevocable, there are circumstances where the election, while not revoked, will nevertheless cease to be effective. This occurs once the person making the election ceases to be UK tax resident for four consecutive tax years.

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%.

From 6 April 2012, where a will contains a charitable legacy leaving at least 10% of an individual's estate to charity, this will reduce the inheritance tax rate applied to that estate by 10% – meaning that the effective tax rate will be reduced to 36%.

The new lower rate will apply automatically to any component of an estate that meets the 10% condition. However, the legislation contains a provision to allow the “appropriate persons” in relation to that component to opt out of the provisions. They may choose to do this where it is expected that the benefit of the low rate will be minimal and they do not wish to incur the cost of valuing assets donated to charity.

Date for payment of tax

Lifetime transfers

On chargeable transfers made between dates:

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.

From 6 April 2014, the tax payment and filing dates for certain trust charges will be changed so that they must be reported within six months of the transfer, and any tax must be settled within the same timeframe.

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 the 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 2014-15 and fixed until 2017-18. Where two individuals are married or in a civil partnership, any percentage of the unused nil-rate band on the first death can be transferred to the surviving spouse's/civil partner's estate on second death. 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:

- ▶ Transfers of any amount to a UK domiciled spouse or civil partner, or between two non-UK domiciled spouses or civil partners
- ▶ Transfers by a UK domiciled spouse or civil partner to a non-UK domiciled spouse or civil partner up to the current nil rate band and unlimited if election made (see Section 2.2)



- ▶ Gifts to certain favored bodies (e.g., UK registered charities)
- ▶ Gifts of certain favored types of property (e.g., heritage property)
- ▶ Gifts of agricultural or business property (that 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, and the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 gives further rights to same-sex couples.

Lifetime gift exemptions

The following exemptions are available for lifetime gifts only:

- ▶ Gifts of up to £250 per donee per tax year
- ▶ Annual exemptions of up to £3,000 on chargeable transfers made in a tax year (this can be carried forward for one year only)
- ▶ Gifts of between £1,000 and £5,000 in anticipation of marriage or civil partnership (depending on the identity of the donor)
- ▶ Payments for family maintenance (e.g., spouse and minor children or children in full-time education)
- ▶ 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 HMRC Capital Taxes Office. Any inheritance tax due must also be paid within six months after the end of the month in which the deceased died. 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 (which is the equivalent of grant of probate) along with a C5 Form if the estate qualifies as either an excepted estate or an exempt excepted estate. If the estate does not qualify, a Form IHT400 must be submitted to HMRC. All the accounts should be sent in within 12 months of the end of the month in which death occurred.

From 6 April 2014, periodic and exit charges for trusts are reported on Form IHT100, and the Form must be submitted within six months of the charge. Chargeable lifetime events (except those that are excepted transfers or settlements) must be reported on Form IHT100 within one year of the event.

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.



In some circumstances, liabilities (e.g., loans secured on the asset) can reduce the value subject to IHT. It should be noted that the deductibility of loans is disallowed where they have been taken out to acquire or enhance excluded property, relievable property and where there is no intention to repay the loan on death (subject to limited grandfathering provisions).

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 - provided that the donor and donor's spouse cannot benefit from the trust. 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, in some cases, potential discretionary distributions of capital. From 22 March 2006, gifts to an *inter-vivos* interest in possession trust follow that for discretionary trusts (see below), whereas those that are created as an immediate post-death interest will not be part of the relevant property regime (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, for a class of beneficiaries under 25 years of age, which prior to 22 March 2006 (provided it complied with special rules) had beneficial ongoing inheritance 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 the transfer does not otherwise qualify for relief. Additionally, trusts that are in the relevant property regime will be subject to periodic and exit charges. This means that a tax charge of up to 6% of the fund value applies at each 10-year anniversary of the trust's creation (the periodic charge) and, proportionately, on distributions from the trust between these anniversaries (the exit charge). From 6 April 2014 income that has not been accumulated but remains undistributed for more than five years at the date of a periodic charge will now be deemed as "capital" for the calculation of the charge. It should be noted that consultations are continuing into the simplification of calculating trust charges.



United Kingdom

Discussions have centred on allowing trustees to opt to pay the maximum 6% charge on the full value of the property in the limited circumstances where the assets are held in cash and quoted shares. This would ensure that professionals would not be required to perform more complex calculations, and it would allow a standard approach to dealing with accumulated income (and income that has not been distributed for a long period without being formally accumulated).

Prior to 22 March 2006, the creation of an interest in possession trust and an accumulation and maintenance trust were potentially exempt transfers. Since 22 March 2006, only the following gifts into trust should qualify as a potentially exempt transfer:

- ▶ A gift into a qualifying disabled person's trust
- ▶ A gift into a bare trust created for an individual beneficiary

Non-UK settlements

Trusts, whether or not UK resident, which are created by UK domiciled or deemed domiciled individuals, are subject to the UK IHT legislation regardless of the residence of the settlor at the time of their creation or the *situs* of the assets held. Whenever trusts are formed by non-UK resident 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 UK.

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 (legal rights), 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.

