



Estate planning

Estate planning involves much more than having an up-to-date Will. It is important to ensure that your assets are distributed in the most effective manner and without adverse tax consequences for your beneficiaries.

What is estate planning?

Estate planning involves considering what will happen to your assets upon the death of you or your partner or if you become mentally incapacitated and unable to manage your own affairs. You may want to consider how to structure your estate to ensure it is distributed according to your wishes and ensure your family's interests are protected and tax effective.

As part of your estate plan, you will need to consider the following questions:

- Is your Will up to date?
- Do you have adequate life insurance?
- Are there any tax consequences of how your assets are distributed?
- Do you have a binding death benefit nomination for your superannuation? and
- Whether an enduring power of attorney and/or enduring guardian is appropriate for you?

If you own a business, you may also need to consider implementing appropriate business succession plans.

What is a Will?

A Will is a legal document that sets out who is to receive your assets after you die. A Will may appoint a guardian for any children you have under 18 years of age and also state your wishes regarding your funeral and burial. Your solicitor can help you draft a legal Will. This may involve working with your financial adviser to ensure the appropriate financial structures are included.

Why make a Will?

If you die without a Will (also known as 'dying intestate'), your assets will be distributed according to the laws of the state or territory in which you lived at the time of your death. This may not be the way you would have wanted your assets distributed. Also, if you have children under 18 who are left without a parent and you don't have a valid Will appointing a guardian for them, a guardian will be appointed under the laws of the state or territory in which they live. This may not be the person you would have chosen to bring up your children. Both these reasons make it vital for you to have a valid Will and keep it current.

What assets are governed by a Will?

It's important to ensure your assets are owned in the appropriate way as early as possible to avoid being caught by stamp duty or capital gains tax (CGT) if the ownership

structure needs to be changed at a later time or transferred to a beneficiary after your death.

Many assets, including personal possessions, property, money in bank accounts, shares and managed funds become part of a person's estate upon their death and are governed by their Will.

Jointly owned assets held as tenants in common can also be dealt with under your Will, as your share of the asset becomes part of your estate.

What assets are not governed by a Will?

Not all the assets you own or control can be dealt with under your Will. These include the following three areas:

Joint tenancy

Jointly owned assets or property can generally be held as joint tenants. On your death the surviving joint tenant automatically acquires ownership of your share of the asset. The asset won't form part of your estate and can't be dealt with under your Will.

Assets owned by a company or held in trust

If you own assets via a company or trust, your estate plan needs to address how that control will be passed on to your beneficiaries when you die.

In the case of a trust, you will need to examine any rights you may have under the trust deed to appoint a replacement trustee or to wind up the trust and direct how its assets should be disposed of. If the trustee is a company, it will also involve considering who would be entitled to any shares you own in that company.

Trusts are a complex area, so you should consider seeking specialist legal advice for your situation.

Superannuation death benefits

Many people wrongly assume that their superannuation will pass to their beneficiaries according to their Will. In fact, this will only happen if your legal personal representative (on behalf of your estate) is the recipient of your superannuation death benefit. Legally, your superannuation fund can pay your death benefit to any of your dependants (which include your spouse, children, financial dependants and interdependent relations), or your legal personal representative, often at the discretion of the fund trustee. Many (although not all) superannuation funds allow you to override this situation by making a binding death benefit nomination. These are written nominations made by you, which direct your superannuation fund on how to pay your death benefit. There are several types of death benefit nominations, including binding, non-binding, lapsing and non-lapsing. Your financial adviser can describe these to you.

As part of your estate plan, you also need to consider the taxation implications of how your death benefit is dealt with through your superannuation. Lump sum payments paid to dependants (as defined under income tax laws) are tax-free. Part or all of death benefits paid to non dependants are subject to tax.

Life insurance

When you take out a personal life insurance policy (outside super), you generally have the option to nominate a beneficiary for the policy proceeds. Any payout under the policy will be paid directly to the nominated beneficiary (or beneficiaries), bypassing your estate. As such, your estate plan should factor in who you have nominated as the beneficiary of your life insurance policy.

It may be prudent to nominate a beneficiary or to have a third party such as a spouse or partner as the owner of the policy rather than simply having the proceeds paid to your estate (unless a testamentary trust is required). This is because a life insurance company will generally require a grant of probate to make a payment to a deceased estate for life insurance proceeds of \$50,000 or more, whereas in the case of a nominated beneficiary or a third party owner, usually all that is required is a copy of the death certificate.

Testamentary trusts

A testamentary trust is a trust established by someone's Will. It comes into existence only when that person dies. Including a testamentary trust in your Will can be useful for making tax effective distributions to beneficiaries under 18, caring for children or a dependant who is incapacitated, and preventing beneficiaries from inappropriately spending their inheritance.

Enduring Power of Attorney

If you are worried that you will be unable to manage your own affairs, you might consider appointing an enduring Power of Attorney (PoA) and enduring Guardian¹.

Granting someone a PoA means they can legally act on your behalf in relation to financial matters. Unlike a general PoA, an enduring PoA continues to apply if you lose mental capacity, meaning you can appoint someone you trust to look after your financial affairs if you're no longer able to do so.

Funeral expenses

Setting aside funds to pay funeral expenses provides peace of mind that money is available, removing the burden from your loved ones.

There are several ways of funding funeral expenses, including funeral bonds and pre-paid funerals.

Funeral bonds

Funeral bonds are an investment product that can only be withdrawn after your death to pay for your funeral. A funeral bond ensures funds are set aside to pay for funeral expenses.

Funeral bonds have Centrelink advantages as an investment of up to \$13,250 is exempt from the Centrelink asset test and is not subject to deeming under the income test.

They are simple to administer – while the value of your funeral bond may increase over time you do not need to include any earnings from the funeral bond in your tax return during your lifetime.

Pre-paid funerals

A pre-paid funeral plan allows you to choose and pay for your funeral in advance.

A pre-paid funeral may protect against increasing prices and unexpected expenses, while ensuring the funeral is as you planned. Pre-paid funerals also have Centrelink advantages as they are exempt from the Centrelink income and assets tests.

However it is important to check exactly what products and services are covered by a pre-paid funeral as in some cases not all expenses are included.

It is also important to check whether the funeral director is required to place the funds into a registered funeral fund. In some states there are fewer consumer protections.

Tax effective estate planning

The disposal of assets in accordance with your Will may have tax consequences, including capital gains tax (CGT), that you should consider when drafting your Will and creating your estate plan. There are many strategies you can use to help make your estate plan as tax-effective as possible for your dependants and beneficiaries.

For example:

- The proceeds of an insurance policy paid from a superannuation fund are tax-free if paid to dependants.
- Distributing an asset (rather than the proceeds of the sale of that asset) to a beneficiary may defer any CGT liability.
- Using discretionary trusts may help minimise the tax a beneficiary pays on receipt of an inheritance.
- Using testamentary trusts can be an effective way to provide an inheritance to young children.

Your financial adviser can help you investigate which strategies may be appropriate for your personal situation.

Ways we can help

- We can consult with your solicitor to set up the appropriate financial structures to manage your affairs should the unexpected happen.
- Source personal life cover to suit your particular circumstances.
- Investigate the most tax-effective options to distribute your wealth to family and beneficiaries.
- Provide the right financial advice to ensure your wishes are carried out and your family is taken care of in the event of your death.

1 The names of these powers vary from state to state

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