Estate planning 10 simple steps



Estate planning...

- Ensures your financial affairs are handled the way you wish
- Is important for everyone, not just the wealthy
- Helps you organize for the future and after your death





Why plan your estate?

Three rational motivations:

- 1. Provide for loved ones
- 2. Rapid distribution of estate on death
- 3. Minimize taxes for you and your beneficiaries



Why plan your estate?

Three emotional motivations:

- 1. Gain comfort from looking after loved ones
- Feel secure knowing that settling your affairs will not add stress to those grieving for you
- 3. Assurance your estate will be disbursed the way you wish



Estate planning goals

- Transfer assets to beneficiaries in financially efficient and fair manner
- Provide for survivors
- Minimize taxes
- Ensure business continuity
- Identify who carries out last wishes and cares for minor children



For family-owned businesses

- Minimize business disruptions
- Minimize capital gains taxes
- Ensure cash reserve on hand to pay bills
- Combine retirement/estate planning



10 steps to successful estate planning

- 1. Consult and retain appropriate professionals
- 2. Draw up a household balance sheet
- 3. Understand your life insurance needs
- 4. Draw up your Will
- 5. Establish power of attorney for property

- 6. Establish power of attorney for personal care
- 7. Minimize taxes and administration fees
- 8. Keep track of accounts and important information
- 9. Let someone know
- 10. Review and update regularly



Step 1: Consult and retain appropriate professionals

- 1. Advisor
- 2. Legal professional (lawyer/notary)
- 3. Tax professional



Step 2: Draw up a household balance sheet

- A "snapshot" of your financial position
 - Identifies how vulnerable you are to debt if circumstances change
- Assets debts = net worth
- Assets
 - mortgages on real property
 - amounts designated to named beneficiaries
 - amounts passing to joint owners
 - = probate value





Step 3: Understand your life insurance needs

Life insurance proceeds can be used to:

- Replace income
- Pay estate expenses
- Leave an inheritance





Step 4: Draw up your Will

- A Will authorizes your personal representative to follow your instructions
- If a person dies leaving a spouse and children and there is no Will:
 - Heirs are subject to a provincially regulated schedule, which may not coincide with your wishes
 - Spouse has no say over money children receive





Planning a Will involves ...

- Naming beneficiaries
- Naming executors and/or trustees
- Naming guardians for minor children
- Setting up testamentary trusts
- Pre-planning to transfer assets directly



Types of Wills:

- Formal Will
- Holograph
- Notarial Will (in Quebec only)



Personal representative role

- Make funeral arrangements
- Inventory and insure assets
- Pay debts
- File for probate
- Appraise and sell assets
- File tax returns

- Deal with potential challenges to the Will
- Obtain Canada Revenue Agency clearance
- Account to beneficiaries
- Distribute assets to beneficiaries



Choosing a personal representative

Your representative should have some or all of the following qualities:

- Integrity and good judgement
- Willingness
- Time, patience, organizational skills
- Accessibility
- Familiarity
- Legal and financial awareness



When should a corporate executor be considered?

- Substantial assets or active business
- Complex financial situation
- One or more executors live outside the country
- Long-term trusts created under the Will
- Second marriages
- Family discord
- Executor not financially astute



Taking care of the children

Choose a guardian/tutor who:

- Shares your child-rearing values
- Is someone your children would want to live with
- Is willing to assume all the responsibilities of guardianship
- Can afford to raise and support your children





Establishing testamentary trusts

Examples:

- Trusts for minors to fund their education and provide future income
- Spousal trusts to preserve assets for the family or to provide for family in cases of remarriage
- Special-care trusts for special-needs beneficiaries
- Charitable gifts



What happens if there is no valid Will?

- Deemed disposition of all capital property, including recreational properties
- RRSPs and RRIFs taxed to your estate as though they were cashed in, resulting in no tax-free rollover to your spouse
- Capital gains tax bill could force sales of assets



Step 5: Establish power of attorney for property

- Designates someone to handle your financial affairs if you're not able
- Can save time and confusion later
- Power of attorney over property can be limited or general





Step 6: Establish power of attorney for personal care

- Health care directive
- Personal care during incapacity





Step 7: Minimize taxes and administration fees

- Consider joint ownership with right of survivorship
- Leverage insurance
- Prearrange funeral
- Minimize taxes payable on the estate
- Establish a living family trust





Step 8: Keep track of accounts and important information

- Establish a list of assets, account numbers, etc.
- Put a copy in a safe place



Step 9: Let someone know

- Inform people of their responsibilities
- Communicate your plan
- Document who will be responsible for carrying out your wishes



Step 10: Review and update regularly

- Review estate and financial plan
- As your life changes, so does your estate plan





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Important information

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Thank you