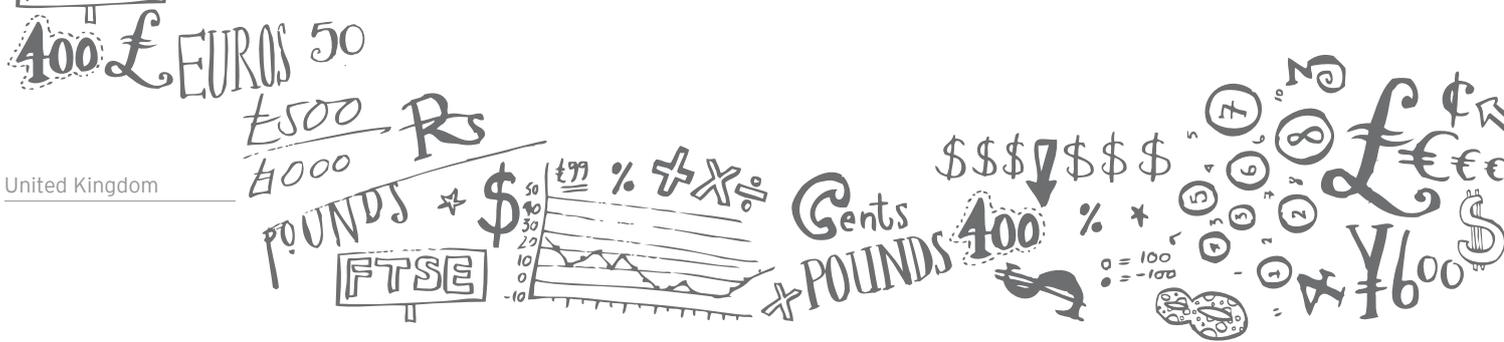
Scotland

However, in Scotland, a spouse and children (and grandchildren if his or her parent has predeceased) have automatic inheritance rights irrespective of the provisions in a will (legal rights). These can be claimed as an alternative to accepting any inheritance under the Will. It is not possible to accept both. If there are no children, Scots law provides a surviving spouse with half of the net movable estate (assets excluding buildings and land). If there is no spouse, the children take half of the net movable estate. If there are spouse and children, the spouse and the children (jointly if more than one) each take one-third of the net movable estate. The balance can be freely disposed of by will or by the laws of intestacy if there is no will.

These rights under Scots law can be defeated by lifetime gifts to others or to trusts of the individual's moveable estate.

10.4 Matrimonial regulations 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 England and Wales 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 England and Wales, 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. In Scotland, the testator must sign every page in the presence of one independent witness. A will can generally be revoked and replaced save in limited circumstances where mutual wills have been written.

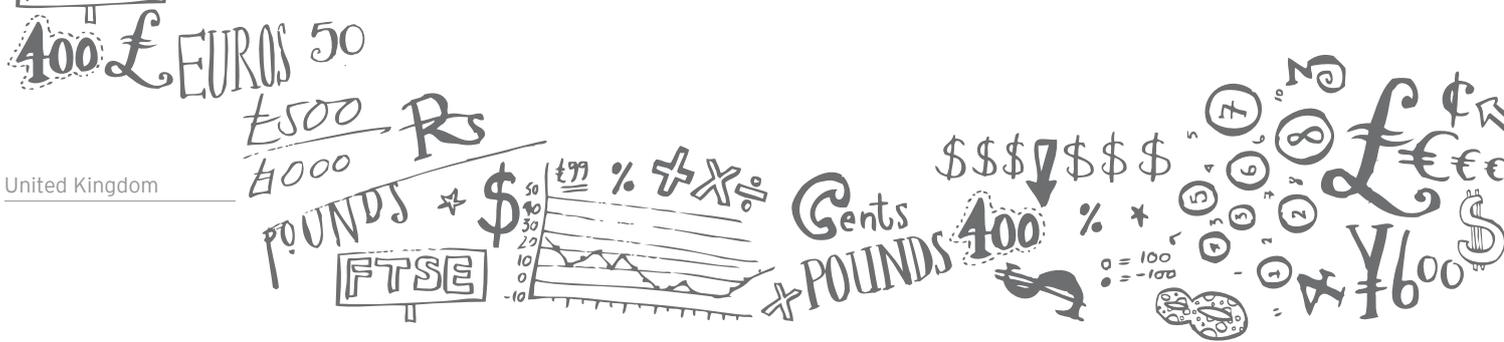
Whether he or she has the personal legal capacity to make the dispositions in the will is generally governed by the law of the deceased's domicile. In the case of the UK, this means the law of the *situs* of the assets will be relevant where real estate is concerned and the law of the deceased's domicile 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 chapter.

The intestacy rules are different depending on whether the individual is domiciled in England, 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 and parents survive you but no children, grandchildren or great-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)		
	One-half 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	One-half To spouse or registered civil partner outright	▶ Whole estate in order of priority to the exclusion of all others:
	** (b)		▶ Children or grandchildren (at 18 years old or when married if before)
	One-half To children in equal shares at 18 years old (or when married if before) and on trust until that time (surviving grandchildren take the share of a deceased child)	One-half To parents outright	▶ Parents



United Kingdom

	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
5. Balance of estate (heritable and moveable) s2 of 1964 Act (i.e. Succession (Scotland) Act 1964)	To children	One-half to surviving parents and one-half to surviving siblings. If no surviving parents, all goes to siblings. If no surviving siblings, all passes to parents. If no surviving siblings or parents, all passes to spouse or registered civil partner.	To children	One-half to surviving parents and one-half to surviving siblings. If no surviving siblings, all passes to parents. If none of the aforementioned, all passes to aunts and uncles. If no aunts and uncles, all passes to grandparents. If no grandparents, all passes to brothers and sisters of grandparents. If none of the aforementioned, all passes to remoter relatives and if none of those, ultimately to 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.

10.6 Probate

In England and Wales, the granting of probate (where there is a will) or letters of administration (where there is no will) and, in Scotland, the obtaining of Confirmation, allows the personal representatives to administer the deceased's estate and for the assets to be passed to the beneficiaries as named in the will or by the laws of intestacy. 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 interest will be charged on the outstanding sum. In England, the estate can be distributed as soon as a grant has been received. In Scotland the personal representatives (Executors) must wait six months from date of death before distributing in order to deal with any creditor claims.



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 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: France, India, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Pakistan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the US.

Additional reading materials

Robert Lee Williams, Dawn Nicholson, Richard P. Layman (2005) *Butterworths Guide to US/UK Private Wealth Tax Planning*, Tottel publishing, Bloomsbury Professional: UK

Consultant editors, David Way, Mark Bridges (2001) *Tolley's International Succession Laws*, Society of Trust and Estate Practitioners. Haywards Heath, Bloomsbury Professional: UK

General editor, Christopher Whitehouse; consultant editor, David Hayton (1997) *Tolley's Administration of Estates*, Society of Trust and Estate Practitioners. Tolley: Croydon.

Edited by Timothy Lyons (2000) *Capital Taxes and Estate Planning in Europe*, Thomson Tax: Great Britain

United States

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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. US citizens and residents dying after 31 December 2013 are subject to a top estate tax rate of 40% and are entitled to a \$5 million estate tax exemption, which is adjusted annually for inflation (\$5.34 million for 2014). Nonresident aliens are also subject to a top estate tax rate of 40%, but their estate tax exemption amount is only \$60,000 that is not indexed for inflation.

The US imposes an estate tax liability on all US citizens and residents. See Section 2.2 for a discussion of who is a US resident and a nonresident alien for estate tax purposes. The estate tax will ultimately be assessed upon the gross estate, less applicable deductions. For a US citizen or resident, the gross estate is the fair market value (FMV) 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 US resident (i.e., a nonresident 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 nonresident alien or pensions payable by non-US persons.

The Internal Revenue Code (IRC) determines the *situs* of different types of property, the treatment of which may be modified through the application of estate and gift tax treaties that the US has concluded with various countries (see Section 11).

Retained interests

Due to retained interest rules, the reach of the estate tax is broader than simply the assets a 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 or her death. The following retained interests may be included in a decedent's gross estate:

- ▶ Certain gifts made within three years of death
- ▶ Transfers with a retained life estate
- ▶ Transfers taking effect at death
- ▶ Certain annuities
- ▶ Interests owned jointly
- ▶ Transfers that provide for broad powers of appointment
- ▶ Revocable transfers

The retained interest rules also apply to the estate of nonresident aliens. The definition of the gross estate of a nonresident alien 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 resident alien – limited by the *situs* rules.

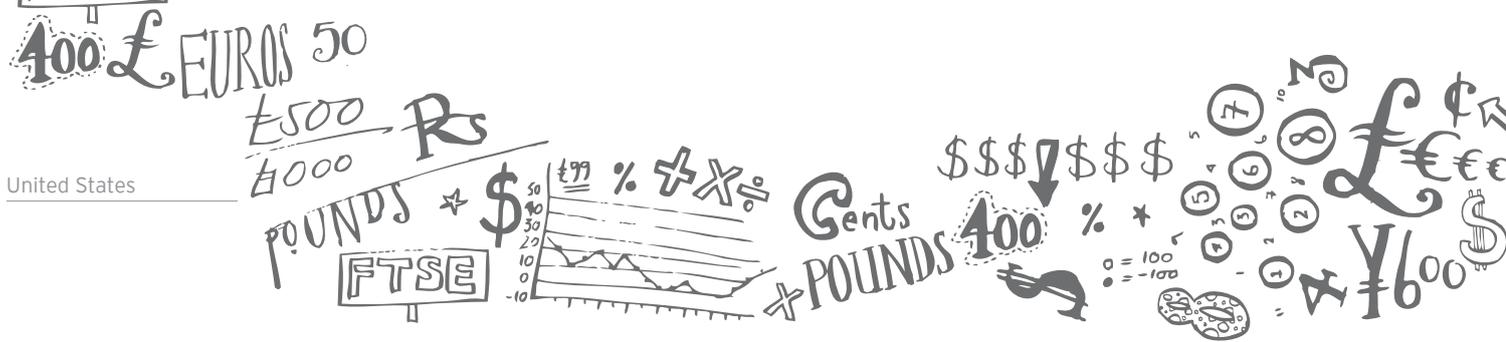
Situs rules provide that property subject to the retained interest transfer rules will be deemed situated in the US if such property was so situated either at the time of transfer or the time of death. This presents a number of issues for estate planning with respect to nonresident aliens. A transferor 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 FMV on the day of the decedent's death. Each transferee's basis in property received by a decedent is its FMV for federal income tax purposes regardless of the transferor's historical cost or basis adjustments.

State estate tax

Many 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 nonresident alien should also seek state tax advice to determine potential estate tax and informational filing requirements for property situated in a given state. A decedent's estate may be permitted an estate tax deduction at the federal level for any state estate taxes paid.



United States

1.2 Gift tax

US citizens and resident aliens are subject to gift tax on transfers of all property, tangible and intangible, regardless of the location of the property. See Section 2.2 for a discussion of who is a US resident and a US nonresident alien for gift tax purposes. Gift tax applies to the FMV of the transferred assets as of the date of the gift.

An annual, per donee exclusion (annual exclusion) exists that is indexed for inflation (\$14,000 in 2014), which offsets tax on gifts of present interests. Transfers on behalf of a donee directly to a service provider for qualifying medical expenditures or to an educational institution for educational expenditures are entirely exempt from the gift tax.

US citizens and resident aliens are subject to a top gift tax rate of 40% and are entitled to a \$5 million gift tax exemption which is adjusted annually for inflation (\$5.34 million for 2014). The US gift and estate tax are unified – there is only one exemption for both gift and estate tax purposes. Therefore, gifts made during an individual's lifetime will reduce his or her estate tax exemption.

Gifts by US citizens or resident aliens to a US citizen spouse are entitled to an unlimited marital deduction and, therefore, do not incur gift tax. However, for transfers to a non-US citizen spouse, the marital deduction is limited to transfers of up to \$145,000 in 2014 (as indexed for inflation). This is an annual limitation. See Section 5.2 for filing procedures.

Unlike US citizens and residents, nonresident alien individuals do not receive a lifetime gift tax exemption, but are entitled to use of the annual exclusion amount. Thus, every transfer of US *situs* property by a nonresident alien in excess of the gift tax annual exclusion (\$14,000 in 2014) is subject to gift tax. Nonresident 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. Nonresident 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 nonresident 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

No endowment tax laws exist in the US.

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 a taxing jurisdiction instead of on the basis of their residence.

1.7 Expatriation (exit) tax

Before 17 June 2008, the US 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 since 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 (indexed for inflation; \$680,000 for 2014). The tax treats covered expatriates as if they sold their worldwide property for FMV 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; \$157,000 for 2014) or a net worth of \$2 million or more. This treatment applies to most types of property interests held by individuals.

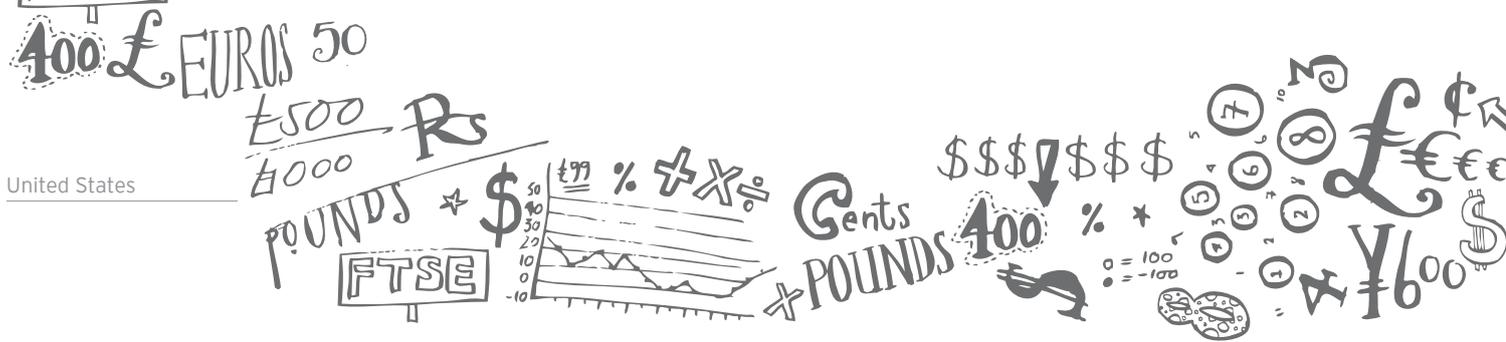
The above rules also affect the taxation of certain deferred compensation items (including foreign and US pension plans), interests in and distributions from non-grantor trusts and certain tax-deferred accounts (e.g., 529 plans, Coverdell education savings accounts and health-savings accounts) by accelerating 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 resident aliens receiving gifts or bequests of more than the \$14,000 annual exclusion (indexed for inflation in 2014) from covered expatriates are taxed at the highest gift or estate tax rate currently in effect (40% in 2014). Note though that application of this rule is deferred until the IRS issues guidance. At the time of publication, Section 2801 guidance has not been issued but is anticipated to be issued in 2014. 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 to skip persons and on taxable distributions and taxable terminations by trusts that have skip persons as beneficiaries. The IRC defines a skip person as someone who is two or more generations below the transferor or a trust for which all beneficiaries are skip persons. Generation-skipping transfers that are subject to GST tax are taxed at a rate of 40%. There is a GST exemption of \$5 million which is adjusted annually for inflation (\$5.34 million for 2014) available to US citizens, US residents and non-US residents. The GST exemption is in addition to the gift and estate tax exemption.



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 tax 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, a trust is liable for the GST tax on the FMV of the assets in the trust at the time of the taxable termination. For taxable distributions, the beneficiary is liable for the GST tax on the FMV of the property received. For direct skips, the transferor is liable for the GST tax on the FMV of the property transferred at the time of the transfer.

A nonresident alien can transfer non-US *situs* property without the transfer triggering GST tax, but transfers of US *situs* property do trigger GST tax – 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 the 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 Section 11. 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 tax exemption

A taxpayer may irrevocably allocate GST tax 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. GST tax exemption is automatically allocated to direct skip transfers and indirect skip transfers (a transfer to a trust in which skip persons are beneficiaries) up to the total amount of the transferor's remaining GST tax exemption, without further action by the transferor to affirmatively alter this allocation.

2. Who is subject to US estate, gift and generation-skipping transfer taxes?

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 (gifts, estate and GST 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 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 in the current year or for 183 days or more during a three-year period calculated using a weighted average formula is a US resident for income tax purposes.

Under the three-year test the sum of the total number of days of presence is determined 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 days in the year prior to the previous year. Any day, or portion of a day, counts as a day of presence in the US. Exceptions and special rules are provided for individuals in the US due to a medical condition, students, teachers, commuters from Mexico and Canada, professional athletes and foreign government officials. There is also an exception to the substantial presence test for foreign individuals who are US residents under the substantial presence test but are present in the US for fewer than 183 days in the current year, have a tax home in a foreign country and have a closer connection to that home country than to the US. A closer connection is established if the individual maintains more significant contacts with a foreign country than with the US.



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 non-citizen residency is considered a US nonresident 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 upon which test the individual satisfies for 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 in 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.

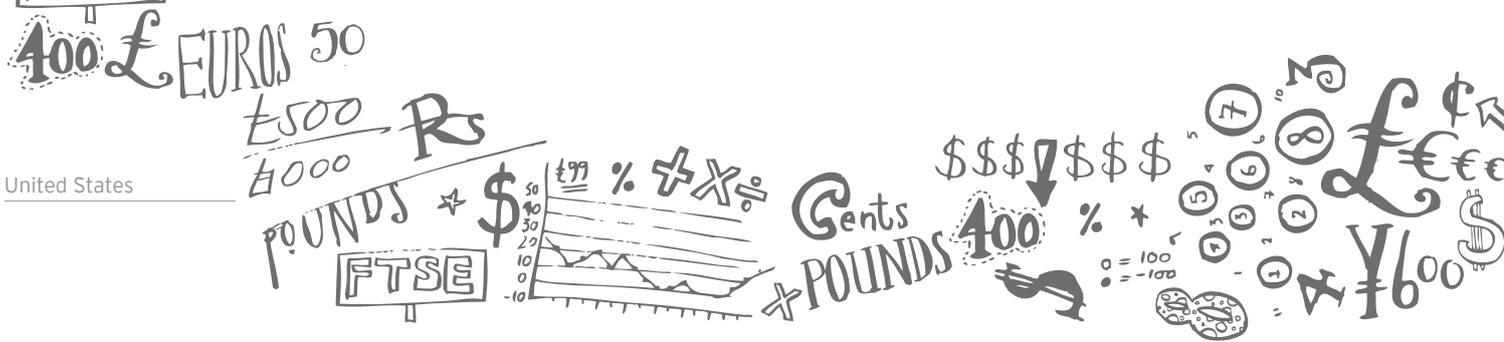
Nonresident aliens

A nonresident alien is defined as any individual who is not a US citizen or resident. For transfer tax purposes, residence is defined by domicile, so a person is a nonresident alien when the person is not domiciled in the US. Nonresident aliens are not considered US persons for estate, gift and GST tax purposes. Nonresident aliens for estate and gift tax purposes do not receive the same gift and estate tax exemption as US residents. Nonresident 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 gift and estate 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 estate tax rate schedule applies to transfers of property by gift for US citizens and residents and transfers of US *situs* property by gift for nonresident aliens occurring in 2014. For US citizens and US residents, a \$5.34 million gift and estate exemption amount exists in 2014. The US estate tax limits nonresident aliens to a \$60,000 estate tax exemption and a \$0 gift tax exemption, other than the gift tax annual exclusion. 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	\$750,000	\$155,800	37%
\$750,000	\$1,000,000	\$248,300	39%
\$1,000,000	No upper limit	\$345,800	40%

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 nonresident aliens. A nonresident 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 citizen or resident as the denominator (i.e., the decedent’s worldwide gross estate). Calculation of the nonresident 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 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, 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. Nonresident aliens are also entitled to a similar charitable deduction for gifts to a qualifying charity. To receive this deduction, a nonresident alien decedent must disclose the full value of all worldwide assets. The deduction for nonresident aliens differs from the deduction for US citizens and residents. First, the deduction is only applied to the nonresident alien’s US gross assets. Second, nonresident aliens only receive a charitable deduction for property passing to a US-based charity.



Marital deduction for bequests to US spouse

US citizens, US residents and nonresident aliens 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 nonresident alien spouse.

The estate tax allows portability of the estate tax exemption of a deceased US citizen or US resident to a US citizen or US resident surviving spouse. The availability of a portability election on behalf of a non-US citizen, non-US resident surviving spouse is limited to certain circumstances, including application of certain treaties. 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 utilizes his or her 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, because these rules are not applicable to non-citizens, traditional estate tax planning minimization techniques should be considered for such persons. Portability of the estate tax exemption is claimed by filing an estate tax return.

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 surviving spouse or on earlier distributions of principal from the QDOT. The US has estate and gift tax treaties with some countries that allow an increased marital deduction for transfers to a non-citizen spouse without requiring that the assets be placed in a QDOT.

Exemption

In 2014, estates of US citizens and residents receive a credit against the estate tax that exempts the first \$5.34 million in assets from taxation. This estate tax exemption unifies with the gift tax exemption in the sense that lifetime transfers of property in excess of the statutory annual exclusion amounts reduce the estate tax exemption. The estate of a nonresident alien receives an estate tax exemption of \$60,000. Some US estate tax treaties allow a higher amount. Effectively, this means that US estate tax will capture many estates of nonresident aliens who die owning US *situs* assets.

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 property is distributed by the estate. 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 nonresident 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 resident is Form 706. For nonresident aliens, it is Form 706-NA. All Forms 706-NA are filed with the Internal Revenue Service Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. The location for filing Form 706 will vary with the US citizen's or resident's domicile at death. The original due date for estate tax returns for all estates is nine months following the 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.

5.2 Gift and GST

The reporting of gifts and generation-skipping transfers made during life occurs on Form 709. In general, 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 gift tax exemption) that does not meet the requirements of a qualified education or qualified medical expense or 2) of any future interest. Tax is imposed on the FMV of property at graduated rates determined by the individual's cumulative lifetime transfers on the date of the gift.

In addition to GST tax, taxpayers should also report allocations of GST exemption on a timely filed Form 709. 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. Gifts from foreign corporations or foreign partnerships in excess of \$15,358 (adjusted for inflation), in the aggregate, are reported on Form 3520, Part IV. The IRS also requires gifts from foreign individuals or foreign estates to be reported once the aggregate gifts exceed \$100,000 on Form 3520, Part IV. 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 10 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 events, and rests with the transferor on direct skip transfers. Secondary liability is determined in the same manner as secondary liability for gift taxes.

6. Assessments and valuations

The value of a US citizen's or resident'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. These valuation rules are accompanied by prescribed actuarial and interest rate tables.

The general rule prescribed in the US Treasury Regulations for determining value for estate and gift tax purposes is to determine an asset's FMV. FMV 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 FMV 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 FMV 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 US, 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.

7. Trusts, foundations and private purpose funds

7.1 In general

As a practical matter, US succession planners use trusts where a donor wishes to place certain constraints on the access of the proposed donee to the trust property. If succession serves as the objective of the transfer in trust, the donor must retain neither influence nor control over the trustees or the property placed in trust to avoid having the property placed in trust being brought back into the donor's estate and subject to estate tax.

7.2 Types of trusts

Various types of trusts exist in the US, but most fit the classification of either grantor, simple or complex. Grantor trusts are ignored for US income tax purposes as separate taxable entities from the grantor as a consequence of the grantor's retention of certain powers over the property in the trust. In the case of a grantor trust, the grantor is treated as owning the property held by the trust for US income tax purposes (although not necessarily for estate tax purposes). Simple trusts are non-grantor trusts that require trustees to distribute all of the trust's current income to one or more beneficiaries annually. Trusts that are not grantor or simple are complex. 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 "Marital deduction for bequests to non-US spouse" Section 4.1) or a qualified terminable interest property (QTIP) trust for US citizen spouses.

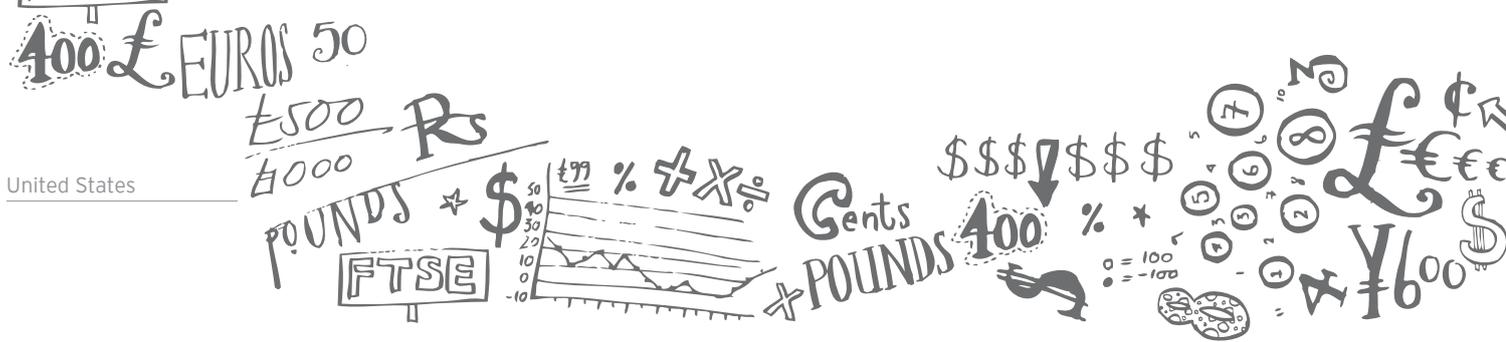
7.3 Trust location

Non-US persons who obtain US residence and 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 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, see Section 7.6). The US tax law treats any transfers made within that five-year period as though the foreign settlor made the transfer on the date the settlor's US residence begins.



United States

Foreign beneficiary becomes US resident

The taxation of a foreign beneficiary who becomes a US income tax resident will be impacted by the classification of the trust as a foreign grantor trust or as a foreign nongrantor trust. First, if the settlor of the trust was not a US person, then under very limited circumstances will the trust be classified as a grantor trust, causing the beneficiary to receive a gift, rather than a taxable distribution. Next, if the trust was created by a US person and is classified as a grantor trust, then the income tax ramifications flow to the settlor. The more complex case is where a trust is or has become a foreign nongrantor trust; a US beneficiary is subject to tax on distributions from a foreign nongrantor trust and it is possible that an additional throwback tax on accumulated income and interest charge could apply.

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 nonresident 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 has 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 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

US persons who transfer assets to a foreign trust must recognize gain for income tax purposes on the difference between the cost basis and the FMV of the appreciated assets. However, an exception from gain recognition for transfers to a grantor trust exists. Care is necessary, 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 they were 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 residency in the US.

8. Grants

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



9. Life insurance

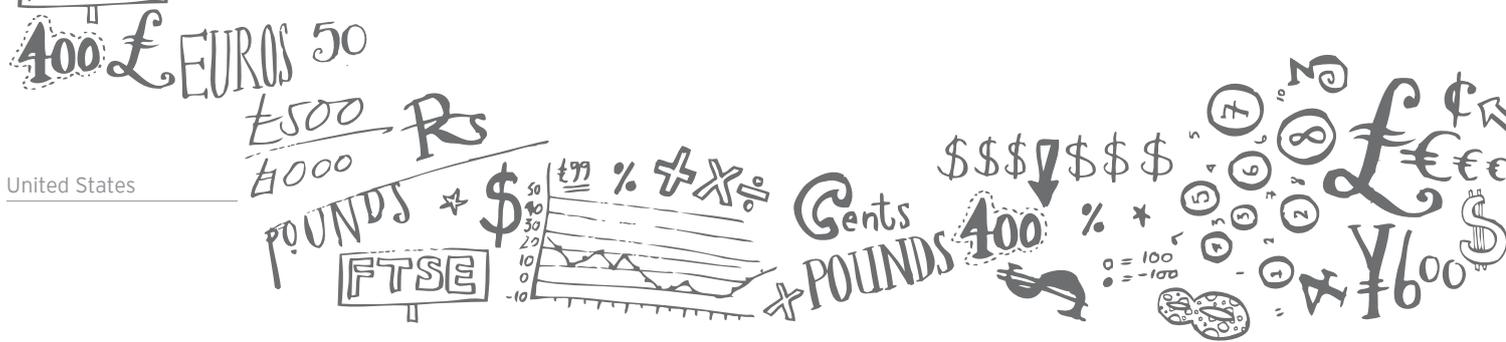
Life insurance can serve as an important asset on the life of a decedent in the US. A person with an insurable interest – an articulable interest in the continued life of a person – can choose one or more varieties of policies, including whole life, term life, accidental death, joint life, universal 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 or surrender the policy) over the policy garners treatment as the owner for US tax purposes. The concept of incidents of ownership is intentionally broader than the technical definition and concept of ownership in other areas of the law.

Life insurance ownership can provide many benefits to an estate and survivors of a deceased individual. First, life insurance proceeds can provide enough cash without having to liquidate assets within the estate to pay debts that survive a decedent and any tax bills arising as a result of death. Second, the death benefit can create a larger pool of assets for more modest estates to assure adequate security and funds for survivors. Third, amounts paid from a life insurance policy can assist business colleagues of the decedent to accumulate funds sufficient to purchase ownership interests left for their procurement.

While life insurance can provide many benefits to a broad group of individuals surviving a decedent, it does not come without limitations. First, if the owner of a life insurance policy is also the person insured by the policy, the death benefit paid is included in his or her estate without regard to the identity of the recipient. This creates the potential for transfer tax implications (e.g., a GST tax liability may arise if a payment is made to a skip person, or an estate tax liability could arise if the value of the policy included in the gross estate calculation takes the value of the estate over the estate tax exemption amount in the year of death). A possible solution to the transfer tax implications is to have a person (other than the insured) or an irrevocable life insurance trust own a policy on the life of the insured. When properly structured and implemented, an irrevocable life insurance trust can purchase the policy on the life of an individual without the insured having any incidents of ownership with respect to the policy thus allowing policy proceeds to escape US estate tax in the estate of the insured. Where the insured already owns a policy on his or her own life, in order to keep the proceeds of the policy out of the estate of the insured, the policy can either be purchased by an irrevocable life insurance trust for full and adequate consideration in money or money's worth or transferred to the irrevocable life insurance trust, but such transfer must be more than three years before death because of the retained interest rule that brings assets transferred within three years of death back into an estate.

The method of permissible beneficiary designation on life insurance policies differs from that of most other assets a decedent owns at death. An individual cannot name a beneficiary of a life insurance policy in a will or other at-death declaration; instead the owner must make explicit recognition of the identity of the beneficiary of a policy prior to the death of the insured to the issuing company in the manner it requires.

Because life insurance is not considered a US *situs* asset to a nonresident, it can be an efficient mechanism for mitigating US estate tax exposure on US *situs* assets such as real property and the equity securities of US issuers.



10. Civil law on succession

The US does not follow a civil law system.

10.1 Intestacy rules

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. The provisions of the Uniform Probate Code are briefly described below. US legal advice should be sought regarding the intestacy statutes of any particular state as many states do not follow these rules in their entirety:

► Jurisdictions:

1. Community property: one-half of the property belonging to the decedent passes to the surviving spouse as the intestate share.
2. Separate property: share of the decedent's surviving spouse depends on the circumstances as follows:
 - a. No children or parent of decedent survives decedent: entire intestate estate
 - b. Spouse has same children as decedent: entire intestate estate
 - c. No descendants of decedent but a parent survives decedent: first \$200,000 plus three-fourths of balance of intestate estate
 - d. Decedent's children are also those of spouse, but spouse has other children: first \$150,000 plus half of balance of intestate estate
 - e. One or more of decedent's children are not those of his spouse: first \$100,000 plus half of balance of intestate estate

► Order of priority if no surviving spouse:

1. To the decedent's descendants by representation.
2. If no surviving descendants, to the decedent's parents equally if both survive, or to the surviving parent.
3. If no surviving descendant or parent, to the descendants of the decedent's parents, or either of them, by representation.
4. 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. The other half goes 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.

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 (ended 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 nonresident aliens' US real estate and business property.

** The 1995 Canada-US Protocol had retroactive effect to Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 (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.)

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\$
Bulgaria	Leva	BGN
Canada	Dollar	C\$
China	Renminbi Yuan	RMB/CNY
Cyprus	Euro	€
Czech Republic	Koruna	CZK
Denmark	Krone	DKK
Finland	Euro	€
France	Euro	€
Germany	Euro	€
India	Rupee	Rs
Indonesia	Rupiah	Rp
Ireland	Euro	€
Italy	Euro	€
Japan	Yen	¥
Luxembourg	Euro	€

Country	Currency	Symbol
Malta	Euro	€
Mexico	Peso	MXN
Netherlands	Euro	€
New Zealand	Dollar	NZ\$
Norway	Krone	NOK
Philippines	Peso	PhP
Poland	Zlotych	PLN
Portugal	Euro	€
Russian Federation	Ruble	RUR
Singapore	Dollar	S\$
South Africa	Rand	R
South Korea	Won	KRW
Spain	Euro	€
Sweden	Krona	SEK
Switzerland	Franc	CHF
Turkey	Lira	YTL
Ukraine	Hryvnia	UAH
United Kingdom	Pound	£
United States	Dollar	US\$

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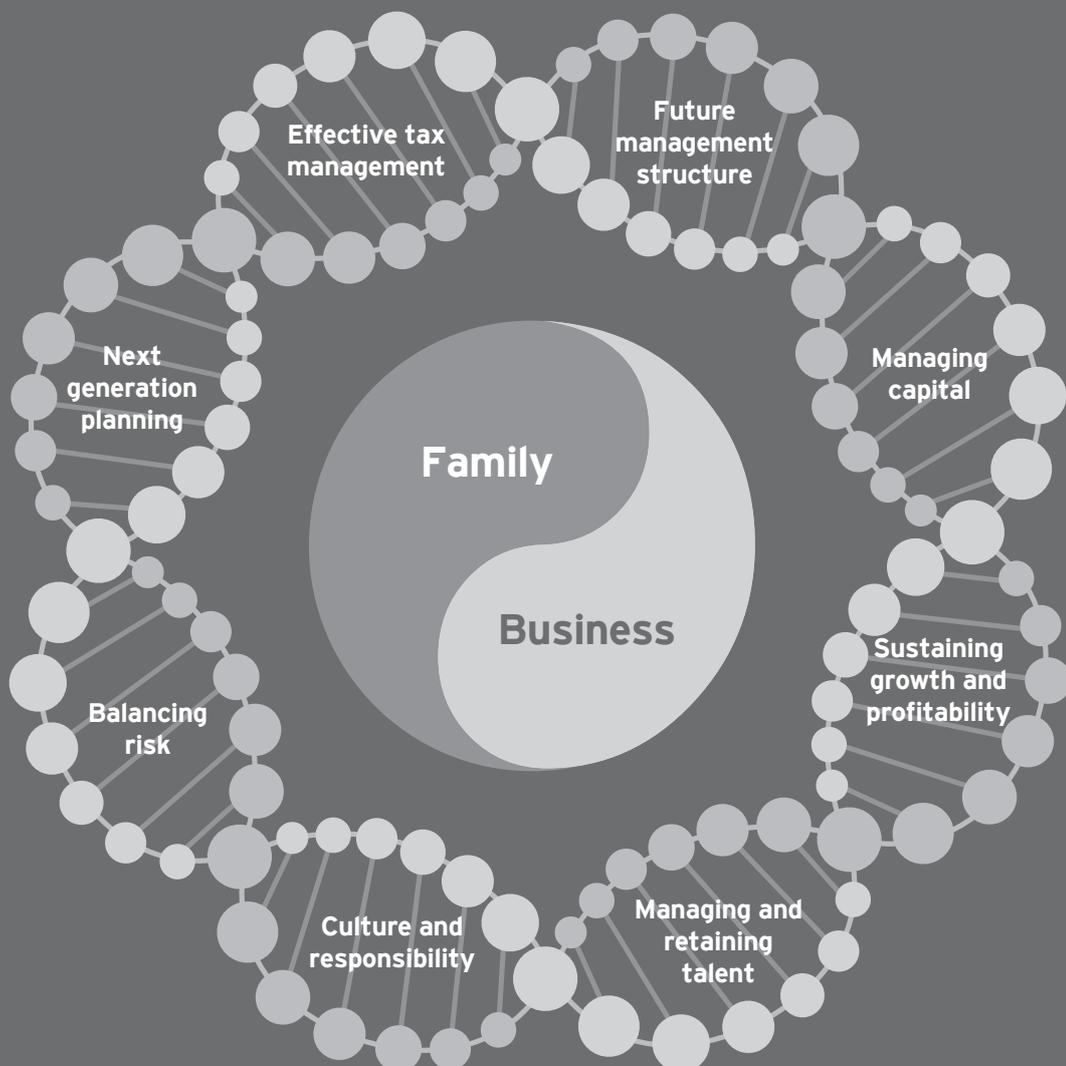
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